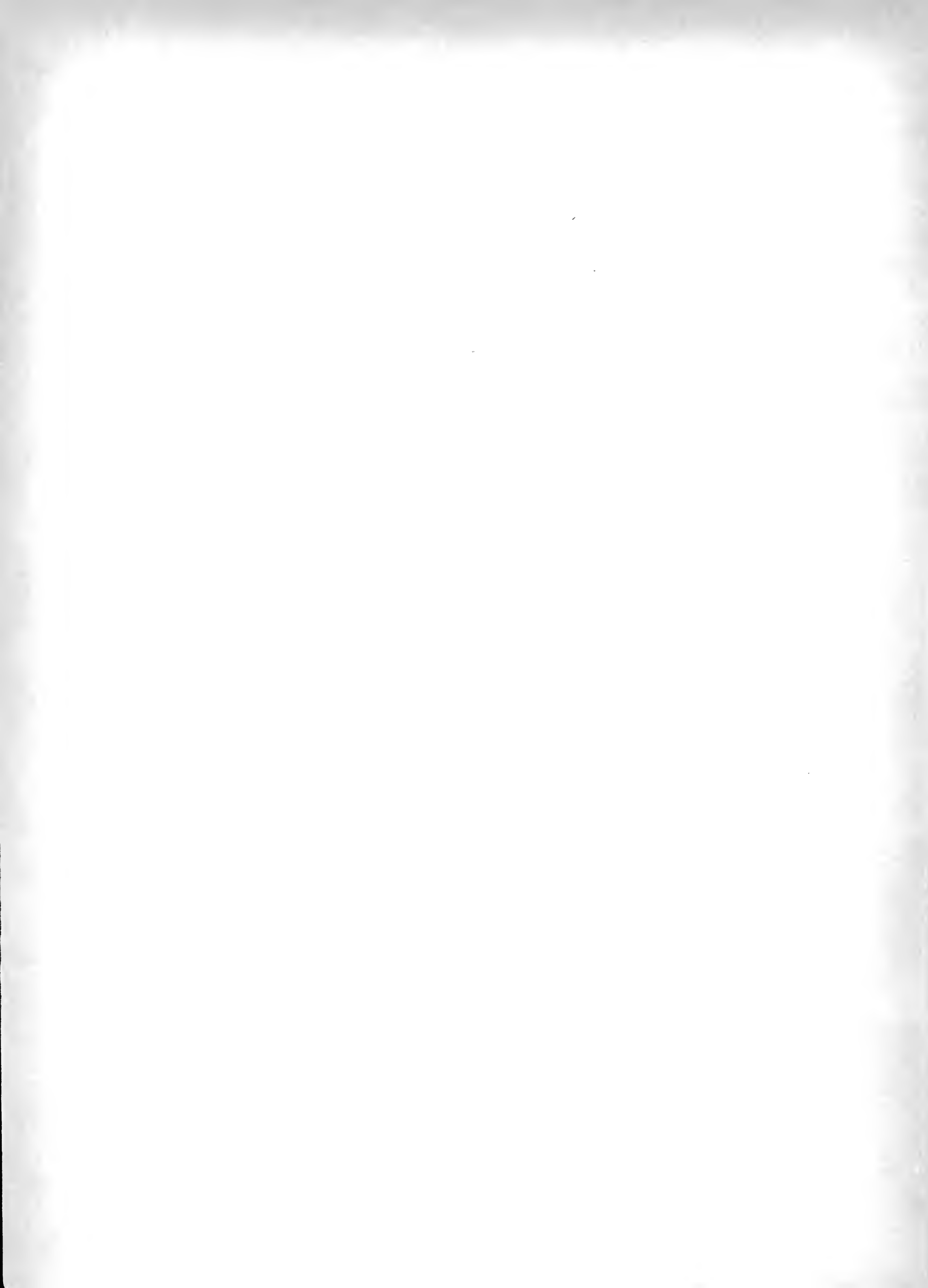
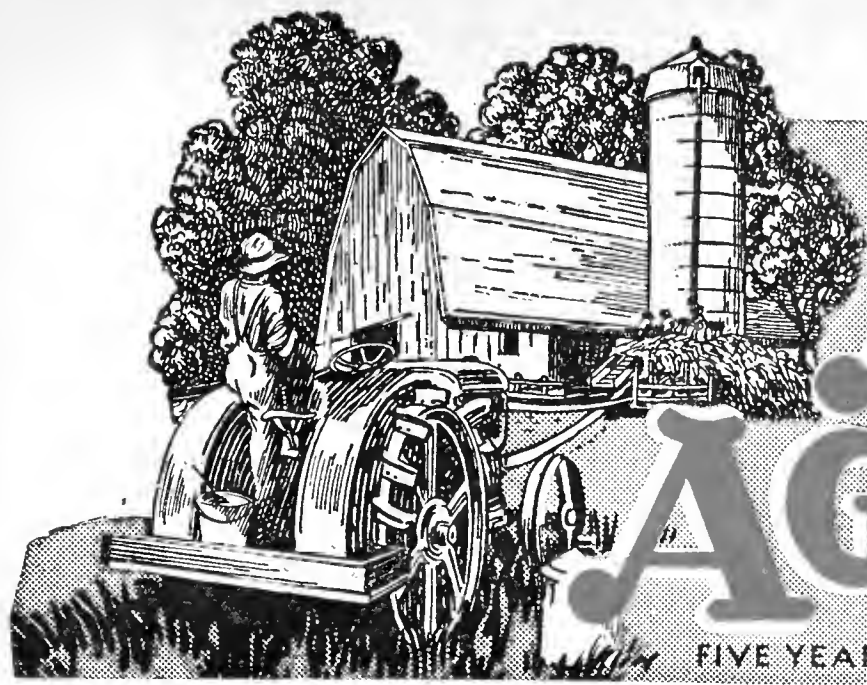


Editorial





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

We Can . . . PRODUCE But Can We SELL?

By DANIEL DEAN.

PRODUCTION is only the first half of the farmer's job. Profit or loss from his year's work often depends on successful marketing of his produce.

Roughly half the farm income of New York state comes from the sale of milk. An immense amount of money and effort has been spent by government agencies to help dairymen market their product.

We hear talk about the "submerged ten per cent", the poor people in our cities. What about the other half of New York state's farm products, the part which I call the submerged "fifty per cent" because so little has been done to help their sale compared with the work done to help sell milk for dairymen. How about the poultry products that are increasing in volume so fast every year? And how about all the fruits, vegetables, potatoes, hay and the grains? The farmer must sell this half as best he can. Most of it must be sold to "middlemen", who may be grocers, country shippers, truck buyers, city wholesale dealers or chain stores.

I have no quarrel with "middlemen" as such. They perform a necessary service in our present complex civilization and we cannot get along without them. Our big question in marketing is to find the best ways to get along with them.

Few farmers appreciate the advantages that "middlemen" have over them when it comes to bargaining. Each farmer knows how his own hens are laying or how his potatoes yielded, but he has little chance to know by his own efforts what the other 6,000,000 odd farmers of the United States are doing. His judgment is too often biased by what he sees in his own limited section.

Let's use potatoes as an illustration, Long Island had a record crop in 1938. Many fields yielded 500 bushels per acre. Through the fall Long Island potatoes sold at lower prices, considering their high quality, than those of any other section of the country. In 1921 farmers in the drought areas of the Middle West refused to sell their potatoes in early fall at high prices. Later the price broke badly when the

more favored northern states shipped their big crops.

A large share of the very short crops of 1916 and 1919 sold at record prices, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel. But the bumper crops grown in the two World War years, 1917 and 1918 caused heavy losses to growers.

In winter and spring the government makes estimates of acreage and production for the southern new crop. From July 1st to December 1st hundreds of reporters in every state (mainly farmers) send their estimates of acreage planted and crop conditions at the end of each month to their state statistician. He makes out his state estimate and sends it to Washington, where the national estimate is made out about the 11th of the next month. The final estimate of December and the January 1st estimate of remaining stocks appear about the 20th.

I have many friends who sincerely believe that the government estimates work them injury. They honestly think that if the govern-

ment did not publish estimates of the harvested crop they would

have a big advantage over the "middlemen", because they, the farmers, would know the exact size of the crop, while the poor, unsuspecting "middlemen" would

be in such a state of ignorance that the farmers would sell to them at high prices.

They also say that no one can foretell in advance what any crop will yield. With this statement is always coupled the idea that publishing crop estimates drives down prices. My friends say much about how the forecast of a big crop enables the "middlemen" to bear down prices, but they forget to add that the forecast of a short crop equally enables them, the farmers, to raise prices. These statements appear so reasonable to most farmers that there has never been strong support for a modern system of crop estimates.

Few New York state farmers know that the "middlemen" of the (Turn to Page 13)



Radical Labor's March on Farming Must Stop --- See Page 5.



HITS DIGESTION with a BANG!

Barn-fed cows need more than carefully chosen feeds. Nine-tenths of dairy cow failures either occur or have their origin during the barn-fed months of the year. Modern milk production cannot permit a marked drop in milk simply because King Winter rules the weather. Gone are the favorable factors of green pastures, abundant fresh air and exercise. Instead, heavy grains, dry roughage and barn confinement place a terrific strain on digestion and assimilation. Unless every cow is constantly kept at the peak of condition, expensive feed goes to waste, or bodily health is drained, or both. Overworked digestion is the origin of costly cow ailments that make many

fine cows non-productive and sickly.

Kow-Kare, the iron-and-iodine conditioner, is the sensible winter supplement. Added to the feed, it is an active aid in toning up the organs of digestion and assimilation, enabling them to meet unnatural demands with safety. Thousands of farmers have used Kow-Kare for years for cows below par, and find by experience that it pays them big dividends also to KEEP cows well and vigorous—to head off the worries and loss of non-productive animals. The iron, iodine and medicinal herbs of Kow-Kare are full value, time-tested, and really very inexpensive to use. Sick, off-feed, low-yield animals eat up at a ruinous pace the profits from good cows.

FREE COW BOOK

Valuable 32-page illustrated treatise, written by an eminent veterinary authority. Chapters on common cow ailments, with authentic recommendations. New section tells how to home-mix 17 different feed formulas of proven worth. Select the one best fitted to the roughage raised in your own area. Send for your copy today.



Prepare Cows for FRESHENING

The health hazards of "Danger Month" are real and acute—especially to high-yield animals whose organs are geared for high milk production. Kow-Kare treatment for several weeks before, during and after calving is a sensible precaution in every dairy.

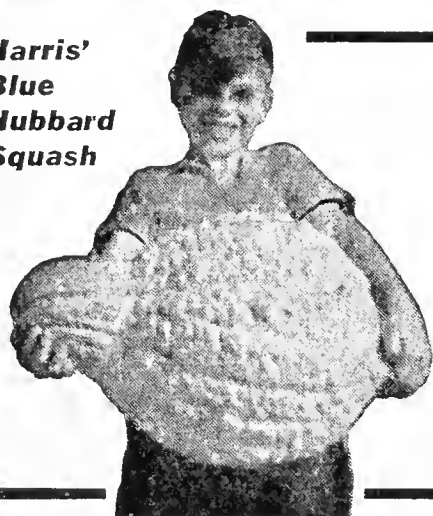
Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare. If sent by mail, large size \$1.25, medium size 65¢, including postage.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY, INC.
DEPT. 12, LYNDONVILLE, VERMONT

KOW KARE

THE Iron and Iodine CONDITIONER

Harris' Blue Hubbard Squash



HARRIS SEEDS

NORTHERN GROWN FOR VIGOR

We specialize in growing the best early strains of Sweet Corn, Peppers, Tomatoes, Muskmelons, Squash, etc., for gardeners whose seasons are short.

These sturdy stocks of ours are noted everywhere for their earliness, fine quality and high yield.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG TODAY.

... and to insure getting the best seed, order direct by mail from our Seed Farms. Prompt service.

If you grow for Market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Wholesale Price List.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc., R. F. D. 25, Coldwater, N.Y.

1939 CATALOGUE now ready



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

AT PORTLAND session of the National Grange a decided compliment was paid to former State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York in his election for another term of three years as a member of the executive committee of the national organization. Mr. Freestone has completed six years of very efficient service in that capacity, during which time he has been chairman of the committee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Freestone are recognized leaders in the Grange work of the country, Mrs. Freestone having been very active for many years in promoting the Juvenile work of the nation and filling with rare ability the position of National Juvenile Superintendent.

FIVE NEW Grange Halls were erected in New Jersey during the past 12 months—by Center Grove, Woodstown, Windsor, Flemington, and Sidney Progressive subordinates. Four of the six Granges in Salem county now own their halls and 72 of the 125 Granges in the state meet within their own homes.

TOPSHAM GRANGE in Maine is not only one of the largest subordinates in New England, but one of the liveliest as well. A recent one-night fair netted a profit of \$247.06 and some event of money-raising character is in progress constantly in that community, under Grange direction. Topsham Grange meets every Saturday night in the year, frequently runs an attendance of 300 or upward, and has one of the most complete working organizations in the Pine Tree State.

IN CONNECTICUT at the big celebration which opened the New Middletown-Portland Bridge, Mattabessett Grange of Middletown won third prize for the float it entered in the parade. It was entitled "Crossing the River the Indian Way," and depicted the early transportation method of using a canoe, the latter having been cut out of a large tree. A group of Indians

added "atmosphere" to the float and rarely has a more unique feature been seen in any Connecticut parade.

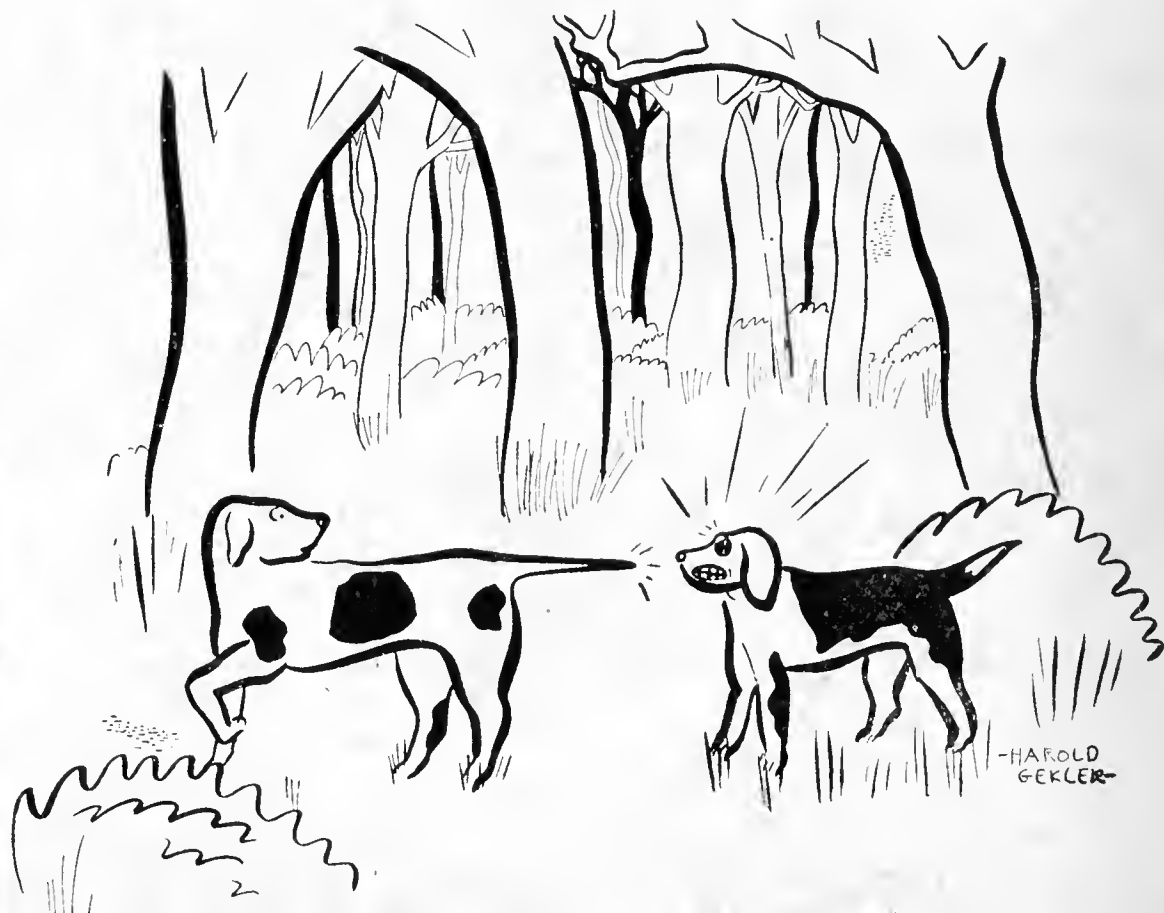
A NOTEWORTHY New Hampshire event recently celebrated was the 1,000th meeting of Mountain Laurel Grange, which brought together a great host of Patrons at Northwood and carried out a program befitting so important an occasion. Many New England Granges have held more than 1,000 meetings and a goodly number have already celebrated the 65th anniversary of their organization.

IN THE NATIONAL Booster Night program contest among the Granges fourth prize was won by Hebron Grange, No. 111, at Hebron, Connecticut, whose lecturer is Florence M. Jones. Fifth prize went to Castle Creek Grange, No. 1459, in New York, Gladys M. J. Ross, lecturer.

ONE OF THE jolly features of the National Grange session every year is the celebration of the birthday of the Overseer, who is State Master David H. Agans of New Jersey. He is always reminded that he is a year older and the congratulations showered at Portland upon the genial New Jersey leader in Grange affairs were both numerous and hearty. State Master Agans passed the 70th milestone of his life this year, but is just as active and full of vim as ever.

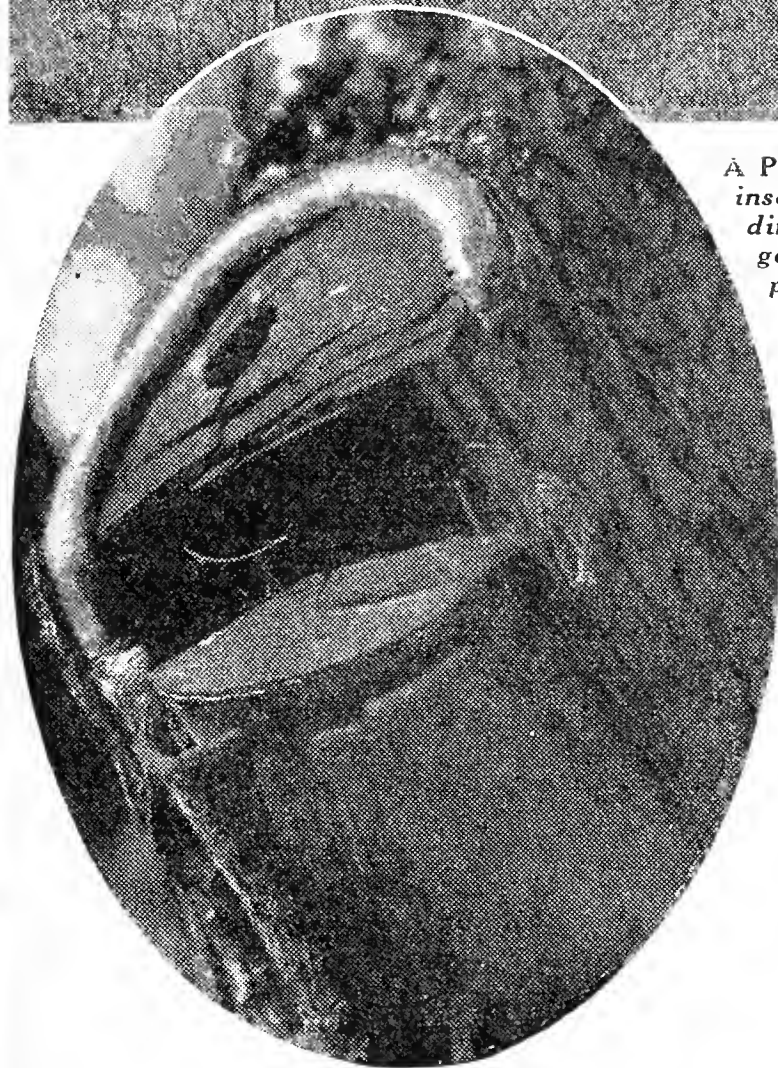
CANNON GRANGE in Connecticut is extensively remodeling its hall by the installation of a \$1500 up-to-date heating system. All sorts of money-raising projects are under way to provide the funds and the young people are exerting their best efforts to make substantial contributions to the undertaking.

THERE WILL BE much interest in learning the number of Golden Sheaf certificates issued to the Grange members of the country during the past 12 months, who have reached the point of 50 years' continuous membership in that organization. All together 375 of these certificates were issued, of which the greater number came into the Eastern part of the country. Maine tops the list with 82, while New York had 63; Massachusetts, 55; Connecticut, 43; New Hampshire, 38; Pennsylvania, 26; Rhode Island, 14; New Jersey, 4. Since the National Grange instituted the custom of awarding such honor recognition to veteran Patrons, the total number of certificates issued is 2615.



"Can't you be more careful where you point that thing?"

The Camera Caught 'em



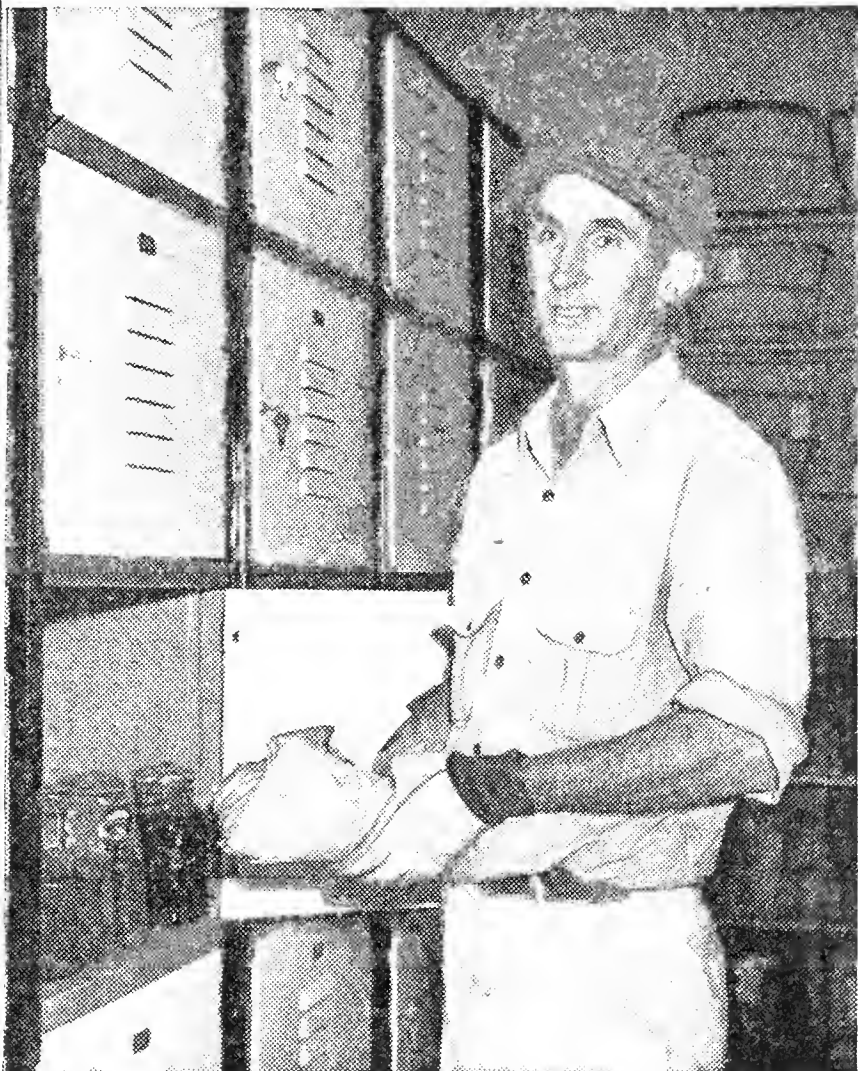
A PROBLEM. — Old, neglected orchards, harboring insect pests and plant diseases, add greatly to the difficulties of growing quality apples. While a good many old orchards have been cut down, the problem is still with us and will be for years.

• • •

FRESH FRUIT ALL WINTER.—(Right):

The temperature where this picture was taken is 15 degrees below zero. It shows Earl Harding, Albion, N. Y., farmer, taking some frozen food supplies from his community locker in the Growers' Cold Storage company's plant in Waterport, Orleans County. This is the pioneer community cold storage locker plant in Western New York and is immensely popular with the farmers in the area who may butcher when they want to and have fresh meat the year around, to say nothing of fresh strawberries and other delicacies of the garden out of season.

• • •



HOW NOT TO PRUNE.—(Above): Pruning time will soon be here, and this is an excellent illustration of how not to do it. In the first place, this limb should have been removed before it got so big. Then the limb was NOT removed close enough to the trunk, and a cut was NOT made in the under side of the limb first to prevent its splitting. The tree has made a noble but unsuccessful effort to cover the wound with new growth. Due to the split, the wound can never heal and affords a wonderful opportunity for decay organisms to destroy the tree.

• • •

QUALITY.—(Below): Master Robert Taylor, son of Clayton Taylor of Lawtons, N. Y. Mr. Taylor is known chiefly as a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, but as this picture indicates, he also knows how to grow grapes and boys.



HONEST.—(Below): Where travel is insufficient to justify an attendant, this type of roadside stand may be the answer. Prices are posted and customers drop their money in a cup. This stand took in \$400 one season. Experience with this plan proves that people ARE honest.



THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

State Must Pay Full Abortion Indemnities

ALMOST in despair, a young dairyman told me the other day of his disastrous experience with Bang's Disease. He had spent several years getting a good dairy together, only to have most of it wiped out. "What's the use", said he, "of trying to start again, for how do I know that I won't have the same trouble all over again!"

He and others like him are likely to have trouble again unless the state and the dairymen do more about Bang's Disease than they are doing at present.

A great campaign was fought for years to eradicate TB in dairy cattle, but Bang's disease is causing far more losses than TB ever did. At present, as most dairymen know, New York State has a limited appropriation with which it is doing some scattered individual testing and paying indemnities for condemned cows. One trouble with this limited work is the danger of re-infection. There is not much use in cleaning up abortion in one dairy while it still remains in many neighboring herds.

There is much interest in vaccinating young calves to make them immune against abortion later. It may be practical to employ calf vaccination as one means of controlling abortion, but probably it should not be depended upon alone. We went through all of these same unsatisfactory experiences in the beginning of the campaign to eradicate TB, and the disease was finally conquered only when we went after it good and hard on an area clean-up-as-you-go basis, with a large enough state appropriation to pay an adequate indemnity for every condemned cow. *We must do the same with abortion.*

Let's call with united determination upon the Legislatures of our respective states this winter for an adequate appropriation, and then let us all take our courage in hand and go after this costly disease quick and hard, and get it over with.

Mastitis presents another but a different problem. Mastitis is probably not as serious as abortion, and the milk is probably not dangerous to human health. *However, if inspectors, either of the milk companies or city or state departments of health insist on condemning cattle for mastitis, then dairymen must unite to insist that the state pay adequate indemnities for them.*

We will be glad to have letters on abortion or mastitis giving your experience and views. Let us do some thinking on this subject, and see if we cannot do something about it.

Results from the Milk Agreement

IT IS OF course possible that the same old gang that has kept down milk prices by keeping dairymen divided among themselves for twenty years will succeed in breaking up the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency and in hamstringing the Rogers-Allen Law in New York and stop the marketing agreement in New England.

No one can predict what *will* happen, because they cannot tell whether dairymen have reached a point where they believe their friends or their enemies, and there is always the possibility that foolish or selfish cooperative leaders will get to quarrelling among themselves and ruin everything.

But we can tell what *has* happened, and that is, as a result of some cooperation among dairymen, and especially among dairy cooperatives, we have had better milk prices this fall than have pre-

vailed before in a long, long time. If prices go down those responsible should be held accountable.

Twenty Years a Grange Master

WHAT a testimonial to personal integrity and high qualities of leadership it is when the members of a great organization continue to re-elect a man as their State master for twenty years!

Such is the record of David H. Agans, just re-elected for another term as Master of the New Jersey State Grange.

Congratulations to both the Grange and to Dave!

American Agriculturist Program for Agriculture

STRENUOUS times demand strenuous measures. *American Agriculturist* has never hesitated to get out in front in the battle for agriculture. We are more than ever determined to do that during the coming year, and here are some of the policies that we are going to fight for. Will you join us to preserve your business and your home?

I. A LIVING PRICE FOR FARM PRODUCTS

BY:

1. More and better marketing information.
2. More and better marketing practices.
3. More cooperation.
4. Government marketing agreements where necessary, but strictly supplementary to cooperative and individual effort.
5. Information on better production methods to reduce costs of production.
6. An honest dollar.

II. STOP THE LENGTHENING SHADOW OF GOVERNMENT BY:

1. Less government in business and agriculture.
2. No regimentation.
3. Lower taxes and more economy.
4. More individual initiative and cooperative effort.

III. STOP RADICAL LABOR'S MARCH ON AGRICULTURE BY:

1. Amending the Wagner Act.
2. Arousing public opinion against government support of radical labor activities like those of the C.I.O.

IV. HELP FOLKS TO BE HAPPY

1. Realize that it is as important to *live* as to make a living.

American Agriculturist aims to help folks to be happier and to increase their joy in living by developing appreciation of life, especially of the blessings and compensations of country life.

Too Much Lifting

ONE OF the stumbling blocks to obtaining any accurate market information on many farm commodities has been the different kinds of packages used. Take potatoes, for example. In Upstate New York the sixty pound bushel has always been the standard package. On Long Island it is the 100 pound sack. In Maine it is the 165 pound barrel. Market quotations on one size of package do not mean anything to growers who use another size, so it is good that there has been some standardization toward a hundred pound package for potatoes, and some advance in standardization of packages for other commodities.

The difficulty of the hundred pound container, however, is that it is too heavy for the average man to handle. Too many farmers have hernias or bad backs or some other disorder that comes

from a lifetime of too heavy lifting, particularly after reaching middle age. With all of our modern machinery, little has been done to lighten heavy lifting for farmers. Smaller sized containers all the way along the line for commercial feeds, fertilizers, and for many of the commodities which farmers sell, would add some to the cost of packaging, but would be far offset by the improved health and happiness of thousands of farmers.

The Trip to Summerland

THE WAY the inquiries are pouring in asking about *American Agriculturist* winter trip to California indicates that we are going to have a splendid party. Better get in your reservation. See Page 23 for details, and write for itinerary to Tour Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Eastman's Chestnut

OLD FRIENDS of E. O. Fippin, formerly professor of soils in the New York State College of Agriculture and now connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, will be glad to hear of him again. In a recent letter to me he says:

In the nearly 20 years since I left New York, being sometimes in distant sections of the world, I have continued to subscribe to and read the *Agriculturist* and some other New York State publications, and thus keep in touch with the doings in the old stamping ground and with many associates of a former day. There is one section of *American Agriculturist* that I always read with enjoyment, that is Eastman's Chestnuts. The issue that has just come to my desk reminds me once again to send you a story that was related to a group of us by the late Professor George W. Cavanaugh, Agricultural Chemist, and known to many of your readers, as we sat on the library slope of Cornell University one summer day nearly 35 years ago. This story always has made a particular appeal to me, and is one of the few that consistently sticks in my mind:

Pat was a mechanic who worked in a factory on one side of the town and lived on the other side of town. In the evening he would climb into the rear seat of the streetcar, pull out his corn cob pipe and enjoy a smoke on the way home. On this particular evening, as the car progressed uptown, the fore seats filled and finally a lady of stout proportions and evidently vigorous mind, climbed into the far end of Pat's seat. As other passengers pushed her over in the same seat, she finally came to be jammed up close to Pat and his pipe, of which she evidently did not approve. The closer she came to him the more she fidgeted and scowled at Pat. Finally, being no longer able to contain herself, she said in a harsh voice:

"Say! If you were my husband, do you know what I would do to you?"

Pat took a few more puffs, and in a quiet, contemplative mood, replied:

"No, Madam, what would you do?"

This exasperated the lady the more, and she finally hissed,

"I'd give you poison."

Pat took several more puffs, blew smoke rings and contemplated some more, and finally said:

"And Madam! If you was my wife, do **you** know what I would do?"

Still more exasperated she exploded:

"And what would you do?"

Pat puffed and deliberated some more and finally said:

"Madam! I'd take it!"

Radical Labor's March on Farming MUST STOP

Aroused Farmers Ask, "What Can Be Done?"

AS I WRITE this, France has come through one of the greatest crises in her history, a crisis to determine whether organized labor should run the government and the country, or whether France should continue to be governed, as at present, as a Republic representing all of the French people.

In protest against certain government acts, the French Confederation of Labor called a general walkout of all its members. Not all union members responded, but enough did so that if allowed to continue all business would have been completely paralyzed. Acting promptly, the government called out the army and broke the strike, thus winning a tremendous victory for real democracy.

We may face such a situation in this country, and if present government partiality toward labor continues it may not end as it did in France. Read the letters that have come pouring in from farmers on the subject of radical labor activity as it has and may affect agriculture, then sign, and get your neighbors to sign, the petition printed on this page. The letters follow:

It Would Mean Ruin for Farmers

"I was very much impressed by your article. Unless farmers do something to counteract the movement to organize the farmers and the farm employees, it means the ruination of the farmers. While the Wagner Act is supposed to exclude farms, farmers and farm employees, there is not one person in the C.I.O. organization who is responsible for anything they say. Anything that they want is law and anything we want is just another item of disobedience to the Wagner Act.

"I want to congratulate you on the article that you have written, and certainly any person in his right mind will be able to see what any radical labor movement means to them if it is not entirely wiped out."—C. A. M., N. Y.

St. Lawrence Grange to Act

"Richville Grange, No. 942, is with you solid in the opposition to the Wagner Act. Last night the Legislative Committee, of which I happen to be chairman, was instructed to draft Resolutions to present to St. Lawrence County Pomona Grange. Now, if you have a form you would recommend, please send same to me."—C. V. White, Richville, N. Y.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The petition on this page, either in the suggested form or in the form of a resolution, should be adopted by subordinate and Pomona granges and carried to every State Grange in the

Northeast this winter. Farm Bureaus and other local organizations should take up the matter and pass resolutions. These petitions and resolutions can then either be sent to *American Agriculturist* and we will present them to Congress, or you can send them direct to your Congressmen. Let's go to work!)

* * *

Offers \$100 to Help

"I am anxious to help if anything can be done to stop this movement. I am wondering if the farmers as a whole throughout the United States are aware of what is going on. I am willing to go in with others that feel as I do as to the attitude of the government as well as the C.I.O. and fight this out. The government seems to

ignore the farmers when the C.I.O. is in question. If you can mass any concerted effort to throttle this movement, you may ask me for my check for \$100 any time."—H. L. B., N. Y.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: That is the kind of support that counts, but we wrote H. L. B. that we do not need money. We need the help of all farmers and their organizations, as suggested in the petition printed on this page.)

* * *

No Six Hour Day for Farmers

"We wish to express our appreciation of your article on the labor situation from the farmer's viewpoint. It should awaken all of us to the menace of C.I.O. The independence which W.P.A. and other governmental move-

ments have produced in the average farm help quickly leads to desire for more and more wages which the farmer cannot pay. But they said 'gimme' and the government gave. They could say 'gimme a six-hour day' to the farmer, and the farmer would have to yield.

"Many local women earn an extra bit by crocheting or glove making. I understand the enforcement of the Wage and Hour law may do away with this. It would mean hardship for many families. Yet they didn't fight it before because they didn't know and were not organized."—H. F. H. and wife, N. Y.

* * *

Do Something Besides Talk

"I back your stand on this C.I.O. question 100 per cent. I believe that we farmers in the Northeast should do something about it besides talk before all the standards set up by our forefathers are destroyed."—R. M., N. Y.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: How to do it is suggested in the petition on this page.)

* * *

COULD Happen in New England

"Although our experience does not include any episode parallel to the ones which you mention, we realize their potentialities and the possibility that they might occur here in New England. Kindly keep us informed as to how we may help."—D. S. K., N. H.

* * *

Resolution for Maine State Grange

"Was very much impressed by your article 'It Can Happen Here.' I believe a resolution along this line should be presented at the next session of the Maine State Grange, and would be glad to speak on its behalf. I would welcome any suggestions from you."—G. H. H., Maine.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A suggestion for Granges and other organizations is contained in the petition printed on this page.)

* * *

From the Opposition

"It might be a good thing if farm labor were unionized. It doesn't do any good to glut the market with products of sweatshop labor. If farm labor had a minimum wage, there would be more chance for the working farmer to get at least that much for his own efforts. Senator Wagner's re-election in the face of Republican successes does not argue for the repeal of the Wagner Act.

"So I think you may as well call off your crusade. It will not get you anywhere."—R. G. P., N. Y.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: If farmers want walking delegates to tell them when they can hire and fire even their day help, or to tell the farmer himself that he must join the union and pay dues before his products will be handled, it is all right with me. But there is absolutely no way by which a farmer can pass on additional costs of labor to the consumer, as industry can.

Senator Wagner was re-elected in a state where the vote from the great cities is overwhelming.)

GET THIS PETITION SIGNED

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

We, the undersigned, farmers and small town business men of the Northeast, through the medium of *American Agriculturist*, respectfully request that the National Labor Relations Act, usually known as the Wagner Act, be amended or revised so as to provide or insure the following:

1. More definite and positive exemption from its provisions of farming and of all the other closely allied enterprises of agriculture.

Most farm products are perishable, and therefore a strike in a canning factory, packing plant, or on the farm itself is ruinous to farmers, whose products rot while the strike is being negotiated. Also, with the extremely low prices which commonly prevail for farm products relative to the prices of everything which the farmer has to buy, farmers are unable to stand the additional cost of dues demanded by labor organizations, or the cost of unionized hired labor, and they are unable to pass those costs on to the consumer. Index of farm prices now is about 95 as compared to 100 for pre-war, while the index of city unionized wages is 215. These relatively high unionized wages are already represented in practically everything the farmer buys.

2. The amendment and administration of the Wagner Act so as to provide equal rights to all.

The Act does not so provide nor is it so administered at present. Under present interpretation, nearly everything that labor unions do seems to be approved by government, while everything that employers do seems to be condemned.

Unemployment and relief are America's greatest problems, and we feel that they will continue to be as long as business, particularly small business and agriculture, is burdened with increasing taxes and with unfair, one-sided laws like the Wagner Act.

3. Activities of National Labor Relations Board should be strictly limited to judiciary functions so that in the future it will be impossible for this Board to act, as it has sometimes in the past, as prosecutor, judge and jury.

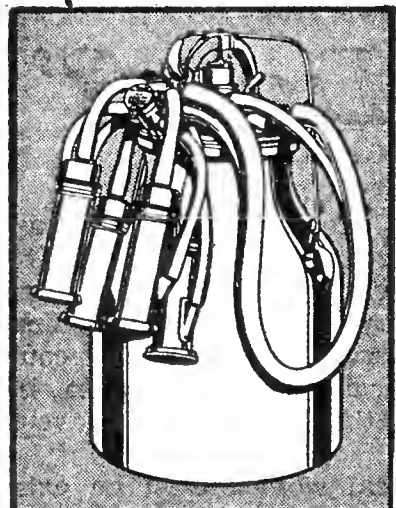
Name	Address	Congressional District
.....
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.....

(NOTE: Paste the above petition on a sheet of paper and attach to it as many blank sheets for signatures as are needed in your community. Sign it yourself, get your neighbor and your friends to sign, and return it not later than February 1, and earlier if possible, to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-P, Ithaca, New York. If your local Grange, Farm Bureau or business men's organizations approve this, get individual member signatures to this petition and state the name and address of the organization. Paste blank paper to this petition for additional names, or write *American Agriculturist* for printed blanks, which will be furnished free. Return all signatures to this petition and any resolutions passed by your organizations to *American Agriculturist*. We will see that all such protests are submitted to Congress.)

LET YOUR COWS DECIDE! A FREE TRIAL DEMONSTRATION

will prove to you that:

A DE LAVAL MILKER will milk your cows better, faster, cleaner...and is easier to operate and keep clean than any other method.



More Than 60% of All Certified Milk in the U.S.A. Is Produced with De Laval Milkers.

A milking machine is the most important equipment any dairy farmer has to select. The right one will give more profit and pleasure than anything you own.

First consideration is the cows. They must be milked properly, fast and clean. They will give you their answer in unmistakable terms, when you milk them with a De Laval. De Laval Dealers will gladly arrange free trial demonstrations without obligation.

You will also know why a De Laval Milker is simplest and easiest to operate and keep in a clean and sanitary condition, after you have used one.

There must be a reason why more De Laval Milkers are used the world over than any other kind, to milk the world's best cows, many of which have championship production records.

Try a De Laval. If you do not know the name of your nearest De Laval Dealer, write nearest office below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
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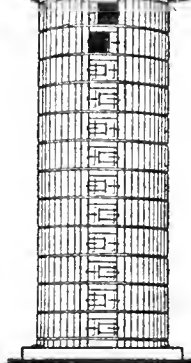
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One Crop

By ED. W. MITCHELL

I AM a one crop farmer, and hope to keep on growing one crop — apples. Nevertheless I sometimes doubt the wisdom of a type of farming that specializes on just one crop. These days there are a good many converts to diversified farming. The apple men had storms this year that took much of the



Ed. W. Mitchell

crop and some of the trees. Last year we all took a nice sleigh ride on a low market that turned out to be an endless down hill glide. In 1934 a bad combination of winter weather gave us a thorough house-cleaning that wiped out millions of fruit trees in the Northeast. I can look

back over a long series of similar licks that should be enough to convert almost any one to diversification.

It is pretty hard to say just what it costs to grow a bearing orchard or what it is worth. I lost a bearing Baldwin orchard in 1917, another in 1927, and two more in 1934-5. The capital loss has, I think, finally weaned me away from planting Baldwins. How much beating it will take to wean me away from apples as my only crop the future will unfold, but I am pretty stubborn. Apparently most fruit growers are, or there would not be so many of them.

The farmers who rely on cotton, wheat, potatoes or any one crop are in much the same class. They figure on laying aside a reserve in the good years to carry them over the bad ones. The reserve usually goes to pay up overdue accounts, buy a new car or farm equipment, or it disappears into permanent, non liquid improvements. In bad years the reserves are not much in evidence.

I think that we farmers agree with the experts who like to advise Agriculture that diversification is at least part of the answer. There are only two or three main objections to doing it.

First, each fellow feels he has land, equipment and training to grow his one crop to better advantage than he can any other; secondly, what crop or farm enterprise can you choose that offers any more hope of a profit; and thirdly, why waste time trying to make any one change from doing what he wants to do. We are apple growers because we like to grow apples.

Our experiment stations and colleges have encouraged planting plums, pears, cherries and grapes as a diversification within the fruit business. Some even take a turn at the berry business. This sounds good in theory, but as I move around the farms, I notice all of these are abandoned as soon as bearing apples are secured. From my own experience none of them have been as profitable as apples.

In the Hudson Valley, a great many apple growers have tried sweet corn, tomatoes and other truck crops to help tide over the lean years. None of these substitutes has been much of a success. The net profits in the garden truck business are hard to find and hold on to. The professional truck gardeners seem to do pretty well at it, but as a side line to apple growing, it seldom pans out well.

I have a hunch that there will be a big apple crop in this country next year, and that from that time on, we are going to have a harder time mak-

ing apples show a net profit, than we have ever had in the past. Only good varieties, well packed will be acceptable on the big city markets. Off grades and varieties will move only at low prices. Cider and other by-products will hardly pay the cost of picking them up and trucking to the mill. Their only chance is the development of new apple products or a cheaper distribution system for the mass of poor people in the big cities.

If we fruit growers are going to work at anything besides growing apples, we might well concentrate on those two items, new apple products and cheaper and better distribution to the poorer classes.

Visiting Western Farmers

After leaving the Grange convention at Portland I went down to California and spent a few days visiting farm leaders in the Northwest. In general, I found men very much like our own progressive growers in the Northeast. They are much interested in what we are doing, or trying to do. In meeting with a number of them I have been able to correct some wrong impressions.

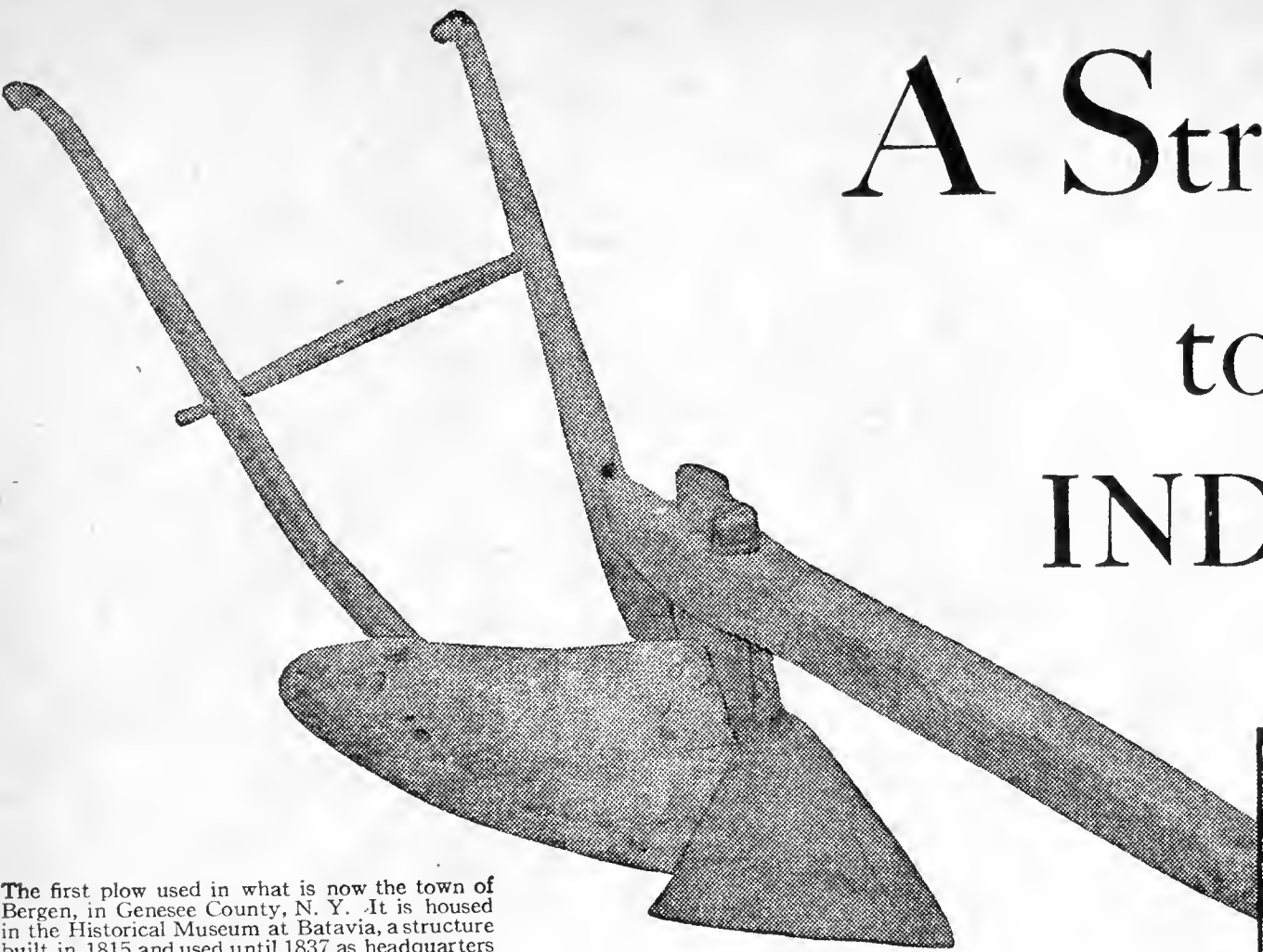
I spent a day with the United Dairymen's Association and found it strange that the members are interested in a manufactured milk market and not so much in the fluid market. The United is an outstanding example of how dairymen may profit by cooperation. W. J. Knutzen, president, told me that eight years ago the association borrowed \$900,000 to buy its own plant for manufacturing and now has paid all but \$100,000. Dairymen receive the market price for their butterfat, less 1/4 cent pound commission and the association annually has returned about 76 per cent of this.

At Portland the Dairy Cooperative Association is doing a fine job of marketing milk for Oregon producers. There is a protected market under the Oregon milk control law and no differential between retail store sales and home deliveries. In Washington the state milk control law was declared unconstitutional, so United hired Dr. Robert Prior as co-ordinator. A visit with him and his associates is illuminating.

I made no attempt to talk politics to people I met, but preferred to let them talk while I listened. Yet in almost every case, from California up through Oregon and Washington, I found farmers honestly dissatisfied with farm programs and government aid to agriculture. Most of them admitted frankly enough that the administration meant well enough, but that the more they got of farm programs the worse off agriculture appeared to be. In other words, in these coast states with their diversified and specialized crops, they don't believe anyone can or should regulate them except themselves and the weather.—Skeff.



"GUESS I FORGOT TO
SOW THE SEEDS I HAD IN
MY POCKET, MAW"



The first plow used in what is now the town of Bergen, in Genesee County, N. Y. It is housed in the Historical Museum at Batavia, a structure built in 1815 and used until 1837 as headquarters for the Holland Land Company while it disposed of some 3½ million acres of new land in western New York.

A Straight Furrow to HOME and INDEPENDENCE



THE FIRST time Michael McEntee's farm changed hands for cash, it brought 30 cents an acre. Not only his farm, but 3½ million acres sold for that price—the whole western end of New York State, wild and untouched.

New land was the call of that day, and among the first settlers was William Nichol. He too brought his plow, strapped to a lumbering wagon. He chose a site in Oak Openings, northwest of what is now Oakfield, New York. There he cut the timber and broke the sod. His wife cooked in an open fireplace.

William lived 50 years in the Openings—50 years that included many a tough season, many a set-back and discouragement. But when he died in 1870 he left to his eight children a 175-acre farm that one of his boys promptly took over for \$17,000. That was right after the Civil War and western New York had become a granary of the Nation. Land that had brought 30 cents an acre 70-odd years earlier was now growing \$2 barley. In Nichol's lifetime, his land and his hard work gave him a home and independence.

* * *

Nearly seventy more years have passed. The Nichol farm is now the McEntee farm. New faces at the door, new voices in the hall. New hands for today's tasks. The fields now grow alfalfa and pedigreed potatoes—the barns house a commercial flock of hens and a herd of Guernsey cows.

The old house has modern plumbing and electric lights. A boy goes to college. Change, yes—but unchanged is the faithful land, honest and enduring. It still turns out 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The McEntees didn't always have so nice a place. They started from scratch; until three years ago they were renters. They know the sting of a tough season and discouragement. With hard work and good management they are tackling the job of winning their own independence.

For safety, they diversify their crops and livestock. For economy, they do most of the work themselves. Success for them means just what it did for William Nichol a century ago—home, opportunity, and the respect of good neighbors.

* * *

Every community of the Northeast has its McEntees. Men and women who are making their own way, like the earlier pioneers—on good sense, hard work, and fair play. Here in the Northeast they may choose among many ways of farming. Here are markets and industrial wealth—people to buy and use what we produce for them.

Best of all, today's generation has a heritage that only time can bring—the heritage of things that endure—the heritage of long years that have made the Northeast a better place to live.

Successive generations altered and improved this old farm home during the 100 years that it was in the Nichols family. It is now owned by Michael and Florence McEntee who bought it three years ago.



This is one of a series of articles published as
AN EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE
IN NORTHEASTERN AGRICULTURE

* * *

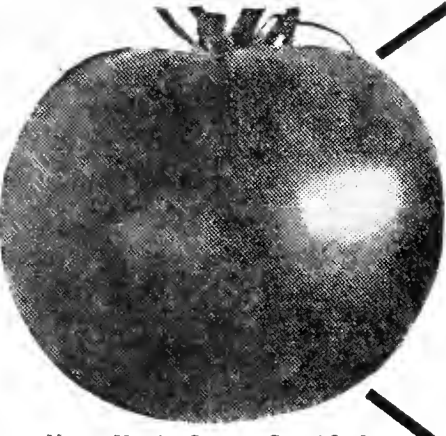
About half the farms of the Northeast are owned free and clear. They have earned their independence. The others are mortgaged; and the greatest risk to their owners is the chance of losing what progress they have made.

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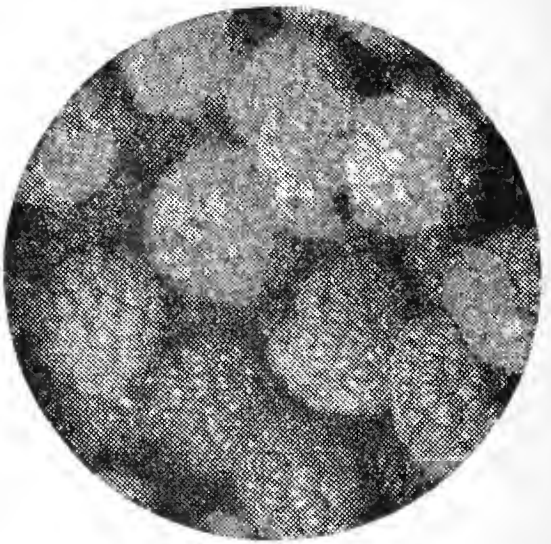


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Gardens in ICE



Quick freezing enables farm homes to have fresh fruit in winter as well as summer.

By J. J. SUGDEN

A FRIEND of mine once asked me if I had a hobby. My answer was, "Yes, agriculture is my hobby as well as my business." My friend was a city man, and the look he gave me indicated he thought my poor taste was perhaps equalled only by my poor mentality. He quickly turned the conversation into other channels. Anything relating to agriculture has always been of the greatest interest to me, and that might explain why I get a lot of fun every spring, summer and fall from my backyard garden. In fact, it was willingness on my part to prolong this pleasure that first aroused my interest in frozen fruits and vegetables. And for a hobby that will return big dividends in a financial way, as well as in good health and enjoyment in good things to eat, I earnestly recommend all my farm and village friends to investigate their own possibilities for packing frozen fruits and vegetables produced on their own farms.

Two years ago we put our own fresh strawberries into a refrigerated locker. Boy, how good those fresh strawberries tasted all winter! How our friends would question us as to where we bought such delicious fruit at that time of year, so ripe, such fine color, so full of fresh flavor! And our own enjoyment was keener because we knew we were not paying an enormous price for the pleasure of having fresh strawberries on our table out of season.

After this first experience we naturally became enthusiastic, and gave the subject of frozen fruits and vegetables some careful investigation. I did a lot of questioning of many people, mostly farmers, who were using private refrigerated lockers in which to store fruits, vegetables, fowl and other farm products. I found them all enthusiastic, but all using almost as many different methods of packing, grading and variety of fruits and vegetables they were freezing as there were people. That year we packed sour cherries as well as strawberries. And when we added fresh cherry pie to our menu all winter, along with strawberry shortcake and fresh strawberry desserts, we felt well repaid for our careful investigation of the methods used, varieties of fruits to freeze, types of containers in which to pack, and other small details of locker freezing for individual families.

This third season we are using what

we call our full time program because our past experience shows us this is the most economical way in which to use our locker space. The first thing we froze this year was rhubarb from our garden this past spring. Next came strawberries, followed by raspberries, wax beans and cherries. We have just finished (the middle of November) with carrots and beets, freshly dug from our garden during the week. Next year we hope to freeze sweet corn, lima beans and muskmelons, in addition to the things we are now packing.

We have found a few simple rules necessary if you want to serve on your table during the winter months all the wonderful flavor and color of freshly picked fruits or freshly dug vegetables.

Worth Investigating

WHEN farming became a specialized business and each farm produced only one or two specialties, then farm life lost something fine in the art of living.

We still must specialize. Some farms will produce milk, others poultry, and others potatoes. But now with modern refrigeration it is possible to enrich the living and the happiness on farms by making the farm produce more of our own living. Mr. Sugden, in the interesting article on this page, tells how he does it. Why not look into the possibilities of organizing a refrigerated locker system in your neighborhood?

- 1—Use only fruits and vegetables that have been allowed to mature fully on the vine or tree—never slightly green, nor beyond their bloom.
- 2—Freeze them fresh, preferably the day they are gathered.
- 3—Sterilize all containers before packing.
- 4—Select those varieties of fruits or vegetables that experience shows are adapted to quick freezing.
- 5—Avoid adding anything except sugar in the case of fruits. (A lot of my good friends use syrups of sugar and water and do a good job, but we are convinced that natural juices are the only moisture that should be frozen in.)
- 6—Allow article taken from your locker to thaw gradually before using. (We keep a week's supply on hand in our kitchen refrigerator all the time, and have found that flavor and color is retained this way for as high as two and three weeks time. Of course, it is at its best when eaten or used fresh as soon as thawed out.)

Any farm family living near a community refrigerated locker can now serve on their table all the year 'round the choicest fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh beef and poultry meat, which have heretofore been available only to the family of Mrs. Money Goldrocks, and at prices that would make Mrs. Goldrocks green with envy.

Agriculture here in the northeast is going to require more attention in the future to actual family subsistence from their own land, I believe, and here is one way in which many farm families, as well as village folks, can help themselves in this desired direction.



Gooseberries

—a neglected fruit

By GEORGE L. SLATE

THE gooseberry is a fruit whose merits for the home garden are not fully appreciated and in recent years its culture has been on the wane. The ease of culture, the small amount of space occupied by the few plants needed for family use and the delicious culinary preparations which may be made from them invite consideration. They may be grown in shady corners on the north side of fences or buildings or among fruit trees thus permitting complete utilization of a limited garden area. The plants are hardy, diseases and pests may be controlled readily and heavy annual crops are the rule. Every farm fruit garden should have half a dozen gooseberry bushes.

The best soil for gooseberries is a cool, moist, well-drained clay loam, but they will thrive on the lighter types if well supplied with organic matter. They are not happy on light sandy types or hot locations. Gooseberries respond well to heavy manuring and liberal amounts should be worked into the soil before the plants are set.

Fall planting is best as gooseberries start growth very early in the spring, but early spring planting will do. Late spring plantings are likely to fail if the weather is hot and dry. The plants should be set about 5 feet apart each way.

The weeds may be kept down by occasional cultivation which should be shallow as gooseberries are shallow rooted. Better yet, a mulch of strawy manure, grain straw, old hay or even weeds may be used to control weeds and conserve moisture. Liberal applica-

tions of farm manure occasionally supplemented by a fertilizer high in potash will take care of the plant food needs of the gooseberries. Lacking manure, a good mulch and an early spring application of one quarter pound of a high grade complete fertilizer will keep them growing.

Pruning consists of removing canes over three years old, prostrate canes, and thinning the remainder to six or eight strong shoots.

Green gooseberries are useful for pies and sauce, being ready for that purpose during the latter part of June. The bushes may be picked over two or three times, the earlier thinning allowing the later fruit to become much larger. The ripe fruit of a fine flavored variety like the Poorman is fine for eating out of hand as a dessert fruit. The red fruited sorts make a jelly nearly equal to that made from currants. Gooseberry jam is also fine.

Poorman is the best variety, being large-fruited, red and of excellent quality. Chautauqua is a large-fruited green variety of the English type and is the best of its class. Downing is the commonest variety listed by nurseries, and is good although the berries are small. A small-fruited red variety is Josselyn or Red-Jacket.

Mice Cause Serious Damage to Orchards of the Northeast

By W. H. THIES,

Massachusetts State College of Agriculture.

DAMAGE caused by meadow mice and pine mice in the orchards of the Northeast amounts each year to many thousands of dollars. A few simple precautionary measures would tend to prevent much of this loss. When fruit trees are planted, some measure of protection is offered by the use of a guard made from quarter-inch mesh screening. Many growers have had the experience of finding severe girdling even where guards were used. This situation is likely to exist where the trees have partially outgrown the guards, and especially where the lower edge does not extend well into the soil. Perhaps the average grower places too much reliance in the guard itself, and assumes that a guard once in place will solve the problem for years to come. This brings up the question of other measures to prevent the depredations of tree girdling mice.

Recent investigations have brought to light some interesting facts which bear upon this problem. The meadow

mouse is found only where there is a comparatively heavy grass cover. This animal is a grass feeder. Its "runs" will therefore be found only where grass is abundant. And if grass is allowed to grow unhindered around the base of the tree we thus provide the needed encouragement for bringing mice into dangerous proximity. There is reason to believe that the annual removal of all grass and weeds from within about 18 inches of the trunk is well worth while. Incidentally, if every orchardist were to follow that procedure, injured trees would not escape detection so long as is now the case. For in the process of cleaning up an area around each tree trunk, we expose that portion of the tree most often injured by mice.

Another very effective means of reducing the mouse population in the orchard, if not actually exterminating them, is the placing of a suitable poisoned bait directly in the "runs" instead of in bait stations. Recent tests along this line with materials other than strychnine have focused attention on one of the phosphorus compounds. The close relationship between a heavy grass cover and the presence of mice is a great aid in combatting this troublesome rodent.

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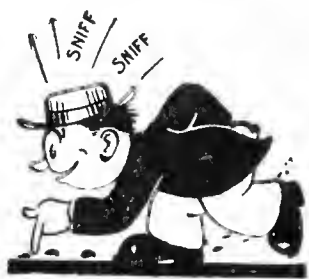
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WHETHER you need a product now or at some time in the future, get the habit of reading the advertisements in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*. Get on the right track by posting yourself in advance. Learn the features of a good up-to-date radio, tractor, or automobile; read about quality soaps, breakfast foods, household equipment, furniture and the like. Make out your shopping list before you go to town and ask for the advertised brands. Then you know you are buying right, for only goods which the public has accepted as worth their price can be persistently advertised. This is especially true of advertisements you see in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*, because only advertisements from dependable manufacturers are accepted. Mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* when you write to these advertisers.

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AND LOAN ASSOCIATION**

43 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM, MASS.
Organized 1880.

FARMS FOR SALE

ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.—12-cow dairy and diversified farm. 143 acres; 115 fertile tillage, 5 apple and cherry orchard, balance in brook-watered pasture. 7-room brick house, 3 fireplaces. 54 ft. barn, concrete stable, horse barn; other buildings. \$5500. Terms. Free circular describing this and other farms.

FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
129 acre fruit and truck crop farm 10 miles from Philadelphia. 80 acres apples of good varieties in fine condition. Stationary spray plant, packing house, storage; 11 room house, all modern conveniences. 25,000 bushel crop for 1938. \$12,000. A. HULSE MOONEY, Federal Land Bank, Broadway Stevens Building, Camden, N. J.

State Rd 67 Acres, 10 Cows

Horses, equipment, crops included; cozy 6-room home, good 60 ft. basement barn and silo; electricity available; \$2800, part down; page 34 Free Catalog 2000 Bargains. **STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.**

New Years Bargains: 2000 Farms in Free Catalog. Write today. **STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City**

Fruitful Figures

By C. A. BECKER

THE farm inventory is a good financial record for a farmer to keep. Those who know what a farm inventory is and what it does for them will vouch for that. In many ways a farm inventory is the best financial record to keep—but before we get into the whys of that, let's see what a farm inventory actually is.

Around this time of the year many business houses are taking inventories. Some do it annually; some semi-annually and some monthly. There are still others who have a system called the perpetual inventory so they can tell at the end of each day just what they have on hand. But it is the annual inventory in which we are interested. That inventory serves as a basis for preparing an annual balance sheet—or Statement of Resources and Liabilities as it is often called.

We are all perhaps most familiar with the balance sheets of banks and insurance companies because we often see them published in the newspapers. Recalling one that you have seen in the paper, a balance-sheet probably seems a bit complicated, but if we analyze it we find to the contrary that it is really quite simple; it is merely a list of what is *owned* and what is *owed* with their values. I like to think of a balance sheet as a snapshot of a business at any one time. An inventory of your farm would be just such a snapshot of your farm business. As *Medicago sativa L.* is commonly known as alfalfa, so a balance sheet of a farm business has come to be called a farm inventory.

The farm inventory is the basis of all other financial farm records, but by itself it has many valuable uses. Because of this and because many of us do not care to spend a lot of time keeping records it is the best single accounting record to use. A look at this partial list of what an annual farm inventory will do for you should convince you of that.

1. Show the total value of all your property.
2. Show your net worth above all debts.
3. Show whether you are getting ahead financially, and how much.
4. Serve as a basis for preparing a credit statement.
5. Help plan the year's business.
6. Provide a valuable list of all property in case of emergencies, like fires, or in settling estates when death comes, or for other purposes.

Of all these uses, the fourth is becoming more and more important. Nearly everyone needs credit in one form or another to operate a farm. Some may need it for feed, some for a

tractor, others for cows. For whatever it is needed, the farm inventory will furnish the figures that may make it possible for you to get that credit on a business-like basis from your bank or Production Credit Association and thus save you real money over the high rate of interest usually paid when you charge it with the feed or supply dealers.

A farm inventory is simple to take. After you have decided to take one, get a pencil and paper in hand and merely proceed to list all your property with its values; your land and buildings, your livestock and tools, your feed and supplies, any money that is owed you (notes or mortgages or milk checks), and any cash on hand or in the bank. From the total of these, you deduct the total of all your debts, which will include mortgages, notes and accounts payable. The difference between the total value of all your property and all your debts is your net worth! Completed, it is a picture in writing of your farm business—your farm inventory. Here's how your farm inventory might look:

Farm Inventory of John Carter January 4, 1938		
Resources:		Value
Land and Buildings....		\$10,000
Horses		350
Cattle		2,100
Sheep		300
Hogs		30
Chickens		200
Feed and Crops on hand		420
Miscellaneous supplies		50
Machinery and Equipment		2,200
Fall plowing and winter wheat		75
Notes and Accounts Receivable		150
Cash on hand and in Bank		67
Other personal property		800
Total		\$16,742
Liabilities:		
Farm Mortgage		4,500
Notes and Accounts Payable		102
Net Worth		\$12,140

To make it even easier to do, and because you may be reminded to include some things you might otherwise forget, I suggest that you ask your county agent for a farm inventory book published by your State College of Agriculture. The book may cost a few cents or it may be free but you can be sure the results of the half-day you may spend taking a farm inventory will be valuable.



"Give it more gas, Pop. Believe you budged her that time."

Plain, Every-Day Farmers own and manage THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Started as an Agricultural Enterprise—
It has become a *Great Human Endeavor*

What is the Dairymen's League? Where is it located? Who owns it? Who manages it?

The answers are all around you. Your neighbor down the road, over on Route 5, or in the next county; members of your church, of your Farm Bureau, or Grange or Lodge; the fathers of children your children play with at school. These are the people who own and manage the Dairymen's League. *THEY ARE THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE.*

THE VISION

The wise founders of the Dairymen's League had a real vision. They and their fathers before them had seen the futile struggle go on. They had seen the efforts of farmers to organize against the growing power of dealers, thwarted time and again. They had seen dealers' representatives on farmers' boards of directors . . . spies in farmers' meetings. Each—without producers knowing it—playing one group against another, keeping the farmer's price down, the consumer's price up. They saw this **ANTI-FARM GANG** control tightening its sinister grip year by year on the farm business and the farm home.

These pioneers in cooperation had actually experienced much of it, and knew that it was a threat to all dairy farmers. They envisioned in this new organization a plan that would restore to farmers those God-given rights that had gradually been wrested from them. They knew it had to be worked out and run by farmers themselves. No one else could be trusted. They wrote into its constitution and by-laws a provision that the **LEAGUE MUST BE MADE UP OF PLAIN-EVERY-DAY, DIRT FARMERS, WHO MILK COWS.** These farmers must own the League—lock, stock and barrel. They alone—must have full say about money and management. **THAT PROVISION HAS NEVER BEEN CHANGED IN ANY WAY.**

WE, THE MEMBERS, RUN THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

The plan is simple but very complete. We elect our own board of 24 directors. Every director must be an active League member in good standing. Each district chooses its own nominee. The entire membership ballots individually. Every member has a vote just as you do in your town, or state or national election. The members say to the directors "Take our milk, market it, deduct the cost and

divide the balance among us." It is run just that way—directors reporting back to the membership every year and oftener if emergency conditions justify.

These 24 directors choose 5 men from their own number as a managing committee. They supervise the every-day affairs of the League—carrying out the policies laid down by the membership through the directors. Every important move must have the approval of the directors to whom they are responsible and with whom they meet once a month. These men know farmers and farm families—and they know dealers and milk markets.

HAS THE JOB BEEN WELL DONE?

The job was to build an organization—an institution that would serve the needs of farmers; to market their milk efficiently and at the same time to withstand the assaults of a merciless enemy. Has the job been well done?

For decades dealers owned and controlled the avenues to markets. If we farmers were ever to have any share in this control we must finance our own effort. We could not trust it to others.

WHAT ABOUT THE FINANCIAL SIDE?

A few cents a hundred from billions of pounds of members' milk created the great financial structure of this institution. How well has that been managed?

Certificates of Indebtedness are issued to members to cover this financing. They are due at a certain time and pay regular interest. Some of us members look upon our certificates as savings, others look upon them as investments. But all of us look upon them as the instrument with which to preserve our freedom and our independence in the marketing of our products.

ASK YOUR LEAGUE NEIGHBOR

Has this job been well done? Ask any of your League neighbors. Every penny placed in Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness, whether you call it savings or investment, or a cooperative method of meeting dealers on their own ground, has been repaid dollar for dollar when it was due, much of it before it was due. The League has never

This is one of a series of statements of fact printed in this paper to again set forth what we believe to be the advantages of true cooperative organization for the benefit of the 187,000 readers of the *American Agriculturist*, most of whom are not members of the Dairymen's League. These facts are printed to counteract many misleading statements, to unmask the propaganda of the **ANTI-FARM GANG** as a dastardly assault against all farmer cooperatives and all farmer interests.

defaulted on a single penny of its obligations. We **HAD TO HAVE** this farmer system of financing. It has stood the test of nearly two decades. It has given us the sinews of war in the longest and hardest battle against dealer domination that any group of dairy farmers ever had to undertake.

THESE ARE FACTS NOT THEORIES

These are facts not theories—actual experiences not dreams. League farmers have actually lived with them night and day for twenty years and more.

We Know that:

Farmer ownership of plants has meant control of surplus and stabilization of markets.

Farmer management has meant a sure market the year round and sure pay.

It has meant honest weights and tests.

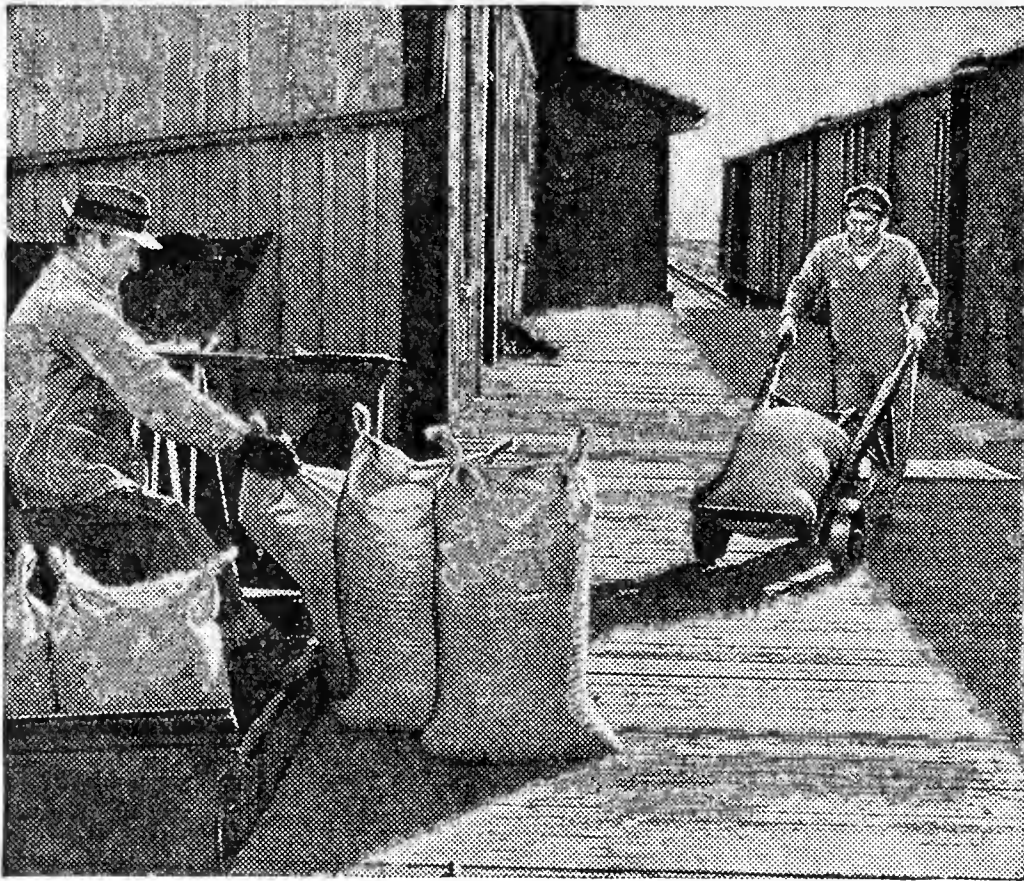
Farmer management and ownership tied together in organization has given greater collective power to every individual farmer and greater security to every farm home.

*It has created bargaining power, kept the avenues to markets open to farmers and enabled them to stand off the repeated attacks of the **ANTI-FARM GANG**.*

In the next issue of this magazine, we will discuss some of the efforts that have been made to tear down our successful institution.

The **ANTI-FARM GANG** is composed of a group of men who stand on the opposite side of the fence from the farmer because they make their living either by buying from him as cheaply as they can, or by trading upon his distress. They have no direct responsibility either to the farmer or to his welfare. Naturally the Gang has pulled into its company certain individuals who should be on the farmer's side, but who joined in with them to avenge their personal grievances.

We are not referring in any way to those persons and concerns who are fair and just in their dealings. We indict only those who stop at nothing to gain more dollars or more power. These are the men who make up the **ANTI-FARM GANG** and no farmer can ever expect any sympathy, understanding or fair-dealing from them.



Fertilizer? Railroads need it too!

SOMEWHERE around 200 million dollars are spent each year by American farmers for fertilizer.

That is a lot of money when you look at it in total. But it's mighty well spent, when you consider what would happen to the land without it.

Now railroads are something like farm lands. They need "fertilizer" too. They need to have money put back into them, if they are going to keep on giving the finest transportation service in the world.

Even during the past eight years—which were lean ones for railroads—about 2¾ billion dollars have been "ploughed back" into developing better service and more efficient operations. This is over and above the more than 9½ billions spent during the same period for maintenance of roadway and equipment—all of which has made possible faster, safer

and more dependable freight and passenger schedules.

When you look at figures like these, you can see that railroads need more than bare running expenses. Unless they can keep on making improvements, their cost of doing business will go up and their service to farmers and other shippers will go down.

That's why the railroads have worked out a program which calls for such common-sense treatment as this:

Treat the railroads as a business. Give them reasonable freedom to "price" their only product—transportation service. Give them greater freedom to adjust rates to meet competitive situations, to adjust services to the demands of traffic; and to adjust expenses to the condition of their business. And give them equality of treatment and opportunity—equality with other forms of transportation in matters of regulation, taxation, subsidy and the like.

You'll find the whole program interesting. Send for your copy today.

**SAFETY FIRST—
friendliness too!**

ASSOCIATION OF

AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WINTER FARM RELIEF!



Here's farm relief no farmer can afford to be without—EN-AR-CO (Japanese style) OIL. Stimulates local circulation for the relief of pains of Neuralgia, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Fatigue and Exposure, also the discomfort of Head Colds and Bronchial Irritation. EN-AR-CO has been doing it for over 50 years. Best insurance against a crop of troubles. Get EN-AR-CO today and get your quick pain relief. All Druggists.

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RHEUMATISM

Sciatica, Neuralgia, stiff limbs, or back-ache get quick, soothing relief with Hamlin's Wizard Oil, the liniment that has proved its merit millions of times. You'll like Hamlin's Wizard Oil, too, for sprains, bruises, aching feet, frost bites—and the many common uses of a liniment; it is scientifically compounded not to burn or blister the skin. Only 35c at all drug stores.

**HAMLIN'S
WIZARD OIL**

Over 39 Million Bottles Purchased



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Sound Advice

FARM machinery and equipment are up against hard usage and indifferent care. We here at the Massachusetts State Experiment Station have a heated room, 24 ft. by 24 ft., with double doors wide enough to take in a hay rake or fertilizer spreader. Each winter during the time when outside work is slack, we take our various machines into this room, pull them down, clean each part, replace badly worn parts, reassemble and paint all iron with red or blue lead, then paint as they originally came to us (when necessary).

After the machines have been gone over, we take each harness apart and clean thoroughly with warm water and a good soap, let them dry and repair or replace all worn straps. We then soak them with a harness oil; then when the oil is absorbed we wipe them over with a good harness oil soap dressing and then reassemble them. I have found through the years that this is sound practice and saves me much grief in summer operations when time is all important.

To those who say, "Yes, but he has the resources of the State back of him," I say that the only essentials are a good shed well-covered and lined with some good insulating material, a stove in one corner, a vice, a small forge (handy but not absolutely essential), wrenches, hammers, sewing needles and thread and wax. Not a big outlay in money, but an outlay which will bring big interest in efficiency and in satisfaction throughout the years.—C. W. Everson, In charge of outside work at Mass. State Expt. Station.

His First Horse Race

I HAVE trained and raised horses, have broken over 500 colts, and have managed stock farms and riding schools. I had my first horse race back in 1880 when I was 12. In February there was to be a farmers' horse race on the river near my home, and my brother, who was about twice my age, was starting a four-year-old in one class. Our neighbor was racing his best horse in a free-for-all trot. That class was racing for oats. Every man who started a horse bought a bag of oats, and the winner took all.

This neighbor had two boys about my age who came to see the races with a white mare in foal. I got in the sleigh with the boys, and we trailed the free-for-all class up the river, then turned old Nell around. The race was a mile straight-away, and soon they were leaving us far behind. I thought I could get more speed out of old Nell so I took the reins from my schoolmate. I used the whip some, and we came in first.

The boys' father, owner of old Nell, got plenty of roasting and was asked why he drove the wrong horse in the race. Old Nell was 15 that spring and raised a filly that summer.

Two years later I trained some real horses, but never raced any mares in the winter when they were in foal.—C. S., Lisbon, N. Y.

Forty Years Ago

I HAVE many memories of life on the farm as a hired hand, going back to nearly 40 years ago. The way work was done at that time and the way that milk was produced, handled, and marketed, compared to the way it is now, was some different. Because of the distance from the railroad, we used to get up at 3 a. m. to start the milking and to get the milk ready for the team at 5 o'clock to be taken to the railroad station. We used a large covered wagon drawn by four horses, as it was a long journey and took hours to make the trip. Today a truck would make it in much less time. Our driver picked up milk along the way nearly the entire distance. The milk was put up in 8½ quart cans and the wagon body was so constructed that the cans were packed in ice.

I will remember those long hard days the rest of my life. We breakfasted at

six, field work began before seven, continuing through the day with time out for dinner. With chores and supper out of the way, there was sometimes an hour or two more of work to do before going to bed. In those days, I think farmers put in longer days and worked much harder than they do now. The man I worked for raised practically all of the living for the family and the stock on their farm. Today I notice that the farmer buys nearly all of his grain and most of his food stuffs from the merchant. I think that is why some farmers seem to have so hard a time making a living.—E. L. R., New Hampshire.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Probably E. L. R. is right that farmers do not work such long hours. Also, farm machinery has lightened some of the drudgery of farm and home work. However, in the old days there were more young people on the farms to do the work, and good men could be hired by the day and month much more easily and cheaper than at present. The average age of farmers today is much older than it was even 25 years ago. One of the things to be marvelled at is how these older farmers of today do so much heavy lifting and other hard work.)

How to Get Ice Cream

YOUR STORY of how your brother got his first dish of ice cream by renting out a bee on shares reminds me of my own experience. Once, when I was a little boy, there was something killing Grandma's chickens. She offered me some ice cream if I could catch the guilty party. I did. It was a skunk and I brought it as far as the chicken house door, proved my claim, and got all the ice cream I could eat at one sitting. I was denied the pleasure of killing the skunk, which was turned over to the hired man; but I did strike a bargain with Grandma that I was to have ice cream for every skunk I caught in her chicken house.

I got no more prey during the next few days, but I did evolve the idea that if the skunk won't step in your trap, there is no reason why you can't put the trap on the skunk—especially if you know where the hired man has thrown a perfectly good dead skunk. I put the trap on the dead skunk, hung it on a pole and took it to the house and got my reward. I then determined to find out two limiting factors of the ice cream business, viz. how long you can keep a dead skunk in good, usable condition; and how long tactful salesmanship can avoid close inspection and detection.

I hit on the plan finally of announcing each successful expedition to the henhouse and displaying my skunk only at dusk, always with loud shouts of joy and always with him hanging from the end of a pole. I would hesitate to say how many days or weeks this continued and I waxed fat on ice cream. Suffice to say, I would still be catching skunks in the chicken house and living on ice cream (for I liked the life), except for certain limiting facts over which I had no control. Age and warm weather, together with much handling, wore out my skunk and its condition attracted some suspicious person to its place of concealment. The other factor was Grandma. She finally reached the conclusion that no small boy could catch a full grown skunk every evening, at the same time, from one small chicken house, so she cancelled our contract.—Ed Mitchell, N. Y.

Cracked If You Use Cracked Saw

I WAS TOLD that a crack in a circular saw could be stopped and the saw made safe for further use by the simple method of boring a hole at the end of the crack. I have tried it—and it doesn't work. Would it not be well for you to run a cartoon, featuring the fact that ONLY CRACKED FOLKS USE CRACKED SAWS! It might save some serious mishaps.—P. N. T., N. H.

We Can PRODUCE . . . But Can We SELL? (Continued from Page 1)

United States use, every day, a system of crop estimates that is far more expensive and up-to-date than the government's. Were government estimates abolished, the "middlemen" would have even greater advantage in bargaining with farmers than they have now.

Every large city produce dealer and every large country shipper is daily sending and receiving telephone calls, telegrams and letters in the course of his business of buying and selling produce. Professor Rasmussen's marketing investigations found that the larger produce firms spend thousands of dollars a year. Each dealer uses this opportunity constantly to exchange information with other dealers on the growing and storage conditions of the produce he handles. What the Aroostook County potato shipper phones his New York broker in the morning travels thousands of miles further before night.

On my trips to fifteen states and provinces to see potato growers I meet growers, scientists, dealers, market reporters and farm paper editors. I find that potato dealers are almost always more up to date about crop and storage conditions than any of the others.

For example, two years ago an Aroostook potato dealer telegraphed a big produce firm in California that late blight had suddenly become very bad. Next morning I received a long night letter asking reply by air mail, giving my opinion as to what the effect of this blight would be upon the Maine crop and upon prices later. In less than 48 hours two telegrams and an air mail letter traveled over 10,000 miles. This firm buys in Idaho, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California and sells from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. It does not handle Maine potatoes, but it must know how potatoes are growing or storing in Maine to know how to buy and sell its own in the Far West. That winter this firm sent me to Aroostook to find how bad rot was in storage. It has sent men in August and September to make private forecasts of the crops from the Red River country to Aroostook.

Farmers should ask themselves this question: "How much money is the government spending each year to help

farmers sell their products compared with the amount to help increase production?" The answer is,—"Very little."

The total cost of the present crop estimate system is \$769,000 per year. The men who do the work are absolutely honest. The estimates are remarkably accurate, but very slow.

Every "middleman" uses the telephone and telegraph. We have a farm bureau system. I propose that each county farm bureau shall telephone representative farmers on the last day of a month, asking crop or storage conditions. Each county report would then go to Washington by code night letter. By using modern office machines such as the Census Bureau uses, crop reports could be released by radio on the first day of each month, within 36 hours after farmers had reported to the farm bureaus.

Another alternative would be to send the night wires to state statistician, as at present, and to have districts of 4 to 6 counties, each in charge of a deputy statistician.

Many perishable fruits and vegetables grown in New York state need production reports twice a month as crops mature. We need to know much more about the storage conditions that so often set the price of a product. For example, late main crop potatoes are kept in storage from October 'till the following June in Maine. We now have but one potato stocks report, that of Jan. 1st.

Many fruit and vegetable producers also need to know how fast canned goods of their product are being used from storage, the same as poultrymen need to know how many eggs are in storage, or dairymen how much butter.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We agree with Mr. Dean that farmers need accurate, complete crop reports at the earliest possible moment. However, there are two cautions that need to be observed. It has seemed to us that at times a bumper crop is considered headline news while reports on short crops receive less publicity. The second thing to watch is the tendency of government departments to make too definite future predictions. We believe that the public should be given the facts and allowed to draw their own conclusions.



From vaudeville star to apple merchant is the story of Miss Dorothy Nertney of Ridge Road, Medina, Orleans County, N. Y., the Jane Stuart of footlight fame. When vaudeville waned some 15 years ago, Miss Nertney realized the ambition of a lifetime to own a fruit farm in the famed Niagara fruit belt. Shipping gift cartons of choice apples to customer mailing lists of big commercial firms, Miss Nertney has developed one of the most unique fruit businesses in the country. "It's a gift," says Miss Nertney, displaying one of her cartons of two dozen Macs, and explaining that she often receives as much for two dozen apples as her fruit-growing colleagues get for a bushel.

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Go to your Case dealer and see the secrets of Case capacity and long life. See for yourself how the Power-Saving Transmission puts more power to work, reduces friction, saves fuel. See how Positive-Pressure Lubrication and Dust-Sealed Construction make tractor life longer and upkeep lower. Notice especially how Synchronized Steering in Case all-purpose tractors makes row cultivation easier, cleaner, faster. And now you can have all these advantages for less money. Ask your dealer about the new low prices on Case tractors. Mail the coupon today.

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are all made of heavy gauge English Tin. Send for Catalogue C and tell us number of Buckets used.

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POWERFUL . . . ECONOMICAL

Plows 5 acres a day. Discs, cultivates, harvests. Does the work of 3 or 4 horses, faster and better. The PULLFORD unit is quickly attached to Model T or A Ford or to 1926-31 Chevrolet. It's simple, strong, built to last. Use your old car or buy one cheap, and get the advantages of power farming.

PULLFORD CO., 2839 Cherry St., Quincy, Illinois

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
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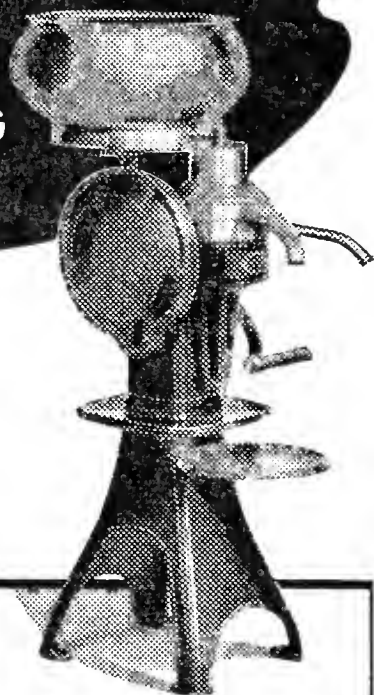
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on all
McCORMICK-DEERING
Cream Separators



FARM FAMILIES with an eye for economy can't afford to overlook the \$15.00 price reduction on all six sizes of McCormick-Deering Cream Separators.

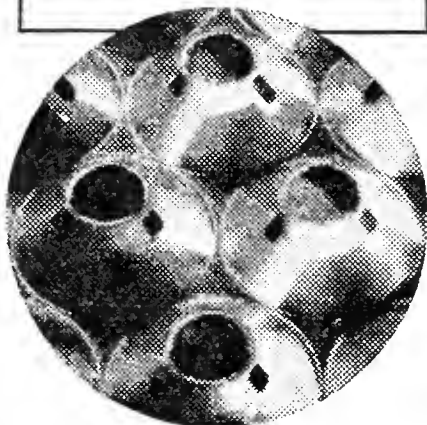
McCormick-Deering Cream Separators have been value leaders in their field for many years. Now, with this reduction, they are a better buy than ever. They have the famous McCormick-Deering features that give you *close skimming, easy turning, easy washing, and durability.*

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you this separator with **STAINLESS STEEL DISCS** that wear longer, resist cracking, do not rust. Buy a new McCormick-Deering at this new, low price . . . get the benefit of its smooth, quiet, trouble-free operation. The dealer near you will also be glad to tell you about the line of McCormick-Deering Milkers and Milk Coolers.

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In This Machine You Get:

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Stainless steel discs used in McCormick-Deering Cream Separators wear longer, resist cracking, do not rust. No soft coating on the discs to wear away, so the bowl retains its balance.

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SWINE

Fall Pigs at Sensible Prices (all Breeds)
6-7-8-9-10-12 weeks old. \$3.50; \$4; \$4.50; \$5; \$5.50; \$6; \$6.50 each. Check, P. O. Order, C. O. D. on approval, all vaccinated to protect your investment. Selected young Boars for immediate and future service at Farm Prices. I am anxious to co-operate with you. Chas. Davis, Box 11, Concord, Mass., Res. Carr Rd.

RUGGED PIGS!

Chester Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, 6-7 wks., \$3.00; 8-10 wks., \$4.00; 12 wks., \$6.00. Service boars \$10-\$15-\$20-\$25. Ship C.O.D. Crates free. **CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Rd., CONCORD, MASS.**

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SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. **WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.**

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HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. **FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.**

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GOATS—Few high grade Saanen and Toggenberg grades, freshen soon. **PONY FARM, Himrod, N. Y.**

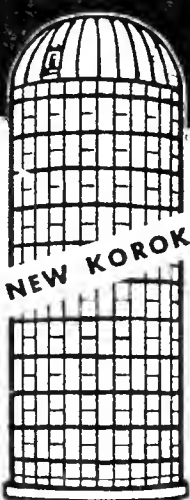


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has that extra strength and tightness necessary for grass silage, at no extra cost. Fireproof—Lightning-proof—Storm-proof. 100% gettable silage in zero weather. Twenty-year owners report: "No spoilage—No leakage—Perfect silage". *Special discount for early buyers. Write today!*

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Beat higher prices. Early orders save us money. We pass this BIG SAVING on to the EARLY BUYER.
SAVE YOUR GRASS
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Craine offers every proven type of silo, WOOD, TILE, CONCRETE. All tested—dependable. Get the Facts before buying.
Write TODAY for **FREE LITERATURE**
Direct Factory Prices Big Discounts.
CRABINE, INC.
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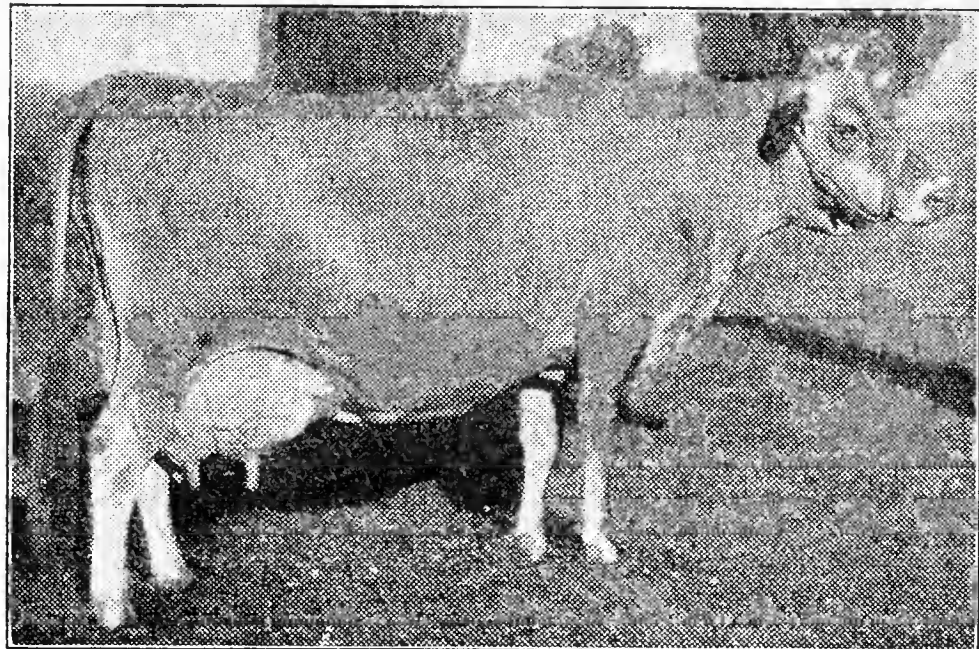
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SILO STORAGE
GRASS, LEGUMES, CORN

8 silo types for all forage crops.

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William Kenan, Jr., Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y., recently purchased Sybil Tessie Lorna from Lloyd Hulburt of Oregon. This six-year-old Jersey cow recently completed a 305-day record with 1,020.52 lbs. of butterfat. This is more than her own body weight, a feat equalled by only two other cows.

Barnyard Gossip

THE Pennsylvania Experiment Station reports that a quarter of an udder affected with mastitis averages to produce 22 per cent less milk and 24 per cent less butterfat than a normal quarter. The sources of mastitis are listed as:

1. New cows introduced into a herd.
2. Injuries and exposure. These are not direct causes, but when an udder is bruised or becomes severely chilled, the chances for mastitis are increased.
3. Improper milking by poor milkers, milking with wet hands, or milking irregularly.
4. Milking machines that are not carefully washed or sterilized.

Mastitis can be detected by use of a strip cup before milking each cow, by examining udders for lumps, or by applying the brom thynol blue test.

Cows that are affected with mastitis to a degree not warranting sale are commonly placed at the end of the line and milked last.

Harlan L. Stevens, 19, of Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Stevens, a 4-H Club boy in Androscoggin County, has been declared Maine's top-notch livestock member for the year. He was chosen by State Club Leader K. C. Lovejoy because of eight years of Club work in which the boy successfully completed 11 projects in pig and beef cattle and poultry. He has taken part in judging contests and regular Club activities and made 36 exhibits at local and state fairs, winning \$65.25 in prizes, including two state championships.

Korndyke Segis Andrie, a Holstein cow owned by A. L. Bowell of Susquehanna County, Pa., recently completed a 365-day record with 31,408 lbs. of milk and 1,146.5 lbs. of butterfat. In six years this cow has produced 88,230 lbs. of milk and 3,266.9 lbs. of butterfat.

Mr. Bowell started his present Hol-

stein herd in 1905, and now has 56 purebred Holsteins. The herd was accredited as free of TB in 1921 and certified as free from Bangs disease in 1933.

Jersey Honors

Ira G. Payne of East Schodack, N. Y., recently won the highest honor accorded a breeder of Jersey cattle by the American Jersey Cattle Club. He has been designated as a "constructive breeder" by the Club, a term adopted to give recognition to Jersey breeders who follow breed improvement pro-



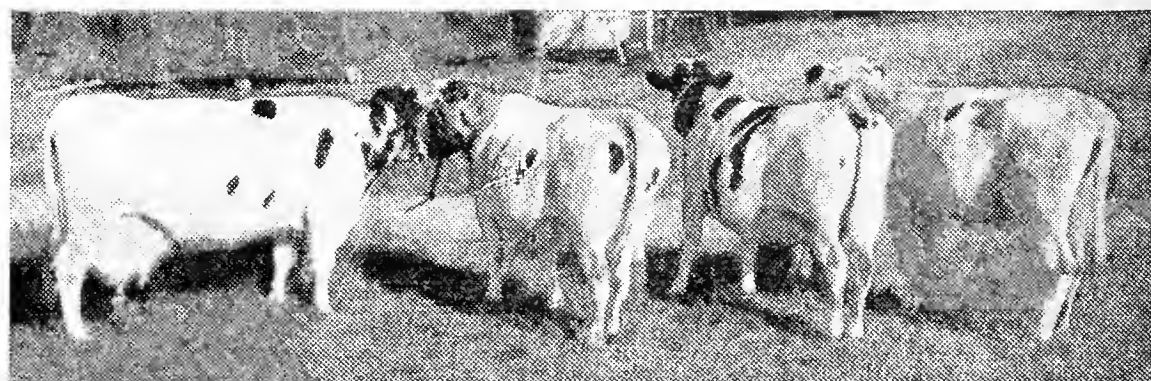
Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y., (left) receiving Constructive Breeders Registry certificate from Lewis W. Morley, executive secretary of The American Jersey Cattle Club in the New York City office of the Club.

grams adopted by the American Jersey Cattle Club.

In eight yearly records Mr. Payne's Jerseys have 439 lbs. of butterfat and 8,566 lbs. of milk per cow. The herd of twenty cows has been inspected. Ten have been given a rating of "excellent" for confirmation, four "very good", five "good plus", and one "good".

Bridget of Atwood Orchards, an Ayrshire owned by Master Farmer J. L. Atwood of Clinton County, N. Y., recently completed a Senior 4-year-old record of 16,641 lbs. of milk and 670.45 lbs. of butterfat. This gives her third place in the roll of honor.

At left (below) is Korndyke Segis Andrie, pictured with three of her daughters. This cow, which recently made a new Dairy Herd Improvement Association record for Pennsylvania, is owned by A. L. Bowell of Thompson, Pa. (See story).



Farm Credit Board Elections

MARCUS L. URANN of South Hanson, Mass., was recently elected to the Farm Credit Board of Springfield, Mass., and J. Ralph Graham of Bosca-wen, N. H., was reappointed, each for three-year terms. The board, a 7-man body, directs policies of permanent co-operative credit agencies now used by some 200,000 farmers of New England, New York and New Jersey. Board members are ex-officio directors of the Federal Land Bank, Production Credit Corporation, Bank for Cooperatives, and Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. All are units of Farm Credit Administration in the eight Northeastern states.

Mr. Urann is head of Cranberry Can-ners, Inc., a cooperative in eastern Massachusetts whose members produce two-thirds of the nation's cranberries. He was elected by 95 farmers' coopera-tives in the Northeast which are stock-



Marcus L. Urann

president of the Eastern States Farm-ers' Exchange and of the Granite State Dairymen's Association, and president

of the Kearsarge National Farm Loan Association. He's also a director of a poultry growers' association, and was formerly president of the Merrimack County Farm Bureau. He has been on the Farm Credit Board since 1934.

Also directed by the Farm Credit Board is the cooperative short-term credit system composed of 34 produc-tion credit associations, the Springfield Production Credit Corporation, and the Federal Intermediate credit bank of Springfield. The associations served 13,300 farmers during 1938, providing them with \$18,500,000 of short-term credit, chiefly to grow crops or to buy livestock and equipment. At the close of the year, the 34 units had over 11,000 current loans outstanding for \$11,600,000.

The Bureau of Agricultural Econom-ics estimates the 1938 cash farm in-come from sales and government pay-ments of half a billion dollars as \$7,-625,000,000. In 1937 sales of farm prod-ucts brought \$8,233,000,000, with gov-ernment payments of \$367,000,000. In-come from livestock and livestock products had declined less in 1938 than the income from crops.

Song for the New Year

By Elaine V. Emans.

Thank Thee for all the beautiful and new

Beginnings we may make, who need them so—

Now falling short of what we hoped to do,

And what we dreamed we would be-come; and oh!

Now staring at the worlds about our feet

That yesterday were sure and very dear.

With fresh beginnings, Life is yet replete

With hope and dreaming, loveliness and cheer.

With fresh beginnings, hearts can put away

Each failure, each discouragement, and turn

Unto a promising and fairer day —

And slowly, but ah! surely, they may learn

The new is more magnificent, and more Divine than anything they knew before!



J. Ralph Graham

holders and part-owners in the Spring-field Bank for Cooperatives. The bank finances cooperatives which market farm products, purchase farm supplies, or provide business services such as mutual fire insurance. Its present loans amount to \$4,600,000 to coopera-tives serving 150,000 farmers. Mr. Urann succeeds Everett L. Carr, a farmer of Hope, R. I., whose term ex-pired.

Mr. Graham was nominated for the position by 163 National farm loan as-sociations in New England, New York and New Jersey, and was reappointed by Governor F. F. Hill of the FCA. The associations operate mostly on a county-wide basis and make long-term farm-mortgage loans which are financ-ed through the Federal Land Bank. Mr. Graham operates a 200-acre dairy and poultry farm, and is active in many cooperative farm enterprises. He is

Purebred Cows at World's Fair To Get **BEACON FEEDS**

A HERD of 150 purebred dairy cows—representing the pick of two nations—will be fed Beacon Dairy Rations during their six months' stay at the New York World's Fair, beginning next April. Forty of the herd will come from Canada, the remaining 110 will come from the United States. Each cow will be hand-picked by the different breed associations as truly representative of either the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Brown-Swiss, Holstein or Jersey breed.

Shown as part of the dairy industry exhibit sponsored by The Borden Company, the cows



© N. Y. W. F.

will be stabled, fed, cleaned and milked under model conditions. Visitors will be able to watch the process through glass walls.

WHY BEACON FEEDS WILL BE USED

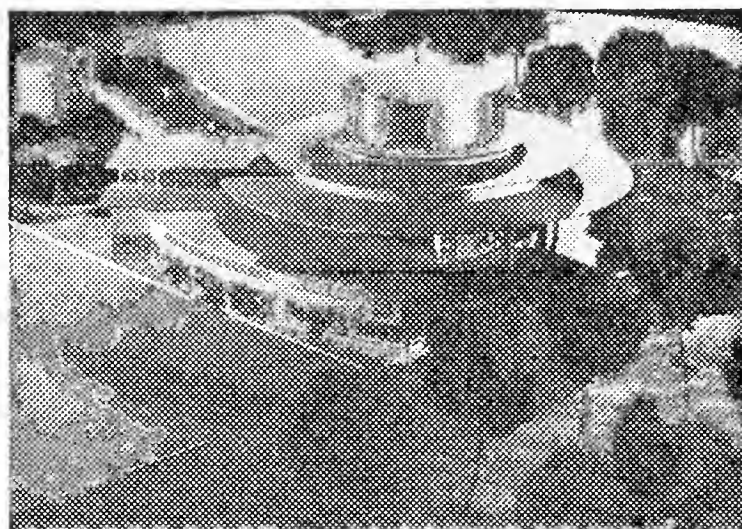
Representing thousands of dollars in money—and shown as the leading specimens of their kind—the health, appearance and milk production of the cows are of the utmost importance. Every care will be taken to see that they get the necessary nutrients in exactly the proportions required.

Beacon is proud of being entrusted with the job of feeding these valuable cows because Beacon Dairy Rations are based on an accurate scientific knowledge of dairy-cow nutrition, and because Beacon has had long practical experience in the problems of feeding for maxi-mum milk production.

You, too, can give your cows the same high quality feed, the same high food values that will protect the health of these purebred World's Fair cows. WRITE TODAY FOR OUR FREE BOOK on "Profitable Dairy Management." Get all the facts about time-tested Beacon Dairy Rations. Learn how economically you can get them for your cows.

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, INC.
DEPT. A, CAYUGA, NEW YORK

We make a complete line of feeds for cattle, poul-try, game birds, horses, hogs, rabbits and dogs.



"The Dairy World of Tomorrow" building at the New York World's Fair, which will house Borden's dairy industry exhibit. Scientific pro-duction and handling of milk from cow to table will be demonstrated. The cows will be handled under the Walker-Gordon System and milked on the famous Rotolactor. (Photo made from Model.)

BEACON Dairy Rations



"YOU'RE SO KEEN ON DISARMAMENT HOW ABOUT PASSING ME IN ARITHMETIC TO KEEP PEACE IN THE FAMILY?"

NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

Cotton Farmers Vote Crop Control

AGRICULTURAL Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for crop control when voted by large majority of growers. On December 10, southern farmers voted on question of control for three crops: cotton, rice, and flue-cured tobacco. Two of the propositions were defeated, rice and flue-cured tobacco, but a heavy majority of cotton growers voted for control.

Accordingly, cotton growers in 1939 will be fined a penalty of 3 cents a pound on all cotton marketed beyond their quota.

One result of cotton voting is more aggressive attitude by AAA officials, who insist that Congress continue Agricultural Act and power to control crops.

SLANT: Crop control policy has never worked in this or any other country, and never will. Chief result has been to regiment farming and to lose foreign markets for American farmers.

For years now, Triple A has been trying to control crops and regiment America; yet farm price level is still ruinously low and few, if any, of the schemes have served to help agriculture. Many of them have been actually harmful. The American farmer,

both individually and through his organization, has not for the most part asked for these schemes. They have been put over by politicians. The farmer has consistently asked for monetary reform, the one thing that would raise the price level, and largely prevent future depressions. To this one almost unanimous request of farmers, politicians have continued to turn a deaf ear.

Under old Farm Board, from 1930-32, government owned 3,400,000 bales of cotton. Under AAA price pegging, government now owns 10,100,000 bales of cotton, or more than 3 times as much. Government holdings under Farm Board were constant threat to cotton prices. It is easy to see, therefore, the weight that three times as much cotton will now have on cotton market and prices.

Hopkins Becomes Cabinet Member

RISEN from WPA Administrator to Secretary of Commerce has Harry L. Hopkins, recently appointed by President Roosevelt to post left vacant by Secretary Roper's resignation. Confirmation by Senate of the appointment is predicted, although there is expected to be an attack on Hopkins for alleged role of WPA in politics. As WPA

Administrator, Mr. Hopkins has been target of much criticism.

Survey published by American Institute of Public Opinion just before Mr. Hopkins' appointment was definitely announced, showed that two-thirds of voters questioned, disapproved his nomination as Secretary of Commerce, partly, it is said, because of feeling that he has been "anti-business" in his attitude.

However, more friendly relations between business and the New Deal are looked for with the new Secretary in the saddle. Mr. Hopkins is one of President Roosevelt's closest friends and advisors, and it is assumed that this will result in more cooperation between Department of Commerce and White House than in the past.

New head of WPA is Colonel F. C. Harrington, a regular army officer who has been WPA engineer and who has been appointed by President Roosevelt to take over his new job as part of his regular line of duty without extra pay. Colonel Harrington's army pay is the limit that he can receive in salary from government without resigning his army commission, so he will be filling a \$10,000 job for \$6,975. After his promotion, Colonel Harrington announced that it will be his policy to see that money appropriated by Congress for relief goes to those who are actually in need, and also that he will endeavor to get the best work and the most useful results from those on relief.

AAA Wants Processing Taxes Again

PLANNED by AAA is attempt to secure another law from Congress this winter to provide for processing taxes on agricultural products. Such a law would provide for a tax laid on making of raw cotton into fabrics, tobacco into finished products like cigars and cigarettes, and the milling of wheat, corn and rice.

Opponents argue that processing taxes would place burden on consumers, serve to impede expansion in textile industry, and that such taxes on cotton would encourage consumers to use more substitutes.

SLANT: Supreme Court declared first processing taxes to be unconstitutional and the Constitution has not changed.

Plan to Help Railroads

ONE OF America's number one economic problems is plight of railroads. To remedy their sad financial situation, railroads proposed last year a wage reduction of 15 per cent. Unions would not agree, threatened to strike.

Innumerable conferences and different approaches to settlement led nowhere, until finally proposed cut was called off, and President Roosevelt asked three railroad officials and three union leaders to form committee to recommend legislation for solution of railroad problem. Committee has just reported. It put much blame for trouble on competition of other forms of transportation, said railroads were highly regulated, most other forms of

transportation were not, which resulted in much "unequal and economically wasteful competition." Committee recommended:

1. Less government regulation of railroads, more cutting of costly, unfair red tape. Committee also asked more freedom for railroads in fixing rates on long and short hauls.
2. More government regulation of other forms of transportation.
3. Less competition by government itself. Government was asked to dispose of its barge lines.
4. Enlarged lending powers by government to railroads through reconstruction finance corporation.

President will study report of committee and from it make recommendations for legislation to Congress. Senator Wheeler, chairman of Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee, stated immediately he would oppose at least recommendation to permit roads to charge more for short haul than a long haul over same road.

SLANT: Agriculture is still tremendously dependent upon railroads, and some solution of problem is therefore of great importance to farmers.

Wheat and Corn Prices Advancing

CROP REPORTS indicate that next year's winter wheat crop will approximate 485,000,000 bushels, smallest since 1935 and 201,000,000 bushels under this year's crop.

Two conditions lead to this smaller crop: one, an 18 per cent reduction in acreage, and two, drought conditions throughout much of wheat belt this fall.

In addition, selling pressure from other wheat countries has greatly lessened. As a result of United States and world wheat conditions, wheat prices are advancing.

True also is this of corn prices. Somewhat bullish corn market is undoubtedly caused by an 18 per cent increase in hog population this fall, as compared with year ago. Corn exports are also on increase.

Included in wheat export picture is offer by United States to Red Cross of 3,000,000 bushels of wheat for distribution in war-torn Spain, where civilians are reported to be starving. Red Cross has already shipped 60,000 barrels of flour, and is continuing to make such shipments.

Free Mail Makes Postal Red Ink

IN THE RED to tune of \$43,811,556 is U. S. Postoffice Department, according to Postmaster General Farley's annual report recently submitted to President Roosevelt. Profit of about 4½ millions would have been made, said Mr. Farley, if Uncle Sam did not have to carry mail free for members of Congress, government departments, and blind persons, as well as subsidize air mail and perform "non-postal" functions. Cost of these free services for fiscal year 1938 was over 48 million dollars.

Highlights of report were:

Americans spent \$4,260,683 more for postage last year than they did in previous fiscal year.

Mail planes had biggest year in their history. Pilots carrying mail flew 46,112,904 miles, or 15 per cent more than in any previous year. Also, citizens sent 11 per cent more mail by air than in other years.

Stamp collectors' purchases amounted to over 1½ million dollars, showing increasing public interest in this popular hobby.

Better roads and automobiles enabled

**I'M GETTING
BETTER RETURN
FROM FEWER COWS**

**LOW-COST PRODUCTION IS MIGHTY
IMPORTANT THESE
DAYS**



"LESS cow to feed and more cow to milk" is the way some farmers sum up the modern dairyman's goal. Much work has been done to better the quality of milk through improved herds, scientific feeding, and reduced bacteria count.

Sheffield has consistently worked with producers to improve milk quality, to eliminate cattle diseases, and to adjust the milk supply to market demand. All this helps in the primary job of Sheffield Farms: sell more fluid milk to more people.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

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A LEADER IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY FOR 98 YEARS
LISTEN IN to the Weekly Milk Bulletin, every
Monday evening over WGY from 7:45 to 8 P. M.



Postoffice Department to consolidate 520 rural mail routes and to establish 63 new ones, providing mail service to 17,986 more farm families.

SLANT: If every tax exemption, every special privilege and every government subsidy in the United States were discontinued this would be a much better country.

1938 Not So Bad

LISTED in current issue of United States News, an independent national newspaper, are several reasons why Americans can feel good about the year that has just closed and the one that has just opened:

1. Business better than a year ago.
2. More jobs opening in industry. (A million more jobs than a year ago).
3. More homes being built. (Permits for construction of family homes in December ran 50 per cent ahead of December 1937.)
4. National income going up.
5. Freight traffic rising.
6. More money in saving banks.
7. Greater use of electricity. (Production of electric power set all-time high in December.)
8. Fewer strikes. (About $\frac{1}{3}$ less than in 1937.)
9. Fewer deaths on highways.
10. America's health best in history.

Bad Feeling Growing Between United States and Germany

DIPLOMATIC relations between United States and Germany, strained since recall of American ambassador following recent Nazi persecution of Jews, were further strained by refusal of United States to apologize for Secretary Ickes' Cleveland speech before Zionist Society. In his speech, the Secretary denounced Nazi government and declared that its persecution of Jews carried Germany back to a "period of history when man was unlettered, benighted, and bestial."

Turning down of Germany's official protest was done by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, who stated in plain words to German Charge d'Affaires that recent policy in Germany had shocked American public opinion more profoundly than anything in many decades, and that indignation expressed by Ickes at Cleveland was felt by majority of people in this country. He further told German diplomat that, considering way German-controlled press has been ridiculing and attacking Americans, there didn't seem to be much point to a German protest over Secretary Ickes' speech. **SLANT:** Ickes' speech was perhaps natural but unwise, for while American people deplore German persecution of the Jews and resent German sneers at the United States, yet we have no desire to be drawn into war over them.

Americas Show Solid Front

OUT of Eighth Pan-American Conference, held last month in Lima, Peru, came important agreement signed by all 21 Republics of Western Hemisphere. Agreement, known as "Declaration of Lima", emphasizes common ideals of American Republics—their belief in individual liberty without religious or racial prejudice, the similarity of their institutions, and their adherence to international law—and proclaims their decision to defend these principles against all foreign intervention or activities, and to "work together in the cause of universal accord."

Specifically, agreement calls for consultation among the Republics if any one of them is threatened by acts of force. Whenever a crisis arises, any American country can call for a meeting of representatives of all other signers of Declaration.

Last of the 21 Republics to agree to sign Declaration was Argentina, whose greatest trade is with Britain and Germany and who insisted on keeping its foreign policy free of binding entanglements. Support for a strong and binding statement came from countries nearest to United States. Declaration finally adopted was less binding than the one hoped for by United States, but nevertheless fully expresses "American solidarity."

Also adopted by Conference was Secretary of State Cordell Hull's peace program, which is based on greater freedom of trade among nations and is now to be known to the world as "The Declaration of American Principles."

At the closing session, it was pointed out by Dr. Carlos Concha, president of the conference, that the agreements signed by American Republics offer no threat to other nations, but endeavor to "guarantee and perpetuate the supremacy of the institutions to which we have fixed our hope and our faith—and to seek the peace and well being of humanity through that immense potentiality which encompasses our genuine American ideal."

Bangs Disease Ruins Dairymen

IN HIS annual report, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of Bureau of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture, stated much progress has been made against bovine tuberculosis throughout America, and that chief fight now is against Bang's Abortion Disease. "Additional forces are needed," said Dr. Mohler, "with which to fight Bang's Disease."

SLANT: Right! Abortion is costing American dairymen and other cattle breeders millions of dollars annually. What can be done about it? See Editorial, Page 4.

Persecution of Doctors

FEDERAL Grand Jury indicted in December the American Medical Association, two or three smaller medical societies and 21 leading surgeons and physicians of America, as participants in "an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade."

Trouble started when organized doctors, most of whom belong to American Medical Association, opposed a group health association in District of Columbia. This group health organization sought to provide medical care and hospital services for government employees and to do the work with salaried doctors. Medical Association officials report they will fight indictment of lawyers to last penny of resources.

SLANT: Informed authorities state that government does not really expect to secure convictions on indictments, but is using this plan to force doctors to support group plan of state medicine, and to put doctors on salary. Politicians may succeed in doing this, but if so it will be just too bad for progress of science of medicine.

There is a low salaried or wage group who cannot afford to pay doctors' bills. Many of these are being taken care of now by doctors who give their services free of charge. But there probably is a need, and to this most doctors agree, of some kind of

service to give poor people medical care. However, if politicians, through persecution, propaganda or otherwise, force state medicine with bureaucratic control on doctors and the great rank and file of American people, most of us will lose that personal service and contact with a doctor that has saved us and our families in many a critical situation. Most of us want no salaried doctor paid by public taxation and directed by political bureaucrats.

Bottle Business Control

AT WORK in Washington is congressional group known as "Monopoly Committee", investigating American business to try to find out if monopoly oppresses American economic life. Latest work of this committee is investigation of manufacturers who make bottles, fruit jars, and other glass containers.

Testimony showed that two largest bottle manufacturers hold patents controlling 97 per cent of bottle manufacturing business. Witnesses of these companies before monopoly committee stated that bottle prices were not arbitrarily fixed and could not be, "for if we were to have a high price, a paper bottle might take all our business."

It is true that use of paper containers, including those for milk, is rapidly increasing.

Senator O'Mahoney, chairman of monopoly committee, stated that study of patent business in America raises question "whether or not regulations

should be developed to supervise group patenting as it is now carried on."

Good Books to Read

ALONE, by Richard E. Byrd. No one has ever written such a book, for Byrd is the only man living who has gone through such an experience. It is the account of Byrd's five months' isolation at Advance Base, far south of Little America, the simply told record of a man's unaided struggle against death in the solitude of Antarctica.—G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.50.

ALL THIS AND HEAVEN TOO, by Rachel Field. If you once take up this novel, you won't lay it down until you get to the last page. Rachel Field tells the story of her own great-aunt, a woman of rare gifts and personal magnetism, who as governess in the household of a Duke of France became the center of a famous crime and that crime the lever which caused the abdication of a French king. She conducted her own defense, and later came to America and married a minister in a small town in Massachusetts. That she should set the town by the ears was inevitable for a time, but she pulled through successfully, helped by her husband's never-failing sense of humor.—MacMillan, New York. \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

TOM SAWYER, DETECTIVE. Just released to fill the need of a children's special during the holidays is this newest version of Mark Twain's "thriller." Donald O'Connor plays the part of Huckleberry Finn, Billy Cook as Tom Sawyer, Porter Hall as Uncle Silas, and Clara Blandick as good old Aunt Polly.

Surge

THE FASTEST

MILKER EVER BUILT

—and Fast Milking DOES Get MORE Milk!



Authorities agree that faster milking DOES get more milk—and Surge is the fastest milker ever built! In addition, Surge milk travels ONLY 4 inches instead of 4 feet from teat to pail. Just 4 pieces of rubber to wash. NO claws. Surge uses rust-proof, easiest-to-clean STAINLESS STEEL in every metal part touching milk. Surge's exclusive Adjustable, Variable Pull feature enables you to do a faster, cleaner, more profitable job with less labor. Sold on Easy Terms.

NEW Surge MILK COOLER

"Shrouded Air Current"

Surge SHROUDED Milk Cooling Unit — Complete with Steel Cabinet

Surge's proved superiority has come about through an exclusive new cooling principle... SHROUDED AIR CURRENT which puts every bit of air to work cooling the entire condenser and greatly increasing the efficiency (explained in our catalog). BIG ICE RESERVE keeps the cooling water ice-cold and cools the milk faster. FACTORY SEALED COMPRESSOR UNIT comes to you ready to run. Does not require a refrigeration engineer... Factory adjusted for maximum efficiency and can be installed in Factory-Made Steel insulated tank or your own insulated concrete tank. Sizes: 2 to 30 can capacity. Learn how easy it is for you to own and operate one. Mail coupon!

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Name.....

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No. Cows Milked.....



SHROUDED Unit for your own Concrete or Steel Tank



BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

TWO major issues on which the State Grange declared itself at Jamestown were milk and money.

The delegates without a dissenting voice being raised voted to urge the Legislature to keep its hands off of the Rogers-Allen Law and the present milk marketing program for at least two years. It was declared that the milk program has been highly beneficial to farmers so far, and that it should be continued without amendment or change for a period sufficient to give it a full and fair trial.

After a review of the economic situation confronting agriculture and the country, it was declared "the great majority of farmers feel that managed currency would be a definite benefit to agriculture, and the establishment of a sound monetary system would maintain commodity prices at a constant purchasing and debt-paying level."

The resolution reiterated the Grange's advocacy of managed currency as outlined by the late Dr. George F. Warren, and urged that Congress take appropriate action.

On these two matters the Grange is in line with other farm organizations. It will be recalled that recently the State Farm Bureau Federation declared itself likewise on the two points. Both the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federations have voted in favor of managed currency and have requested Congress to set up a monetary authority.

The Grange expressed its disfavor of the recent trade treaty with Canada which lowered the tariff on imports of dairy products and livestock. It voted in favor of continuation of the state milk publicity campaign on the same basis as at present.

It expressed its disapproval of the present distribution of the tax burden. It adopted a resolution pointing out that real estate, "comprised largely of the homes of the poor and middle-class people of our nation, is bearing an unjust share of the tax burden." Real estate, the resolution continued, bears 80 per cent of the tax load and represents only 30 per cent of the total national wealth.

Because of these facts, the delegates voted in favor of a realty tax limitation program. Instead of determining the limitation, it agreed "the tax limit to be arrived at after a careful study of conditions and needs in all parts of the state, and the exact decimal of the tax limit to be voted on at a future meeting of the State Grange."

The Grange disapproved of the diversion of highway moneys to non-highway uses while the burden of buildings and maintaining town highways grows more irksome of local taxpayers. Increasing use of town highways makes additional expense, it was said. The resolution pointed out that the state had recognized the advisability of providing for highway construction and maintenance by levying a gasoline tax, "but only a fractional part is returned to the counties, no part of which reverts to the towns for road construction." The Legislature was asked to change the present gasoline tax law in such a way as will provide relief.

A reduction of the legal rate of interest from six to five per cent was asked, because "large amounts of money are lying idle in banks and drawing only two per cent interest."

There was considerable interest in resolutions introduced on the subject of labor. The one that was adopted declared the Wagner Act is operating in opposition to the best interests of farmers and business men. It was voted to urge amendment of the act to provide:

1—More definite and positive exemption from its provisions for farming

and all other closely allied enterprises of agriculture.

2—Amendment and administration of the act so as to provide equal rights to all.

3—Activities of the National Labor Relations Board should be limited strictly to judicial functions so that in the future it will be impossible for this board to act, as it has sometimes in the past, as prosecutor, judge and jury.

Another resolution asked that it be made a misdemeanor to hunt, fish or trap on private farm property, whether posted or not, without written permission of the owner.

While the Grange acted upon many questions, its general attitude was reflected by action on one resolution from Niagara County. This declared a program for advertising New York State apples to be necessary; pointed out that under the present voluntary program many growers evade their responsibility and benefit by the contributions of others. It would have the state impose an advertising tax of one cent a bushel on all packed apples. The Legislative committee studied this and reported a substitute resolution, which was adopted. This declared that if such a law was introduced, and had the general support of the apple industry, then the State Grange legislative committee was directed to support it.

The Grange voted in favor of:

Exemption from license fees, trucks and tractors used only on farms.

Legislative grant of \$10,000 to the Geneva Experiment Station for research to find new uses for dairy products.

Cooperative effort to eradicate blackbirds and starlings.

State aid in developing regional markets where needed.

Relief for county budgets by addi-

tional state aid of \$600 for each extension agent and \$1,500 for each associate 4-H agent.

Support for state trade mark on farm products.

Labelling foreign eggs and egg products.

Campaign to increase use of butter.

Delaying crop estimates until nearer maturity in interest of accuracy.

Soil conservation payments for ditch construction.

Halving license fees for farm trucks.

Continuing rural electrification program.

Development of the St. Lawrence seaway-power project.

Taxing all income, from whatever source derived.

Fairer tests for spray residue on apples by removal of stem and blow ends before analysis.

Matters which are *opposed* by the Grange include:

Daylight saving.

Parking fees in state parks.

Statehood for Hawaii.

Use of public funds to finance competing public markets.

Abolition of constitutional convention.

A resolution which would have placed the Grange on record for a one-week State Fair was not adopted.

The Jamestown convention was notable for the unanimity and harmony of action and for the support which delegates gave to matters keynoted in the annual address of State Master Raymond Cooper.

Leland Smith of Brashers Falls, deputy for Franklin County, was elected a member of the executive committee to succeed Frank J. Riley of Sennett.

Speakers included National Master Louis J. Taber; Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*; Dr. P. J. Parrott, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, and State Senator Joe R. Hanley of Perry.

Mr. Taber discussed the "Four Horsemen of Recovery" which he termed Agriculture, Labor, Business, and the Consumer. "I challenge you to harness this team with intelligence and understanding," he said, "and then to drive it with mutual respect of one group for the other, and you will find that recovery is at hand."

Mr. Eastman, discussing the Rogers-Allen Law, said "Farmers should get wise to their enemies. Even if the law were taken off the statute books today, it would have more than justified



WG Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JANUARY 9

12:35—"How Big Should Your Farm Business Be?" J. A. McKee.

12:45—"Parent's Court," "Safety Hints in Child Care," Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10

12:35—"First Aid for the Poultryman," Prof. H. E. Rotsford.

12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "Fillings for the Soup Tureen," Emma Renaud.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11

12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "Sawing Wood a la Mode," Ed W. Mitchell, WGY Farm Advisor.

12:45—"Countryside Talk," Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12

12:35—"A Good Start for the Chicks," D. C. Henderson and C. H. Palmer.

12:45—"Erosion Control on an Eastern New York Dairy Farm," Randall Becker.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13

12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard B. Waugh.

12:45—"Women's Corner," Mable Milham.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "Making Local Leadership Easy," 4-H Club Local Leader, Washington County, N. Y.

12:45—"Grange Views and News," "Who Shall Box the Farmer?" Schoharie County Pomona Grange.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16

12:35—"Homemade Sausage," J. D. Burke.

12:45—"Elkanah Watson and the Erie Canal," Dr. A. C. Fliek.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17

12:35—"What's Ahead for Fruit Growers," H. B. Davis.

12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "For Women Who Make Their Own Wardrobe," Florine Walling.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18

12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "Does Dairy Barn Ventilation Really Pay?" Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—"Countryside Talk," Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19

12:35—"Bee Keepers Should Be Busy, Too," Clarence Johnson.

12:45—"Peter Ham, Information Agent, Federal Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, Mass."

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.

12:45—"Women's Corner," Estelle Jones.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "Modernizing the 4-H Members Own Room," Mrs. Willard Lourie.

12:45—"Grange Views and News," "Protection Against the Hazards of Farming," Montgomery County Pomona Grange.

itself by returning to farmers more than two and one-half million dollars in two months."

Dean Ladd declared that students at the State Colleges of Agriculture are more conservative than were some of their parents. He added that there is no place on the face of the earth today that offers as much security as a farm in the Northeast.

Winners of the State Grange speaking contest for students at state schools of agriculture were: Julius Sippen, Farmingdale, first; Charles Owen, Alfred, second, and Clinton Thompson, Canton, third.

Stars at Fruit Show

Much to their surprise, officers of the State Horticultural Society have succeeded in "landing" Dr. Ira A. Manville for the annual meeting in Rochester Jan. 10 to 13. Doctor Manville is director of the nutritional clinic of the University of Oregon Medical School at Portland. He has been receiving much attention from medical societies and dietetic groups because of his studies of the effect of apples on the human system.

Other notable speakers at Rochester will include Dr. J. R. Magness, principal horticulturist of the USDA; Dr. V. R. Gardner, director of the Michigan Experiment Station, whose address several years ago provoked so much discussion, and J. R. VanHaarlem of the Canadian Experiment Station at Vineland, where exceptional work has been done with peaches.

Nominations for Duncan Fund

Nominations are being received by the Duncan Memorial Fund for its annual awards for practical work or demonstration in better marketing of New York fruits and vegetables. Last year Governor Lehman presented the first award to the late Thomas E. Cross of LaGrangeville. A check for \$50 accompanied the award. Honorable mention was accorded B. J. Case of Sodus, Harry Andrews of Waterloo and Harold Simonson of Glen Head. Nominations for 1938 awards should be sent at once to Webster J. Birdsall, Bureau of Markets, Albany, for reference to the committee of award.

Steuben County Hay Show



Taken at the recent Steuben County Hay Show, this picture shows, from left to right: J. W. Paddock of Bath, John Smith of Kanona, and Robert Van Wormer of Cohocton, winners in the alfalfa, mixed hay and clover classes; Professors Crandall and Burke of Cornell, judges; and Lynn Buckhout of Steuben County Farm Bureau.

Adjudged the best of the sixty exhibits, Robert Van Wormer of Cohocton won first in the clover class and grand champion of the recent Steuben County, N. Y., hay show; John Smith, Kanona, placed first in the mixed hay class; and J. W. Paddock, Bath, topped the alfalfa division. (See picture).

The show, which is to be an annual event, has for its purpose the improvement of 150,000 acres of hay which is

a major crop of Steuben County. Judges of the event were Professors Crandall and Burke of Cornell.

The hay show was a feature of the annual dairy cattle feeding school which gave the several hundred in attendance the recent findings of research as well as the established principles of dairy cattle feeding, and has placed on balanced rations the cows in scores of Steuben County barns.

The Consumer's Choice

By LELAND SPENCER.

IN THE previous article, we attempted to explain the *Two-Price Plan* that was proposed recently as a new feature of the Triple A program. Apparently the sponsors of this plan have given up the idea of pushing it for the present. But the mere fact that a two-price plan was proposed is something to think about. It seems to suggest that some necessities are now available to the public only at one price. Back of that, I dare say, is the thought that competition is not as free in some lines as it should be; that many times consumers are given no opportunity to get milk and other commodities with a minimum of service or frills at a reduced price.



Leland Spencer

Further, it is said that if consumers were permitted to buy at prices based upon a minimum distribution and packaging service, their increased purchases would help to dispose of the surpluses that farmers have been worrying about.

It must be admitted there's something in that line of argument. We know most Americans are strong for the competitive system, "in principle." But a good many are opposed to competition in their own line of business. Lawyers, doctors, architects, and people of other professions that are safeguarded by public licensing, want the requirements made more strict, to keep the number of young competitors within reasonable limits. The bankers of any community can be depended upon to oppose vigorously any proposal to charter a new competing bank. Publishers and drug manufacturers, among others, have tried to fix resale prices for copyrighted or trademarked articles. Milk dealers, also, have done what they could to keep competition within bounds.

The inclination of business and professional people to restrict competition in their own fields is a very natural one, and in past several years it has been encouraged by public authorities and by federal and state legislation. During the depression such terms as "price cutting" and "chiseling" came to have a prominent part in our vocabulary. The N.R.A. was hastily contrived to deal with such "abuses" and to enforce uniformity in both wages and prices. In the agricultural trades, price cutting was to be weeded out by marketing agreements and licenses under the A.A.A. The same problem within the states was dealt with under our milk control laws. The extremes to

which the controllers went is illustrated by the fixing of the same price for store and door-step distribution in many markets, and by the required charge of an extra cent for milk in paper containers. For two or three years (1933-1935) the person who sold for less than the recognized prevailing price was public enemy number one.

Now the tide has turned. To be sure, we have the Miller-Tydings Act, that permits manufacturers to fix resale prices for goods sold in interstate commerce, and the Feld-Crawford Act, that permits the same practice in New York State. But on the whole, the fact that variable prices are the essence of competition is more generally appreciated.

Speaking of the milk business in particular, it should be said that not all the differences in retail prices have been in the public interest. For example, underselling by dealers as result of their failure to carry a fair share of the surplus could not be tolerated when producer returns were too low to sustain at least a minimum standard of living. Such differences have been eliminated under the federal and state marketing orders for New York. But even now milk is available to New York consumers at a remarkable range in price. They can pay any price from 23 cents a quart down to 11 cents or less, depending upon the grade or brand and the type of service or container desired. The top price is for a special brand of Certified milk fortified with vitamin D. The lowest is for Grade B milk in glass bottles at the grocery store. Priced in between these extremes are Grade A milk, Grade B milk delivered to the door-step, and Grade B in paper containers at the store. In addition, many thousands of needy families are privileged to buy milk for 8 cents a quart at welfare depots, and some 30,000 quarts a day are disposed of through that channel.

With a set-up like this, the farmer is assured that the demands of all consumers are fully exploited. It is not practicable to have so much range in grades, services, containers, and prices in a small market, but in many instances the consumer's choice could and should be extended beyond present limits.

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League announces an average net pool return (including differentials), for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone, of \$2.07. In addition, it is announced that 82 per cent of the League members eligible to participate will receive a special November differential of 20c a hundred. With the exception of last November, this is the highest League return for November since 1930. However, a year ago the League price was 51c above eastern condensery prices, while this year the return is 77c a hundred above eastern condensery prices.

Sheffield Farms announce November price for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone as \$2.05 per hundred. The November Sheffield price is 18 cents above the October price. Sheffield announce that 14 per cent of the November milk handled was sold in competitive markets not governed by the Marketing Order.

* * *

In New York State milk production per cow per day on December 1 was the highest for that date since 1925, with the exception of December 1, 1936. For the entire country total milk production on December 1 was decidedly (about 5 per cent) higher than a year ago, and about the same as the record production for that date.

Stocks of dairy products are high, but in the case of butter, a large proportion is held by the Dairy Products Marketing Association. Ninety-two

score butter averaged 30c for the first week of December, and the November price averaged 10.8c less than a year ago, the lowest for the month since 1933.

DOWN THE



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

I WISH that you could have all attended our Lamb Show here in Buffalo on December 14th. Mr. Harold Willman of the University Extension Department, assisted by fifteen club agents and county agents, as well as by some of the leaders of the Future Farmers of America and agricultural teachers of the various schools, really put on the Show. We here in Buffalo only acted as a cooperating unit. The boys and girls showed 448 lambs, of which 321 were judged as of superior quality, fat and finish, and therefore were eligible for show and sale as strictly show lambs. These 321 sold for an average price of \$14.57 a hundred. The entire 448 averaged to sell for \$13.32, while the first 16 lambs judged the best in the show sold for an average of 34c a pound, with the Grand Champion lamb bringing \$2 a pound or \$174 to Kenneth Simpson of Caledonia, N. Y., for this one lamb.

While these prices and amounts are not the important feature of this work, they do very definitely prove that improvement in our livestock is not only possible but desired, and the improvement will show a just return. There were over 300 people at our noon dinner that day, both city people and country people, and this again proves not only the interest in livestock improvement and production in the country, but among the city people as well; and again, judging from the increased interest shown and the numbers attending, livestock does have a very vital place in the lives of our people in the Northeast.

I was very much interested and amused when I read in the last issue of the *American Agriculturist* what Ed. Babcock had to say about his experiences in talking politics. In an issue of a few weeks ago, I said that there was "nothing in the cow line selling for less than 3c a lb.", and did I get jumped on! Accused of misrepresentation, accused of abusing the confidence that the *American Agriculturist* had built up through the years, and this all because two cows, which this man had actual knowledge of, sold at 2c a pound. In checking up, I find he is right, but I also find that out of 1003 cows which we sold during the month of October, there were just eight which sold under 3c a pound, and five of these were marked "crippled" or "downers". Justification for reporting truthfully and accurately must rest in the man who is doing the reporting, and I can only assure the readers of "Down the Alley" that they are getting an honest and thought-out interpretation as I see it.

After trips into both Michigan and Indiana livestock feeding sections within the past two weeks, the question that arises most is why the feed this year, when fed even in greater and more concentrated amounts than a year ago, is having no ill effect and all livestock is doing better, in most cases very much better, than a year ago with the same amount of feed and without the death loss in the feeding operations. Very definitely, the only answer is that the feed this year has something which it didn't have a year ago. We cannot say that the animals are different, except as they are different because of different feed. I am wondering if there isn't an opportunity right here to find out what these differences are in the same feed, one year with another. I saw men who were feeding better than twenty pounds a day of concentrated grain to cattle, and plenty of instances where lamb feeders were giving up to two pounds of clear corn per day. A year ago such an operation would not only have thrown the animals off feed, but the death loss would have prohibited it. Anyway, the lesson learned was that this year you can go ahead and fatten your animals without the feeding precautions that you had to take a year ago.

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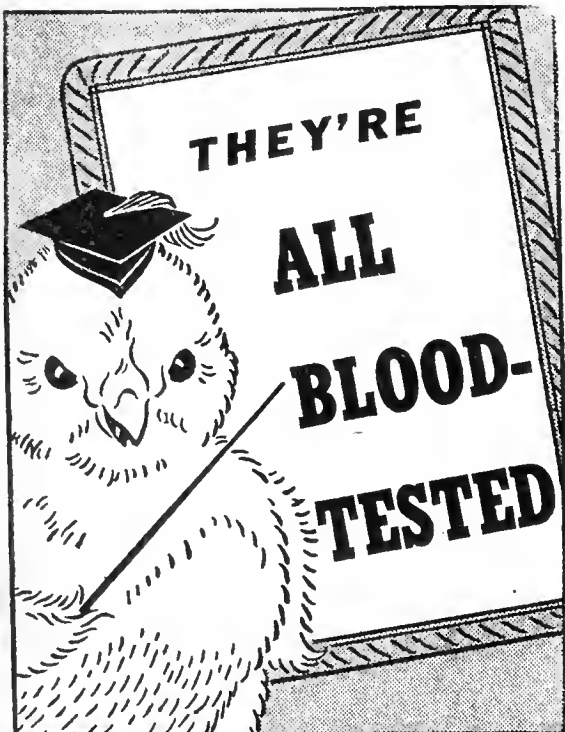
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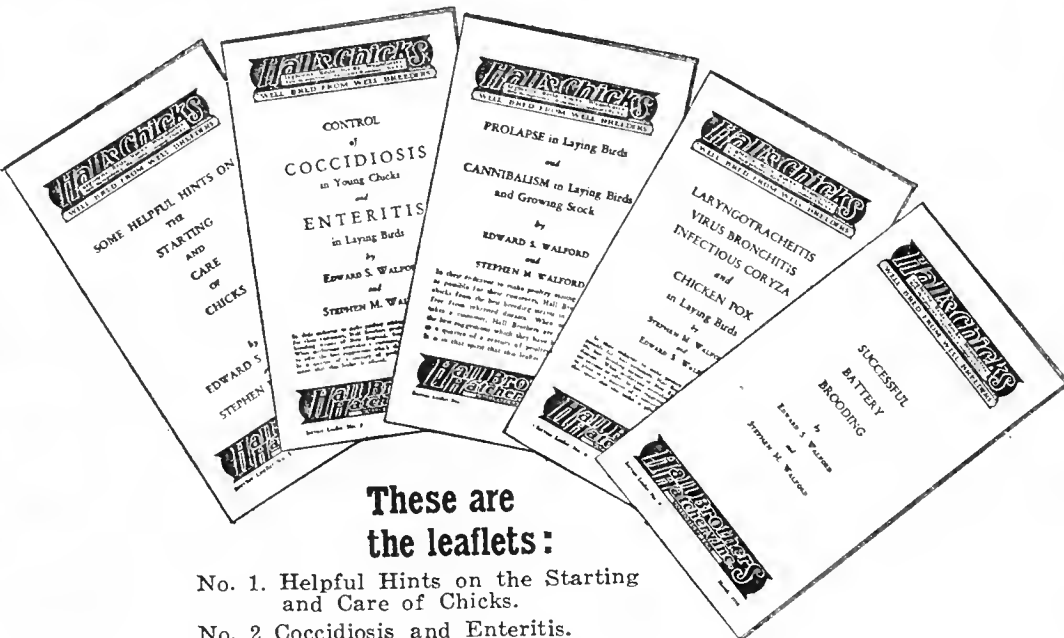
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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Chinking In With Poultry

By L. E. WEAVER

RECENTLY I attended a meeting of the Allegany County Farm Bureau Poultry Committee. They were planning the Farm Bureau's Poultry Program for the coming year. One of the committeemen used the phrase with which I have headed this article. He stated that many Allegany County



L. E. Weaver

dairymen could increase their incomes by "chinking in with poultry", meaning that the addition of a flock of 200 or more birds to the farm business would take up the slack of unemployed periods during the winter and add to the income during the year. There are already surprisingly many of these combination dairy and poultry farms. The committee thought there might be 100 in the county.

One of the committeemen stated that in visiting farm families one could usually tell on which farms there is a good-sized poultry flock just by noting the air of greater prosperity. His point was that the dairy and poultry combination makes so much better income for the farmer that it shows in a higher standard of living. Whether or not that is true, his observation coincides with the results of a survey made a few years ago.

In the Wharton Valley in Otsego County farms getting practically all their income from dairy had an average labor income of \$73, while farms with dairy as a primary industry, but with 8% of their income from poultry; had an average labor income of \$152. Farmers getting 25% of their income from hens had an average labor income of \$656.

I am not suggesting that all dairy farmers should go into poultry. I do think, however, that many could do so to advantage. It would not be wise to add poultry where one is not poultry-minded. I doubt if people who "hate chickens" could ever make a success of poultrykeeping.



Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Terwinkle of Clymer, N. Y., putting pullets into the second story of a chicken house. The "elevator" is the invention of Charles Mayerink. The top of the chute is screened, and the pullets, as they are put in the bottom, quickly climb to the top. It is a lot easier than carrying them upstairs by hand.

One point on which I was over-ruled by the committee is the question of the best time for dairymen to get their chicks. I argued that since they would be busy with farm work in April and May, but might have spare time the latter part of the winter, it would be well for them to get their chicks in January, February, or early March. The committee did not agree with me. They said that on most of these combination farms women do the rearing of the young stock. They can do this to better advantage when the weather is suitable for getting out of doors, than in winter-time. I had to admit that if women are to rear the chicks, mid-winter is not the time to start them. All of which brings us to a topic always timely at this season, namely—the proper time to start baby chicks.

I am glad that Johnny Huttar brought this topic up for discussion in a recent issue. If you missed his discussion I hope you will go back to the issue of November 19 and read it. Apparently Johnny expected me to take issue with him on some of his statements, but I can't think up any good arguments on the other side, and I can't see why I should want to.

Certainly I agree that times have changed. There was a time when "early" brooding meant March or early April, and "late" brooding referred to the latter part of May or June. Back in those days our recommendation to start chicks early certainly was sound. It was based on careful scientific tests. Dr. Card hatched chicks every month of the year, carefully kept records of how much it cost to produce them, how well they lived during the growing period, at what age they started laying, how large their eggs were, and how much their eggs sold for. As a result of his study, he concluded that the natural hatching season, the spring of the year, was also the most profitable.

Years have come and gone. Improvements and discoveries have been made. Ingredients now put in the breeders' ration insure good hatching eggs at all seasons. Improvements in incubators and brooding equipment allow us to brood at all seasons. Improved growing rations add to the success of confinement rearing. Therefore, some of the difficulties met by Dr. Card have disappeared. There is no longer any reasons for not starting the chicks at any time we wish.

However, Johnny was not considering these points. He had in mind another way in which times have changed. It has come about that summer eggs bring more today than winter eggs. The peak of high prices comes earlier in the fall and the bottom of low prices earlier in the winter. Another important change mentioned by Johnny is that the peak is never so high as it used to be, nor do prices go so low as they once did. The "curve" of prices is flattening out. In time it may become a "level". One thing, more than any other, will be responsible for leveling out the curve. It is the time at which we start our chicks in the brooder house.

I have been following the development of out-of-season hatching and have about concluded that some poultrymen should plan to start three broods of chicks each season; one in the fall, one in the middle of winter, another in late spring. Brooding equipment will be kept busy a greater part of the year. Fewer brooder houses and stoves will be needed. The laying house will be used to full capacity practically all the time, because pullets will be

(Continued on Page 23)

BABY CHICKS

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guarantee. Money refunded on any chicks not true to breed. No need to take chances. You get 30 days to make sure chicks are as represented. Male or pullet chicks furnished. Low prices. All varieties. Mo. Approved. Blood Tested. Easy Buying plan. Big discount early orders. Chick Manual FREE.
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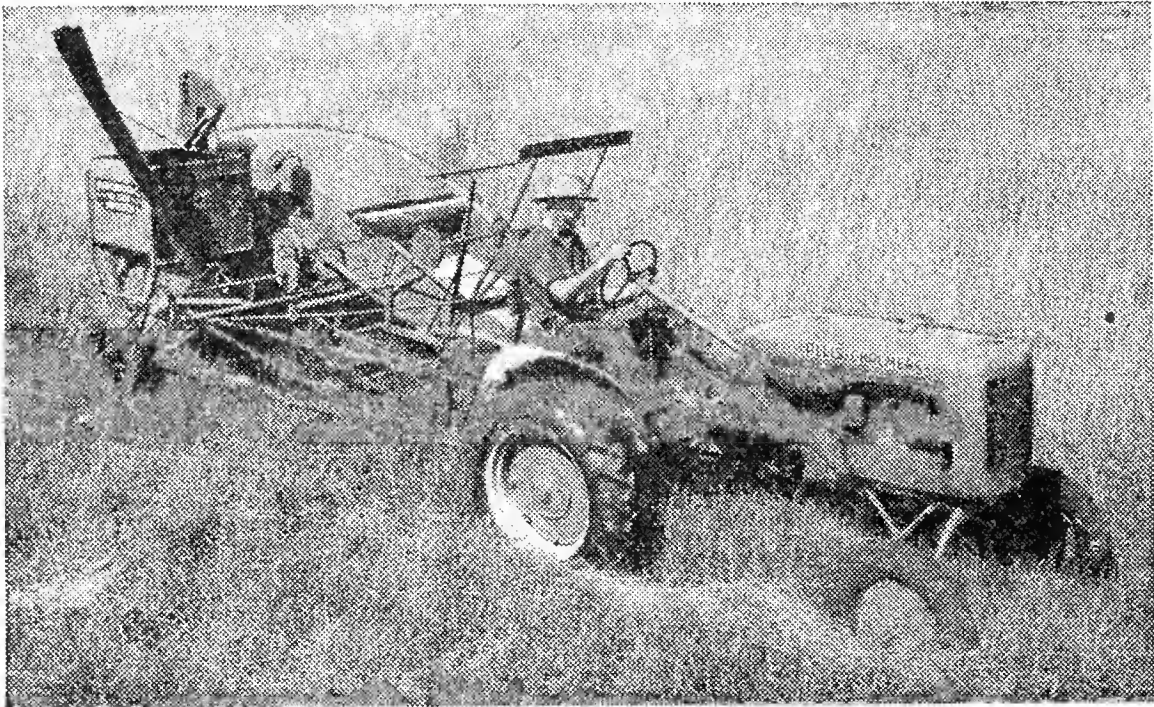
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Advertisers

A Family Farm Combine



Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has announced a new family farm combine, which cuts a 40" swath and operates from the power take-off of a one-plow tractor. It can be operated by one man, or two in case grain is to be bagged. The machine will harvest about an acre an hour, and is intended for use on the home farm. It is not recommended for custom work. The family farm is the foundation of agriculture, and this machine seems to be a noteworthy development in helping to maintain it.

The Bayer-Semesan Co. of Wilmington, Delaware, announces two new packages of "Semesan" and New Improved "Semesan Jr." The new "Semesan" package is a 1/8-oz. packet for the convenience of vegetable and flower growers. The new "Semesan Jr." packet is 2-oz., which is enough to dust a bushel of seed wheat or field corn.

Ford Motor Co. engineers, in testing starters used on Ford cars, have a device by which a starter starts and stops a V-8 engine 720 times an hour, day after day. One 85 HP engine was started more than half a million times by one starter without missing.

On Wednesday, November 30, the International Harvester Co. of Chicago was host at luncheon to 1400 boys and girls who attended the National 4-H Club Congress. Following the luncheon, a trip was taken through the McCormick Tractor Works and the McCormick Twine Mill.

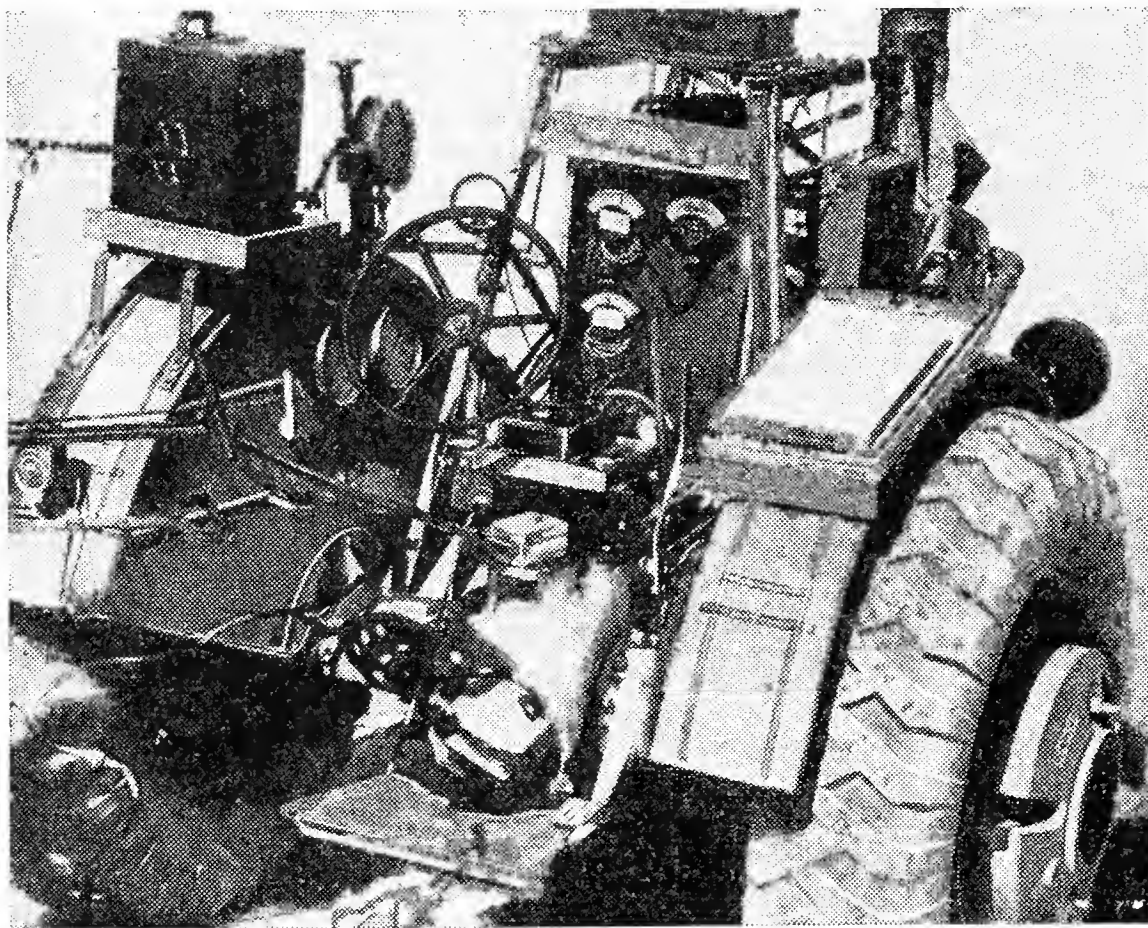
The Association of American Railroads reports a steady increase in efficiency in the use of coal. For the first nine months

of 1938, each pound of coal hauled 8 4/5 tons of freight one mile, showing an increase in efficiency of 5.2 per cent since 1920. In the passenger service, efficiency in the use of coal has improved 22 per cent since 1920.

The American Dairy Cattle Club of 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., recently printed a 90-page booklet under the title of "American Indexes for Sires Proved in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in 1938." The booklet contains an explanation of the function of the American Dairy Cattle Club, together with a list of a large number of sires whose daughters have production records and production figures on these daughters.

The booklet contains a lot of valuable information for any dairyman who is trying to improve production of his herd.

American Suffolk Horse Association, Bushnell, Illinois, will be glad to send you a well illustrated booklet giving the history and much information about the Suffolk horse. Note of this was made in the American Suffolk Horse Association advertisement on page 13 of the October 8 issue.



Why all the gadgets? This tractor has been equipped with a set of special instruments designed to maintain fixed operating conditions during field tests of various tractor fuels. An individual farmer cannot afford to experiment. He must of necessity depend on the recommendations of reliable manufacturers. The engineers conducting the test report that, on the average, gasoline developed 27 per cent more power at the rear wheels than distillate and that gasoline did each unit of work on 21 per cent less fuel. At full load, gasoline developed almost 34 per cent more power than the low grade fuel.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

1939 Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

I WRITE this as New Year's resolutions are being made, but as you don't read it until after a few days of the New Year have been spent, it will be about the time they're being broken!

I should make a lot of resolutions myself, but don't because I'm afraid I might be as weak as the fellow who stoutly and definitely swore off drinking on New Year's Day. The next day, however, his mouth became kind of dry toward evening, and out of force of habit, he wandered toward the tavern which he had long patronized. He firmly intended to walk right by it, however. But when he got in front of the swinging doors, he became tired and



J. C. Huttar

stopped. He just thought he'd wish some of his old friends a Happy New Year. No harm in that. Pretty soon one came along who, not knowing this man's resolution, said, "Happy New Year, Jim. Come on in and let me buy you a drink."

To this Jim answered eagerly, "Well, you forced me. Let's go."

So you'll have to put me into that class of people who suggest good resolutions for others to make, but who are careful not to make any themselves. But I'll promise not to be too hard on you. You folks, who have been my faithful readers, should really get quite a bit of consideration. You take my scoldings about egg quality without a murmur, or practically so, and even put some of my suggestions into operation. I know you do because I've talked to a lot of you in the past year.

You don't always agree with me. Oh, no; and I'm glad of that. I have a boy home who's just getting to the age (almost 9) where he occasionally questions my wisdom and my authority, and puts up quite an argument. In fact, it gets to the point, once in a great while, where I am unable to save my face in any other way except to chastise him. When I've done this, I always think how glad I am that he's got so much spunk. I believe I wouldn't like a boy who agrees with me all the time. That is, not my own boy. I think that's nice for other folks' boys.

Now, what has all this got to do with egg marketing in 1939? The answer is, "nothing". But it seems as though a fellow is entitled to get a few things off his chest once a year that aren't all business.

CRYSTAL GAZING

One of my bad habits is to "stick out my neck" about this time each year by making some so-called predictions. But experience has tempered my rashness to a point where I merely give all the facts I have on the poultry situation as I see it now, and then give my opinion as to what this might mean in egg marketing in the next twelve months. I point out, however, as I have in each of the last few years, that it's only one man's opinion, and that you should draw your own conclusions.

Storage—Storage holdings, of course, are still below last year, but the withdrawals from the warehouses has slowed up considerably, and the shortage is only half what it was a month ago. This is in spite of lighter fresh receipts at the big markets. There's been a

pretty good profit in storage eggs this year.

Hatching—Last spring's hatch was larger than in 1937. The increase, however, came late in the season. The change in number of chickens hatched varied in different sections. There was an increase here in the Northeast and also in the Middle-West, but a decrease on the Pacific Coast.

Number of Layers—Due to the heavier hatch and to lighter culling of laying flocks this summer and fall, because of lower feed prices, the number of layers is heavier this year. About all layers are now housed, and the full strength production is just making itself felt.

Egg Production—Egg production is shown in two ways—the reported fresh receipts in the large city markets, and the number of eggs handled by the egg packing and marketing plants.

Total receipts in the four largest markets in the country show a decrease of about 7 per cent for 1938 over 1937.

In the past two months egg collections at 65 Pacific Coast packing plants were about 80,000 cases, or 20 per cent less than in the same two months in 1937. At the same time, 230 plants in the Mid-West received about 30,000 cases more, an increase of 40 per cent over last year, and 26 cooperative marketing units in the Northeast showed no change as compared to a year ago. These figures might indicate something since it was the 1939 laying flock that produced these eggs.

I would say that, barring too much severe weather, total production about now is beginning to exceed totals of a year ago, and should stay ahead.

Consumption—Egg consumption figures have been very poor this fall and early winter. With improving business conditions, it is hoped this situation will also improve.

1939 Hatch—All indications point to a very big hatch this coming spring, especially in the Northeast and Mid-West.

The Crystal Says

Now, we're down to my opinion, for what it may be worth. There should be many more eggs laid in 1939 than in 1938. The big increase should come in the last six months.

Consumption of eggs should be better, but may not be enough better to hold prices up to 1938 figures.

Unless feed prices continue as favorable or even more favorable than last year, hens will have to do better, expenses will have to be kept down, and more care of market eggs will be necessary to be sure to get as near top prices as possible for what goes to market.

There it is. Now, let's hear the arguments.



"I'm going to try one of them egg shampoos I seen advertised in the village beauty shop if Bertha only cooperates."



As fast as the logs were ready the men yarded them in a nearby field.

Making Most of the Woodlot

By R. B. PARMENTER.

BY MANAGING the cut of the timber on her farm and by marketing it herself, Mrs. F. S. Cooley of Sunderland, Mass., was able to obtain a good stumpage price, keep her team and men during the winter, and leave her woodlot in fine growing condition. The first thing Mrs. Cooley did in the latter part of January 1937 was to call in the Extension Forester of the state, who happens to be me. We discussed the questions of selecting and marking the proper trees to cut, and locating a market where she could sell the lumber for the best price, other than what she wanted to use on her own buildings.

I spent one afternoon marking some pines which were from 60 to 70 years old and which were sawed into 75,000 ft. of lumber. Mrs. Cooley and I visited a number of mill men in the vicinity in order to interest them in these logs. Several inspected them and put in bids. Finally a nearby concern offered \$12

per 1,000, yarded, and the deal was closed.

Mrs. Cooley had one man who worked on the place regularly and a team of horses. She hired two choppers, and as fast as they had the logs ready, her man and team yarded them in an open field nearby. She found it necessary to advise and make suggestions to the choppers so that the trees they cut were salable. The lot itself was left in a good condition for reseedling, and undoubtedly within a year or two enough new trees will be started to guarantee a second crop. This year a similar procedure will be followed on the remaining part of the stand.

Mrs. Cooley kept an accurate account of all expenditures, including the time of her hired men and team, and the hired man scaled all of the logs with an International log rule, keeping an accurate record of the number of board feet so that Mrs. Cooley was able to

figure out her profit on the operation.

The amount cut was 35,000 ft., and it was found that the chopping and logging costs amounted to \$3 per thousand, leaving a stumpage value of \$9 per thousand. Mrs. Cooley is fortunate in having an outlet at home for much of the limb wood and unsalable timber which is used as fuel for making maple sugar.

The farm woodlot seldom gets the management it deserves. Too frequently a crop of logs is either sold to the highest bidder or to a mill man who makes an offer for it. Too often the trees are cut in such a manner that no reproduction takes place for many years. Then cherry, poplar, or other undesirable species come in, though eventually desirable trees may get a foothold. But in the meantime taxes and interest on the investment are mounting and the land produces nothing.

Chinking in With Poultry

(Continued from Page 21)

coming in at various times of the year to take the places of those that have died or have been culled.

Of course there will be new problems to be worked out, although some of the questions about out-of-season rearing can be answered now.

It is probably true, as Johnny suggests, that each hen has inherited ability to lay a given number of eggs. Under favorable conditions she will lay just that number of eggs, and no more. The more she lays in the early part of the year the fewer she can lay at the other end. So, it seems to me that in order to have the birds laying plenty of large eggs when prices are at their best one must start his chicks at one or the other of two fairly definite dates. Pullets hatched in January or February will begin laying in June or July. They will be laying large eggs by the following August, September and October. Or, chicks started in May and early June will start laying about the time prices start downward, but they will still be laying when the next period of high fall prices comes around. The eggs will be large too.

Now it would seem that there could be but little choice between these dates. Apparently there isn't much difference, but I am still inclined to think that on the whole the winter chicks are the best bet, and for these reasons. It is possible to get plenty of large eggs from such pullets at both ends of the season by forced early molting. On the other hand, one must be a good manager indeed to hold all the late-hatched pullets in good production the following fall. It requires expert use of lights and wet mash or pellets, perhaps other expedients.

Another handicap with late pullets is that they often fail to make normal growth in hot weather. So they start laying while they are under-sized and their eggs are small. They may never get to laying full-sized eggs. With fall-hatched chicks this should not be a difficulty. They make all their growth during cold weather.

Some Folks Grow Turkeys

Instead of the three-broods-a-year plan one might try one of the turkeys-with-chickens combinations. As soon as the last lot of pullets is old enough in the spring to do without heat they are moved to range shelters and the brooder houses filled with poults. These are all marketed before the time to start more chicks in the winter or spring. I saw a turkey grower this fall who reverses this plan. About mid-summer he moved his turkeys from the brooder houses with wire floors to a large open field where they were being finished for the fall market. The brooder houses had been filled with crossbred heavy chicks. They will be ready as broilers for the fall market, or as roasters for the winter and early spring trade.

LETTERS

Franklin, N. J.
Nov. 10, 1938

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Dear Sirs:

In an automobile accident in June of this year, I sustained a broken vertebra and leg injury.

I want to thank you most sincerely for your kind consideration and prompt payment of the \$130.00 claim I presented which helped meet my many expenses. Am very glad to have had this policy which I had taken only a few months previously and assure you my husband and I will always keep protection with your company.

Sincerely yours,
TERESA ROMYNS.

* * *

Marlborough, Conn.
December 14, 1938.

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Dear Sirs:

Your check received for \$102.86 covering the time I was unable to attend my work as landscape gardener for the State. It certainly is a great insurance and gives you a lot of protection for \$1.00. Anything I can say that will be a boost for it, I will be glad to do so.

I also enjoy reading the *American Agriculturist* which we have taken for several years.

With the best of wishes.

Very truly yours,
HENRY A. ISLEIB.

* * *

Waterville, Maine,
November 26, 1938.

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Gentlemen:

Received your draft for \$60.00 paying me for time I was laid up account of auto accident at Benton, Maine, September 25th. Do not see how any one can go without this insurance as claims are promptly paid. My wife and I both have a policy and would not be without your insurance.

Thanking you for courtesy and prompt payment of claim, I remain,

MR. & MRS. JOSEPH TRUEMAN.

* * *

St. Albans, Vt.
September 28, 1938.

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Dear Sirs:

I wish to acknowledge your check for \$31.43, accident insurance, received by me, September 24th. It was much appreciated, as I was working to obtain funds to attend agricultural school. I was unable to do any work for three weeks following the accident.

I am sure after the "square deal" I have received, this insurance, in our family will be kept up, indefinitely.

PHILIP O. NEWTON.



N. A. Associates, Inc.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LET'S GO! To California in February

REQUESTS for information about our California Winter Tour have been coming in by armsful. The date of departure is Saturday, February 25. That is still several weeks away, so there is plenty of time to get information about the trip and to make all arrangements for going. However, the time of leaving will be here almost before we know it, so we suggest you fill out the coupon on this page today.

In the printed folder explaining the trip, there are two statements which need explanation. This is important both to the many hundreds who have already received these folders and to those who will send for them.

The first of these concerns purchase of tickets. Under the heading "Routing Instructions" the printed folder says tickets should be purchased from the home agent. That is incorrect. Send in your \$5 deposit with your reservation to the editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and tickets will be sent to you by the Northern Pacific Railway after you have made full payment.

The next item comes under "Clothing" and says, "Be sure to take along a comfortable pair of shoes. You will be doing a lot of walking." The suggestion about shoes is all right, but with the exception of your visit to the World's Fair, it will not be necessary

for you to do any walking unless you wish to. All sightseeing trips are made by bus, and the amount of walking you will do will be entirely up to you. We mention this because some of our older friends who like to go on these tours feel that they will not be able to stand a lot of walking.

By the way, if you haven't read the complete itinerary on page 2 of the December 17 issue, look it up and read it now. Among the high spots of the trip are the Grand Coulee Dam, the world's largest masonry structure; a motor tour over the Columbia River Highway; the Golden Gate Bridge; the World's Fair; Hollywood; Mission Inn; and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

These are just a few of the things you will see, and in addition to sightseeing, our friends who have gone on previous trips always tell us about the fine friendships they have made. The ladies, of course, enjoy respite from cooking, particularly in view of the wonderful meals that are served on these trips.

We are getting a good many questions about details of the trip. If you have any questions, no matter what they may be, do not hesitate to ask us. We are glad to give you information on any point. The important thing now is to write for the pamphlet which gives full details about the trip.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your California Winter Tour. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of trip, with complete itinerary. (Write plainly.)

Name

Address

By MABEL HEBEL

Gingerbread

CONTEST ENDS

Winner is Mrs. Houghtaling of Wayne County

A DELICIOUS SMELL of gingerbread pervaded the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Jamestown, at Jamestown, N. Y., during State Grange Annual Meeting, week of December 11. And no wonder! In Parlor A on that floor was row on row of prize gingerbreads—one from every Grange county in the State and each one the work of a county gingerbread champion.

Over 3000 Grangers (including dozens of men) took part in the Subordinate Grange gingerbread contests which began last spring, but only 52 women got as far as the State contest. Some of the men made the Pomona contests, but failed to win first place in any of them and therefore were eliminated before the State contest. However, the men did have a part in the State match, for one of their sex was on the judging committee. He was Mr. Ross Davis, a prominent Jamestown baker. This is the first time that a man has served as a judge in the State contest.

Serving with Mr. Davis were Mrs. Dana Waldron, of Wolcott, N. Y., and Miss Hazel Williams, Home Economics teacher in the Jamestown High School. If anyone thinks that it is an easy job to judge 52 extra-special gingerbreads and pick the winners, they should have been on hand to see our three judges working hard from 11 a. m. until nearly 5 p. m. Tuesday, the 13th. Every gingerbread was scrutinized, tasted, and scored according to the contest score card.

Winners' names were kept a secret until Thursday morning, Dec. 15, when they were announced from the platform by H. L. Cosline, associate editor of *American Agriculturist*.

Present to receive their cash prizes were several of the winners, including first prize winner Mrs. Raymond Houghtaling of Sodus Grange, Wyoming County, who was awarded \$25.00

was used by many of the prize winners, with variation in the brands of flour and molasses used. Mrs. Houghtaling's method of mixing, it will be noted, is the standard method of mixing a butter cake. Instead of adding the hot water last, as the original recipe directs, Mrs. Houghtaling adds it to the molasses and then adds the liquid and dry ingredients alternately, a little at a time, beating after each addition. Mrs. Houghtaling uses a very fine cake flour for her gingerbread, and says that she is always careful to measure the ingredients very exactly.

A very close second in the contest was Mrs. Alton MacDuffie, of Pavilion, N. Y., whose gingerbread scored only one point below Mrs. Houghtaling's.

(Below)—Second prize winner, Mrs. Alton MacDuffie, of Pavilion, N. Y.



Winner of the third prize, 17-year-old Ruth Rhodes of Greenfield Center, N. Y.

by *American Agriculturist*, and the following merchandise prizes:

From Kalamazoo Stove Company:

A handsome modern Governor Coal and Wood Range, in Ivory and Tan, porcelain enameled inside and out.

From Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Inc.:

24½-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Self-Raising Pastry Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Patron's Pancake Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Old York Graham Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Whole Wheat Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Golden Blend Flour.

From R. B. Davis Company:

5-lb. can of Cocomalt; 2-oz. can of Davis Baking Powder.

From International Salt Company:

10-lb. can of Meat Salt; Butcher knife.

From Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.:

Large can of Brer Rabbit Molasses.

From Pillsbury Flour Mills Company:

24½-lb. sack of Pillsbury's Best.

Mrs. Houghtaling's gingerbread recipe appears on this page. As stated, it is the Br'er Rabbit "My Best Gingerbread" recipe. This same recipe

Mrs. MacDuffie received a \$10.00 check from *American Agriculturist*, and all of the above merchandise except the stove. The next eight winners listed on this page received cash prizes from



American Agriculturist and all of the merchandise prizes mentioned except the stove. The next ten winners each received a check for \$1.00 from *American Agriculturist*.

The gingerbread of Winner No. 6, Mrs. Carrie Hyke, created a good bit of interest because it arrived with a small piece out of one corner and with the following note: "Just as I was packing this, the baby stuck his finger in it." The judges decided that babies will be babies, and when scoring the cake they ignored the little hole.

American Agriculturist takes this opportunity to thank all who helped to make the gingerbread contest a success, including our three judges who labored to pick the State winners; Mrs.

(Left)—Mrs. Raymond Houghtaling, of Sodus, N. Y., whose gingerbread won her the coveted title of State Gingerbread Champion and a slew of prizes.



STATE GINGERBREAD CONTEST WINNERS

Name	Grange	County
Mrs. Raymond Houghtaling	Sodus	Wayne
Mrs. Alton I. MacDuffie	Pavilion	Genesee
Miss Ruth Rhodes	Greenfield	Saratoga
Mrs. J. S. White	Ft. Dayton	Herkimer
Mrs. O. D. Cooley	Liberty	Sullivan
Mrs. Carrie Hyke	Randolph	Cattaraugus
Mrs. Claire C. Foster	Bath	Steuben
Mrs. Adah Kinney	Argyle	Washington
Mrs. Helen W. Van Wagnen	West Sparta	Livingston
Mrs. Emily L. Dodd	Otisville	Orange
Mrs. Clara Casselman	Sherman	Chautauqua
Mrs. Clifford Cofield	Dale	Wyoming
Mrs. Ruth M. Newcomb	Benton	Yates
Mrs. John W. Baker	Weedsport	Cayuga
Mrs. Ethel Reese	Crum Creek	Fulton
Mrs. Elsie M. Slate	Pleasant Valley	Oneida
Mrs. Elsie L. Wilson	Evans	Erie
Mrs. Kenneth L. Wells	Sound Ave	Suffolk
Mrs. Floyd Lounsbury	Clarksville	Albany
Mrs. R. E. Slosson	West Chazy	Clinton

Gingerbread contest judges hard at work. Left to right: Miss Hazel Williams, Home Economics teacher in Jamestown High School; Mrs. Dana Waldron, of Wolcott, N. Y.; and Mr. Ross Davis, prominent Jamestown baker.

Leslie Tanner, State Chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee; all of the Subordinate and Pomona Chairmen of Service and Hospitality committees who had charge of the contests in their Granges; and also Mr. Charles Laycock, the efficient and genial manager of the Jamestown Convention and Visitors Bureau, who handled all the arrangements for the Gingerbread Contest along with the countless other things he did to make Grangers enjoy their stay in the friendly city of Jamestown.

The A-A Cooking School

CONDUCTED BY
Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

LESSON VIII. SOUPS

SOUP-MAKING need not be difficult, in spite of the long list of ingredients usually included. A well-stocked cupboard ordinarily has condiments, spices and herbs anyway and it is then just a matter of a little of this and a little of that.

In the cupboard there should be a supply of dried herbs, especially bay-leaf, thyme, parsley, marjoram and celery leaves and the condiments, curry powder, horseradish, kitchen bouquet and the sauces Worcestershire and Tabasco; in addition to the dried herbs and condiments, onion or onion juice, or perhaps a suggestion of garlic, appeals to most palates even though they object to onions or garlic as such. The various salts, flavored with celery, onion or garlic, offer a substitute when any of these particular vegetables happen to be absent. Spices which are very convenient to have on hand are allspice, cloves, mace, paprika, and pepper either black or white. The whole rather than the ground spices give a somewhat more pleasing flavor if cooking time is sufficient to draw the flavor out.

Generally speaking, soups are classified as those with stock and those

without stock. Within both classes are all degrees of nourishment, of thickness and thinness, as well as the greatest possible variety of combinations of vegetables and seasonings. The stock may be from meat, fish, or poultry. Brown stock is made from lean and fat beef and bones, and a soup made from these would be highly seasoned. White stock is obtained from chicken, turkey, or veal and should be delicately seasoned.

Soups without stock are made with water or milk or a combination of the two. The water is usually vegetable stock in which the vegetables are cooked; those with milk as a basis are cream soups. If fish or shellfish is used in the cream soup, it is called a bisque.

The meat for stock should be one of the cheaper cuts, shin or lower part of the round. The shin also has bone with marrow in it and a large proportion of gelatin and extractives which give good flavor to the soup. If one wants to serve a jellied soup, it is absolutely necessary to have a high percentage of gelatine. If it is not present in the soup, it has to be added in the commercial form. A proportion of half meat and half bones by weight gives a good flavor. Meat for soup should be wiped with a damp cloth and cubed; bones should be cracked.

The stock pot is important. It may be iron, enamel or aluminum, but it should be perfectly smooth whatever it is. It also should have a tight-fitting cover. A puree strainer or potato ricer is another very handy tool in soup making.

In French homes, where the world's best soups are made, the soup pot always stands on the back of the stove. Their pot-au-feu (pot-on-the-fire) is famous and very thrifty. Into this pot go bits of left-over meat, vegetables, vegetable waters, outside leaves of celery, lettuce and cabbage, and fresh soupbone or fresh meat if desired. They are careful not to overcook the vegetables as this causes disagreeable flavors. Before serving, the soup is strained and seasoned.

The food value of soup with stock is increased if rice, barley, spaghetti or noodles are added. If peas, beans or lentils are added to the stock, then the soup may become the main dish of the meal. Salt pork is often cooked with these legumes to give a good flavor. However, a ham bone with some lean meat on it is richer in food value. A good garnish for one of these thick soups is leftover sausage meat, broken into pieces, browned and sprinkled over the soup. Frankfurters, sliced thinly crosswise and browned slightly in butter also add zest to bean soup when floated on it.

Cream soups start with a medium white sauce, 2 tablespoons each of fat and flour to a cup of milk. The fat, flour, and seasonings are blended carefully, cold milk added gradually and cooked until medium thick. Then just before serving, the strained vegetable

(Continued on Page 27)

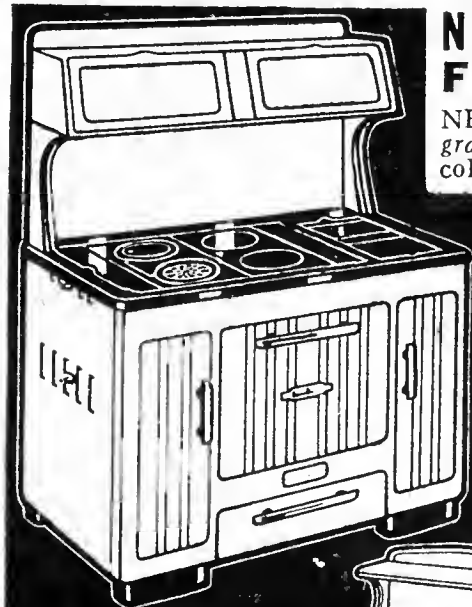
QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., by January 21 if possible.)

- 1—How are soups classified? Give examples of each.
- 2—What do vegetables add to a soup besides bulk? (Review Lesson IV on vegetables.)
- 3—If you were entertaining your women friends at luncheon, what type of soup would you serve?
- 4—When and to whom would you serve bean, pea, or lentil soup? Why?
- 5—Why does soup stock become thick when cold?
- 6—Why add soda to tomatoes before combining with the white sauce in the cream soup recipe?
- 7—How does a bisque differ from other cream soups?
- 8—How does a meat and vegetable soup differ from a meat stew?
- 9—What are the chief spices used in seasoning soups? The condiments? The herbs?
- 10—Do you use other seasonings for soups not mentioned here? Do you grow the herbs yourself?

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Copies of back lessons will be furnished to new contestants, or to any who have missed some of the lessons. Write for these to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. For additional helpful literature, write to list of food manufacturers published with lessons in our recent issues. Your College of Home Economics and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will also furnish bulletins on preparation of food.)

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801 Rochester Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Send FREE FACTORY CATALOG.

Check articles in which you are interested:

☐ Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges; ☐ Coal and Wood Ranges; ☐ Combination Electric and Coal-Wood Ranges; ☐ Gas Ranges; ☐ Coal and Wood Heaters; ☐ Oil Heaters; ☐ Oil Ranges; ☐ Furnaces

Name..... (Print name plainly)

Address.....

City..... State.....

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll never know how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, until you try this famous recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



and YOUR CHILDREN

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AGENTS: We need progressive agents in a few good territories now open.

FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
DEPT. A-1
STATE TOWER BLDG. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Don't Let Your Accident

Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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If you need teeth, but do not care to spend much money,

MY METHOD IS WHAT YOU WANT. MY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE gives you 3 months to see how they fit and look. I have thousands of Satisfied Customers in United States and foreign countries. MY SPECIAL METHOD IS FOUNDED ON 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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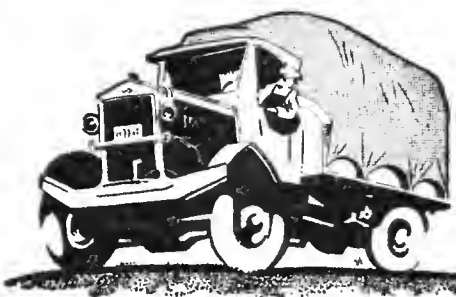
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more pleasure and take a New York trip. Stay at the comfortable homelike Hotel Times Square in the heart of the great White Way. Large, quiet rooms with R.C.A. radios and deep-sleeper beds; from \$2 single, \$3 double. The best American food. Expert, thoughtful service.

HOTEL TIMES SQUARE

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Moving?

IF YOU ARE, you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your old and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Six Hundred Bushels of Potatoes

The Amateur Poet's Corner

"THREE DOLLARS and a half for a bushel of potatoes, and they may be five if the war goes on," a prominent dealer said recently. "This German war has outdone the Colorado potato beetle as a price raiser."

That brought vividly to my mind the time when the Colorado potato beetle, on its eastward migration, first reached the old squire's farm in Maine. Farmers said to one another that the days of raising potatoes were past. Paris green, London purple, bug death and other insect poisons had not yet come into use. There seemed little use in planting a crop, if a few weeks later the pest would devour the young shoots. The price of potatoes soon rose from fifty cents a bushel—the usual price—to two dollars.

At our old farm in Maine the only way we could think of to escape the pest was to plant our potatoes at some remote clearing in the wilderness, miles from any other farm. We hoped that the pest would not cross wide tracts of woods. At one of the old squire's forest lots that bordered the upper course of Lurvey's Stream there was a sunny opening where a forest fire had burned off the growth and left a plot of two or three acres of brown alluvial loam. It bore grass, and we had stacked hay there for the logging camps. We decided that that opening, seven miles away in the woods, might be safe for a crop of potatoes.

The drawback to cultivating the land was that it was so very inaccessible. There was no road to it, and, on account of intervening gullies, swamps and brooks, we could not build one without heavy expense. In winter, of course, we could travel on the ice of the stream that bordered the opening.

The plan that we finally hit upon was to load a plough, a harrow and the seed potatoes—twelve bushels—in a bateau such as Maine lumbermen often use on rivers, and to pole the craft upstream to the opening. The span of horses for ploughing we led there, singly and unharnessed, through the woods.

Farmers usually allow from seven to ten bushels of seed potatoes to an acre; but by cutting off the seed ends of the potatoes, before starting, and leaving the butts at home, we managed to make twelve bushels serve for seeding about two and a half acres.

The land ploughed easily, for it was loose new loam—fine soil for potatoes. We needed no fertilizer, and we had no weeds to contend with; the seeds of barn grass, nettle, dock and other noxious weeds had not yet found their way to that little sylvan nook. Working there was a pleasure. After we had got the seed into the ground, all the care that we had to give this crop was two days of hilling in the latter part of June.

And how those potatoes grew! The stalks literally covered the ground. Later, when the blossoms fruited in clusters of green potato balls, we might have gathered a cartload of them.

In September, when frosts came, the crop of luxuriant pink-white potatoes fully bore out the promise of blossom and ball. One cuff of the hoe would disclose a dozen or more large, clear tubers, ready to be gathered up in baskets. Not a bug had found its way there.

When we dug them up they lay in veritable windrows across the flat—seven hundred bushels of them, at least.

The question then rose—a question to which we had given little thought thus far—how we were to transport all of those potatoes through the woods. At that season of the year it was virtu-

ally impossible. We realized that not until Lurvey's Stream froze could we get them home, or to market. Meanwhile, what could we do with them? In Maine, after the first of October, freezing nights are likely to occur at any time.

The old squire came up and looked the situation over. "We shall have to dig them in, and leave them here till snow comes," he said; and he set our three hired men at work to dig a potato pit, or cellar, in the side of a shady bank near the stream. They prepared a kind of cavern in the dry

By C. A. STEPHENS

earth, and covered in the entire crop first with boughs and then with earth, shoveled down from the top of the bank.

Except for twenty bushels that we drew home on sleds in December, the whole crop lay there until the first week in March, when the old squire contracted to deliver six hundred bushels in Portland at two dollars a bushel.

Moving potatoes in winter weather is always a ticklish business, since potatoes freeze even more readily than apples; and the slightest chill turns potato starch to sugar and gives the tubers an unpleasant sweetish taste when cooked. We would have waited until April, but it was necessary to haul them down the stream on the ice; and the ice would not hold much longer. Throughout January and February there had been a winter road on the stream, and it appeared still to be safe.

The nearest railway station was fourteen miles away. The old squire had reserved for the fourth of March two box cars that had stoves in them; and as it was necessary to have the potatoes there on that day, he hired four teamsters with their teams. We reckoned that a hundred bushels was a sled load for a span of horses, and so, with our own two teams, were prepared to carry the load.

At that time potatoes were generally shipped in burlap sacks instead of barrels; each sack held a bushel and

a half. The old squire had bought four hundred of those sacks. On the second of March we opened the pit in the sandy bank beside the stream. The potatoes had kept well; only a few of them had rotted.

We had started at three o'clock that morning, and by eight o'clock the six loads were on their way down the stream. The old squire sent them off, one after the other, with a distance of a hundred yards or more between them, in order not to bring too great weight on the ice at any one place.

"Keep apart," he told the teamsters. "Don't drive close up one behind another. If the head team stops, you must all stop and wait till it starts on."

But when they were about three miles on their way, at a point where the stream turns round a wooded bluff, the forward team broke a whiffletree, and, without signaling back, the driver stopped to patch it up. Unmindful of the old squire's orders, those behind kept on, closing up as they came round the bend, until all six teams were not far apart.

As the drivers potttered with the broken whiffletree, they noticed that water was gushing up on the ice; and before they could either back their teams or start on, the ice slowly sank down under them, and left their loads in three feet or more of icy water.

A great commotion ensued, while the men shouted and lashed their horses in an attempt to pull out. The ice cracked and settled lower still. Fortunately, the stream was only a few feet deep there, or the horses would have been drowned and the loads lost. The ice kept settling until it rested on the bottom; and there they all were, the horses up to their sides in water, the drivers wading about, and the sleds more than half submerged.

At that moment the old squire, Addison, Halstead and I came up. We had stayed behind to close up the pit, in order to keep the rest of the potatoes from freezing.

We got the horses out and then, with a long warping line tried to pull the loads out on the firmer ice below. A bitter wind had risen, and we were all of us soon wet to our waists. It was a discouraged crowd that toiled for

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Another Year

Does Hope lie slain,
Felled by Despair?
Rise up again!
Do battle there.

Fan the fire
Of Life anew;
Create desire
To live and do.

Let not Courage
In vain to cry,
"Stifle me not,
Or I shall die."

March on thy way
Joyously led.
Challenge each day
With lifted head.

—Bessie Nichols,
Ellerslie-on-Niagara Farms,
Youngstown, N. Y.

hours that day to save those potatoes.

At last, about sunset, we got the last of the six loads on to firm ice close to the bank where the fir woods bordered the stream. But the old squire, who was pretty thoroughly chilled, was about ready to give up.

"We may as well drop it and go home," he said. "It'll be zero weather before morning. These potatoes will freeze here in spite of all we can do. If we go on with them, they will freeze on the way."

But six hundred bushels of potatoes! Twelve hundred dollars' worth! It seemed to us nothing short of calamity.

"Don't you suppose, sir, that we might build a fire close by the sleds, and perhaps keep them from freezing?" Addison suggested. "I read that a man in Florida saved his orange orchard that way."

Addison referred to one of the first accounts published of attempts to ward off a frost by kindling fires in the open.

"I'm afraid it will be colder here before morning than it ever is in Florida," the old squire replied. "And more than half the sacks are wet."

"But we might save part of them." "Maybe," the old squire said dubiously. "Well, you can try. We can at least dry our feet by the fire."

There were axes with the sleds, and there were plenty of fir trees—soft wood—at hand with pitchy branches and boughs that make a hot fire. Within five minutes after the word was given, trees were crashing down and the branches being lopped off. We drew the sleds up close together, piled the green boughs on the bank to the windward of them and made great piles of them where the heat would be wafted over the loads of sacks.

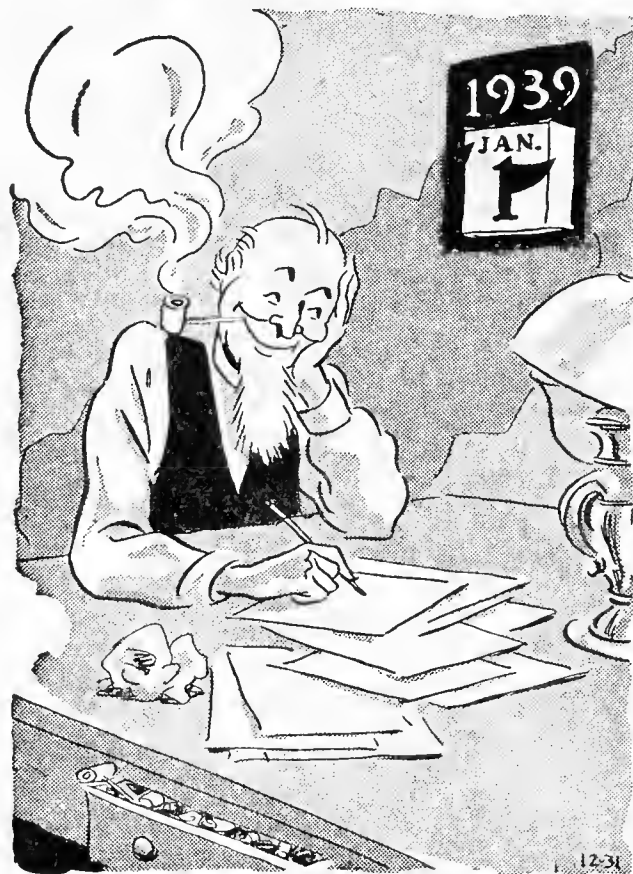
Cold as the night was growing, the heat to the leeward of the sleds was intense. The wet sacks were soon steaming visibly. The old squire, however, was still doubtful about the success of the plan.

"It's hot enough here now," he said. "But you'll have to keep this up. If you let the fires go down even for half an hour, the potatoes will freeze. You will have to work all night, boys."

"Well, we will" said Addison resolutely.

"But you'll need food before morning, and these teams must be looked to and fed." After some discussion the two hired men and the old squire went to the farm with the horses to feed them and to bring back some supper.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



what next year is all about. A man who fails to use his head will likely wind up in the red, for luck is fickle, in the end it doesn't pay us to depend on luck to bring us out on top, for just as likely we will flop. So while we're buried in the snow, I listen to the north wind blow, and figger, while I'm sittin' here, to make a lot of cash next year!

ANOTHER year is comin' up and I feel frisky as a pup; of all the years that I have seen since I was old enough to wean, the one ahead is always best, I wouldn't trade it for the rest. No matter what your state or age, it's always nice to turn the page, and out ahead there stretches clear, for us to make or mar, a year that no one's touched, it's there for us to make our mark or make a muss. Its opportunities are there, enough for us to use and share, a challenge to the best we've got, we make the most of it or not, according to the way we step into our task with lots of pep.

In winter time I like to plan next season's work, the hired man will have it for his task to do, but what we have when he is thru depends upon the plans I make, and so on winter days I take a lot of time to figger out just

As the evening drew on the wind died away, and we kindled several fires on the other side of the sleds. About midnight, the old squire and one of the hired men returned with some food.

At daylight the old squire sent Halstead and me and the hired man home, to bring more food and the teams. The weather had moderated somewhat, but he told us to collect every blanket and coverlet that the old farmhouse could muster and to bring them back.

We returned with a miscellaneous assortment of household gear, including old coats, cloaks, rag carpets, and two disused feather beds! We covered the potatoes with them, and shortly before eleven o'clock made a second start. Thus protected the potatoes safely made the journey to the railway

station. Once we got them aboard the heated cars our worry ceased.

The old squire went to Portland by train the next morning to attend himself to the delivery of the consignment. He received the amount that had been agreed upon, — two dollars a bushel, — but the total sum was one hundred dollars less than he had expected. For, in spite of our efforts, about fifty bushels of the potatoes at the bottom of the loads had frozen.

Afterwards, too, one of the Portland dealers told the old squire that one or two of his customers had remarked that those potatoes seemed to have an odd, faint smoky smell that they could not account for! The dealer laughed heartily when the old squire told him how those potatoes got to market.

The A.A. Cooking School

(Continued from Page 25)

and water, usually in amount equal to the white sauce, is combined with it. If necessary to hold over a little while before serving, set in a pan of hot water to prevent scorching. Asparagus, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, spinach, green peas and tomato make delicious cream soups. These too, should be served for lunch or supper where the meat, if any, is a light one.

Garnishes suitable for cream soups are buttered popcorn floated on corn soup, chopped parsley on potato soup, croutons (diced bread, browned) and shredded toasted almonds on any of them.

Clear soup or bouillon is served with a heavy meal. It is a soup every woman should know how to make even though she may not do it often. But because it takes time and all solids are strained out, I am giving here a recipe for a combination soup which most people will use much oftener than the bouillon:

Meat and Vegetable Soup

Select a beef bone or knuckle of veal and have the bone cracked to get out all the good flavor and nutriment. Wash the bone and be careful to remove any small slivers. Put the bone in a large kettle, cover with water, and simmer for 2 to 3 hours, or until the meat is tender. In the meantime chop 3 or 4 onions and 3 or 4 stalks of celery and add to the broth. Also add a No. 2 can of tomatoes and 1 quart of diced vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, and potatoes. Simmer gently until the vegetables are tender, but not broken. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve the meat with the soup, either left on the bone or ground and add to the soup. Or save the meat to make hash or croquettes.

To make even more substantial soup add rice, or short pieces of macaroni

or spaghetti, or pearl barley, or cracked wheat.

Bean or Pea Soup with Cured Pork

Wash one-half pound of dried beans or peas and soak overnight in about 1 quart of water. Wash and scrape a ham hock, put into a kettle and add water to cover. If the meat is very salty, change the water several times. Simmer until the meat is tender; if convenient, allow the hock to cool in the pot liquor. Skim off the fat.

Cook the soaked beans or peas in the pot liquor which has been diluted with water until it does not taste too salty. Add a chopped onion. When the vegetables are soft, press them through a sieve. To the soup stock add the sieved vegetable, together with some of the pork, chopped. Mix thoroughly. To give the right consistency, add a little flour mixed with cold water and cook for a few minutes, stirring constantly. Add salt if needed.

Cream of Tomato Soup

4 tbsp. butter	1 clove
4 tbsp. flour	1/4 tsp. celery seed
1/2 tsp. salt	1/4 tsp. soda
2 c. milk	1 tbsp. minced onion
1/2 bayleaf	2 c. canned tomatoes

Melt 2 tablespoons butter, blend in 2 tablespoons flour and 1 teaspoon salt, add cold milk. Meantime combine tomatoes, half teaspoon salt, the bay leaf, clove, onion and celery seed, and thicken with 2 tablespoons butter and 2 tablespoons flour blended together. Strain, add the soda and combine with the white sauce. Serves six.

Non-acid vegetables do not require the soda. Where possible, 1 cup of the pulp or diced vegetable may be added to the white sauce and vegetable water mixture.

Wins Life Saving Award

TEN-YEAR-OLD Sylvia Hayes of Willsboro, Essex County, N. Y., is the latest winner of an *American Agriculturist* Life Saving Award. Last summer nine-year-old Isabel Jones became frightened while playing with a number of children at Tier's Beach on Lake Champlain. Not an expert swimmer, she became panic-stricken and sank in 7 ft. of water. Sylvia, who is an excellent swimmer for her age, went to her rescue and kept her afloat until an adult was able to swim out 300 ft. and bring her into land.

After the rescue Sylvia said, "Now, Isabel, stay in bed today, and tomorrow you will be as good as new." For this courageous action, unusual in one so young, *American Agriculturist* has presented one of its framed Life Saving Awards. It reads as follows:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
LIFE SAVING AWARD

Presented to Sylvia Hayes

Who, at the age of 10 years, saved 9-year-old Isabel Jones from drowning in Lake Champlain.

Signed:

(Seal) E. R. Eastman, Editor.

H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor.



"Have a good time at Gran'ma's, and remember not to eat like a hog."



Interest Centers High This Season

NECKLINES take on new interest this year, rarely conforming strictly to the old V line. Numerous clips and jeweled ornaments enhance the interest of the richer fabrics used for afternoon and evening dresses, while for daytime wear the tailored effects are favored.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2809 is excellent made in black satin, which is scoring high in favor. This model is flattering either to mother or daughter and may be made in street or formal length, belted or sashed, in long or short sleeves. This highly useful pattern may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inch bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for street length dress.

DRESS PATTERN No. 3433 with its youthful shirt bosom allows smart fabric contrasts in patterned and monotone crepe. Plaid rabbit's wool with vestee in matching plain color would take the schoolgirl anywhere. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 39-inch contrast for vestee. Embroidery pattern E-706 for decorating tab on vestee is 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for one of our Fall and Winter Fashion catalogs.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

BEING miles from a florist and with no blooming plants in the window need not discourage anyone who wants a pretty centerpiece for her dining table, provided she has access to woods. It is merely a matter of knowing what to look for.

A short time ago, I called on a friend whose house is surrounded by woods. She was to entertain guests from the city at dinner that evening and she showed me the very attractive centerpiece which she had arranged on her dining table. She remarked that flowers from the florist would be entirely out of place in her type of house, so she went to the woods to see what she could find. A flat, round pewter plate was placed in the center of the table, and on this a low bowl in which a few trailing vines and colorful leaves were placed.

The same idea might be used with variations as to container and growing material. The more delicate vines or small material would look well in metal, either silver or pewter, whereas heavier berried twigs or branches would look well in sturdier containers of pottery or even wood.

Truly there is no dearth of material if one only looks for it.

"What, No Suet!"

By MRS. G. H. E.

*Our Downies are like as pea to pea,
We can't tell one from t'other,
Except there's red on one toupee
And there's none on the other.*

ONCE there was a little old woman who lived in a cottage at the foot of a hill. She liked birds and always put out suet for them in the winter. A big maple tree stood near her window and on its ample trunk she fastened the food securely under a wire. Jays



and chickadees, nuthatches and woodpeckers shared her bounty and she was never lonely.

"Suet, suet", remarked Downy as he alighted on the maple trunk for lunch one stormy day.

The little old woman glanced out of the window and, to her dismay, saw that the suet was gone. She blamed the cat, but what could be done about it? There was no more suet to be had until the next day.

Downy cheerfully cleaned up the scraps and flew away. But when he returned a little later and found no lunch, he seemed to say "cheat, cheat" instead of "suet, suet."

His hostess remembered a piece of bacon rind in the cupboard. Perhaps that would serve in this emergency. So she slipped into her galoshes, put a shawl over her head, and bacon rind in hand went out to the feeding station. She could hear Downy scolding in the plum tree as she fastened the rind on a nail under the wire, and she hadn't been in the house five minutes when back he came and went busily about his lunch, saying "sweet, sweet" between each bite.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Type and Milk Production

Buy Your Next Herd Sire From THE WAIT FARMS

Leading our association for milk and butterfat production 9 year average.

Bull calves of all ages for sale, including several old enough for service. Prices reasonable.

Write

J. REYNOLDS WAIT

77 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Elmvale Farm

offers for sale

BULL CALF BORN SEPTEMBER 28, 1938.
Dam's record 446 lbs. fat, 12,000 lbs. milk, ave. 3.7% at 3 yrs. Sire's dam, 22,000 lbs. milk, 771 lbs. fat. Herd accredited and negative.

Sidney L. Smith Canajoharie, N. Y.

Outstanding Holstein Bulls

Bull calves to Service Bulls; Sired by King Strathmore Matchless, who has excellent show record; three nearest dams averaged 1,125 lbs. of butter and 25,065 lbs. of milk. Excellent A.R.O. records are now being made by the dams of the bulls.

Pay us a visit or write for further information.
T.B. accredited and Bang's Disease approved.

MAPLEVALE FARMS

Petzold Bros., Newark Valley, N. Y.

BULL CALVES

From 1 month to 10 months of age. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Boast 593,854, a proven sire whose daughters average 3.9%.

SMITHOME FARM

Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

Young Holstein Bulls

FROM HIGH QUALITY PROVEN Sires AND DAMS WITH PRODUCTION RECORDS. THE BEST OF "CARNATION" BREEDING AT REASONABLE PRICES.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

FOR SALE Holstein Baby Bulls

AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"

Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby." Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

F. C. WHITNEY

Ilion, New York

AVERAGE HERD TEST 450 LB. FAT FOR THREE YEARS. FROM 28 COWS, ONE-HALF OF THEM FIRST AND SECOND CALF HEIFERS. A FEW CALVES AVAILABLE FROM THESE GOOD COWS FROM CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE, 705164, SON OF SIR INKA MAY.

MARCY R. KLOCK

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM,
FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS

Bulls ready for service, backed by many generations of high production, good test and type. Dams have good C.T.A. records.

FEMALES, ALL AGES, FOR SALE.

E. P. SMITH

SHERBURNE, NEW YORK

Brackel Farm Holsteins

BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

Senior Sire: SIR INKA ORMSBY VEEMAN 638469—Proven Sire.
Junior Sire: MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 6TH, a 4% Bull. Two Great Sires.

C. S. HARVEY,

CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK

FANYAN FARMS

Half Time Home of Cornell Royal Blend

DAM—"Cornell Ollie Catherin", first prize aged cow, senior and grand champion at Nat. Dairy Show 1938. Reserve All American aged cow 1937. Reserve All American 3 yr. old 1934. Made 733.7 fat as 2 yr. old in B, 746 fat as 4 yr. old, and has just finished in mature form with over 29,000 milk, 1,160 fat, average test 4%.

SIRE'S DAM—"Cornell Ollie Pride" was All American 3 yr. old 1933. Reserve All American 4 yr. old 1934. As 2 yr. old broke national records in class B for 305 days, finishing year with 772.1 fat. Made 894.1 fat at 5 yrs. and finished her mature record with 1,079.1 fat, 25,304.8 milk, average test 4.3%.

Cornell Royal Blend is proving himself to be a wonderful transmitter of type. One of his first calves was 1st prize heifer calf at the National Dairy Show, also 1st and jr. champion at the N. Y. State Fair 1938. Sold out of bull calves at present but will be glad to take orders, several great cows and daughters of our 911 lb. fat 4% "Snow" bull to freshen soon.

HERD FULLY ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE.

C. C. BENNETT, HOMER, N. Y.



Judge Orbel making his final selections at the Lamb Show in Buffalo, with Kenneth Simpson, Caledonia, N. Y., at the extreme left, and the eventual winner, Carl Botsford of Scipio Center, N. Y., is in second place. Arthur Breiner, Churchville, N. Y., in third. Russell Sindon, Ripley, N. Y., is fourth. Edmund Knapp, West Falls, is fifth.

Earlville Sale

The 100th Anniversary Earlville Sale was an unqualified success. It is estimated that around 1,000 people attended. A total of 147 head of Holsteins were sold for \$41,760, making an average of \$285.

One barber in Earlville reports that men from 16 different states and Canada came into his shop.

Eleven cattle went to the State of Oklahoma, including a nine-year-old cow, sold for \$660; one of her daughters, sold for \$675; and two other daughters, sold at \$475 each.

The first Earlville Sale was held May 14-15, 1924, and since that time 10,983 cattle have been sold for \$1,585,419.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 325 HEAD - Negative

28 years continuous Advanced Register testing.

PROVED Sires, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS.

Young bulls for sale at bargain prices.

Write us for pedigrees and full descriptions.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Guernsey Quality For Lease

To D.H.I.A. members, on free lease for 5 years, baby sons of Princess' May Royal, great 13 year old proved sire, whose milk index is 2nd highest in breed. Dams are profitable reg. cows, with records. To good non-D.H.I.A. dairymen, for 3 years, sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows, with records.

T. E. Milliman HAYFIELDS Churchville, N. Y.

Jerseys

Production bred Jerseys. Sybil and Owlrest breeding of the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state. Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.

ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred

JERSEY COWS

"FRESH OR SPRINGING"

HEIFERS BRED AND UNBRED
CLEAN ON T.B. AND BANGS

H. GLADSTONE

Phone 37 ANDES, N. Y.

JERSEY BULLS

Winter housing forces four yearlings on market at \$100.00 each.

Dams records 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. fat.

First check first choice.

P. D. VAN MATER

Joceda Farm, Monmouth Co., Marlboro, N. J.

Junior Yearling Bulls

L'Alva Pretty Boy, not misnamed, went to the top. He won grand champion over the Jersey Island in the recent autumn show. He is a son of my imported herd sire, Samaritan, No. 6778.

H. C. ANDREWS

Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

Twenty Hereford Bred Heifers

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T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

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Sired by Lynbrook Reliance's Jerry 210335, a full brother of Lynbrook Milky Way 394108, World's record cow in EE out of 650 pound 2 yr. olds.

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Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

Several very choice Grandsons of the Great A.R. Sire, Langwater Valor 79775, out of our best show cows with good A.R. records. Reasonably priced.

ACCREDITED. BANGS APPROVED HERD NO. 360.

J. EARL SCOTT

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Aberdeen-Angus

REGISTERED BULL CALVES. 7 MOS. OLD.
FARMERS' PRICES. BEST BREEDING LINES.

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THE PEELE CO.

ROCK STREAM, NEW YORK

DANCOTE FARM

TWO PUREBRED

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

BULL CALVES. SONS OF A FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT THE TEXAS, KANSAS AND N.Y. STATE FAIRS.
CERTIFIED LENROC SEED OATS.

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Brown Swiss Bulls

backed by many years of continuous Herd Testing. Offering calves and yearlings and a few selected females. T.B. Accredited and Approved Blood Tested. Visit or Write

HILLTOP FARM

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Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls

Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows. Write to or call up

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

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PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

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POLAND CHINA

P-I-G-S

Boars and sows all ages.

C. W. HILLMAN

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Imported Belgian Stallion, 4 years, Sorrel, white mane and tail.

Imported Belgian Mare, 4 yrs.

Four Percheron Stallions.

Commercial Horses by truck or car loads.

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Several young imported mares heavy in foal (individually or in matched teams) and a nice selection of stallions, including the Senior and Reserve Grand Champion at Eastern States Exposition.

Visitors always welcome at

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Property of MYRON M. FUERST,
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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

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ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
REASONABLY PRICED—FULLY GUARANTEED.
TORREYA PONY FARM
Clinton Corners, New York

Imported and American Bred Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares

Our last importation of Percheron and Belgians arrived in New York, N. Y., Sept. 27. Among them are young Stallions and Mares selected by us to suit the most critical. We invite you to call and look them over. If you or your community are in need of a good stallion let us hear from you. Terms to responsible parties. References gladly furnished.

LEON R. DYGERT
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Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Team of FARM HORSES

8 matched teams of mares in foal; 4 other matched teams including a mare and a horse; 5 colts that will be 1 year old in Spring; 1 pair of mare mules; 1 registered Belgian stud colt coming 2 years old, with white mane and tail, very good individual; 1 registered Belgian stud 5 years old, sorrel with white mane and tail, weighs 2000 lbs.; also several odd horses and mares. A great many of the above are sorrels with light manes and tails and many of them won prizes at the Fairs last season. You probably saw them.

TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES—over 50 head to choose from.
If it is something good you are interested in, write me your wants and will let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.

E. A. NOBLE
Phone—Geneva 21F23. **SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.**

JACKS

Raise Mules
Big Black Spanish Jacks.
Guaranteed Breeders.
Arabian and Mule Colts.
Write for Prices.

KREKLER'S JACK FARM
West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio



Better bred, natural heel driving stock, all ages, sizes, colors. Priced lower to make more room in winter quarters. Watch dogs; some guaranteed. Some real companions.
Large variety of puppies. Get yours now while they are lower. Many breeds. A few crossed puppies, real cute, at \$3.00. Please inclose stamp.
The Home of Healthy Dogs and Puppies.

Blue Ribbon Kennels, Madrid, N. Y.

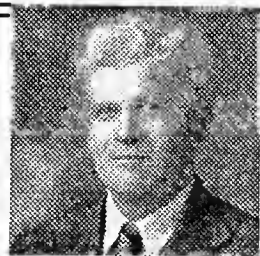
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BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.
• Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
• Sables—Red Gold and Mahogany.
• Several males at stud.
• Pictures, full information on request.
• Puppies all times of year.

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Real estate, personal property, live stock, antiques, anything. Over thirty years on the block. Also have been breeding from some of the best in Guernseys for twenty-five years. Stock for sale. Visitors welcome. Come and see us.
Greenwich, New York



Alfalfa, Timothy and Mixed Hay

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THE CROSS FARM
Fayetteville, New York

FOR SALE:

250-Tree Grimm Evaporator
390 gal. supply tank and 128 gal. gathering tank. All in good condition, \$74.50.

ALFRED E. HAMM
EDMESTON, NEW YORK

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

April 25 Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
May 11 Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
May 11 Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., Annual Auction Sale, Hopewell Junction, N.Y.
May 12 Eastern Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Sale.
May 13 Brookmead Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Devon, Pennsylvania.
May 20 Jersey Auction, Canfield, Ohio.
June 6 Jersey Auction, Quechee Falls Farm, Quechee, Vermont.
June 9 American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, New Jersey.

Coming Events

Jan. 9 Connecticut Milk Producers Meeting, Hartford.
Jan. 10-13 84th Annual Meeting State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 13 Annual Meeting of New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association, New Brunswick.
Jan. 11-15 90th Boston Poultry Show at Boston Garden.
Jan. 12-13 Annual Conference of Veterinarians, Cornell.
Jan. 16-20 Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 17-18 Connecticut Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Hartford, Conn.
Jan. 17-19 Short Course for Florists, Cornell.
Jan. 17-19 Annual Meeting of Maine Pomological Society, Augusta.
Jan. 18 Annual Meeting New York State Agricultural Society, Albany.
Jan. 20 Annual Meeting of All Local Delegates of Sheffield Producers Coop. Assn., Assembly Parlor, State Capitol, Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Jan. 20 Annual Meeting New York Holstein-Friesian Assn., Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 23-27 New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton.
Jan. 23-28 Training School for Homemaking Club Agents and Associates, Cornell.
Jan. 30- Feb. 4 Training School for County 4-H Club Agents, Cornell.
Feb. 13-18 Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 14-16 Empire State Honey Producers Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Cornell.
Feb. 16 Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 28 Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Annual Meeting, Springfield.
Feb. 28 Fifth Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, State Armory, Gloversville, N. Y.
May 10 Annual Meeting of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
July 28-Aug. 7 World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hastings SEED POTATOES

Katahdin, Chippewa, Warba, Hebron, Rose, Mountain's Rurals, etc.
13 FIRSTS STATE FAIR 1938.
Send for our list of 20 Varieties.
Roy C. Hastings, R.F.D. 3, Malone, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6,000 Bu.

"Placid Brand" certified Chippewa and Green Mt.

Seed Potatoes

FAVOR R. SMITH
Lake Placid Club, New York

Danish Cabbage Seed

HOME GROWN SPECIAL STRAIN, SELECTED FOR 20 YEARS.
A GOOD YIELDER AND KEEPER.
Send for circular.
JOHN DONK
FAIRPORT, NEW YORK

HONEY

FINEST CLOVER
5 lb. pail, 75c.
10 lb. pail, \$1.40 Post Paid.
60 lb. can, \$1.80 not prepaid.
F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

Bargain on 10,000 Pounds BUCKWHEAT HONEY

WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. N. BALLARD
VALOIS, NEW YORK

Honey

Fine quality, lower prices.
60 lbs. clover.....\$5.00
28 lbs. ".....\$2.50
60 lbs. buckwheat.....\$3.60
60 lbs. mixed, fine flavor, \$4.20
Above not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover postpaid, \$1.50
Always satisfaction or your money and charges back.
HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

BODINE'S

PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

We wish to extend to the people interested in better poultry a cordial invitation to visit our Poultry Breeding Plant at any time.

Last year in U.S.R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY LAYERS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLORUM CLEAN

Reproducers of America's finest strains—Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD ITHACA, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S Pedigreed White Leghorn Farm

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%). A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

Now booking orders for next season.
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

Content TRAP- NESTED

PROGENY TESTED Farms

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Prize selection of Breeding Males now available.
Write for catalog.
Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N.Y.

New Hampshire Breeding Cockerels and Hatching Eggs

The Rogers Farms BERGEN, N. Y.

Echo Heights Farms

Pullorum free pure strain New Hampshires. Hatching Eggs.
Stock direct from R.O.P. progeny tested birds.
Write
H. C. CHAMBERLIN
JORDAN, NEW YORK

KEYSTONE

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, N. H. and R. I. Reds, and White Rocks. Pleased customers since 1910.
Also Registered Berkshire Swine. Sow and Boar pigs. Price lists free.

THE KEYSTONE FARMS
Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.

WHITE MOUNTAIN STRAIN

New Hampshires

N.H.-U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN.
Exceptionally high livability and egg production. Hatching eggs that "hatch" from mature breeders.
PRICES REASONABLE.

Hammond Farm, Plymouth, N. H.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRE

—A strong, hardy stock—
95% livability. Guaranteed to 3 weeks.
B.W.D. Clean. Write for Details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,
Box C, Gallupville, New York

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.
LARGE BIRDS—CHALK WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH
Box A, HOBART, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery

PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**
BARRED CROSSES—SEXLINKS
HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Owner, GREENLAND, N. H.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

BREEDING MALES
HATCHING EGGS
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

FOR SALE.
A few R.O.P. sons from our best families.
Francis J. Townsend
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK



RICH POULTRY FARM
ESTABLISHED 1911
S.C. White Leghorns
Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell—and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.
WRITE FOR PRICES

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

KAUDER'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRE

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS
for Long LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION
Let Kauder help you to gain extra livability and extra egg production. Increase flock egg production; 10% and more through INHERITED Livability from PROVED ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year old Hen classes.

Reduced Prices
Advance Order Discount.
Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens. Direct Progeny Tested Breeding. You save by ordering IMMEDIATELY.
Write for New FREE Catalog and Discount Prices.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106 New Paltz, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM PROGENY TESTED.

**R. O. P. & Certified
S. C. W. Leghorns**
Write us your needs.
E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

For Advertising Rates
IN THESE COLUMNS,
SEE COUPON ON OPPOSITE PAGE.
American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

AS WE COME to the end of 1938 I find myself more or less unconsciously taking inventory. Inventory not only of my physical possessions but of jobs completed and, most important, of those interests in my life which make me look forward to the coming year with anticipation.

Looking back over the last three years at Sunnysables I feel sure that I can recognize definite progress in the development of ideas and in their application. On the chance that you will be interested I am going to review some of the things I have worked on and written about and, if space permits, set forth some of the problems which challenge me in 1939.

All-Grass Farming

The safest farm to run during periods of falling prices in the Northeast is an all-grass farm. For this reason we have been interested in developing a rotation for our Sunnysables and Larchmont farms which will permit us to maintain them as nearly one hundred per cent in grass as possible. *The reseeding practice we have developed is to cut the grass on fields which need reseeding early in June; put this grass in the silo; plow the field; and sow soybeans. We cut the soybeans seventy to eighty days later and put them in the silo and then without plowing reseed the field to hay with some winter grain like wheat or barley.*

Under the above plan we hope there will be years when it will not be necessary to do any plowing at either Sunnysables or Larchmont. When there is a chance to make a little money growing cash crops and grain, our plan is to grow these on leased land with the idea of giving up our leases whenever it seems advisable to contract our operations. This plan gives us abundant hay and pasturage on our home farms, some hay and pasturage on leased farms and all the acreage of cash and grain crops we care to grow when we want to grow them.

Hay Silage

We were first attracted to grass silage because of the difficulty of handling the hay in time on farms which were all in grass. We have become hay silage converts because we can put it up so much more cheaply than we can grow corn for silage, and because we like to feed hay silage a bit better than corn silage. *Our development of a truck with which one man can mow, load, and draw all the green hay that two men can poke through a big hay chopper has proved to be the key to the successful and economical making of hay silage which itself is the key to all-grass farming.*

We like the phosphoric acid method of making hay silage and shall continue to use it, but we have no quarrel with those who prefer the molasses method.

Whole Corn for Hens

We now feed whole corn to all our poultry after the chicks are six to eight weeks old. While we know that our statement is refuted, we are still pretty firmly of the opinion that cracking corn is a useless expense for poultrymen. *We also feel that the practice*

tends to rob the poultry of the Northeast of a considerable percentage of the corn germ.

If you haven't tried feeding whole corn, from our experience we believe you might find it profitable. Hens, however, must be trained to eat it as chicks.

Crossbred Poultry and Livestock

We have standardized on crossbred hens produced by mating Rhode Island Red roosters to Plymouth Rock hens. We are convinced that these birds live better than any purebred strains, at least any that we have ever had. They also lay very satisfactorily and were the first birds that we were able to get the cost of producing a flock out of when we sold the old birds as yearlings. The two chief handicaps these crossbreds have are a tendency to broodiness, which we have learned to handle with a minimum of loss of production, and the fact that they lay unevenly shaded brown eggs.

We have also standardized on crossbred Dorset Merino ewes for early lambs. We are convinced that we can make more money out of this type of ewe than we can out of any straight breed, and we have tried three. They, too, have an unusual vigor and, in addition to a tendency to lamb early, are great milkers and mothers.

We expect to standardize on crossbred pigs. However, we have not yet had enough experience with our crosses to be sure which one we want to use.

Up to the present we have done very little crossbreeding of cattle. We are now carrying purebred Guernseys, Angus, and Herefords. We would like to try to produce a crossbred dairy cow and our experience convinces us that there are possibilities along this line.

Frozen Farm Foods

Another interest which is beckoning me into 1939 is frozen foods. *I am convinced that one of the safest and sanest things that farmers in the Northeast can do is to pay more attention to feeding their families and their relatives in town on farm-raised meats, fruits, and vegetables.* I am just as convinced that the key to doing this is some form of community quick-freezing service supplemented by cheap cold storage.

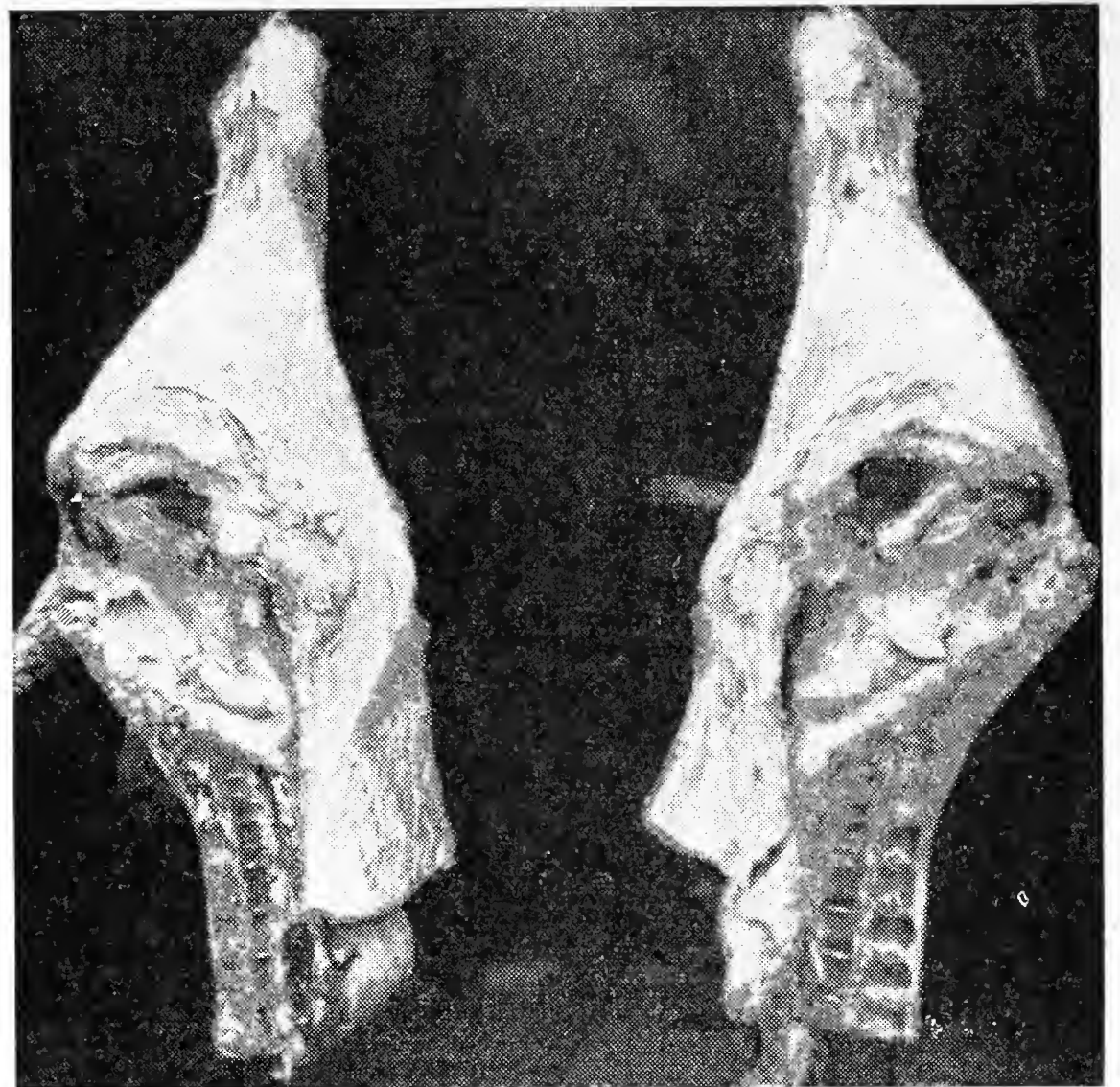
I am not at all sure that the standard freezer-locker plant which is being promoted largely by the manufacturers and sellers of refrigerating equipment is the answer. For one thing, I don't like the idea of having the cold storage lockers all at a central point, which means that farmers, if they are to make use of these lockers, have to continually run back and forth between them and their farms. For another thing, I am not at all sure that the present refrigerating equipment is as completely developed as it should be for the job.

I am personally, however, going to get all the experience I can with the quick freezing of my own farm-grown fruits, vegetables, poultry and meats, and I am going to experiment with the storage of these frozen products right at home in boxes which will maintain zero or below temperatures.

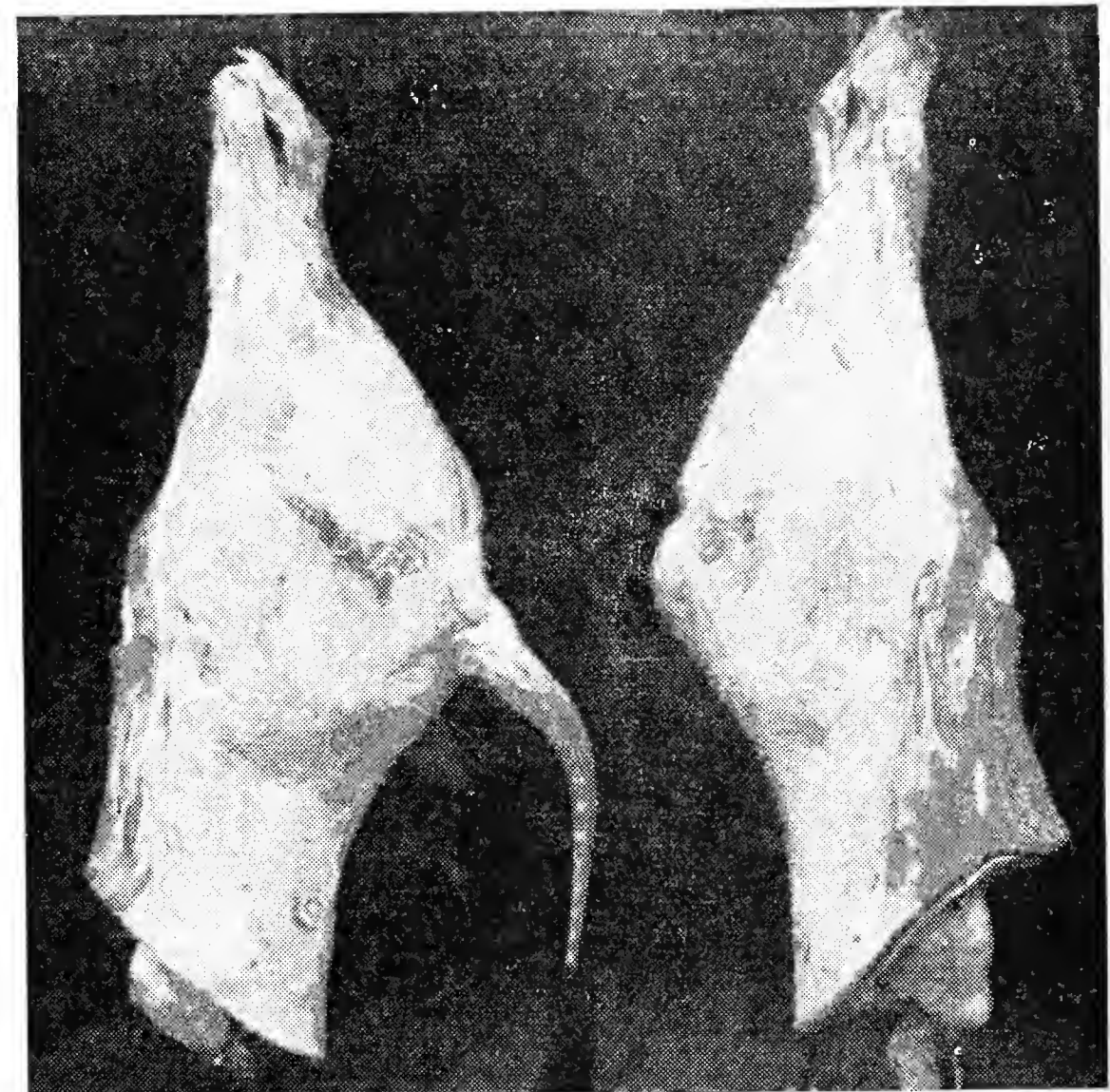
Just to prove that we are not merely academic in this interest, I can report that we now have in our zero box the frozen cuts from two spring lambs, a yearling sheep, a two hundred and fifty pound hog and half of a four hundred pound steer carcass; also nineteen turkeys, and two dozen chickens. In addition, I have purchased and stored in this box frozen sweet corn, cherries, and beans.

Winter Barley

We are now having our third year's experience with winter barley. We have raised good crops for two years. As I have reported here before, we have eliminated those strains of winter barley



As we have increased our production of high-quality meats we have found it more and more necessary to do our own slaughtering in order to get the prices we believe our stuff is worth. Here are two views of the hind quarters of an Angus steer dropped in October 1937 and largely grown out on grass. Three such steers topped the holiday market and averaged to bring us a little over \$90.00 apiece.



which had weak straw and barbed awns. *I am not yet prepared to say that the strain we are growing will stand our climate and give good yields,* but one of the reasons that 1939 is interesting is that it will throw some more light on the practicability of our growing winter barley.

Mustard Control

One of the reasons I am looking forward with keen interest to 1939 is that I am going to get in some good licks trying to control mustard. I suppose some people would think that such a problem is nothing to get excited about, but I must confess that I find it intriguing and challenging.

Cement Floors Above Ground

Six years have proved the soundness and worthwhileness of the cement floors on the second and third stories of our barns. These floors were built

by laying two inches of concrete on specially reinforced paper stretched over the floor joists. The floors have not cracked nor are they wearing to any appreciable extent. They are both ratproof and sanitary.

Truck-Tractor

Our truck-tractor is an excellent truck and a better than average tractor. It needs further development. For example, this winter we hope to install a power take-off in the rear end so that we can use the job in truck form to haul our light combine. We shall have some two hundred acres of grain to combine and we would like to draw the combine with the truck and shoot the grain from it into the truck. Possibly we are attempting to bite off too much, but last year at this time our idea of fitting the truck with a cutter bar for mowing hay was just on paper—and it worked out.



Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

"Trimmed"

If one were to judge by the name alone, it would be logical to expect a "fair" deal from any one living at Fairfield, Iowa. Unfortunately, some eastern stock buyers are likely to sputter out a few cuss words if you mention the name of that place to them. For some years now it has been known by some who have had experience and by some who have heard of that experience that a buyer of stock is likely to get trimmed if he doesn't watch his step when buying from some individuals in that area.

Here is about the way they work. They run advertisements in eastern weekly or daily papers, advertising cattle or other stock for sale. They have been cautious about using United States mails so when a prospect answers the ad and doesn't follow it up promptly, he is more than likely to get a 'phone call from Fairfield asking if he is still interested and agreeing to pay his traveling expenses if he will come out in person.

When the prospect arrives, he is shown cattle, the inference in many cases being that they were raised by the man selling them, or at least raised in the neighborhood. In the dickering that is sure to follow, the proposition comes up that if they sell the stock for a low price, the buyer ought to pay his own expenses; and usually if he buys quite a quantity of stock, the price is dropped some to make him willing to do so.

Quite commonly a good story is brought out to prove the necessity for immediate payment, for example, that an estate is being settled and in order to get the cattle at the price quoted, it is necessary to pay cash.

Secure in the thought that he has made a good deal, the buyer goes home. However, when the stock arrives, what a shock he has! The only resemblances to the ones he saw are that they have four legs and enough other characteristics to identify them as cows. What can he do? A guess is that the seller was anxious to get cash because he knew that he would never get full pay after the cattle arrived. Under those conditions it is a pretty difficult thing to prove fraud. There is not even a bit of correspondence on which to base a suit for damages.

It is claimed that the seller usually purchases these cattle on some livestock market, and that they represent what is left after everyone else has picked out what he wants.

There are at least two lessons that can be learned from this. First, keep away from Fairfield. It seems too bad that a relatively small group can bring this sort of a reputation to a town, but that is what has happened. The second lesson is do not pay cash until you get the stock. It is easier to settle a difference of opinion when you have the money than it is when the other fellow has it.

Glittering Promises

"Last spring three agents came here from a Building Concern to shingle our house. We told them we did not have the money, but they said they wanted it to show customers and would give us \$25.00 for every house they got to shingle within five miles of us.

"Since that time they have shingled houses all around us but we have not got a cent out of them. Besides that they agreed to put cork insulation under the shingles but they did not do it. We have to send our payments to St. Paul, Minnesota."

Promises of this sort are worth nothing unless they are contained in the contract, and even if they are contained in the contract, the ability of the subscriber to collect would depend upon the company's financial state. As we see it, this is merely an unfair argument used to sell the idea. Once

the shingles are on and the account turned over to a finance company, the concern that put on the shingles loses all interest. The account will have to be paid as legally, the finance company constitutes an innocent third party. If any satisfaction is to be secured, it will have to be by suit against the company that put on the shingles. We suggest checking to get prices from local contractors before signing contracts like this.

* * *

Where is Ghils?

About three years ago several complaints came in about orders given to agents of the Gillcote Coating Company which were never received. The agent signed the orders "A. Ghils" or "A. Gills." Letters sent to the address given were returned marked "unknown." We were unable to locate the man, and nothing more was heard until two more complaints came in. We have notified the State Police of New York and Pennsylvania to be on the watch for this man in order that we might have the opportunity of asking him about these orders. We would be glad to have information about him or any other agent representing this company.

* * *

Off Key!

A postal fraud order has been issued against the Columbian Music Publishers of Toronto, Canada. They advertised for original poems and songs. When a poem was accepted, the author was asked \$45 for which the concern would edit and set the poem to music, copyright it, and publish it in a "professional artists edition."

Some of the facts brought out in the investigation were:

1. Songs sent in were examined by an 18-year-old girl who was not a musician. She testified that out of 150 poems examined by her in one day, only 3 were returned.

2. Up to last June the concern had received over \$110,000 in fees for "servicing" songs, while authors had received only about \$200 in royalties.

3. A large proportion of the work of setting the songs to music was done by various people in Toronto who were paid \$3 per song.

4. An expert testified that 999 out of 1,000 songs accepted by publishers are the work of professional songwriters, and that a successful song is written by an amateur only in the neighborhood of once in 4 to 10 years.

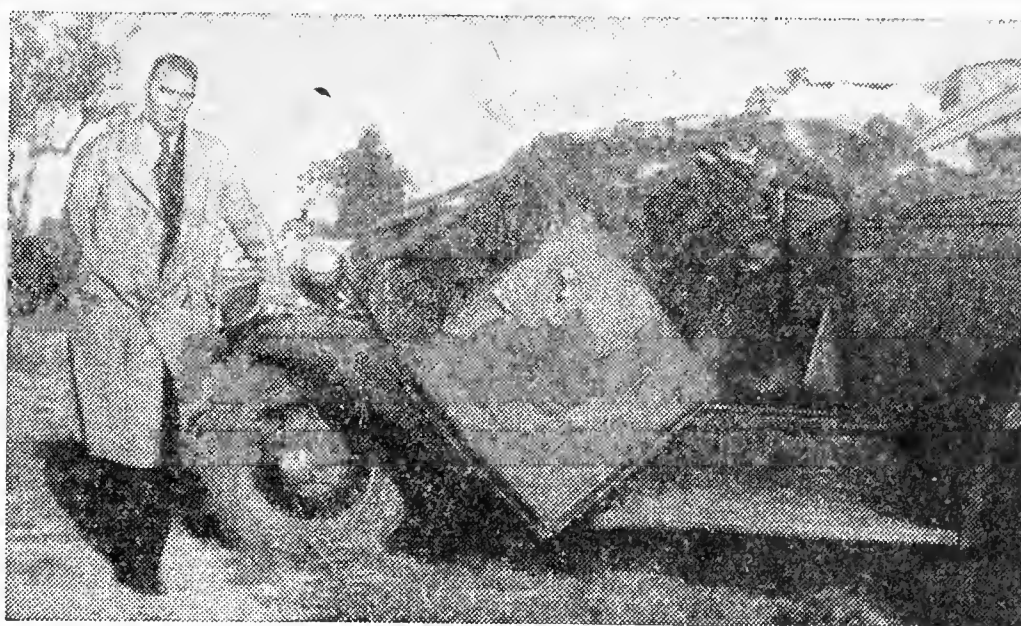
Testimony was also given that concerns who undertake to publish amateur songs are known in the music world as "song sharks". The expert stated that he had never known of any amateur who had achieved success by having his song "serviced" by such an organization.

* * *

Incubator Rejects

Infertile eggs coming from incubators have a value of from 25 to 60 cents a case for use by tanners for tanning leather. If anybody offers you more than \$1 a case, you can be sure that the intention is to use them for food purposes. Certain clever groups are violating the law by breaking out these eggs and freezing them. It is evident that you, as a poultryman, would not care to eat such eggs, and there is no doubt but that it is a practice that will ultimately hurt the poultry industry.

I doubt if any hatcheryman would knowingly do this for a temporary advantage of a few cents a case. It has been suggested that a Federal law be passed requiring that eggs tested out of incubators be destroyed on the premises to help authorities to break up this practice.



OUR salesman, John Eliot, is standing by the wrecked car in which James N. Bradshaw of Amesbury, Mass., was injured. Fortunately Mr. Bradshaw had our limited travel accident insurance policy. After receiving his check, he wrote us as follows:

"Thanks for your check of \$30.00 which came in at a time when extra bills were piling up because of my accident. Because of this insurance money my first hospital experience was more pleasant."

"In appreciation of your prompt and courteous service, I will be glad to have you use this letter any way you wish."

**\$581,452.76 has been paid
8,396 policyholders**

RECENT CLAIMS PAID

Andrew Ackerly, Beaver Kill, N. Y.	65.00	Mrs. S. Erma Jones, Franconstown, N. H.	27.14
Auto collision—fract. ribs & shin-bone, cuts		Auto collision—inj. knee, ankle & leg	
Annabelle Conover, Ashville, N. Y.	58.57	Mrs. Clara B. Irish, Westford, Vt.	37.14
Auto overturned—fractured ribs		Auto accident—fract. collarbone, inj. neck	
Gilbert Conover, Ashville, N. Y.	85.71	Ruth E. Jaques, Huntington, Vt.	14.28
Auto overturned—fract. and dislocated wrist bone		Auto collision—contused arm & shoulder	
F. E. Conover, Ashville, N. Y.	70.00	T. P. Robinson, Perkinsville, Vt.	130.00
Auto overturned—severe strained back		Auto overturned—ruptured spleen	
C. D. Jenks, Box 72, No. Norwich, N. Y.	25.00	W. H. Sayre, Thetford, Vt.	130.00
Auto accident—general bruises		Thrown from load of hay—fractured thigh	
Lillian Green, River St., Nichols, N. Y.	30.00	W. J. Fiddock, Est., R. 3, Montpelier, Vt.	250.00
Auto collision—fractured clavicle		Struck by auto—mortuary (over age)	
K. A. Rockhill, Moira, N. Y.	10.00	Nellie C. Judd, Westford, Vt.	30.00
Auto overturned—lacerated & contused scalp		Auto overturned—fractured rib & shock	
Adam Langlitz, Pine Island, N. Y.	10.00	H. R. Smith, R. 2, Windsor, Vt.	32.86
Auto collision—fract. jaw, cut face		Auto struck tree—lacerated knee	
Francis Thorn, Milford, N. Y.	130.00	H. E. Bronson, So. Shaftsbury, Vt.	10.00
Auto accident—fractured right knee cap		Auto accident—sprained shoulder	
F. H. Brayton, Central Square, N. Y.	5.00	Esther L. Benjamin, Ashfield, Mass.	30.00
Auto collision—cut nose, inj. shoulder		Auto accident—contused & abraded head	
H. Hart, 57 Farnum St., Cazenovia, N. Y.	30.00	Fanny T. Hibbert, Amesbury, Mass.	40.00
Auto accident—lacerations		Auto accident—strained back and neck	
C. M. Stoughton, R. 1, Alpine, N. Y.	15.00	Katie Less, 39 Hall St., No. Adams, Mass.	30.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs		Auto accident—injured elbow	
Evelyn P. Lay, 104 Depot St., Madrid, N. Y.	130.00	F. E. Tetreau, R. 1, Framingham, Mass.	57.14
Struck by car—cerebral concussion, cuts		Auto accident—multiple bruises	
R. J. Lendrum, Berne, N. Y.	60.00	Matthew Warjula, Lunenburg, Mass.	30.00
Auto accident—fractured ankle		Truck accident—fractured left leg	
L. H. Dain, R. 1, Herman, N. Y.	10.00	Anne M. Woodome, Dalton, Mass.	40.00
Wagon accident—fractured rib		Auto struck tree—cut leg	
Doris Jean Towne, So. Dayton, N. Y.	20.00	F. T. Kimball, Bethel, Me.	100.00
Auto collision—injured forehead		Truck accident—contused shoulders	
A. R. Case, Randolph, N. Y.	84.28	Mary Alice Elwell, Alfred, Me.	20.00
Auto accident—cut hand, cheek and ear		Auto overturned—lacerated left knee	
Emil Eisenhut, Deansboro, N. Y.	14.28	Charles DeRose, Portland, Me.	6.43
Auto accident—cut forehead and lip		Auto collision—fractured ribs, sprains	
Josephine Willsey, Est., Cherry Valley, N. Y.	1000.00	L. W. Poulin, Winslow, Me.	42.86
Auto collision—mortuary		Auto accident—severely cut thumb	
E. D. Bolton, Hartwick, N. Y.	10.00	H. A. Isleib, E. Hampton, Conn.	102.86
Struck by auto—bruised leg, knee		Auto collision—sprained back, shoulder	
E. J. Clute, R. 1, Stafford, N. Y.	30.00	Milton Spooner, Granby, Conn.	74.28
Truck accident—contused back and shin		Auto collision—fractured jaw & vertebrae	
Leonard Rensink, R. 5, Lockport, N. Y.	12.14	Samuel Sleeper, Pleasant Valley, Conn.	16.43
Auto collision—injured		Struck by auto—bruised hip, wrenched knee	
Arthur Bassler, R. 2, Altamont, N. Y.	77.14	Elizabeth D. McAllister, Woodstown, N. J.	12.14
Auto accident—fractured right olecranon		Struck by auto—injured face, hands, legs	
F. C. Whicher, Est., Tilton, N. H.	500.00	D. W. Simonds, Hazelhurst, Pa.	70.00
Struck by car—mortuary		Auto accident—fractured nose and cuts	
J. H. Eastman, Goffstown, N. H.	57.14		
Auto struck tree—brain concussion			

Keep Your Policy Renewed

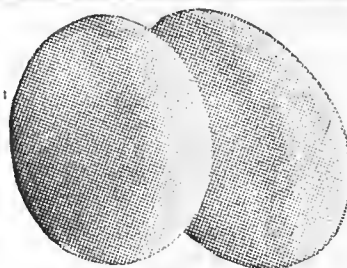
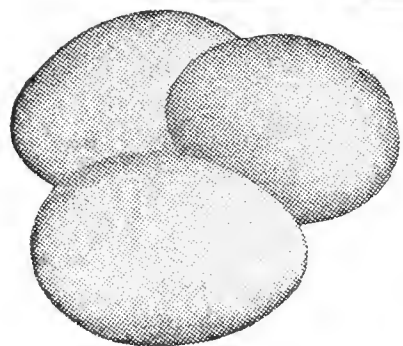
NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. AGENTS POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

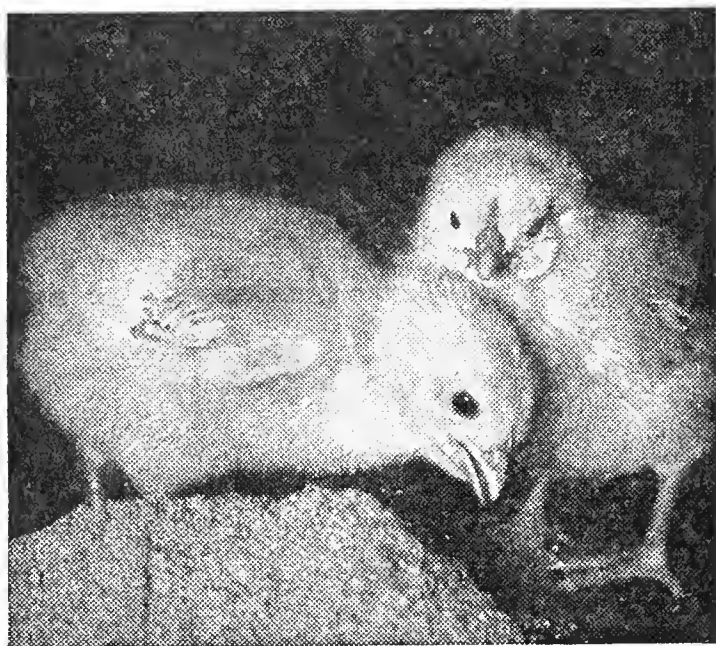


eggs ...THIS WINTER

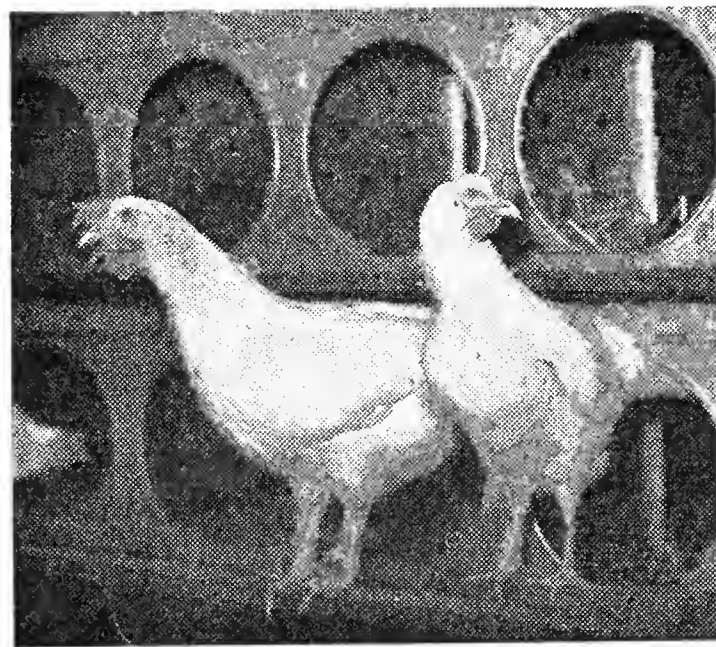


AND NEXT WINTER

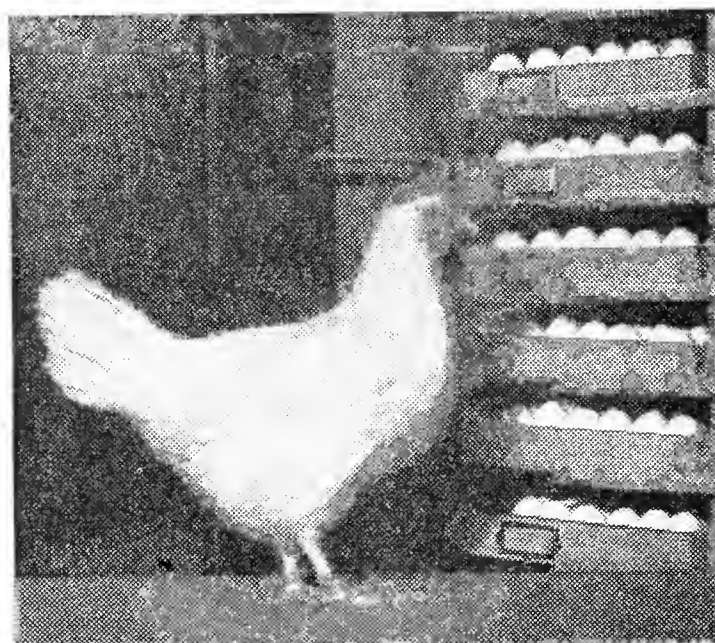
WHEN the days lengthen, the cold strengthens. Cold weather makes heavy demands on a laying hen. With no direct sunshine or green feed, she has to get practically all her vitamins from the mash. Her feed must not only take care of her own bodily needs plus egg production, but must keep her warm as well. Poultrymen who are using one of the G.L.F. mashes—newly improved by the addition of manganese and extra Vitamin D—are doing a good job of “feeding for eggs” this winter. But far-sighted farmers are already thinking about next year’s eggs.



2. **THE CHICKS** are ready to eat 24 hours after hatching, though they can wait a day or two longer. Right from the start they need calcium and phosphorus to build bones, and Vitamin D so they can use the calcium. Starting & Growing Mash supplies them, along with the other necessary vitamins and minerals, a variety of proteins and carbohydrates. Special care in feeding chicks is well worth while, because they will be next winter’s layers.



3. **A FINE CROP OF PULLETS**, well grown, ready to lay, is something to look forward to next fall. The work of building such a flock starts now—with the breeders—and continues through the chick season. The feeds to do the job are available at G.L.F. Service Agencies. Open formulas are on the tag. Behind these formulas is the experience of college nutrition men and thousands of farmers.



1. **IT STARTS WITH THE BREEDERS**, who supply not only the blood-lines of the chicks, but the materials that build the chicks’ bodies and nourish them in the shell. Super Laying & Breeding Mash is built to do just that. The 25% increase in Vitamin D gives it a greater margin of safety even for very high producing, totally confined birds. W. S. Mapes of Middletown, N.Y., got 76% hatchability of total eggs last spring feeding this mash.

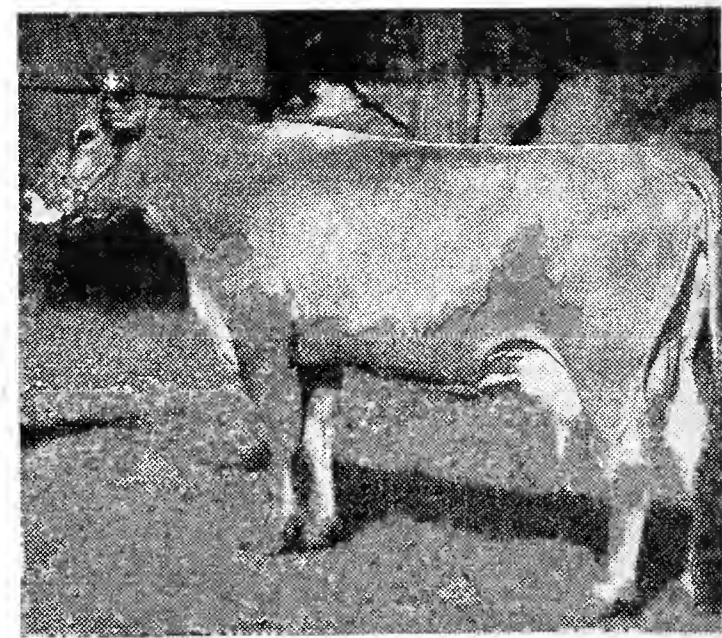
ARE DAIRYMEN FEEDING LESS PROTEIN?

A LOOK at G.L.F. Mills tonnage figures shows that since July 1, patrons have purchased exactly the same amount of 20% Exchange Dairy as they have of 24% Milk Maker. In the same period last year, Milk Maker tonnage was close to 5000 tons ahead of Exchange. The trend is even more marked in the super feeds. For every patron who uses 24% Super Milk Maker, four use 20% Super Exchange. In fact, the protein average of feeds purchased by patrons has dropped from 23% in 1930 to 21.8% last year.

Considering the fact that the higher protein feeds are frequently mixed with grains, it is likely that the average patron is feeding not over a 20% feed. Thus the protein experiment carried out at Cornell nearly ten years ago is now bearing fruit—most patrons are feeding just about as much protein as they need, and no more.

Another interesting fact shown by the tonnage record is that Milk Maker and Exchange represent more than half of all mixed feed purchased by patrons. Other approved flexible formula feeds make up

19 per cent of the volume; the fixed formula super feeds 13 per cent. The balance consists of special mixtures, pasture feeds, and market feeds.



NATALIE OF LEE’S HILL won the 1938 award as Reserve Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show held at Columbus, Ohio. She made 11,386 lbs. milk, 541 lbs. fat with 4.6 test in 305 days at two years of age. She is owned by Lee’s Hill Farm, Morristown, New Jersey who have a herd of more than 100 Brown Swiss. Lee’s Hill Farm have been G.L.F. feeders for over ten years.

In This Corner

Nothing tastes better on a cold morning than a stack of pancakes dripping with butter—unless it’s a stack of pancakes dripping with butter and maple syrup. A lot of farm women are keeping two bags of pancake flour on the pantry shelf this winter—Patrons’ Pancake Flour for the members of the family who like buckwheat cakes, Golden Blend Flour for those who don’t.

Last summer all G.L.F. Service Agencies were asked to send in photographs of farm houses painted with G.L.F. paint. More than 500 pictures came in. About 150 of them are reproduced on a poster which is now on display at all Service Agencies.

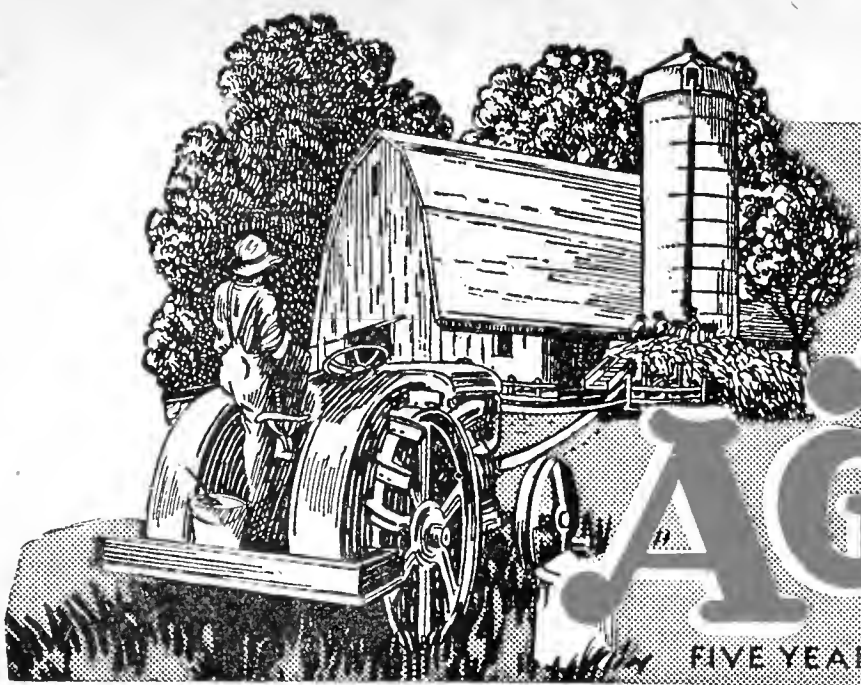
Cows, like all other animals, need salt. All G.L.F. dairy feeds except Super Exchange contain 1% salt, which is enough for cows getting liberal quantities of grain. But cows getting small amounts of grain should have more salt. They will take care of their own requirements if salt is placed before them.

Cortland G.L.F. Service extended its distribution of Family Foods into Texas when F. H. Scott of Fort Worth wrote in for 25 pounds of buckwheat flour. Mr. Scott, who became acquainted with the flour on a trip north two years ago, says he can’t find any buckwheat flour in the whole state of Texas to compare with it.

The Editor

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, New York

G.L.F. is a farmers’ cooperative. About 120,000 farm families in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania are now purchasing all or part of their farm supplies through G.L.F. and many are also beginning to market farm produce through it. G.L.F. uses this page to help keep its members informed about their business.



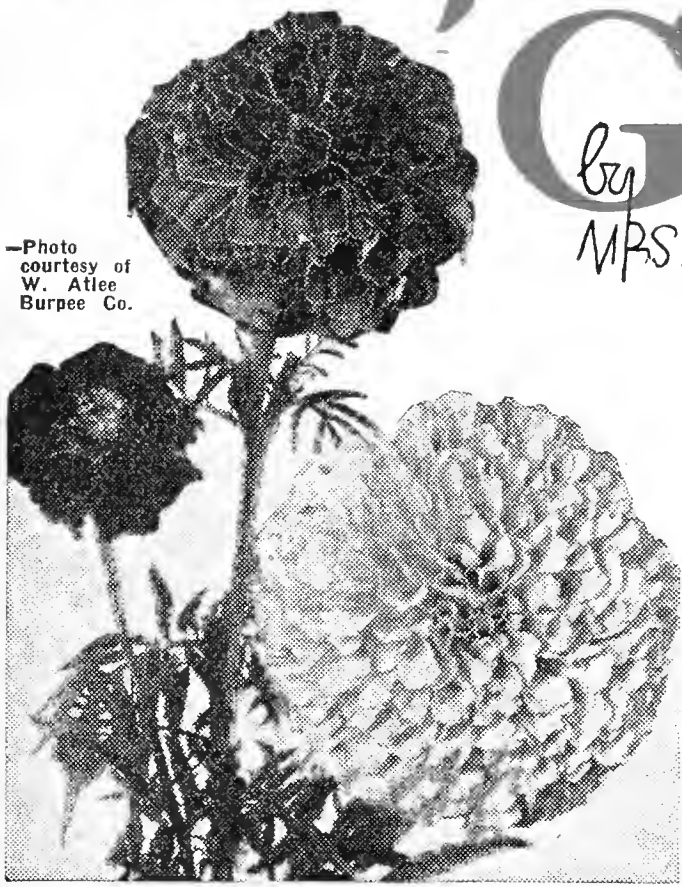
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

For Your 1939 GARDEN

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS LUCKETT

—Photo courtesy of W. Atlee Burpee Co.



An interesting story in plant hybridizing: the top flower is Burpee's new large-flowered red and gold hybridized marigold which was developed from the little French marigold on the left as the male parent and the big African marigold on the right, as the female parent.

EVERY YEAR I get a big thrill when the All-America list of annual flowers is announced. You will remember that these flowers are grown in twelve official All-America trial grounds in different parts of America, and those winning the highest rating are placed accordingly by the judges as winners of the gold medal, silver medal, bronze medal or honorable mention.

Seed from these varieties may be had from most prominent seedsmen, as the committee has more than once delayed the introduction of a variety in order to get a large enough seed supply for distribution. The gold medal winner for 1938 is Scarlett O'Hara morning glory. Don't let anybody fool you when they call it Ipomea,—that is merely its botanical name. This beautiful carnelian red morning glory is a native of the south, is named for the chief character in *Gone with the Wind*, and comes into blossom earlier than other morning glories. Its foliage being three-lobed is another difference.

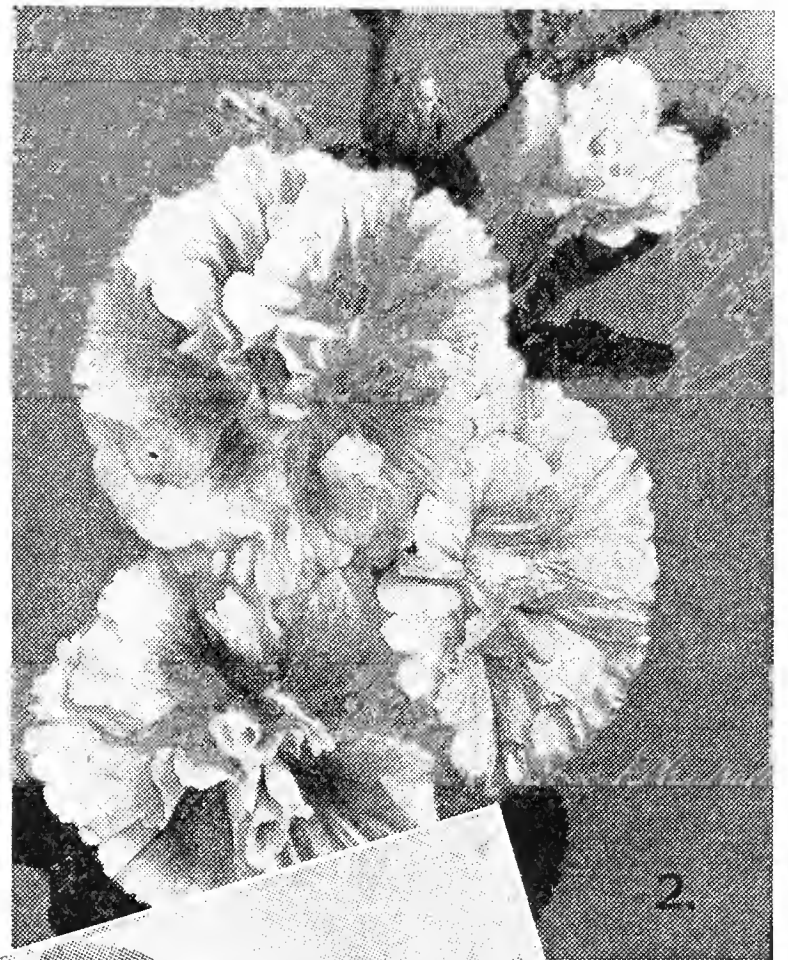
Several flowers were placed on the silver medal list. The annual hollyhock, Indian Spring, brings a new race or type in this favorite old-fashioned flower. Being an annual, it blooms in four or five months from seed, and if one cuts away the central spike when it

has finished blooming, the basal branches will give a second group of its semi-double rosette-like pink crepy blossoms.

Hollywood Star petunia is a new thing in this popular family. Its flowers are really rosy pink stars with golden throats, its leaves narrow and elongated. This gives the plant an airy appearance so that it works beautifully into arrangements.

Salmon Glory is the name of the first separate variety of the new annual Gigantea phlox, which won an All-America award in 1935 for its mixture of art shades. The color is a soft, but rich salmon rose with large, creamy white eyes. Each individual floret is said to cover a half-dollar and under highly favorable conditions may be even larger. The plant grows 10" high.

The new strain of wilt-resistant China asters called Early Giants is represented on the All-America list



—Photo courtesy of J. Horace McFarland Co.

(1) Winner of Gold medal for 1938 —Morning Glory Scarlett O'Hara, a beautiful carnelian red morning glory which blossoms early. Silver medals went to Hollyhock Indian Spring (2), Hollywood Star Petunia (3), and also to Salmon Glory, the first separate variety of the new annual Gigantea phlox.

this year by its variety Light Blue. It grows 3 ft. high and is well branched. Its large 5 inch blooms of long, interlaced petals appear half a month earlier than other large flowering asters.

On the bronze medal list come Guinea Gold Antirrhinum or Snap- (Turn to Page 19)

IT DID HAPPEN HERE, PAGE 6—A LOOK AHEAD, PAGE 8.

Suited to YOUR CROPS YOUR SOIL YOUR CLIMATE

CHILEAN NITRATE is the only natural nitrate. It is guaranteed 16% nitrogen. And it also contains, in natural blend, small quantities of other plant food elements (see complete analysis in our literature sent free on request).

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CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

THE HAPPIEST Juvenile Grange in New York State is Kirkland, No. 166, in Jefferson county, which had the honor of being the winner this year in the National Grange Achievement Contest for Juvenile Granges, and in consequence carries off the coveted first prize of \$20 in cash, besides a state prize of \$5.00 more. The matron of Kirkland Grange is Miss Muriel K. Sourwine of Redwood, and the good work she has done in training these Juvenile boys and girls is evidenced by the year's result in the contest.

THE YEAR'S SUCCESS in the Granges of Vermont is concisely summed up in the fact that out of 172 subordinate units in the state 53 made a net gain in membership during the past 12 months and 34 of these gained more than ten members. Besides the organization of three new subordinates, the reorganization of two and the institution of five new Juveniles, not a single Grange in Vermont was lost during the past year, and a net gain of better than 500 Patrons is recorded by the State Secretary, Miss Mary E. Priest of Randolph. Approximately 1,000 Patrons attended the annual State Grange session and a class of nearly 250 sixth degree candidates furnished further proof of Vermont Grange interest and enthusiasm.

A RECENT RALLY meeting at Portland, Maine, attended by more than 1,000 people from 20 different counties, was made the more noteworthy from the fact that 60 of the Patrons present were found to have belonged to the Order continuously for more than 50 years and in consequence were possessors of Golden Sheaf certificates issued by the National Grange for a half century of service. Several more such certificates were presented during the meeting and a further feature of interest was the fact that the presentation was made by the chairman of the executive committee of the Maine State Grange, William B. Deering of Hollis Center, who is himself the holder of a Golden Sheaf certificate. Maine has more Golden Sheaf members than any other state and additions to the number are being made almost every month.

THE GRANGE HALL at Simsbury, Connecticut, has a brand new floor

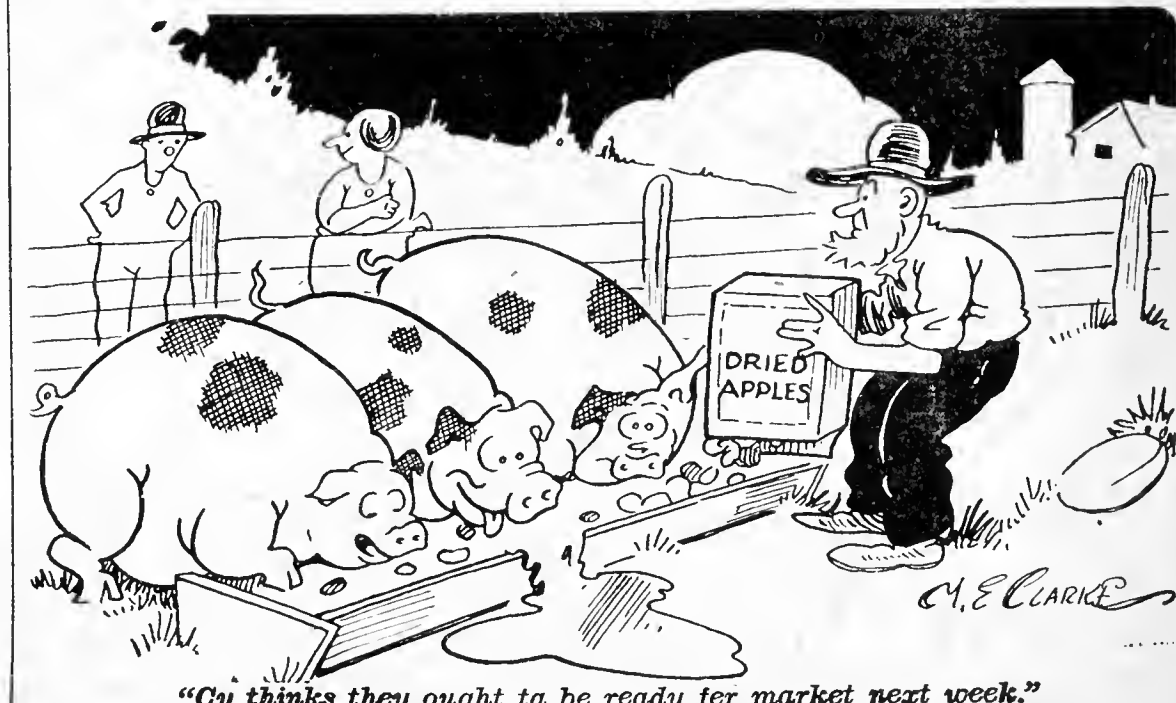
and other needed improvements in kitchen equipment as the result of the proceeds of the annual fair, which turned in the gratifying sum of \$165 net profit. Simsbury is one of the newer Granges in Connecticut, but has a live membership and has already made for itself a prominent place in its community.

THE 66th ANNUAL session of the Massachusetts State Grange, recently held at Boston, established a new "high" by a record attendance of 2600 members and a sixth degree class numbering 618 candidates. The Massachusetts State Grange has never started a year of greater promise than 1939, and a substantial membership gain is fully anticipated.

FEW GRANGE meetings in New York State last year have created more enthusiasm than an inter-county degree ceremonial recently held at the city hall in Hudson, in which the Granges of four counties participated—Rensselaer, Greene, Columbia and Dutchess. Four degrees were conferred in full form by these Granges:—First degree, Taconic Valley, No. 1538; second degree, Jewett, No. 1534; third degree, Chatham, No. 900; fourth degree, Fallkill, No. 882. Special interest attached to the ladies' degree team of Chatham Grange, making its initial appearance, and with all the ladies beautifully gowned for the occasion. The Pomona lecturers of the four counties prepared the literary program which followed the degree work—Mrs. Henry Carpenter of Dutchess county; Mrs. Charles Moore of Greene; Mrs. Marion Russell of Rensselaer; and Mrs. Nellie Rockefeller of Columbia; with Mrs. Jessie Prouty, Columbia county deputy, presiding over the exercises. Several officers of the New York State Grange were present and brought timely words of greeting, while the enjoyment of the occasion was greatly increased by a steaming hot supper served by the ladies of one of the churches in Hudson.

SADNESS PERVADES Grange circles in Connecticut because of the death of the Worthy Steward of the State Grange, Harold Kelsey of Middletown, which occurred after a fall into an unprotected elevator well in a business block in Middletown. Mr. Kelsey was one of the most promising young men in the Connecticut Grange field, had a state-wide acquaintance and was held in high esteem by all his associates.

JUVENILE GRANGE workers throughout the land will be gratified to learn that the recent National Grange session at Portland, Oregon, provided for a ritual service of dedication for Juvenile Grange halls or rooms, and such a service will be ready during the present year. Several Juvenile Granges have built halls of their own, while many others are given quarters in the regular Grange building and the proposed service will be made to fit in either of these cases.



"Cy thinks they ought to be ready fer market next week."

Double Crossed SEED CORN

By H. L. COSLINE

CORN planting time will be here almost before we know it, and to most farmers in the Northeast, that means silage corn. More than any other one thing, the cost of a ton of silage depends on the yield per acre. In the past few years efforts to develop a better silage corn for the Northeast have stimulated the development of double-crossed corn, the most noteworthy variety to date going under the name of 29-3.

An average of 7 years' figures at Cornell shows that 29-3 produced 12 per cent more total dry weight and 61 per cent more grain than one variety of silage corn with which it was compared. Because the production of double-crossed seed is a time-consuming and costly process, this seed sells for considerably more money per bushel, but figured on an acre basis, the cost is low when compared with results. For example, one test showed that each additional bushel of corn resulting from double-crossed seed actually cost 4c. That is cheap feed!

This year in New York State about 70,000 acres will be planted to 29-3, and an additional 10,000 acres will be planted in New England. It takes a lot of cultivating to cover 80,000 acres but the figures are less impressive when we remember that the Northeast grows some three-quarters of a million acres of silage corn. But the important thing is not the acreage but the rapid increase in the use of 29-3 which has been starting.

This variety is particularly well suited for growing silage in New York State and New England. True enough, where the elevation is below 800 and 900 ft., it will mature for grain, and in especially favorable seasons it may mature at higher elevations. In time we may have a double-crossed corn for grain that is suitable for higher regions. Practically every Experiment Station in regions where corn is grown is breeding double-crossed corn, but in general the resulting seed is adapted only to the region in which it is produced.

One fact must be remembered. When you plant 29-3 corn and observe the beautiful ears which are produced, you may be tempted to save that corn for seed. Don't do it! Just to see what would happen, it has been tried, and an average for two years showed that production dropped from 54.7 bushels to 37.4, with a corresponding drop in tonnage.

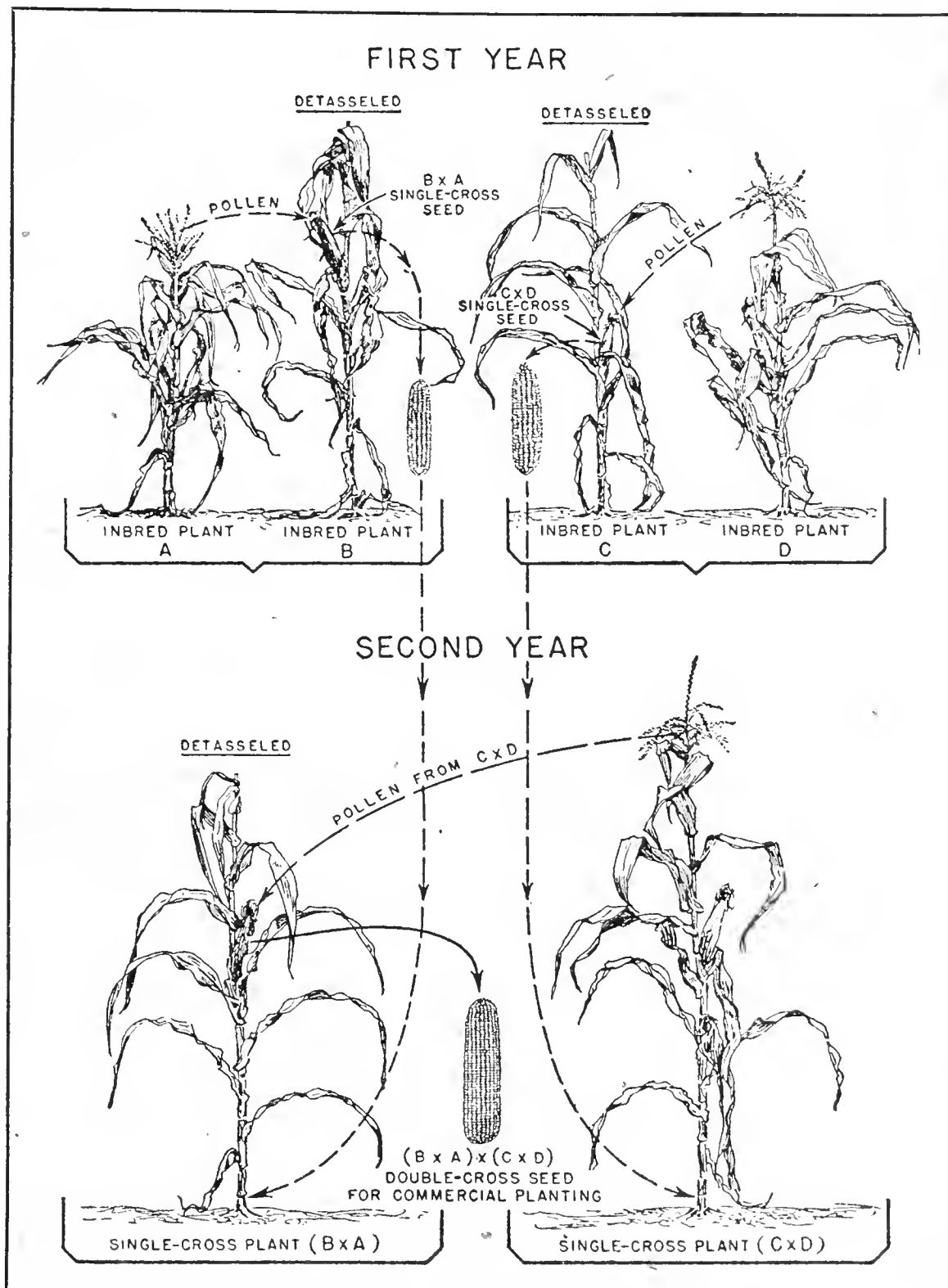
The production of double-crossed seed corn is an Experiment Station and seedman's job and always will be. To protect the buyer, fields growing 29-3 seed are frequently inspect-



Hand-pollinating an ear of corn. The ear has been bagged to prevent cross-pollination. Every kernel on the ear has its own silk, and at least one grain of pollen must be deposited on every silk in order to produce a perfect ear of corn.

ed by state inspectors, and the seed itself is certified in New York State by the New York State Seed Growers Association and in other states by similar agencies.

You may be interested in knowing how this seed is produced. You will find a diagram on this page helpful in understanding the process. Let's take 29-3 as an example. Referring to the diagram, we can call inbred plant A Bloody Butcher, inbred plant B Cornell 11, inbred plant C Onondaga White Dent, and inbred plant D Luce's Favorite. Those are the four varieties from which 29-3 originated. These four varieties were inbred for a number of years. (five is the minimum). By inbreeding we mean that each ear was bagged to prevent cross-fertilization, and then fertilized by hand with pollen from the same stalk on which the ear grows. This produces a small plant and ear, but the result is a strain

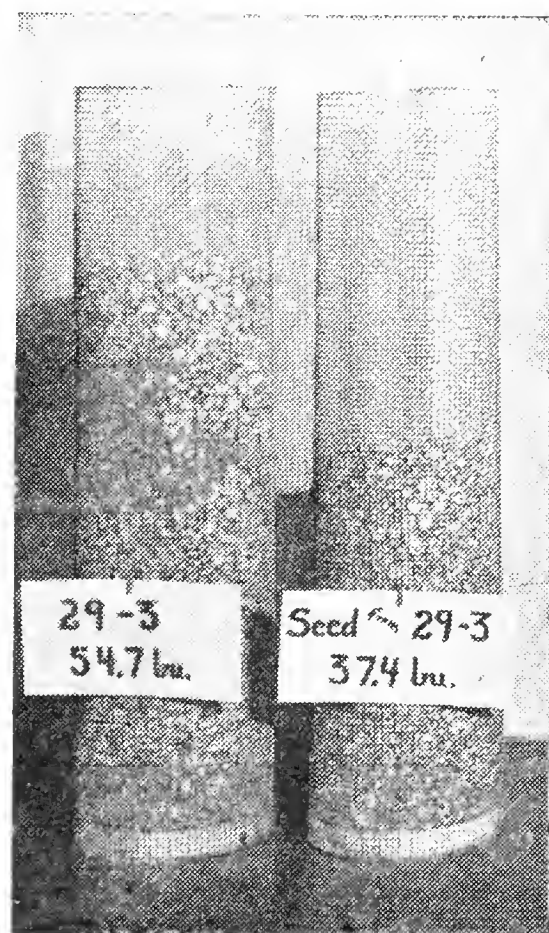


A diagrammatical explanation of the production of double-crossed corn. For explanation, read story on this page.

LUCE'S FAVORITE'S GRANDCHILD

IN 1916, when I started as a green county agent in Delaware County, New York, I spent much time in interesting farmers in a new silage corn called "Luce's Favorite." It matured better and gave more dry matter or actual feeding value per acre than other varieties which grew much larger.

But time marches on, and there have been changes in silage corn as well as with everything else. The latest development is double cross silage corn, which Mr. Cosline tells about so interestingly on this page. One of the things that interested me about 29-3, the best variety of this inbred corn, is the fact that one of the varieties from which it was bred is "Luce's Favorite," a variety which was good enough to stand the test of years.—E. R. Eastman.



Here is what happens when you save your own seed from a field of 29-3. Figured on the basis of grain, the 29-3 produced 54.7 bushels, and seed planted from it produced 37.4 bushels. 29-3 must be bought from a seedsman every year.

which will breed true. There is little or no variation in plants.

The next step was to cross inbred A and inbred B by planting each variety in adjacent rows and pulling all of the tassels off inbred B. It is essential that the field be at some distance from any other corn, and the result is that the ears on inbred B are pollinated from pollen grown on inbred A. Likewise inbred C and inbred D are crossed, the resulting ears being spoken of as single-crossed seed.

The next year the process is repeated (see diagram), and the ears growing on the B x A cross are sold to farmers under the name of 29-3.

It sounds complicated and it is complicated. That is why double-crossed seed costs more money. The College or Experiment Station takes responsibility for inbreeding the four original varieties and crossing them. The resulting seed is sold to commercial seed growers, who produce the seed under inspection and sell it to farmers. If you want to try this corn, it is none too early to order seed. The supply is limited.

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Do You Want the Rogers-Allen Law Destroyed?

THE "anti-everything gang" are out to hamstring and destroy the Rogers-Allen law, including the milk marketing agreements and the bargaining agencies which are dependent on this law.

If you want to save this law, which has come nearer to giving dairymen "a living price for milk" than they have had in a long time, sign your name and address to the petition that follows and send it to *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York. We in turn will forward it to the Legislators at Albany.

The anti-farm gang consists of a few lawyers, a few politicians, a few milk dealers, and one or two publishers. It's the same old anti-gang that, for years, has fought everything good for farmers, and who profit by keeping farmers apart and stirred up. This gang is trying to break the Rogers-Allen law through the courts, and they have also tried to get the law repealed or destroyed by holding a meeting in Albany in order to make the legislators think that farmers do not want this law. *If you do want it, you must stand up for your rights.* It will take you but a few minutes to sign your name and address below, cut out the coupon, and return it to *American Agriculturist*. If you wish, write a letter too.

I most emphatically believe that the Rogers-Allen Law, the milk bargaining agencies, and the milk marketing agreement, based on this law, should be given a fair trial, and respectfully request the Legislature to leave the Rogers-Allen Law in its present form.

Name

Address

H. J. Baker

H. J. BAKER, for sixteen years extension director of agriculture and home economics in New Jersey, and engaged in agricultural education for more than 25 years, died suddenly on Friday, January 6, while attending a dinner of the annual New Jersey Extension Service Conference.

Born and reared on a farm in Delaware, Mr. Baker graduated from Massachusetts State College, later became first extension director in Connecticut, and left that position to assume a similar one in New Jersey in 1923.

The rapid growth of farm bureau and extension work, and the respect in which they are held by farmers, is largely due to the leadership of men like Baker. He was highly respected for his outstanding ability, and loved by all who knew him because of his fine and kindly personality. President Robert C. Clothier of Rutgers, in his eulogy of Director Baker, well summed up his worth when he said:

"We commemorate today a life of rare usefulness, the life of a man who has made his own rich contribution to the good of mankind. Never seeking his own advantage, he has devoted his talents and his efforts to bringing happiness to others."

What is a Weed?

EMERSON said: "A weed is a plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered!" If a weed like quack grass has any virtues, it is going to take a long, long time to discover them.

Put a Dish of Apples on the Table

AS I WRITE this, during the second week in January, one of the oldest and best farm organizations in America is in session at Rochester, the New York State Horticultural Society. This year the Society is emphasizing the high food value of apples.

Food and health authorities state that apples have even far more food and medicinal value than they get credit for.

Time was when every northeastern farm had its apple orchard. Disease and insect pests destroyed most of these, so farm folks in general now eat far fewer apples than they used to, and thereby lose an opportunity to prevent disease. Many people of this generation are cathartic dopesters. Some need a doctor's attention, but most of them could cure themselves by drinking more water (8 glasses a day), and by eating fruit, especially apples.

Apples contain pectin, which has the ability to take up a large amount of water, thereby forming a mass that stimulates necessary intestinal activity without injury to the mucous membrane lining. Fruit, and especially apples, taken with meat help to digest the meat by increasing the hydrochloric acid content of the stomach. Apples contain two very important minerals, iron and calcium and are good for the teeth.

In short, there is much truth in the old poem about the apple and the doctor, which dates back to early English days in old Devonshire in this early form:

Ate an apple avore gwain to bed
Makes the Doctor beg his bread.

These Boys Ask No Odds

THOSE who think that our young people are all going to the bow-wows should read the following letter from Dean Arthur L. Deering of the Maine State College of Agriculture. The letter so inspired me that I wrote Dean Deering for the privilege of passing it on to all our readers. The letter came as a result of *American Agriculturist* loan funds for northeastern young people trying to get an education in agriculture and home economics. As you know, any profits above funds necessary for publishing *American Agriculturist* are used for these student loan funds in Northeast colleges of agriculture and home economics. Here is Dean Deering's letter:

"You will be interested, I am sure, to know that another of the *American Agriculturist* loans has been paid in full. So far the loans from the fund have without exception been paid when due, which is, of course gratifying and makes it possible for us to assist a greater number of students.

"You will be interested in this little side light on a couple of our boys. They are living in one of the cabins where they can board themselves and also are working in the dairy barns, getting up at four o'clock in the morning to do the milking and then again doing the milking in the afternoon. They built the cabin themselves this fall, had no mattress on the bed, merely blankets, had no overcoats, just jackets—so, I thought, being unusually fine boys and good students, that they were justified in a loan of \$50 or more apiece. They have occasionally eaten supper with us at my home and on one of these occasions I suggested that I had funds that could be used as loans and if they desired a loan, it could be arranged without difficulty. You can imagine my surprise when they said, 'We knew of this fund and that you had some money, but had decided that we could get along all right without borrowing.' In fact, one of them said, 'We are helping one of the other cabin boys.' When I inquired how they were helping this other boy, I was

told that they had hired him to wash their dishes for them!

"So you see, Ed, how resourceful and independent some of our Maine Yankees are. Of course, I am glad that these boys can see their way clear to get by without borrowing money. There are others who are not so favorably situated from the standpoint of employment. These others greatly appreciate this assistance that the Foundation is making available to them."

Do You Want to See Europe?

EVER SINCE *American Agriculturist* started its famous tour service for its readers several years ago, we have had requests to organize a tour to visit Europe. Well, as our hired man used to say, "we have gone and went and done it!"

Cooperating with the Travel Service Bureau, Newton Center, Massachusetts, and Canadian Pacific Steamships, we have organized a very carefully planned European trip. This trip will contain the same features which have made *American Agriculturist* tours famous. Our friends will be relieved of all travel responsibilities and worries, the one price will cover all expenses, even the tips, and that price is so reasonable that many will be able to make their lifetime desire to see the world come true.

The time will be next August, and the trip will include Scotland, England, and many other European countries. If you have been hoping and planning for years to cross the Big Water, here is your chance. You owe it to yourself to learn the details about this *American Agriculturist* tour before you sign up with anybody else. Write Tour Editor, *American Agriculturist*, for full information, and watch coming issues of *American Agriculturist* for interesting descriptions of places which we will visit.

*Beneath a spreading chestnut tree,
The village smith he snoozes.
No nag since 1923
Has been to him for shoes.*

Eastman's Chestnut

THE FOLLOWING was sent to us by a friend, who dared us to print it. We never take a dare, so here it is. Anyone who has ever had any experience in milking will have some sympathy for the poor hired man:

MILKING THE "SWITCHER"

By Hiram Corncob.

In most herds you will find some "critter" inclined
To always be "switching" her tail
She will "switch" and she'll whack and give you a smack
That will sting like an old-fashioned flail.
And no matter what scheme you may plan or may dream
Her tail will be flaunting in air
While the things you will say as she hammers away
Could never be offered in prayer.
Now our new "hired man" he concocted a plan
And speedily put it in play
An old tailor's "goose" which was lying round loose
He wired to her tail, so they say.
With a switch and a swing she hoisted the thing
And "sock!" it came down on his head,
He was knocked to the gutter and loudly did sputter
When we laughed 'till our faces were red.
So angry was he at our unrepressed glee
He bolted at once for the door,
Where he halted to say "Just hand me my pay,
For I'll milk that damned critter no more."

These chicks were picked up promptly at the station, and the brooder house toward which they are headed is clean and warm.



DEAD CHICKS *Steal the* PROFITS

A Contest for Readers

TO THE reader who, in the opinion of the judges, best answers the questions on this page, will go a check for \$25. Second best answers will get \$10, third best \$5, and the next twenty \$1 each.

However, the real reason for this contest is to emphasize the importance of following a definite program if you want to avoid baby chick losses. Year after year some poultrymen succeed in raising a very high percentage of baby chicks. Others, either regularly or occasionally, suffer heavy losses that eat up a good share of the profits.

Here are some suggestions that may help you to win a prize. Everyone will want to draw on his personal experience, but new facts are being developed all of the time. Write your State College of Agriculture and ask for all available bulletins on raising chicks. Write to the Division of Publications, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for a list of available bulletins. A charge of 5c each is made for these bulletins, and you can pick out those you think will be most helpful and send for them.

A good many catalogs issued by hatcheries contain a lot of valuable information. Most feed companies also publish bulletins on care and management of chicks. Ask your local feed dealer if he has such booklets, or look back through recent issues of *American Agriculturist* and see what advertisers offer them and write for them.

Most high schools having departments of agriculture have a reference library of books and bulletins, and your County Agent may have a supply of some bulletins for distribution.

It is worth while to have a good, up-to-date book on poultry in your library. A recent one is *Egg Farming* by Willard Thompson of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, published by the Orange Judd Co., 15 East 26th St., New York City, which costs \$2.

If you keep a file of *American Agriculturist*, you will find some pertinent information in the 1938 issues.

Here are the Questions

1. Two of the worst baby chick diseases are pullorum and coccidiosis. How can you tell these two diseases apart? Give treatment and prevention for each.

2. The following statements are taken from baby chick advertisements. Explain the meaning of each statement:

- "breeders blood tested"
- "pullorum clean; state accredited"
- "all breeders blood tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method"

\$60. IN PRIZES

First Prize . . . \$25.00

Second Prize . . . \$10.00

Third Prize . . . \$ 5.00

Twenty Prizes of \$1.00 Each

For full details read rules and questions on this page.

(d) "all chicks produced from flocks tested for pullorum disease by official state testing agency of one of the six New England States with no reactors found; tube agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year"

(e) "100 per cent state tested (B.W.D. free) tube Agglut."

3. How does chilling affect baby chicks? Explain what steps should be taken to prevent chilling from the time chicks are ordered until they are one week old.

4. Following are ten statements. Some are true. Some are false. If statement is true, label "T"; if false, label "F".

(a) Chicks that get badly chilled or overheated

develop symptoms similar to those caused by pullorum.

(b) Coccidiosis is inherited.

(c) In general, the cheapest chicks are the best buy.

(d) "All breeders blood tested" is a guarantee that chicks will not have pullorum disease.

(e) It is essential that chicks get out on the ground.

(f) Heredity is the most important single factor determining how many eggs a pullet will lay in a year.

(g) Baby chicks should not be fed until they are 72 hours old.

(h) Overfeeding is a cause of heavy chick losses.

(i) A poultryman should order three chicks for every pullet he will need in the fall.

(j) Pullorum disease can be caught from other chicks or from dirty brooder houses.

5. What baby chick advertisement in this issue or in the January 7 issue of *American Agriculturist* appeals the most to you and why?

6. What is pedigree breeding and what is its value?

7. Assuming you are in the market to buy baby chicks, what information do you wish a hatchery to give in order to decide where to buy?

8. What is the cause of perosis (slipped tendons) in chicks?

9. How many baby chicks did you buy last year? How many pullets did you have in the fall? What changes, if any, are you planning in this year's chick-raising program?

10. List references read in looking up answers to these questions. If this information was found in *American Agriculturist* or other publications, list by pages and issues; and list by names bulletins and catalogs received from Colleges or *American Agriculturist* advertisers.

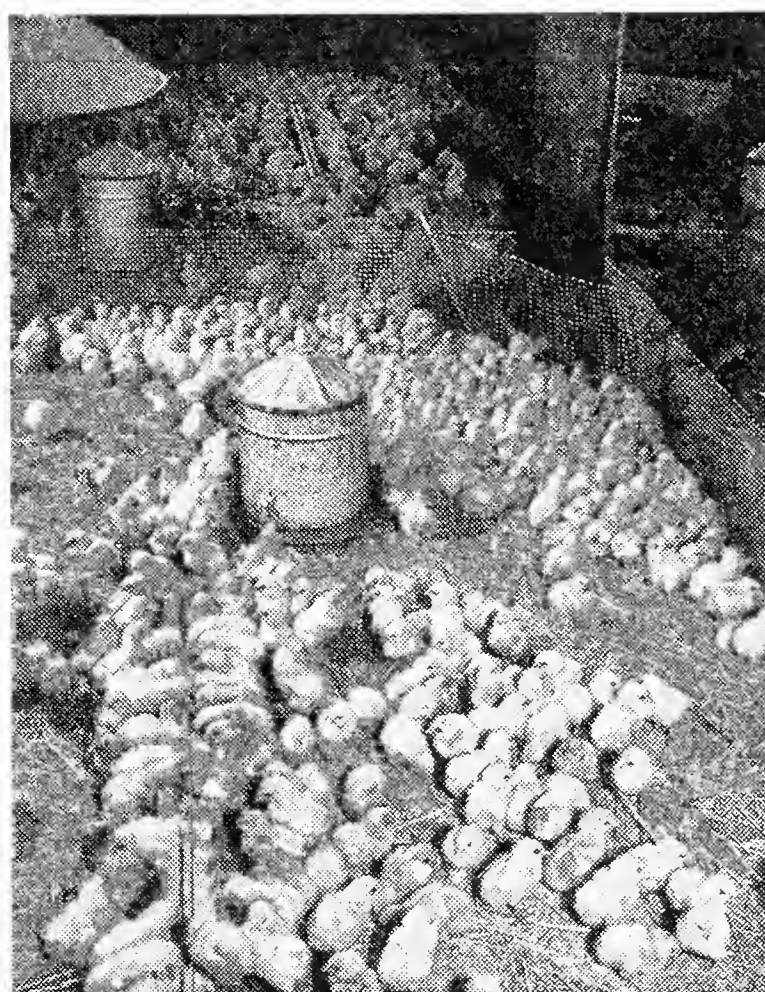
RULES

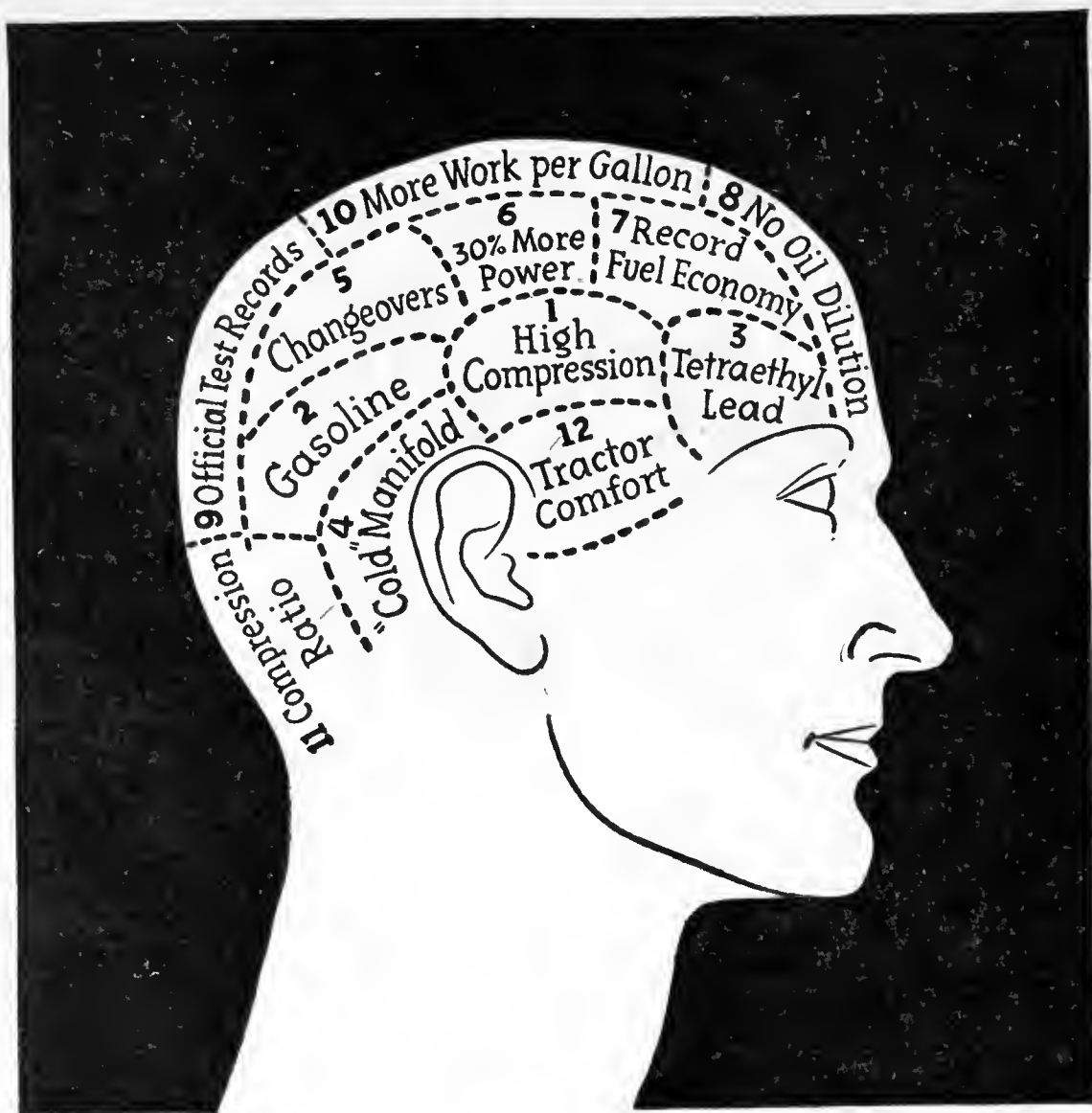
1. The editors of *American Agriculturist* will be the judges, and their decisions will be final.

2. Entries must be postmarked not later than February 20. Winners will be published in the issue of March 18. Address entries to: Baby Chick Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

3. Ineligible to compete are persons connected with *American Agriculturist*, Extension Service workers, teachers of agriculture, or persons connected with a commercial hatchery.

4. Contestants or members of the immediate family must have raised 100 or more baby chicks in 1938, 1937, or 1936.





JUST HOW SMART ARE YOU *about tractors?*

(SMART ENOUGH TO SAVE YOURSELF MONEY NEXT SPRING,
IF YOU CAN FINISH THESE STATEMENTS CORRECTLY)

Make one choice under each statement

1. The tractor that set a new fuel economy record in recent official tests burned as a fuel:

- a. Stove tops c. Kerosene
b. Distillate d. Fuel oil
e. Regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead)

2. As shown by tax rebate figures on gasoline used for non-highway purposes (consumed almost entirely on farms), gasoline used increased in 1937 over 1935:

- a. 49% b. 38% c. 26% d. 12% e. 2%

3. The new tractor announced recently with a Chrysler truck-type engine, which has a compression ratio higher than the average of automobiles, is manufactured by:

- a. Oliver c. Graham-Bradley
b. Minneapolis-Moline d. Massey-Harris
e. Silver King

4. A survey of Master Farmers shows that the next tractors they buy will be high compression in the following ratio:

- a. 1 out of 6 c. 1 out of 3
b. 5 out of 6 d. 1 out of 2
e. 2 out of 3

5. Three years ago there were no high compression tractors. Today the number of tractor manufacturers offering high compression tractors in standard or optional models at no extra cost is:

- a. 2 b. 8 c. 10 d. 5 e. 3

A TIP: Score yourself 20 points for each question answered correctly. (Answers given below.) A score of under 40 means you haven't been keeping up with the new developments in tractors. From 40 to 60 is good. Above 60 is excellent and probably means you're all set for profitable tractor farming in 1939 with a high compression tractor using regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead).

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y. Manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasolines.

1. Regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead).
2. a. 49%
3. d. Massey-Harris, Model 101. All companies named, however, make high compression tractors.
4. b. Five out of six Master Farmers said their next tractors would have a high compression engine.
5. c. Ten tractor manufacturers now offer high compression tractors in standard or optional models.

IT PAYS TO BUY GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

MAN WITH CAR—\$30 WEEK AT START and rapid advancement supplying guaranteed Motor Oils, Soaps, Cleansers, Stock Remedies in big demand by farmers, dairies, institutions. Large established company pays best, promotes producers. Write Pres. LOYD'S OF AMERICA, Dept. J, Camden, N. J. Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FARM WANTED

FARM WANTED—Electric, near main road. Must have several cold, flowing springs or be on unfailing spring-fed stream at source. N. WILLSON, Phelps, N. Y.

IT DID Happen Here!

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE letter printed below, from a doctor practising in New York State, is one of the most remarkable and alarming letters I ever received. It is actual evidence that the statements I made in my recent article on happenings in the radical labor situation in other places can and are happening right here in our own Northeast. On receipt of the doctor's letter, I wrote and obtained permission to publish it. We are omitting, for obvious reasons, all names. Here is the letter. Read it and ponder:

"I have been an interested reader of *American Agriculturist* for the past few years, and particularly interested in the recent article that you wrote 'It Can Happen Here.' The truth of this article has been driven home to me within the past two weeks. My experience substantiates your prophecy.

"A few years ago I acquired a farm and moved to it, making it my home, but continuing my practice of medicine in the city. I bought a few purebred cattle and gradually added to them until I had a small herd. About a year ago a farmer friend of mine united with me in buying out a milk business, and we began to distribute milk.

"The farm barns were not ideal for dairying so it was necessary to do some remodeling and reconstructing. To do this, I employed some men who were not members of the carpenters union, but I gave no thought to the matter as it always has been customary for these men to work about farms and barns without any question of their affiliation with any union.

"Soon I heard indirectly that because these men who were working on my barns were not union mechanics, organized labor here had declared that the milk, part of which was supplied by my farm, was 'unfair' milk. The union members who bought this milk began to discontinue the use of it, under the plea that the union was forcing them to do so.

"I immediately contacted the union head and attempted to talk the matter over with him, explaining that the farm, by no stretch of the imagination, could afford to pay union wages on any remodeling or construction of farm buildings. I attempted to deal with him, promising that if he would leave the barns and the farm building alone and not demand union labor in their remodeling, I, in turn, would promise that any work done on the farm house would be done by union mechanics.

"The committee of his organization met me in my office and delivered me the ultimatum that it had to be all union labor on all buildings, including the barns and my home. The only recourse was to accept their decision or to continue with the ban of unfairness on the milk delivered in the city. The inference was also that the ban of unfairness would be exercised in my professional practice. It is quite obvious that farming is secondary to me, and I quickly decided that I would discharge the men and hire in their places mechanics from organized unions.

"It certainly went against the grain to have to surrender to such high-handed methods, but I could see no valid reasons why I should jeopardize my medical practice where my livelihood is earned by entering into labor

squabbles on the construction work done at the farm. It is quite obvious to anyone who knows farming that it is impossible to pay union wages for construction work done on farm buildings.

"I was very emphatic in telling the union leaders that their insistence on this principle would force me, for financial reasons, to stop my program of rehabilitating the farm and force me to give up farming. Their action puts me in a position that I can no longer afford to go ahead with the building program. I must disperse my herd at considerable financial loss. This side of the picture had absolutely no appeal to the union leaders. They only seem to be interested in a 'Rule or Ruin' policy. Giving up the farm will throw two or three men, now employed, on the already glutted farm labor market. Unions should be interested in labor problems, but apparently they are interested in no labor other than that involving their specific union members.

"I am in a rather peculiar position in that, practically speaking, I am not a full-time farmer. I feel, though, that if they can 'mow me down' as easily as they did, they can easily feel their strength and attack any other farmer who delivers any milk, as they have absolutely the same power over him as they have shown to me. In fact, in my conference with him, they intimated such a program.

"It becomes quite evident that now if the farmer is forewarned, he should be forearmed, and take some concerted action before it's too late. I hope you will pardon this lengthy letter to you, but I felt that with your intense interest in the matter, you would like some information about 'IT DID HAPPEN HERE'."

In a second letter to me on the same subject, Dr.—expressed this very fair point of view about the organized labor situation. He said:

"In our legislative bodies there are many rurally elected legislators who cannot be harmed by any labor vote. I am also confident that the labor lobbyists can have no favorable labor legislation enacted without the assistance of these same rurally elected legislators. I doubt very much if the real union leaders would want to see anything occur to antagonize these individuals in our legislatures. I feel also that if the real higher union leaders knew of these occurrences, they would take steps to prevent any repetition of them. In my opinion the actual union leaders have the vision and foresight to see the harmful effect that might ensue from antagonizing the farmers, which, in turn, would mean antagonizing the rural legislators."

I agree with Dr.—in this suggestion. *American Agriculturist* is not opposed, in fact we favor the right organization of labor. The laboring man certainly has a right to organize, and to deal collectively as does the farmer. What *American Agriculturist* as a whole and myself personally do oppose and will fight to the last of our resources is the kind of radical labor leadership that leads to attacks on farmers and farming.

New COW CHOW IS MAKING MORE MILK! say prominent dairymen

NOT ONLY more milk, but milk at *lower cost*. A lot of dairymen tell us they are getting more milk than ever before on the same number of cows. Many others have sold cows, put cash in their pockets for every cow sold . . . and are getting just as much milk as before with fewer cows and less feed.

These men saw the difference *New Cow Chow* makes in the milk pail because it's built to cut down on the work of digestion — leaving more net food value to make milk. Whether you feed *New Cow Chow* straight or mix it with your grain, this principle works. Try it and see — in just a few weeks.

Same Milk — 3 Tons Less Feed a Month

Milking 97 cows and producing 1,200 quarts daily for milk routes. Since changing to *New Cow Chow* I'm producing same milk on 6,570 lbs. less feed a month.

MILLER J. RHINEHART, *Lanesboro, Mass.*

2,700 Lbs. More Milk a Month From 20 Cows

On corn and cob chop, oats and *New 24% Cow Chow* we stepped up production 2,700 lbs. a month. Increase came in one month.

HARVEY & HOWARD WAMBOLD
Mainland, Pa.

5,719 Lbs. More Milk a Month from 12 Cows

My C. T. A. records show all this *extra* milk this October over October a year ago. Everything the same except *New Cow Chow*.

C. M. MORRELL, *Abingdon, Va.*

3,120 Lbs. More Milk a Month From 26 Cows

Just 4 months after going on *New Cow Chow* my 26 milking cows were up 1½ tons *extra* milk per month. Cows in better condition, too.

HAROLD TRIPP, *Pine Plains, N. Y.*

900 Lbs. More Milk a Month From 15 Cows

Was feeding my own grain and Old 24% Cow Chow. One month after *New Cow Chow* came out my production was up 30 lbs. a day on the same cows.

RALPH K. KLAMM,
Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

1,620 Lbs. More Milk a Month From 12 Cows

Changed to *New Cow Chow* November 1. In one month production was up 1,620 lbs. while most of our neighbors were losing milk.

F. T. and M. F. PALMER,
Skowhegan, Maine



In my office I have a Y. M. C. A. sign filled with shrapnel holes. It hung over our headquarters, which were destroyed by the Germans when they crossed the Marne on the night of July 14, 1918. I was down in a dugout underneath this sign.

ALL NIGHT LONG the bombardment was terrific. Then the Germans came swarming across the river. Some deep, serious thinking took place in that tiny dug-out of ours. Facing death caused us to live our lives over and over again.

Then our old regular Third Division, fighting with undaunted courage as they had never fought before, pushed the Germans back over the Marne. After that we were ordered into a rest area at Domremy (pronounced Dō-rāy-mē), the birthplace of Joan of Arc. Here, out of the roar of battle, we came into the peace and quiet of this little French village. One day as I walked about I went into an old church. A venerable Curé met me. In a soft voice he told me that I was in the church where Joan of Arc had once worshipped. He made her very real and blessed a little Joan of Arc medal, which I carried with me all through the war.

I caught something of the vision and courage of this peasant girl, who left her simple home in the country and led a whole French army to victory.

I began to dream bigger dreams. I saw her then as I can see her today, fighting gallantly at Orleans. I saw her at Rheims crowning a King. Then I saw her at Rouen, standing among the faggots as the flames licked up about her. She had been arrested, tried, and convicted on a trumped-up charge, and sentenced to be burned at the stake. Some 500 years later this hideous injustice was recognized and she was canonized and became Saint Joan.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

DOMREMY—Orleans—Rheims—Rouen —I've covered every step of the way. Joan of Arc is real to me, as I want her to be to you. She never took any glory for herself, declaring at all times that she merely served her God and her King.

When the little Chapel at Berea College was being built, I secured stones from all over the world to put into its walls. If you visit it you will see two small stones from Joan of Arc's church and also two pieces of wood shot through with worm holes which came from the house in which she was born. Beside these is the little Joan of Arc medal blessed by the Curé which I carried through the war. To me it seems singularly appropriate that these mementos should be placed in a chapel bearing the inscription: ASPIRE NOBLY, ADVENTURE DARINGLY, SERVE HUMBLLY.

Did Joan of Arc have to be at some great center of life before she could aspire nobly? Did she have to be in New York? Washington? London? Or did she begin in a rural community on a little farm just like hundreds of others in the United States? Joan of Arc began where she was.

It's not easy to break loose from the old tradition of staying at home and letting things drift. It's not easy to aspire as Joan aspired. Or dare as she dared. But it would be grand if now—particularly now—men and women on the farms of this country should rise, as Joan of Arc did, and dare to follow high aspirations, and live lives of real service right in their own community. Let's you and I develop Joan of Arc "stuff" in our lives.

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, *Ralston Purina Company*
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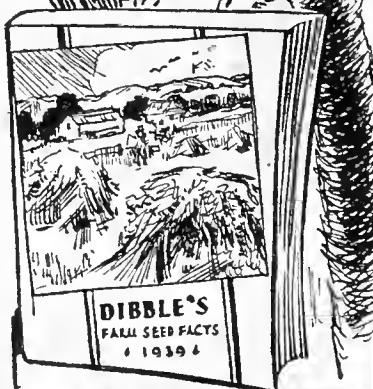
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JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc., R.F.D. 26, Coldwater, N. Y.

1939 CATALOGUE now ready

A Look
AHEAD

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following statements are excerpts from "The New York State 1939 Agricultural Outlook" which is bulletin No. 400 of the New York State College of Agriculture. While written from the New York viewpoint, the majority of these facts and recommendations apply with equal force to all northeastern states.

"IN 1939 any material reduction in the total operating costs on individual farms must result from more efficient management. Feed prices are expected to continue low, and seed prices will be considerably lower than in 1938."

Dairy

"Feed prices in the early winter of 1938-39 are at the lowest level since 1932-33. Good yields plus a large carryover from 1937 resulted in an October 1 total feed-grain supply in the United States which was 4 per cent greater than that of the preceding year and slightly above the 1928-32 pre-drought average. Feed prices are expected to continue low throughout the winter."

"In the past fertilizer prices have usually fluctuated somewhat from year to year but the trend has been downward. Indications are that prices paid by New York farmers for fertilizer in 1939 will be about the same as in 1938."

"The long-time outlook for dairy farming depends upon the trend of the price level, because the New York farm price of milk fluctuates with the price level of basic commodities. Assuming that the Federal-State Order continues to be effective, New York dairy farmers will be spared a repetition of the disastrously low prices experienced in the summers of 1937 and 1938."

"The number of cows on New York farms has been increasing gradually since 1935, and some further increase is expected in 1939. With the cattle cycle now approaching a peak, dairy-men should guard against having an excessive investment in livestock."

Better Milk Price

"From August to September 1938, as a result of the Federal-State milk marketing plan, the average price received for milk by farmers in the New York milk shed increased nearly 50 cents per hundredweight. This increase raised milk prices from 16 per cent below to 13 per cent above the pre-war price. From August to September, the index of wholesale prices of butter declined 5 points to 86 and cheese declined 3 points to 74."

"In New York, the large number of yearling heifers reported on January 1, 1938, indicates a further increase in the number of dairy cows in 1939. For three years cow numbers have been increasing at the rate of about 2 per cent a year. However, the report for January 1, 1938, of 1,395,000 cows was about 40,000 below the number for 1933, and about 100,000 below the peak of numbers in 1920."

More Hens

"Poultry is becoming increasingly important in New York agriculture. Since 1880, the number of chickens in the State increased by more than two-thirds, and the trend is still upward. During the past seventeen years, the return per hour of labor spent on hens

SUGGESTED FARM ADJUSTMENTS

1. Establish a definite debt retirement plan. Reduce indebtedness as much as possible and re-finance the remainder at present low interest rates.
2. Obtain necessary credit from a credit agency. Commercial banks and cooperative credit agencies can furnish credit at less cost than can merchants and dealers.
3. Pay cash and buy in quantity. It takes more money to pay for things bought on credit than for cash.
4. Have an efficient-sized business. Over a period of years a farm business that is large enough to provide productive work for two or three men has paid better than the one-man farm.
5. Use labor more efficiently. An efficient size of business and high rates of production mean less labor per unit of product.
6. Get good yields of crops and livestock. One way to do this is to discard poor animals and poor acres. Another way is to use liberal amounts of commercial fertilizer and lime on the good land.
7. Avoid over-expansion in livestock. The purchasing power of both cattle and horses are near high points in their cycles.
8. Do more retailing. Retail prices of food are high as compared with farm prices.
9. Study and plan the farm business. One of the first steps towards putting a farm on a business basis is to take an inventory and file a credit statement.

on cost-account farms averaged 37 cents. This was 10 cents higher than the average of all important farm enterprises. Unprofitable years have been those when feed prices have been high as compared with prices of eggs."

Slightly Fewer Apples

"In the Eastern States, total apple production is expected to decline only moderately during the next few years. Low-producing orchards continue to be neglected. It is estimated that the hurricane destroyed 10 per cent of the apple trees in the New England States other than Maine where little tree damage occurred. An additional 15 per cent of the trees were damaged. These States produce 4 per cent of the United States apple crop."

Vegetable Acreage Up

"The total United States acreage and production of the most important fresh vegetables for market have approximately doubled since 1923. Per capita production of these vegetables increased from 61 to 98 pounds during this period. Both acreage and production in 1938 were the largest on record. Despite expansion in production, vegetable prices were well maintained until 1930. Since then prices have averaged about one-third below the pre-depression level."

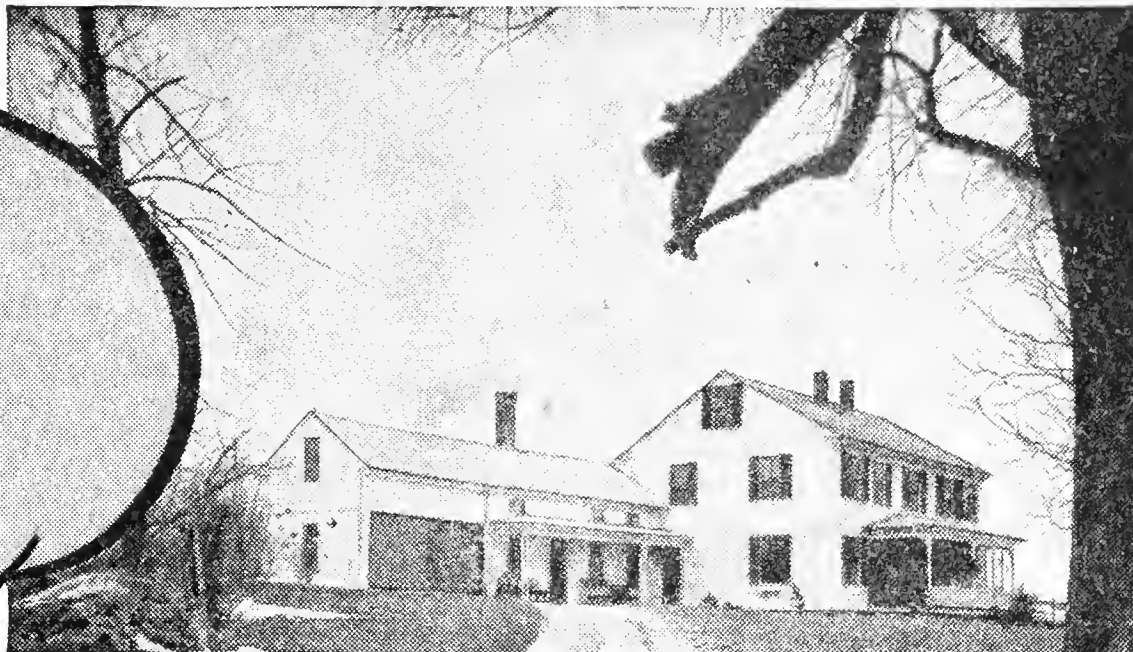
"The United States acreage and production of the most important vegetables for manufacture have increased approximately 50 per cent during the past fifteen years. Production in 1938 was approximately 15 per cent below the record production of 1937. With average yields, 1939 acreages considerably smaller than the 1938 acreages for all important canning crops except tomatoes would give normal supplies for the 1939-40 season."

Fewer Potatoes Per Person

"Since 1905, the acreage of potatoes in New York has declined from 400,000 to 240,000 acres, while the United States acreage has remained relatively unchanged. Despite the reduction in potato acreage in New York, production has declined only slightly because

(Continued on Page 15)

These Things Endure



An original settler in New Braintree, Massachusetts, was Jacob Nichols. Early in the 1700's he built a log cabin on this site and the present house was built here in 1812. Each generation added comforts and conveniences as a fast progressing world brought new inventions. Present owners are Leroy and Helen Pollard. Leroy is the seventh generation of Jacob's descendants; his children are the eighth.

KING PHILIP and his Wampanoag Indians were most unfriendly neighbors when New Braintree was the frontier of Massachusetts. In the late 1600's he burned and sacked Brookfield, then known as Quaboag. His torch and tomahawk laid ruin to every settler's home west of Boston and Plymouth.

One of the first settlers to take up land after King Philip withdrew was Jacob Nichols. Through winding valleys and over forest trails he made his way northwest past Worcester and Quaboag. Partly for protection, partly because he liked the view, but more because he knew the land was good, he chose a site that overlooked rugged Massachusetts hills. He stopped in a section later known as Braintree Farms.

The trees Jacob Nichols cut, the stone he laid into neat stonewalls, and the log cabin he built on the hill were the foundation of a homestead which today—200 years later—is still home to the eighth generation of his descendants.

Jacob's land was stony and rough, but it made him a good living. Like his neighbors he raised a big family. Lucky they did. For when the dark days of the Revolution came, every father and son who could carry a musket was needed to fight for home, liberty, and independence. Several Nichols boys went. Some came back.

Not long did war oppress the New Braintree settlers. Early they found that their land and their climate was good for hay and pasture. New Braintree became a town of dairy farms, and remains so to this day. Its cheese brought the highest price in Boston.

So high, in fact, that cheese makers miles away took a long route to market to have their product labeled with the New Braintree mark.

By thrift and hard work New Braintree farmers prospered. They built sturdy homes of classic design. They built a stately meeting house and hired a good preacher. By good care and wise farming, they made their land more productive. Today the old Nichols farm carries 75 head of cattle and it could carry more on its 60 acres of mowing. Where it once produced beef, then cheese, it now produces milk for Worcester.

In 1812 Jacob's sons built a new house where he had set the first cabin. They were proud of its quiet beauty and its warm comfort; but its real test came three years later.

New England had grown to know just when to expect the latest frost and the first snow. But it had never seen an inland gale. In 1815, New England had a hurricane. Wind ripped up fences and trees, wrenched and ruined houses and barns. But the Nichols house, anchored to New Braintree rocks, stood out the gale. Exactly 123 years later it stood another—the hurricane of 1938.

Today's owners of the Nichols farm are Leroy and Helen Pollard. Their five children are the eighth generation of Jacob Nichols' descendants. Soon after Leroy bought out his father, the barn burned with the cattle in it. That was a tough blow. But neither fire nor hurricane licked his pioneer fathers, and neither has licked Leroy. His land, plus his hard

work and good management, is land that makes men free.

The history of New Braintree and its ancestral farm homes is the history of most towns in the Northeast. They cradled a democracy, the greatest free land in a troubled world.

Forgotten alike are the early defeats and the early victories by which we learned the lessons that time teaches. But the result and the reward are ours today to cherish, enjoy and preserve.



One of a series of articles published as

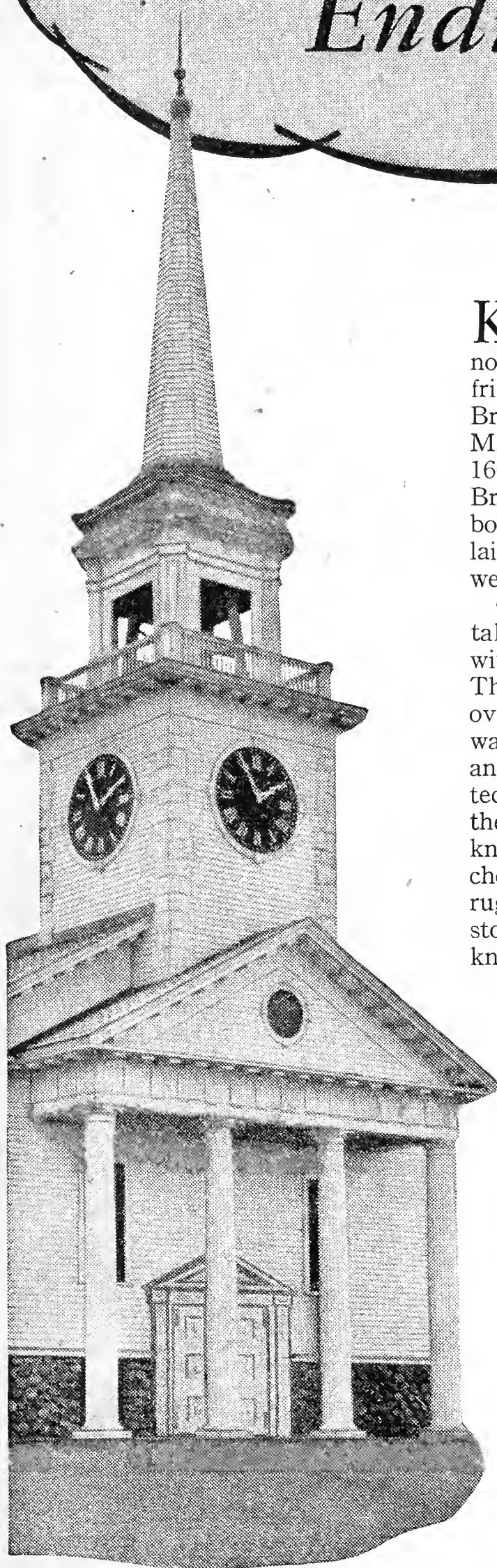
*An Expression of Confidence
in Northeastern Agriculture*

About half the farms of the Northeast are owned free and clear. The others are mortgaged; and the greatest risk to their owners is the chance of losing what progress they have made.

For some 30,000 farmers of New England, New York, and New Jersey, the Federal Land Bank of Springfield is providing a type of mortgage financing that gives the greatest degree of safety. Land Bank mortgages require only small payments in any one year; they provide for a long time to pay out, if it is needed; they don't come due in a lump sum and therefore don't have to be renewed.

"Safe Financing" is the name of a folder that describes these farm mortgages in detail. Ask for a free copy.

**THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**



Symbol of democracy and culture is this meeting house at New Braintree in Worcester County, Massachusetts. The original burned in 1911 after serving 157 years as church and public forum. On May 22, 1776, New Braintree citizens gathered on this spot and unanimously voted "to support the General Congress if it shall declare independence." It did and they did.

The Northeast is a Good Place to Live

YOU'LL HAVE

More FULL MILK PAILS

WITHOUT EXTRA FEED COST when you use



Because PRODULAC is highly appetizing, it increases the palatability of the regular feed, thus insuring greater intake by your dairy cows... especially important while they are barn-fed. PRODULAC stimulates more complete digestion, too, resulting in higher milk yield. By promoting health, growth, production and reproduction, this highly palatable supplementary feed increases livestock profits. Ask your dealer for interesting booklet, or write direct to Dept. 15, Produlac Division, National Distillers Products Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York.

PRODULAC
BRAND
SEMI-SOLID DISTILLERS GRAINS MASH

A TRIAL BARREL
WILL CONVINCE YOU



For a "Barrel of Profits" Buy A BARREL OF...

FREE TRACTOR PARTS CATALOG

Our 1939 catalog is a money-saver to every farmer who has a tractor. It's free! Write **IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO.** Galesburg, Illinois.

POST YOUR FARM

AND KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF.

We can supply you with signs, printed on heavy, coated cloth, that meet legal requirements. Write for prices.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SWINE**Fall Pigs at Sensible Prices (all Breeds)**

6-7-8-9-10-12 weeks old. \$3.50; \$4; \$4.50; \$5; \$5.50; \$6; \$6.50 each. Check, P. O. Order, C. O. D. on approval, all vaccinated to protect your investment. Selected young Boars for immediate and future service at Farm Prices. I am anxious to co-operate with you. Chas. Davis, Box 11, Concord, Mass., Res. Carr Rd.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties **WILMOT**, East Thetford, Vt.

HORSES

HEAVY AND HANOY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES—high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. **FRED CHANOLER**, Chariton, Iowa.

GOATS

GOATS—Few high grade Saanen and Toggenberg grades, freshen soon **PONY FARM**, Himrod, N. Y.

CATTLE**BIG AUCTION****125 HEAD OF CATTLE**

in heated building, owner's farm, **PRESTON PARK, PA.**, 8 miles south of Hancock, N. Y., 45 miles north of Scranton, Pa.

Thursday, January 26, 1939,

starting at 9:30 A. M.

Herd T.B. Accredited and Certified for Bangs. Mastitis charts with all milking animals. 65 REGISTERED BROWN SWISS—45 milking. 2 SERVICE AGE BULLS.

Herd averaged 4.3% fat.

18 REGISTERED AYRSHIRES—rich in Penshurst and Strathglass blood lines. 1 REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL. 30 HIGH GRADES, mostly Holstein; majority recently fresh and close springers.

Send for catalog of this important event to owner, **JAY W. OCKER**, **PRESTON PARK, PA.**, or

Sales Manager,

R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

MASTITIS!**GARGET or Other Milk Derangement**

What Dairyman would refuse to protect his milk production herd, and most important HIS INCOME, for as little as 2c per cow. Yet that is exactly what is offered you with **KO-EX-7 Mastitis Detectors**. Simplest, easiest, and surest way of detecting milk derangements right at the start. And what's more, after you isolate the animal you are told how to get her quickly back into production.

Don't be foolish; you don't have to destroy valuable cattle and you certainly cannot afford to jeopardize your milk production.

A full box contains 50 **KO-EX-7 Mastitis Detectors**, and costs but \$1.00—2 cents per cow. Don't put it off—write today. Dairy Division, Dept. A6, Sterling Research Corporation, Sidway Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.



In treating Caked Bag, Cuts, Chaps, Wounds and surface injuries of udder and teats, the quick restoration of normal tissues is dependent on these factors: **FIRST**—The ointment must be stiff in texture in order to stay on in spite of moisture or rubbing that tends to remove it. **SECOND**—Soothing, penetrating action must be positive and rapid, inducing brisk circulation to the injured part. **THIRD**—Ointment must be non-toxic to the tissues, clean so that milk will not be tainted. And above all you can now demand that it be completely Antiseptic. Bag Balm now kills infectious germs while it heals, yet costs no more—10 ounces for only 60¢—at general stores, feed dealers and druggists. Send for free 1-oz. sample package, with 4¢ to cover packing and postage. A free Cow Book will be included.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
DEPT. 12-A LYNDONVILLE, VERMONT

here's the newest **ADVANCE** in **TEAT DILATORS**



For internal injuries, scabs, hard milkers, etc., use scientific, correctly-shaped Bag Balm Dilators. Hold milk duct in natural shape while healing; non-breakable ivory-like plastic, cannot absorb or carry pus infection. Fluted shaft carries in antiseptic Bag Balm. Will not overstretch or slip out. 25 in ointment, 60¢ at dealers or postpaid.

25 IN BAG BALM OINTMENT 60¢

MAKE ELECTRIC FENCER FROM OLD AUTO COIL
Costs nothing to build. 10c brings complete plans (formerly 35c) & big NEW catalog of 500 electrical items. **LEJAY MFG.**, 1962 LeJay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR MINOR CUTS, BRUISES, GALLS
Always Use **CORONA** WOOL FAT
SOFTENS-SOOTHES AIDS HEALING
FREE SAMPLE
CORONA MFG. CO. Box Y-641 Kenton, Ohio

Fair MILK PRICES

Depend on

Dairymen Themselves

THE MILK situation, so far as prices to farmers are concerned throughout the Northeast, is better now than it has been in a long time. We must keep it that way, and farmers can to a very great extent control the situation.

Directors of the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency met in Syracuse early in January, and in a constructive session made 1939 plans for closer cooperation among milk cooperatives and their leaders. In western New York the Niagara Frontier Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency is doing a similar good job. The great achievement of 1938, of the last ten years for that matter, was the determination of milk cooperative leaders, many of whom had been fighting one another, to work together. They did it, and it brought results.

But of course there are many problems ahead. We have with us the gang who work night and day to destroy these milk agreements both in New York and New England, to hamstring the Rogers-Allen law in New York, and to create prejudice, misunderstanding and hatred among dairymen everywhere. This gang is not a menace so long as farmers realize the situation and pay no attention to them.

Another problem, both in New York and New England, is what the courts will do with these marketing agreements. If they eventually declare them unconstitutional, at least they cannot take away the farmers' ability, proved through the past year, to work together. With that ability we can still find some solution to our milk marketing problem. **And dairymen must do this if their business is to survive.**

Another problem is too much milk. We are better able now, with the marketing agreements, to handle the surplus, but if these better prices result in more and more cows and more and more production, prices will soon have to go down. I hope every individual dairyman will carefully question his own heart when tempted to extend his business too rapidly. Better prices may not last forever, and they won't if there is too much milk. Right now there is a great surplus of butter. There are 193,000,000 pounds of butter in storage in the United States, approximately 75,000,000 pounds more than the five-year average. The government, through purchase of butter, has pegged the price at about 26 cents, but this has resulted in huge government holdings, and these are bound to

have a depressing effect on the price. One-third of the fluid milk price is based directly and two-thirds indirectly upon butter prices.

One way to help the butter problem is to eat more of it.

Right on this point comes the old problem of oleo. How dairy farmers can feed their families oleo and have the nerve to ask consumers to buy their milk, is beyond me! Yet you'd be surprised at the number who do. Ask any country grocer. Even those farm families which eat butter could use more butter and more milk. How quickly that 75,000,000 pounds of extra butter would disappear if every individual would eat just a little more. Milk organizations and cooperatives and milk agreements are all necessary in this modern marketing scheme, but nothing will ever take the place of individual work and responsibility. Every individual must still pull his share of the load.—**E. R. Eastman.**

Keep the Milk Order

After a great deal of dissension, the Rogers-Allen milk law was passed so that producers and milk distributors could bargain collectively and try and get the milk business on a sound basis.

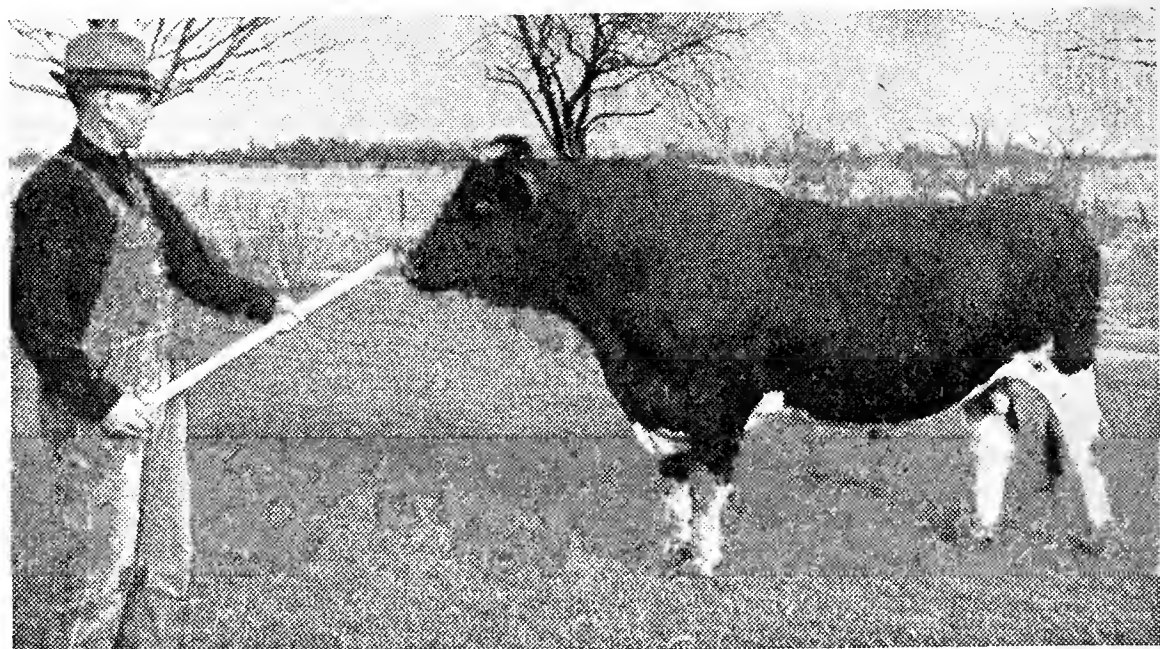
As the milk which supplies New York City comes from seven states, it is not possible to make a law in any one state that will be satisfactory, as anyone can see that dealers can work one state against another to buy cheaper milk, so that means the prices for all seven states will fall to the lowest level, just the same as water runs down hill.

Well perhaps I hear some farmer say "That's easy, get a pump." Well, I won't call the Rogers-Allen law a pump but rather a dam that holds back fluid milk at a certain price, at this time \$2.45 for grade B, and the milk cannot go over the dam to the city below this price. Fluid milk cannot go for a dollar a hundred, or worse still, be auctioned off for what it will bring.

Now one big argument we hear against this plan is that it is a scheme to force all farmers into the League pool.

In the first place I wish to state there has always been a pool, long before the Dairymen's League was founded, and this pool is the New York market.

All milk products which you send
(Continued on Page 15)



MILTON R. LEE of Dexter, Jefferson County, N. Y., and his five-year-old herd sire **Moxonholm Superb Butter Boy**. Mr. Lee selected this bull as a calf because of the uniform productivity of his near relatives. He now has 8 daughters which have freshened or which will freshen in the near future. Mr. Lee keeps Cow Testing Association records so he will be able to compare records of these heifers with their dams. He is hopeful that they will be better.

THE 50 YEAR FIGHT FOR A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK!

Abuse!

Hatred!

THORNS THAT GO WITH LEADERSHIP

Lies!

Threats!

Reprisals!

Somebody had to start the fight for a living price for milk. Some group of men had to stand up and defy the Anti-Farm Gang. Some organization strong enough to face the threat of dealer reprisals had to take the risk. And the thousands of farmers in the Dairymen's League took this risk willingly—for the sake of their families and for the good of all farmers in the milk shed.

They knew that their action would expose them to the vilest kind of abuse, to the most unfair kind of criticism, to bitter hatred and lies. That has been the fate of men everywhere who have had the courage to defy the tyranny of entrenched interests. And in defying the Anti-Farm Gang, it was a foregone conclusion that there would be a fight. But no man ever imagined that fight would be so ruthless.

Only an organization with the numerical strength of the Dairymen's League . . . with the unshaken loyalty and faith of its members . . . could have survived the attack. For 20 years now it has been going on, the most vicious and unceasing campaign of villification, abuse and lies that any group of farmers anywhere ever faced.

BUT—and this is very important—thousands of farmers realize that these attacks have been directed not at the Dairymen's League alone, but at all farmers in the milk shed. The Anti-Farm Gang singled out the Dairymen's League simply because it was the spearhead of the movement against dealer domination . . . simply because League members were in the front-line trenches in the fight for a living price for milk . . . and because the League represented a form of co-operative organization that was particularly dangerous to Anti-Farm interests. For it was evident that if the co-operative ideas of the Dairymen's League became the common ideals of all dairy farmers in the milk shed, control of milk and control of the farmer's milk check would be lost forever.

So when you read below the true answers to the crafty propaganda that has been spread, remember that these bare-faced lies were really aimed at you and at the welfare of your family. They were intended to take money out of your pocket. They were intended to pull the wool over your eyes so that you wouldn't recognize your true friends, but would continue to remain apart, suspicious, fearful.

Now, let's see what some of those lies have been:

LIE NO. 1 . . . The Big Three

This was the sneakiest form of lying. It didn't dare come out in the open, so it just hinted. The hint was manufactured out of whole cloth by a propaganda organization hired for that purpose. A form of vicious gossip about "THE BIG THREE", linking the farmer-owned Dairymen's League with the dealer-owned Borden and Sheffield companies. It was an attempt to spread the idea that the League was a dealer organization. Of course it was a lie! And it was a particularly

We are farmers who comprise the oldest milk co-operative group in the New York Milk Shed. We know from our past experience that certain opposition and dealer reaction always appears after any forward step in milk marketing reform has been accomplished. That opposition is showing its head once more. Once again it is fighting the gains made by organized farmers as it has fought every gain made during the last 50 years.

That is why we farmers of the Dairymen's League are publishing today this series of statements. We want to reveal to farmers outside our own membership how this opposition has worked in years past. We want to show that this opposition always comes from the same source, and always uses the same methods. We hope by these statements to be of help to all co-operative farmers in holding and protecting what they have already won.

stupid lie because every thinking farmer knows that the Dairymen's League is a non-profit organization owned and run by farmers for farmers.

LIE NO. 2 . . . Borden-League Alliance

Another choice bit of propaganda—spread for more than 20 years—is an outright lie. It was proved to be a lie by the United States Government after a long and expensive investigation. Speaking through the Federal Trade Commission, the Government said in 1936:

"No evidence was adduced showing the exercise of any control by the Borden Company over the League * * * no evidence that special concessions were granted any particular distributors purchasing from the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, Inc."

And the State of New York nailed this same vicious lie . . . this same contemptible attempt to deceive farmers . . . when the Attorney General reported on the milk industry in 1938:

"To our knowledge no actual evidence of dealers' domination (of the Dairymen's League) has ever been found."

There's Government proof that the Anti-Farm Gang lies and lies and lies to deceive farmers. But here's another stupid charge:

LIE NO. 3 . . . The League Is Controlled by a Small Group of Men Who Perpetuate Their Own Jobs

One fact alone is enough to answer this: One-third of the League's directors are elected every

year, being voted on by the entire membership. In the 17 years since the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association has been formed, there have been 72 different directors elected to the board of 24. This turnover is about normal for the board of directors of average stock corporations.

LIE NO. 4 . . . The League Is Charged with Poor Management—Heavy Overhead Cost

Let's look at the record. The Federal Trade Commission in its 1936 report says:

"* * * after operating expenses of the Association are paid by direct deductions from the proceeds of sales, capital expenditures are provided for by direct deductions which take the form of loans for which interest bearing certificates of indebtedness are issued to members.

"The League has paid the interest on these certificates when due and the principal at or before maturity, thus inspiring confidence in this method of financing co-operatives.

"Analysis * * * indicates that the officers of the Association during the seven year period April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1936 (the period covered in the investigation), exercised sound business judgment and maintained a satisfactory financial position."

Another part of the Federal Trade Commission's report tells how the finances of the League are audited and reported back to members. It says:

"The books, records, property and business of the Association are examined by the auditing committee at least once in each quarter of each fiscal year. Immediately after the close of the fiscal year a complete audit is made for the year by certified public accountants who submit a report to the members at the next annual meeting."

LIE NO. 5 . . . Attack on League Officers

One of the oldest tricks is the attempt to discredit League management by a demand for State and Federal investigations. During the last 10 years, these investigations have covered every activity of the League, including plant operation and management. But the only practical effect of these investigations has been to prove that the Anti-Farm Gang has been lying when it made charges. In the whole long history of the League, no official has ever been found guilty of any misconduct in office. And time and time again the investigations have clearly indicated that the demand for investigation was inspired by the Anti-Farm Gang.

Today farmers everywhere realize that attacks against the League and its officers are in reality directed at all dairy farmers. They have learned to look with suspicion on those who persistently criticize each and every move made in the interests of farmers. And they recognize that Dairymen's League members are every farmer's friend—patient and determined men who have willingly suffered abuse and misunderstanding in order that the fight for a living price for milk might be carried forward.

This Statement Is Published By the 30,000 Dairy Farmers Who Own, Operate and Control the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

New Supreme Court Justice

THIRD Supreme Court Justice to be nominated by President Roosevelt since he took office is Professor Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard Law School, who has been called one of "major architects" of New Deal. As we go to press, Senate is expected to confirm his appointment.

Born in Vienna in 1882, Professor Frankfurter came to United States at age of 12, unable to speak a word of English. He is now 56 years old, and in the 44 years that have gone by since he landed in New York City he has risen to one of highest posts in country—another proof that this is still the "land of opportunity."

Professor Frankfurter is recognized as an outstanding jurist and scholar, although believed by some to be too ardent a New Dealer to make an unbiased Supreme Court Justice.

President Reports to 76th Congress

CONGRESS and the nation received important communication from White House early this month—President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress, delivered in person in a House of Representatives packed with members of Senate, House, Cabinet, the press and distinguished visitors. Three main issues touched on by President were national defense, federal spending to "buy" prosperity, and another big supplementary appropriation—875 millions—to carry WPA to end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1939.

DEFENSE

Speaking not only to Congress and American people, but also to whole world over international hook-up, President Roosevelt denounced dictatorships, with their threats to liberty, religion and international good faith, and pledged defense of Western Hemisphere against invasion by their philosophies. Warning that "All about us grow more deadly armaments—military and economic," he called for military preparedness and a strong, united nation.

President followed up his denunciation of dictatorships by budget message next day, calling for record peacetime expenditure for national defense.

FURTHER SPENDING

Hope for more economical Federal government was dashed by President's demand for further heavy spending, not only for national defense, but also for "recovery" and relief, on theory that this will stimulate private business and eventually result in a national prosperity which will provide government with enough revenue from taxes to balance the budget—a theory which one commentator has compared to idea that a man can drink himself sober.

Sum called for in President's budget for next fiscal year is 9 billions. Total government income from all sources during same period is estimated at 5½ billions—which will leave government another 3½ billions in the red (tenth annual federal deficit in a row). This year, Federal expenditures top even that, being expected to reach nearly 9½ billions by July 1, with deficit of

around 4 billions. By 1940, national debt will climb to dizzy heights of \$44,458,000,000, more than double what it was in 1932.

Question of where all the money goes to is answered by chart published in recent issue of New York Times. Figures apply to coming fiscal year's budget:

Unemployment relief	22.4 per cent
National defense	14.9 " "
Interest on public debt.....	11.7 " "
Public works	11.6 " "
Social Security	10.3 " "
Legislative, judicial, civil.....	9.6 " "
A.A.A.	7.7 " "
Veterans' pensions	6.0 " "
Miscellaneous	5.8 " "

Same chart answers question, "Where does the money come from?" as follows:

Miscellaneous internal revenue	25.9 per cent
Income tax	21.2 " "
Social security taxes	7.6 " "
Customs	4.5 " "
Miscellaneous	3.0 " "

GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS

GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS	37.0 " "
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SLANT: When President Roosevelt took office, he was keen for economy, talked of balancing the budget, and criticized deficit he inherited from Hoover Administration, saying that it added to ranks of jobless and intensified the depression. From 1933-37 he defended spending as an emergency to help those in distress. Now spending is pictured by him as government "investment" to bring about permanent prosperity, something which it certainly has not done during past six years, and can never do.

Take Politics Out of Relief

DISCLOSURES by Senator Shepard's special committee, which has been investigating Senatorial campaign expenditures since last Fall, reveal that committee found "unjustifiable political activity" in connection with work of WPA in several States.

Committee's report gives detailed statement of findings concerning several Senate campaigns. In Kentucky, Committee found that \$24,000 was collected from WPA workers and other government employees for campaign of Senate Majority Leader Barkley. The funds, said Committee, were solicited directly, and WPA workers were canvassed regarding their politics and number of voters in their families.

In one county in Pennsylvania, according to Committee's report, WPA workers who had registered Republican were transferred or discharged; also, WPA rolls were used by Democratic headquarters in mailing post cards soliciting campaign funds. Evidence was presented by Committee showing that relief workers in one Pennsylvania town 120 miles away from a certain Democratic rally were asked to buy tickets to the rally at \$1.00 each, and one WPA official who refused to take a ticket was discharged.

Committee also charges coercion and intimidation were used in Tennessee Senatorial race to get campaign funds from WPA and other government workers in that State.

In Cook County, Illinois, Committee found that 450 additional WPA workers were employed in the spring and dropped day after primary election.

About 70 of these men did no highway work at all, but were used to canvass the district before election.

Recommended by committee is extension and tightening of present law against soliciting campaign contributions from Federal employees; also, limitation of amount any individual can contribute to a campaign, a fuller accounting of campaign funds and creation of a permanent Senatorial campaign expenditures committee.

It is expected that in view of these disclosures Congress will do something definite in coming session about finding a new and better way of administering relief, and also will be more hard-boiled in voting additional relief funds. As we go to press, a House subcommittee, composed of 7 Democrats and 4 Republicans, has recommended cutting down by 150 millions President Roosevelt's request for emergency appropriation of 875 millions to carry WPA to June 30.

SLANT: Relief as it has been too often administered is a racket.

National Grange Speaks Its Mind

SPEAKING through Fred Brenckman, its Washington representative, National Grange told Congress that best thing it could do for the farmer would be to "pursue a policy calculated to restore employment in private industry."

Interdependence of agriculture and industry was pointed out in these words: "Just as the industrial worker is the best customer of the farmer, so the farmer is the best customer of the men engaged in industry. . . . They both go up or they both go down together."

The Grange urged Congress to overcome "any undue interference from the executive department," to stop writing blank checks for lump sum appropriations, reduce the public debt, revise distribution of relief, and let the public understand that heavy government spending for federal projects places "a first mortgage on every farm and every home in the land."

Secretary Wallace Offers New Surplus Foods Plan

IT IS reported that new plan for marketing surplus foodstuffs through co-operation of all divisions of food industry will be laid before annual convention of National-American Wholesale Growers Association, meeting in Chicago next week. Project is said to be substitute for "two-price plan" put forward by Secretary Wallace last Fall.

Secretary Wallace recently stated that the new plan contemplates offering plainly packaged wholesome foods in grocery stores at very moderate prices. These foodstuffs would be of good quality but below the fancy grades. Examples, it was said, might be meat ground into sausage and wrapped in plain cellophane, ungraded fruits sold by the basket at a unit price low enough to attract those of small incomes, and large cans of various products bearing no brand names.

From grower to consumer, according to reported plan, the movement of

goods would be handled on a smaller than normal mark-up. Recently Department of Agriculture initiated a plan to move grapefruit surplus, in which it got cooperation of everybody connected with the industry and is said to have resulted in putting grapefruit on market at bargain prices. Results in this commodity are being pointed to by Department of Agriculture.

Grocery manufacturers and distributors, however, are reported critical of new scheme, say it is "fine on paper" but unworkable. They declare that only a few products lend themselves to type of marketing proposed by Secretary Wallace. Breakfast foods, rice, bread and scores of other items, they say, cannot be separated into two different grades and marketed at different prices. They argue that it will prove impossible to confine the sale of specially priced foods to persons of low income, that all consumers will insist upon buying the cheaper goods.

Governor Lehman's Message

IN VERY conservative and statesman-like message to new session of New York State Legislature, Governor Lehman recommended that Legislature go slowly and carefully in use of money to carry out new provisions of state constitution for low-rent housing and for health insurance. On insurance, he recommended that commission be created to study problem.

SLANT: Republican legislators will probably fully agree with these recommendations. Certainly, citizens of New York, tired of ever-increasing taxes, will agree.

Anti-Americans Should be Suppressed

TO NEW session of Congress went 185-page report on anti-American activities by congressional committee headed by Representative Dies of Texas.

Committee has been collecting evidence and holding hearings during past year. Evidence brought to light is startling. Report said purpose of communists was revolutionary, that they bared from within labor, church and political organizations, that they provoked violence in labor disputes.

Equally bad, according to committee, is undermining anti-American activities of Nazi associations in this country, which committee said were directly linked with government control agencies in Germany.

More startling still was charge of committee that Secretary of Labor Perkins and Secretary of the Interior Ickes had attempted to cripple its activities.

Committee asked for further appropriation for continuation of its work.

SLANT: Dies committee should be continued, and bills should be passed, based upon report of this committee, to suppress un-American activities. If radicals don't like this America of ours, let them return from whence they came and to countries they claim are so much better than ours. There are plenty of Americans who would like to take some of these bad actors by shoulders and seat of the pants and give them a good start out into Atlantic Ocean.

Drought Affects Wheat Prices

DUST STORMS and drought conditions are again serious in some wheat states, where there has been little moisture since December. On this

Keep Union Labor's Hands Off Agriculture!

There is no more important job for farmers to do right now than the job of helping to turn back radical labor's march on farming. You can do your bit by signing the petition printed in the last issue (dated January 7) of *American Agriculturist* on page 5, and getting your neighbors and fellow townsmen to sign it. If you do not have a copy of this petition, write us for one.

If you feel that union labor's threat to agriculture is none of your affair, read the article on page 6 of this issue, entitled "It DID Happen Here!", telling the story of one man's experience with high-handed union labor officials; and re-read the article in our Jan. 7th issue, page 5.

No farmer can afford to be indifferent in this matter. Now is the time to register your opinion, before it is too late. Signed petitions are beginning to come into this office, but we want this to be a *hundred per cent protest from Northeast farmers*. If you have not already signed, get busy at once and get your local farm organizations to approve the petition and their individual members to sign it. Then mail signed petition to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. We will see that all such protests are submitted to Congress.

situation Kansas Board of Agriculture reports:

"Kansas wheat conditions made a further decline during past week. Growth is small and there is loss from soil drifting."

Similar reports come from Nebraska. Owing to this and other conditions, wheat prices are on upgrade.

Lower Insurance Rates for Safe Drivers

SAFE automobile drivers in New York State will have smaller bills for car insurance. On December 1st of last year there went into effect in that state a merit rating plan. Under plan, drivers are classified into A, B, and C groups. Class A drivers are those who have had no accident or one accident resulting in property damage only. They will pay the lowest premiums.

Class B drivers are those who have had one accident that resulted in bodily injury only, or one accident that resulted in both injury and property damage. They will pay 10 per cent more than Class A.

Class C drivers are those who have had two or more accidents that resulted in either injury or property damage. They will pay 15 per cent more than Class A.

Period on which classifications are based consists of 21 months, "beginning 2 years prior to date of the policy and ending three months prior thereto." Any applicant who makes an untrue statement about his record will have to pay double the rates he would otherwise be charged.

23 Million Tons Soil Nitrogen Lost Yearly

HARVESTED crops, erosion, grazing, and leaching cause an annual loss of 23 million tons of nitrogen yearly in United States, according to 1938 Yearbook of Agriculture, "Soils and Men." About two-thirds of this nitrogen comes back to the soil in form of

fertilizers, manures, rainfall, irrigation waters, and legume crops.

Yearbook gives other interesting facts about nitrogen, that important element upon which plant and animal life are absolutely dependent. An acre of soil in areas studied by Department of Agriculture scientists has from 2,000 to 16,000 pounds of nitrogen down to a depth of 40 inches; but it is estimated that the air above that acre contains from 145,000 to 150,000 tons of free nitrogen. Free nitrogen, however, must follow the "nitrogen cycle" before becoming available to plants and animals.

Savings Banks to Sell Life Insurance

NOW IN effect in New York State is law passed last April permitting savings banks to sell low-cost life insurance, including straight life, limited payment life, endowment and term insurance. New York law is based on one in effect in Massachusetts since 1929.

These bank policies are restricted in that no one savings bank may issue a life policy in excess of \$1,000, or annuity contract which pays more than \$200 in any single year. Also no person may obtain, from several banks, policies totaling more than \$3,000. Every savings bank policy will guarantee a cash surrender value six months from date of issue and loan values at rate of 4.8% after first year.

Here are some typical rates on a \$1,000 policy:

Age	Straight Life	Paid-up at age 65 years	Endowment at age 65
25	\$18.39	\$19.82	\$22.39
30	20.82	22.92	26.23
35	23.96	27.14	31.52
40	28.07	33.14	39.10
45	33.58	42.18	50.64

SLANT: Better talk, also, with representative of old line insurance company if interested in life insurance.

Dairy Products At Lower Prices

ACCORDING to United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, butter prices are decidedly lower than a year ago, and lowest for this season since 1933. Relationship, however, between butterfat prices and feed prices continues about same as average for 1925-29 period, factor which helps dairymen. Also, there is some increased consumption of dairy products.

Famous Prisoner Set Free

TWENTY-THREE years ago this coming July, a bomb killed ten on-lookers and marchers at a "Preparedness Day" parade in San Francisco. Convicted of the bombing and sentenced to death was Tom Mooney. Later his sentence was changed to life imprisonment. Mooney insisted during his trial, and repeatedly during years since then, that he was "framed" because of his labor activities. Many people have believed this and given time and money to aid him in his long fight for freedom.

Just when the fight seemed hopeless (last year a United States Court put an end to legal efforts), politics came to prisoner's rescue. California's newly elected Governor Olson promised in his campaign last fall to consider case. Brief hearing was held before the Governor early this month, and Mooney walked out a free man.

Shortly after Mooney's release, he headed a great parade through San Francisco and was cheered by thousands. Labor leaders of all factions joined the march. Speaking to crowd

after the parade, Mooney declared that he intends to dedicate rest of his life to working for "a powerful, united labor movement."

Good Books to Read

HIDE AND GO SEEK, by Dorothy P. Lathrop. A good part of the attraction of this little book is in the animal drawings, drawn from real little models who have their nest at the author's home. The story is of the gentle, shy, secret little flying squirrels, whose day begins at dusk. It is planned for children of ages 6 to 8.—*The Macmillan Company, New York.* \$1.50.

DEATH SENDS A CABLE, by Margaret Taylor Yates. In a tropical setting of sun and flame trees, an atmosphere of sultry heat,

this tale of romance and intrigue is laid. The problem is the solving of what is supposedly a suicide and a death by accident, told from the standpoint of the wife of a navy man, who knows the world of secret codes, international spies and unswerving loyalty to "The Service."—*The Macmillan Company.* \$2.00

Good Movies to See

PYGMALION. Screen version of George Bernard Shaw's famous play. Leslie Howard is Professor Higgins, who transforms the little London cockney into a duchess and passes her off on the unsuspecting cream of society.

TOPPER TAKES A TRIP. Amusing screen fantasy of the further adventures of Mr. Topper and his well-meaning ghost. Hilarious comedy.

Build Soil Fertility with a McCORMICK-DEERING Spreader



• Keeping up soil fertility is a year-around job. But whether you apply manure in the spring or in the fall, you're making a splendid investment that will come back to you in richer soil and bigger yields.

With a McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader ready to go you can get manure onto the fields quickly, without taking too much time from seasonal work.

The McCormick-Deering is a light-running, easy-loading spreader. Twelve roller bearings and pressure lubrication give it light draft. The large-capacity box is built low to make loading easy. The box is rust-resisting; strong liquid manure will not cause it to corrode; the all-steel construction makes it strong and durable. A lime-spreading attachment, pneumatic tires, etc., are available on special order.

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1939 CATALOGUE now ready



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

Fruit Growers Meet to "Swap" Ideas

A WARNING that fruit growers must adapt their business to the changing conditions of the day was sounded by President George A. Morse in his annual address to the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester.

Morse raised the question of whether mechanical and other changes had taken place "faster than we are able to administer them satisfactorily."

He illustrated his point by saying that the motor truck has given us quick and efficient distribution. "Yet at the same time we now see truck movements demoralizing our markets because of our inability to foretell receipts at a given market." He urged that a reporting service be developed so that all shippers would have some means of estimating receipts.

Reviewing the work of the Joint Fruit Committee of a decade ago, President Morse advised the society to take steps to set up another such committee. He recalled that the previous committee had been created by the Horticultural Society and the State Farm Bureau Federation, and that its influence "had been very great in helping us shape the trend of our fruit business. We again have come to the point where we must take careful stock of what we have, where we are going, and what we must do."

"Perhaps we then can map a program that will be of benefit to our apple industry in this state, just as the previous committee did."

Frank Beneway of Ontario and Seth J. Bush of Morton agreed that peach growing could be a profitable business in certain desirable locations. Bush said the Elberta continued to be the most profitable peach, while Beneway termed the Golden Jubilee the greatest find he had seen.

Dr. V. R. Gardner of the Michigan Experiment Station and Carl Wooster of Union Hill outlined the program by which cherry growers and packers propose to raise a fund to advertise and increase the consumption of that fruit.

J. Roe Stevenson of Cayuga was elected president to succeed Mr. Morse. Wessel Ten Broeck, Jr., of Hudson, Percy A. Morgan of Lewiston and Bruce P. Jones of Hall were moved up as vice-presidents and Theodore Oxholm of Esopus was elected fourth vice-president. Rolland Reitz of Coldwater and Theodore Cross of La-Grangeville were elected members of the executive committee for three-year terms. Lawrence Howard was elected a member of the executive committee for one year. Holdover members are Jay Gelder of Chazy, Robert R. Brown of Waterport and Frank W. Beneway of Ontario.

A featured speaker on the program was Dr. Ira A. Manville, director of the nutritional laboratory of the University of Oregon Medical School. Manville has received wide notice in medical and nutritional circles in the past several years because of his research showing the healthful qualities of apples. He cited that a study of clinical records of more than 1,000 children suffering from intestinal disorders showed that all except 11 responded to treatment with raw apple pulp after

all other methods had failed.

Doctor Manville also said that recent studies show that apples have the effect of offsetting toxic influences in the alimentary canal. He said he first was interested in the old legends about healthful qualities of apples and wondered whether they had substance. As a result of clinical observations, he said, medical men are finding that apples really possess healthful properties attributed to them.

The outlook for 1939 was described as reasonably optimistic by Dr. William I. Myers, head of the agricultural economics department at Cornell University. Tracing the course of agriculture and country life over a period of years, Myers said that "by this time we ought to know there is no panacea, no one cure-all, for all our troubles. There was a time when some of us

thought cooperatives would solve all our troubles. Some cooperatives had been successful, so some of us thought more of them was all that was needed. The Federal Farm Board found that belief did not work out as expected. Then in our search for a cure-all we thought government could solve everything. Now we know better. We need a combination of individual effort, co-operation and sound use of government aid.

"We have found we cannot raise the price level by limiting production. The price level can be raised and maintained at a reasonably stable level by currency management. We seem agreed on the objective, but we still have to find the means to make it effective. Only action by the national government can do this."

One of the talks that received much favorable comment was by Dr. F. A. Harper of Cornell. He has been assigned to conduct research in fruit marketing in response to a request by the society a year ago that such studies be undertaken. Harper outlined the methods by which the research will be started and some of the problems which are to receive first attention. Comment of growers was that Harper had outlined a sound program, and Harper in turn said he had based it largely on recommendations received from a substantial cross-section of the industry.

Potato-Vegetable Men Meet

By PAUL WORK.

FOR THE twelfth time, the New York State Vegetable Growers Association and the Empire State Potato Club held their annual meeting together at the Hotel Seneca in Rochester. Many thought that this was the best meeting in the history of the organizations. Attendance is estimated at around 600 of which 100 were young folks who came to take part in exhibitions and judging contests with vegetables and potatoes.

Porter Taylor of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration outlined the policies of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, indicating their insistence upon grower support and advice, upon prices low enough not to encourage increased production. He stressed the value of the service in placing a floor under the market. The association commended the program assuming the continuance of policies as outlined by Mr. Taylor.

Dr. C. E. F. Guterman of the College of Agriculture at Cornell highly commended the potato research program which has grown out of a prolonged and careful study of needs in the state.

Grower Experiences

Those in attendance hung with utmost interest upon the words of A. F. Hand of Greenwich, New York, on melons, Nat Talmage of Riverhead on potatoes and cauliflower, and E. B. Clark of North Norwich on peas and beans.

While Hand is 40 miles north of Albany, he has been very successful with muskmelons, achieving high prices for fancy goods and total returns far above those of most melon men. The results he attributes primarily to infinite care in many directions. He is very painstaking about sorting the melons before they go to market. The 7-cent-a-pound ones must be good and it is something of an art to learn to recognize them from the outside. This experience has to be backed by frequent cutting of samples.

Nat Talmage and his father, H. R. Talmage have now had two seasons experience with irrigation for 200 acres of their land. Using lightweight socket-connected pipes with whirling heads, they can water very rapidly and find that, in spite of an expensive well and pumping system, an increase of \$15 per acre in gross return will cover the cost of irrigation. Any further increase is profit. There are few sea-

sons when this result is not likely to be realized.

Earl B. Clark of Norwich reported good results with peas and beans on land not previously planted to these crops, that runs in the low soil classifications. Beans seem to be giving more satisfaction in the Central New York dairy country than peas partly because they are picked over a somewhat longer period. Yields on peas have declined of recent years. Mr. Clark emphasized the necessity of pre-cooling and keeping the goods cold until they get to market and also the necessity of eliminating marketing rackets.

Marketing Looms Large

Ferris C. Waite, Manager of the Capitol District Market at Menands, outlined the progress that has been made in this strictly farmer-owned-and-operated enterprise, in spite of strong opposition from political forces. He favors a short market period to avoid waste of time on the part of all concerned. Most of the business is done in 1½ to 2 hours. He has proposed effort toward coordination of the policies of all the large markets of the state to formulate plans for more effective facing of competition from a distance. He pointed out important improvements in packaging, particularly with cauliflower and muskmelons.

In the absence of D. B. Denman of the National Association of Food Chains, Mr. George B. Travis discussed relations between chain stores and farmers. Such sessions as this are doing much to build up better understanding between these two interests which have so much in common. It is perfectly evident that the organizations are exercising strong leadership to avoid harmful practices such as the use of loss-leaders and misleading advertising.

Potato Discussions

A round table was held on muck land potato problems. Chippewa and Warba are going strong among the varieties. John Coulter of Canastota reported fairly satisfactory results with dusting in large scale operation last season. He changed from a previous spray policy. Brushing of potatoes was strongly supported. Scab and wire worm injury cannot be disposed of after the potatoes are dug but something can be done about dirt and it apparently pays well. There was warm support of packaging of potatoes for chain store trade, particularly in the

better grades, although questions are freely raised. H. J. Evans outlined the very satisfactory experience of the Seed Potato Cooperative which is now engaged in marketing table stock in peck bags.

Business Action

Both associations commended the state trade-mark program, opposed discriminating measures which would tend to restrict trade outlets, and urged greatly increased support for research in the vegetable and potato fields. The vegetable men are laying plans for a committee similar to the one so successfully employed by the potato growers to survey the whole field of vegetable research for the state and work out a long time program.

The potato people asked enforcement of the state law on deceptive facing and misbranding, urged potato growers to vote on the potato marketing agreement proposal which will be advanced during the current year and urged growers to work toward cooperative grading, packing and selling.

The vegetable men asked for a committee to confer with federal and state authorities on improved crop and market report service with special reference to coverage in Northeastern territory and to non-carlot production and movement.

Action on AAA

The vegetable men gave long and careful consideration to agricultural adjustment measures, commending the federal surplus commodities purchase program as an emergency measure and with the proviso that current policies be maintained. A committee to explore application of the marketing agreement program to the vegetable industry of this state was asked and policies of the Farm Credit Administration were commended. The action on the allotment program which is new this year is as follows: "The allotment program presents grave danger in development of artificial control of vegetable production and is of very doubtful feasibility. The danger is minimized through the provision that participation is wholly voluntary. In line with resolutions of former years, we confirm our opposition to government crop control in any other than purely voluntary form." Thorough study of possible monetary reform was also asked.

The Show

The principal awards in the contests were as follows: For County exhibits of 10 plates of 5 tubers each—Wyoming took first, Schoharie took second, and Rensselaer third. Individual awards for plates went to Leon Malenbacher of Warsaw, first; Earl Schiemann of Warsaw, second; and Robert McCormick of Java Center, third. In 4-H vegetables, by counties, Schoharie came first, Madison second and Onondaga third.

In adult classes, Fred Hollenbeck, whose farm lies between the foot of the hill and one of the Tully Lakes in Onondaga County, won the sweepstake cup both for seed stock and 32 tuber samples of table stock in the Rurals. Gardner Brothers also of Tully took the cup for Cobblers and Newall Talbot of Edmeston for Green Mountains.

N.Y.S.V.G.A. officers were re-elected with Ferris C. Waite, Menands, as an additional vice-president.

Personals

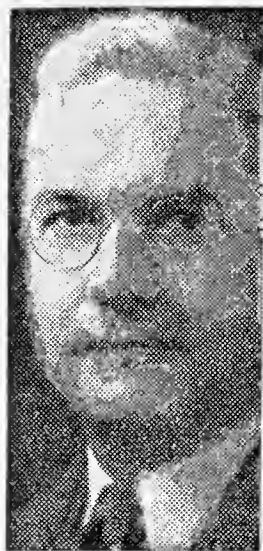
Leland Lamb, who has made many friends among New York State livestock men as an Assistant Extension Professor of Animal Husbandry at Cornell, has resigned to become the first field representative of the American Dairy Cattle Club. The American Dairy Cattle Club is a new organization interested in promoting the milk pail type of cow. The Club aims to recognize milk production in cows regardless of color, breed, or previous history. O. L. Lepard, graduate of Michigan State College and a graduate student at Cornell, will take over Professor Lamb's former duties.

Dr. Harry Ross, chief economist of the Borden Co., and Miss Elizabeth Cook were married in New York City on January 12. Dr. Ross was at one time professor of marketing at the New York State College of Agriculture and is the author of a number of bulletins on milk marketing.

An Official Viewpoint on Marketing

By LELAND SPENCER.

THE previous article in this series stressed the need for giving consumers a wide choice of qualities, packages, and services at prices reflecting the differences in cost. Just a few days after that article was written, I examined a copy of the annual report of our Secretary of Agriculture, Mr.



Leland Spencer

Henry Wallace. The Secretary's statement on this same subject is excellent, and well worth quoting in this column.

"On the average," says the Secretary, "the American farmer gets from 45 to 50 cents of the consumer's food dollar. The rest goes to transportation agencies, processors, and dealers. The statistical evidence indicates a tendency for the farmer to get a smaller proportion of the consumer's dollar than he got before the war." (This is largely the result of higher wages in marketing and distribution.)

The report goes on to say that the number of man-hours required in marketing seems to have decreased "for a few years immediately after the World War. It shows practically no change for the period 1922 to 1938.

"This does not prove that there has been no improvement in marketing since 1922. Cooperative associations have brought economies into the system; improvements have been made in manufacturing and processing; cheaper methods of transportation have been found; new methods of retail distribution have grown up; and Government services such as market news and inspection have been developed. But why do these changes not show up as decreases in our statistics of marketing costs and changes?"

According to the Secretary's statement, it is possible that our statistics may be too inexact to show the changes in efficiency that we know have taken place. However, ".....the main reason for the absence of any indicated decrease in man-hours in marketing" very likely is due to the fact that "consumers constantly require more services of our marketing system. Vegetables once came mainly from market gardens near the consuming city; now they come in large quantities from distant points. Bacon used to be bought in the strip; consumers buy it now in a half-pound package, sliced, and wrapped in cellophane. Milk goes through a process of inspection, pasteurization, and bottling. Services like these are expensive. The added cost" (of additional services) "may offset most of the savings which have been introduced into the marketing system. Luxury habits and the demand for additional services grow up in times of prosperity, and persist during depressions. They increase the charges between the farmer and consumer.

"No one can reasonably object to giving the consumer fancy packages and more services if he wants to pay for them. But if processors, wholesalers, and retailers add expensive things when consumers do not need or want them, the cost will largely fall on the farmer. Consumers should have a chance to buy good food without expensive services—at a price that reflects the savings.

"We need to keep our pushcart markets and curb markets. We need more low-priced retail stores, which will

handle bulk foods and avoid expensive packaging. We need more accurate labeling and grading so the consumer can buy more intelligently. We need to avoid too much insistence on only first-quality foods. All foods should meet basic health requirements; but thousands of families would rather have grade C food at a low price than grade A food at a high price, and thousands of farmers have grade C food to sell. Our marketing system must efficiently meet the needs of the poor as well as of the rich."

"In the long run the most efficient marketing system will probably result from competition. Regulated monopolies may be the eventual answer in a few industries." (Very likely the milk industry is one of those for which the Secretary contemplates such developments.) "The marketing system needs modernization. Substantial improvements have been developed in the past, but there is room for more."

These views will strike A. A. readers as thoroughly sound and constructive. Programs for improvements in marketing that are based upon these principles should receive enthusiastic support from farmers in the A. A. territory.

Milk Trial

From the dairyman's point of view Samuel Miller, head of the Queensboro Farm Products Co., gave one of the most interesting pieces of testimony during the trial, which, in effect, may test the constitutionality of the New York Milk Marketing Agreement.

Mr. Miller stated that the New York City milk market has become badly demoralized since the start of this suit involving the Jetter Dairy Co., and the Schuyler Junction, Central New York and Rock Royal Cooperatives. The purpose of the action started by the government is to force these cooperatives to abide by the terms of the order.

Another bit of interesting testimony was given by Walter Kohn representing the Cooperdale Dairy Co. Mr. Kohn indicated that the company was opposed to the marketing program when it went into effect, but, impressed by the able administration by Administrator Harmon, they now favored it. Federal Judge Cooper granted the four defendants' request for information on the number of cooperatives participating in the voting, how they voted, and the total number of votes cast by cooperatives. Judge Cooper ruled that while this information might be confidential outside of court, it could not be regarded as confidential in court. The general opinion seems to be that the case has been moving very slowly.

In the Buffalo area there has been organized a protective association of independent dairymen. Those favoring the continuance of the Buffalo order indicated belief that this group is attempting to rally the interests who supported the Truett Dairy in its fight to avoid contributing to the equalization fund. That dealer is one of three in the Buffalo area against whom Commissioner Noyes has sought injunctions because of their failure to contribute to the equalization fund.

It is estimated that producers in the Buffalo area received three-quarters of a million dollars more during the last two months than they did during the two months previous to the establishment of the order.

Poultry

Estimated storage holdings of eggs for the first of the year were slightly better than 300,000 cases, compared with 88,000 cases a year ago. However, eggs have not been coming out of storage quite as rapidly as some of the optimists had hoped.

Production has been increasing which reflects the increase in pullet population, and what is needed to balance the situation is increased consumption.

The egg and feed ratio continues

favorable and is expected to do so, at least until the middle of the year. The week ending January 5 it took 6 dozen eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed. A year ago it took 7. For the same week, top New York wholesale price for white eggs was 24c, 2c less than it was a year ago.

A Look Ahead

(Continued from Page 8)

of gradually increasing yields. Total United States production has increased slightly but production per capita has declined gradually since 1900. Production averaged 3.6 bushels per capita for the ten years 1900 to 1909, 2.9 bushels from 1933 to 1937, and 2.8 bushels in 1938."

"Potato prices in the fall of 1938 were approximately the same as those in 1937, and less than one-half of the 1936 prices. This is partly the result of both limited consumer purchasing power and large supplies of most vegetables. Any increases in consumer purchasing power will tend to increase potato prices in 1939. The size of the early crop may also be an important factor during the late winter."

"The large carryover of 2,200,000 bags of beans plus the 1938 crop, gave a supply of 17,100,000 bags. Domestic disappearance from 1933 to 1937 averaged 12,800,000 bags annually. Shipments last year from the United States were 470,000 bags; imports were 106,000 bags."

"Because of low prices, planted acreages of beans in 1939 probably will be reduced below 1938. Greatest reductions are expected in those areas that produce red kidney, pea, and Great Northern beans."

Keep the Milk-Order

(Continued from Page 10)

into that market or pool raise or lower prices according to the demand there is for them. If the demand is good you get higher prices, but if there is no demand and part of it has to go into storage to be held in the market pool, you will get lower prices, and don't let the politicians or spellbinders tell you any different. Therefore, how can the League force you in a pool when you have always been in one even if you didn't know it.

You know that, as an individual, you cannot dictate what you will receive for your milk, that without organization you can only take what the dealer wishes to pay you.

The Rogers-Allen law attempts to bring system and order into the milk business, and obtain the highest prices possible for milk and its products based on the New York market or pool. Therefore, if you wish to keep your market, demand of your assemblyman that the Rogers-Allen law shall not be changed.

Here's hoping for a more prosperous



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, January 23rd

12:35—"The Land Use Program in New York State," Dr. V. B. Hart.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News," Francis E. Griffin.

Tuesday, January 24th

12:35—"While It's Quiet in the Orchard," Earl G. Brougham.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "There are Rules for Cooking Meat," Ruth Cameron.

Wednesday, January 25th

12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "When Electricity Mothers the Chicks," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Robert Rie-now.

Thursday, January 26th

12:35—"A Dairy Farmer Figures for Profits," R. G. Grieg.
12:45—"The Need of Greater Efficiency in Distribution," Roy A. Porter.

Friday, January 27th

12:35—"Our State Department of Agriculture at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Extension Specialist, N. Y. State College of Home Economics.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, January 28th

12:30—"WGY 4-H Fellowship," "Everyone a Winner," 4-H Club Member, Ulster County, N. Y.
12:45—"Grange Views and News," "Ethical Advertising of Food Products," Albany County Pomona Grange.

Monday, January 30th

12:35—"Healthy Herds Pay Dividends," Prof. C. G. Bradt.
12:45—"Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Fred W. Crumb.

Tuesday, January 31st

12:35—"Future Benefits of Farm Woodlot Improvements," C. M. Austin.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "The Way to a Man's Heart," Dorothy Verdin, N. Y. Power & Light Corp.

Wednesday, February 1st

12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "The Case for Good Farm Lighting," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, February 2nd

12:35—"Between Now and Planting Time," J. S. White.
12:45—"The Difficulties of Getting a Good Start in Farming," Future Farmers of America.

Friday, February 3rd

12:35—"The Department of Agriculture's Services to Dairy Herd Owners," W. S. Dunn.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Talma Buster.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, February 4th

12:30—"WGY 4-H Fellowship," "Helping Members with Their Plans."
12:45—"New Industrial Uses for Farm Products," Greene Co. Pomona Grange.

year for dairy farmers and that we will hold the gains we have made.—
John L. Lewis, Rockroyal, N. Y.

Figures indicate that in New York State 166,000 pigs were raised last fall, compared to 146,000 a year ago. The Northeast figures are 806,000 compared to 730,000 a year ago. For the entire U. S., the fall pig crop was 27,651,000 compared to 23,431,000 a year ago.

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DAIRY FEED	21.00 " ton	
HOG FEED	25.00 " "	

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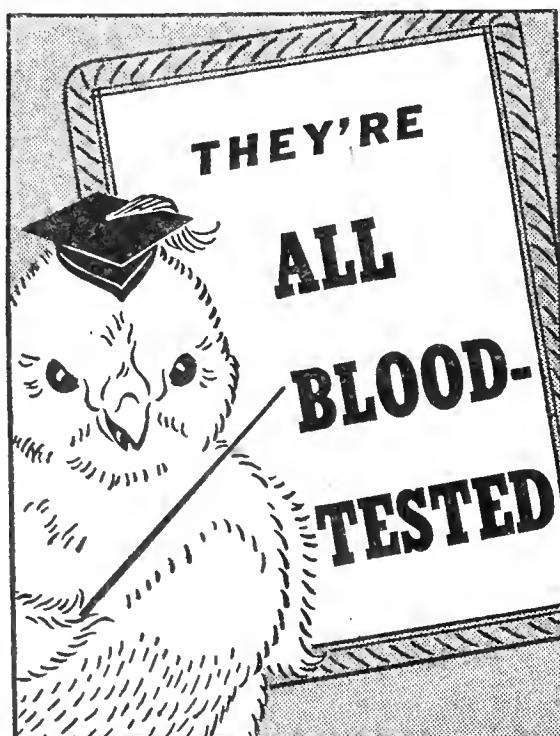
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TYPE ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS \$ 7.00 \$35.00 \$70.
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N. H. Reds and Aneonas... 8.50 42.50 85.
H Mixed \$7.-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels \$3.-100; 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and Hatchery.
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NOLL CHICKS

MARVIN F. NOLL, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

CHICKS—Barron Leghorns unsexed, Barron Leghorn Day old Pullets and Cockerels. Started Chicks 1 to 3 wks. old. Also started Pullets. Lowest prices. White Leghorn Farms, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

10 YEARS OF STATE SUPERVISION AND BLOOD-TESTING BACK OF EVERY ONE OF OUR BREEDERS — A RECORD UNEQUALLED! Our Chicks Stand Supreme in Health, Vigor, and Production, Yet Our Prices Are the Lowest! We Give you the Highest Quality, with the Certainty of Success and Highest Profits.

EARLY-ORDER CASH ALLOWANCE CONTINUED THROUGH JANUARY. On orders mailed before Feb. 1st, with Cash Deposit of 1c per Chick, you may deduct 1/2c per Chick from the prices quoted below.

PRICES on Orders of 100 to 5,000 for Immediate Delivery, or until April. 30.

Grade A Special	Grade A Special
Matings	Matings
per 100	per 100
White Leghorns—"Big Type"—\$9.00	10.00
White Leghorn Pullets—95% true to sex—18.00	19.00
White Leghorn Cockerels—95% true to sex—3.50	4.00
New Hampshires—9.50	11.00
R. I. Reds, B. Rocks—9.50	10.50
White Wyandottes, White Rocks—9.50	10.50
Hamp-Rock Cross Pullets 95% true to sex (From U. S. Approved Breeders)—\$13.50	\$14.50
Hamp-Rock Cross Cockerels 95% true to sex (From U. S. Approved Breeders)—9.50	10.00
Rock-Hamp Broiler Cross Both sexes BARRED—10.00	---
Heavy Assorted—No Leg-horns—No weaklings—7.50	---

On lots less than 100; add 1/2c per chick. Remember, deposit of 1c per chick must accompany the order. WE PREPAY POSTAGE and GUARANTEE 100% Safe Arrival. Big FREE CATALOG now ready. Write for your copy.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Box A, LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUPERVISED

JUNIATA LEGHORNS

25 years of breeding assures you of larger and better chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, and higher flock average. Breeders are large Birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock, also price of Day Old Chicks, day old Pullets & Cockerels, also pullets 2 to 6 weeks old.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks—Safe Oel. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS, (95% Accurate).....	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$135.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REOS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS.....	8.00	40.00	80.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	10.00	50.00	100.00
OAY OLD COCKERELS—\$3.50-100; \$17.50-500; \$35.00-1000. ASST. OR HEAVY MIXED	6.50	32.50	65.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

OWENE CHICKS

AND SEXED DAY-OLD OR STARTED PULLETS

THE EAST'S LARGEST BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT
Capacity Over 1,500,000 Eggs at a Setting

9 PURE BREEDES
Wh. Leghorn HEN breeders; Wyand-Rocks; our copyrighted blend; R. I. Reds; New Hampshires; Barred and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; White and Black Giants.

4 WENECROSSES
REO-Rocks; Barred; "Sex-Link" Red-Rocks; Cockerels, Barred, Pullets, solid color; Bram-Rocks for heavy roasters; Leghorn—Minorcas, white-feathered broilers, large white eggs.

WENE specially bred Chicks mean EXTRA Profits. And NOW, big savings through Early Order Discounts!

HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR
Write for Free Catalog, Prices & Discounts

WENE CHICK FARMS Box 195-A Vineland, N.J.

De Roy Taylor

HI-EGG-ABILITY PEDIGREED R.O.P. WHITE LEGHORNS

Chicks from bloodtested breeders, with males up to 307 egg dams, and families 200 egg averages. Rapid maturing—heavy layers—100% live delivery. Also N. H. Reds, Broiler Chicks, Baby pullets, Cockerels. Write for free folder, low prices, early discounts. See ad on breeder's page, Northeast Markets.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box A, Newark, N. Y.

Maple Lawn Chicks

100% live del. Postpaid. 100 500 1000
White Eng. Sexed Leghorn Pullets...\$12.50 \$60.00 \$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets... 9.50 47.50 95.
Bar. Rock & S. C. R. I. Red Pullets 8.50 42.50 85.
White Leghorns... 6.50 32.50 65.
S. C. R. I. Reds and Bar. Rocks... 7.00 35.00 70.
New Hampshire Reds... 8.00 40.00 80.
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels \$3.50-100; Heavy Cockerels, \$6.50-100; H. Mix \$6.-100; L. Mix \$5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box O, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At \$10.00 per 100, \$48.50 per 500, \$95.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Write for Catalog and early order discount.

Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Robert L. Clauser

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S. C. White Leghorn Chicks for Jan., Feb. and Mar. del. Day old sexed pullets, 95% accuracy guar., or straight run. Day old cockerels. FREE CATALOG.

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BARRED ROCKS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE REOS—Hatches weekly—Blood-tested. Write TERRYBERRY FARM, The Glen Springs Hotel, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

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MAKE THIS YOUR BIG EGG PROFIT YEAR
SAVE EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT BY PLACING YOUR 1939 ORDER BEFORE JANUARY 31.

Get chicks sired by Pedigreed Males from 3-year old Official Record Hens. Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks at Vineland under Progeny Test. Continuous improvement from R.O.P. Official Record Hens, 200-324 Eggs. High Livability Breeding.

THREE WORLD RECORDS IN 1938 CONTESTS
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandotte Hen. High Record New Hampshire, Leghorn Pen, 100% Livability. Partial Payment Plan. Send for Bulletin: "Increase your Poultry Income 10% to 30%."

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

Customers acclaim CLEMENTS

unusual Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Clem-Rock Cross chicks and Clem-Cross Baby Pullets. Bred for profitable results. Pullorum clean. State accredited. Catalog tells about "co-operative savings" plan. Buy from CLEMENTS this year and be sure of the best. Write today.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS, WINTERPORT, MAINE, Box 24.

S.C.R.I. RED CHICKS

LARGEST RED BREEDER In State. Pullorum Tested

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Big flock averages assured. Our 5 Contest pens averaged 253 eggs, 260 points. R.O.P. 1937 average (291 birds) 221 eggs, 25 oz. + per dozen; Bird Weight 6.6 lbs. Get early prices. FREE BOOKLET.

MANOR FARM
R. D. I., Pulaski, N. Y.

VAN DUZER'S CERTIFIED CHICKS

W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS N. H. REDS BARRED ROCKS CROSS-BREDS SEXED PULLETS

95% Livability to 3 weeks Guaranteed. Famous for health and large market eggs. Certified matings headed by 200-314 egg males. All breeders blood-tested. Discount on early orders. Write for prices and folder.

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Barron LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapnested stock; imported and bred this strain for 24 years.

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CONTEST WINNERS

at Farmingdale, N. Y.
First and Fourth High Red Pens
High Pullet of Entire Contest

Let us ship YOU chicks from the very farm where these Contest Winners were bred. Every chick hatched from an egg laid right on the premises. Customers report having 3-lb. broilers at 10 weeks; pullets in 50% production of 24 oz. eggs at 6 months.

62,000 Breeders, 100% Pullorum Free

98% LIVABILITY
Guaranteed First 4 Wks.
on Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks

R. I. REDS ROCK-REOS (Barred)
BARRED ROCKS WHITE LEGHORNS

Our White Leghorn Stock is direct from America's leading Leghorn Breeder.

SAVE THROUGH EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT.

Write at once for complete details of our Early Order Discount Plan, Price List and Folder.

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Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross-Crossbred Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927
Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928.
Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free.
We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Bx. 59, Wallingford, Conn.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires

Burst forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM

Make More Money from Your Poultry with Christie Strain

Christie customers have learned the secret of making more money from poultry. That secret is SPIZZERINKTUM—extra vigor and vitality in the stock that shows in higher livability, faster growth, earlier maturity and heavy production with minimum mortality in layers.

Straight NEW HAMPSHIRE CHRS-CROSS Barred Hybrids
35,000 Pullorum Passed Breeders

Spring shipping dates for Hatching Eggs and Chicks are being rapidly booked. Make your reservation NOW.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, Kingston, N. H.
Send for your Catalog and Price List—Today.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRE

Buy from BRENTWOOD and be sure of satisfaction. BRENTWOOD stock, bred for profitable quality, is from one of New Hampshire's largest state accredited flocks. 8500 breeders, 100% B.W.D. free. Their low mortality, good feathering and great laying ability keep customers coming back. Sold on satisfaction or money-back guarantee.

Write today for catalog telling about these wonderful BRENTWOOD New Hampshires.

Brentwood Poultry Farm
MELVIN MOUL, Box A, EXETER, N. H.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks. From MAPES Certified Bloodtested Breeders. Produce quicker, better PROFITS.

REO-ROCK PULLETS—all-around production birds. RED-ROCK COCKERELS—excellent broiler birds with a good profit margin. Also BARRED ROCKS and WHITE LEGHORNS.

Send for folder and prices, today.

Box A, Middlestown, N.Y.

WILLIAM S. MAPES,

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds.

Hatched from Pullorum Tested Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early order discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, Liberty, N.Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Progeny Testing

By L. E. WEAVER

THREE years ago a few New York poultry breeders who were trap-nesting some of their birds started keeping their records on a basis that allows them to obtain a progeny test of the breeders. I have been keeping in touch more or less with these breeders, also with some who had previously



L. E. Weaver

started the work on their own initiative, and with others who have since started the work.

Pullets hatched in the spring of 1937 completed their first laying year just recently. Now the owners can tell from the records just how good or how poor, as breeders, each male and female used in 1937 really proved to be. I have seen some

interesting results and many disappointments. Hens that laid 300 eggs and more may produce very poor offspring, or none at all. The daughters of a given male may have an exceptionally high average egg production, but along with that may go very high mortality. Of course, he should not be used again, nor any of his sons. On the other hand, these disappointments are offset, in part at least, by the occasional discovery of some phenomenal bird.

For example, Mr. Bodine of Chemung, N. Y., has a male, now three years old, whose 41 daughters, hatched in 1937, averaged 247 eggs each for all that lived a full year. Only 12 per cent died, an exceptionally good record. It marks this bird as a valuable tested sire.

* * *

Fifty-Cent Chicks

Here is an experience related by one of my colleagues. He had spoken at a poultry meeting, and after the meeting, a man (we will call him Mr. X) wanted some advice. It seems that Mr. X is a beginner in poultry and had it firmly in mind that he must get top-notch stock to start with. So he announced that he planned to order 600 chicks at fifty cents each.

After my colleague had caught his breath, he asked Mr. X why he was paying so much. "Well," said Mr. X, "this man puts out a wonderful catalog, he has three grades of chicks, and these are his best grade."

It was difficult to convince Mr. X that there are better measures than

price by which to judge the value of chicks, and that it is not necessary to pay quite that much to obtain foundation chicks. Mr. X did decide to limit his purchase to 200 chicks.

* * *

About Pullorum Testing

The more I hear and the more I read about blood testing of flocks to make them free of pullorum disease, the less concerned I become about the *method used*; and the more I am concerned about *who did the work*. I am convinced that in the hands of a trained and experienced operator using a reputable, standardized stained antigen, the short method can equal the long for all practical purposes. I know, too, that the long method is far from fool-proof. Furthermore, I am told that with some flocks no testing is needed to establish their freedom from pullorum disease. They are "clean by reputation."

If I were purchasing chicks to become the foundation for a breeding flock, I would prefer them from a flock "clean by reputation." That would indicate two things to me. First, it would indicate a sanitary and well-managed poultry plant. If an owner is careful about disease prevention, he can be counted on to be careful as well about his breeding and incubation. Second, a flock that is clean without any resort to blood testing probably possesses high natural resistance to pullorum disease.

Now here is the way I feel about this whole matter. I don't want to take any chances on pullorum disease, and I don't have to. If I lose half of the chicks before they are two weeks old, it is my own fault. I have been warned. So I must be sure the chicks are pullorum *clean*, not just blood-tested or pullorum tested. If I can make a check-up on a flock that is "clean by reputation," and convince myself that they actually are clean, that is all there is to it. I will get those chicks. But that check-up must be on more than just talking to two or three people who have bought this man's chicks.

Since such investigations are not easy to make and take a lot of time, I would probably have to buy chicks from a pullorum-clean flock. That point having been decided, I would next ask, who did the testing? Then I might have to do some checking up on the training and experience of the tester. Last of all I would ask which method was used. If the answer is the "long" method, also called the "tube" method, I will feel just a little more secure than if it is the "short" method, or the "antigen" method, but I wouldn't hesitate about buying the chicks if I was convinced that the tester knew his job.



Part of the poultry plant of Samuel Tucker of Wakefield, Rhode Island. Mr. Tucker says it takes no more time to care for 100 birds in a house than it does when they are all under one roof. Each pen has running water and the feed is mixed and carried to the house by truck and the eggs are picked up by the truck. Mr. Tucker trap nests 780 birds and raises cockerels from hens that lay at least 250 eggs during their pullet year.

Baby Chicks

WHITE ROCK

BABY CHICKS \$12.00 PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING \$7.00 PER 100



All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH

TOLMAN ROCKLAND MASS.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$36.75	\$70
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets	7.00	13.50	66.25	130
Black or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
White or Black Giants	5.25	10.00	48.75	95
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75

Ask for our complete list of Pullet and Cockerel Prices. ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.

Large Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	\$13.50	\$67.50	\$135
Bar. Wh. Rox. Wh. Wyand. R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Special New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85
H. Mixed \$7; Day Old Legh. Chks.	\$3.-100.		

All breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for New Free Catalog & actual Photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.

THE McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY

Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex

100	500	1000	
Leghorn Pullets (95%)	\$14.00	\$70.00	\$140
Large Type English Leghorns	7.50	37.50	75
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	3.50	17.50	35
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross	8.50	42.50	85
White & Black Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80
Heavy Mix \$7.00-100.			

All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY.

F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Cherry Hill Chicks

22 years breeding for larger and better

English Type S. C. White Leghorns	Per 100
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.00
S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg. Day-Old Pullets, 95%	14.00
Leghorn Day-Old Cockerels for broilers	2.50
Barred or White Plymouth Rocks	7.50
New Hampshire or S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.50
Assorted Heavy Breeds for broilers or Layers	6.50

Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order Direct. Circular Free.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,

WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HELM'S Egg-Line CHICKS

INCREASE YOUR POULTRY INCOME up to 30%—with Helm's New Poultry Management Program. Send for copy. Customers won \$5125.00 Nat'l Chick Contests. Matings contain 1500 Males from 200-328 Egg R.O.P. Hens. SAVE 10%—order now. U. S. Pullorum Tested. Sexed Chicks.

ILLINOIS HATCHERY, Box 125, METROPOLIS, ILL.

Richfield Hatchery's QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. 100% Del.

Large Type English Sexed	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorn Pullets	\$7.00	\$13.50	\$67.50	\$135.00
English White Leghorns	3.75	7.00	35.00	70.00
B. Rox and R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	40.00	80.00
New Hampshire Reds	4.25	8.00	40.00	80.00

English Leghorn Cockerels \$3.-100; Heavy Mixed or Asst'd \$6.50-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested free range Breeders. Circular upon request. Postage Paid.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Write today for early order discount and CIRCULAR.

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STONEY RUN

English Leghorns

Cash or C.O.D. 100% Live Del. P.P. English Leghorn	
PULLETS 95% guar.	\$13.-100;
Unsexed English Leghorns, \$7.-100;	Bar. White
Rocks, R. I. Reds, \$7.50-100;	N. H. Reds, \$8.50-100.
Leg. Chks., \$3.-100. H. Mix, \$7.-100.	From FREE

RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. Catalog FREE.

STONEY RUN HATCHERY,

H. M. Leister, Owner, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS \$6.45 per 100 and up

Six best blood-tested breeds—pleased customers since 1910. Also Registered Berkshire swine. Catalog free.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS—HANSON strain 300 Double Pedigree Leghorns; finest selected heavy breeds. Substantial advance order discount. Convincing literature.

BUCK HILL HATCHERY, Box 16, Hackettstown, N. J.

BARRON Leghorn Chicks, Barron Sexed Pullets and Cockerels, Barron 4 wk. started Pullets. Low Prices. TOM BARRON LEGHORN FARMS, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

"Black Leaf 40"



For a thorough kill of lice and feather mites use full strength "Black Leaf 40". It has plenty of reserve strength to kill adult lice and feather mites as they hatch. It is easy to use and economical because our

"CAP-BRUSH"

ROOST APPLICATOR Makes "Black Leaf 40" Go Four Times as Far

No bristles to absorb and waste the liquid—the "Cap-Brush" method delouses four birds at the cost for one formerly. Just tap along roosts and smear. For individual treatment a drop from "Cap-Brush" in feathers two inches below the vent kills body lice—a drop on back of birds' necks kills head lice.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere. Insist on original, factory-sealed packages for full strength. 3718

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WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY

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CHICKS ON 30 Day's Trial

guarantee. Money refunded on any chicks not true to breed. No need to take chances. You get 30 days to make sure chicks are as represented. Male or pullet chicks furnished. Low prices. All varieties. Mo. Approved. Blood Tested. Easy Buying plan. Big discount early orders. Chick Manual FREE.

MISSOURI STATE HATCHERY, Box 199, BUTLER, MO.

COLONIAL CHICKS

Low as \$5.40 per 100. As world's largest hatcheries our production is such we can save you REAL money! 12 breeds. Sexed or un-sexed. Purebreds and hybrids. Catalog FREE. Write today.

COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS,

Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

SQUABS

DO-IT-WITH-SQUABS

Sold only 25 days old. LUXURY trade, all you can ship, every day in year. Why breed for ordinary trade? Go after this desirable, profitable business now. Write postcard for eye-opening free picture book.

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206 H. St., MELROSE, MASS.

DUCKLINGS

RUNNER DUCKLINGS, \$7 for fifty, Pekins \$8.50 for fifty. HARRY BURNHAM, NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.



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ALMOST every day, questions have to be faced of how to buy things needed for farm and home most profitably and economically. Getting full value for every cent you spend becomes an easier matter when you read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The advertisements tell you what changes are being made to better the products, where you can get them and how much you should pay. Only advertisements of dependable manufacturers are accepted by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. They contain helpful information on almost any phase of farming and homemaking. Make use of them—it will cost you little or nothing to make inquiries and the knowledge you gain will prove a great savings in time and money. And when you write advertisers, clip the coupon and say you saw the ad in

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AGRICULTURIST

Advertisers

Firestone Buys Four-H Champion



Mercer, 1938 grand champion steer at the International Livestock Exposition. Owner of the steer is Irene Brown. Back of her at left is her brother, Raus, and at the right is her father, Dave Brown.

The steer was sold to the Firestone Farm Service Bureau for \$3.35 a pound. Under sponsorship of the Firestone Farm Service Bureau, Mercer will start early in January on a three-month exhibition tour. He will travel in a specially built trailer, constructed in replica of a modern dairy barn, and will stop in approximately 60 cities in major cattle breeding states. He will be exhibited under the auspices of the local Firestone dealers.

This is the time of year when slippery roads and pavements constitute a hazard for drivers and pedestrians. The International Salt Co. of Scranton, Pa., has printed a well illustrated little booklet entitled "Making Icy Pavements Safe With Rock Salt." This booklet points out that at zero temperature a pound of salt will melt 3.7 lbs. of ice. Recommendations are that not less than 100 lbs. of salt be added to each cubic yard of cinders or sand.

The DeLaval Separator Co. of 165 Broadway, New York City, is sponsoring a DeLaval contest with 100 cash prizes totaling \$3,000. You can get details from your local DeLaval dealer. Every contestant will receive a free copy of the pocket-sized DeLaval Dairy and Farmers Handbook.

The Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass., will be glad to send any reader



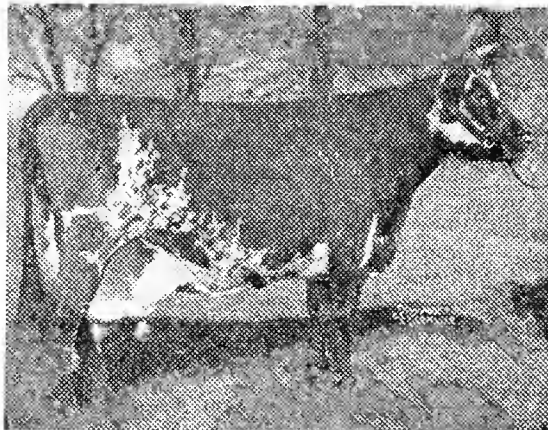
Reprinted from a recent issue of the "Case Eagle", a trade publication of the J. I. CASE CO. of Racine, Wisconsin, this picture gives visual evidence of the size to which grasshoppers grew out in the West last summer. The camera never lies — so they say.

copy of "Safe Financing", a folder which gives detailed information about farm mortgages.

The Hall Brothers Hatcheries, Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut, will send one or all of five leaflets on chick troubles to any reader who requests them. You can order by number.

1. Helpful Hints on the Starting and Care of Chicks.
2. Coccidiosis and Enteritis.
3. Prolapse and Cannibalism.
4. Laryngotracheitis; Bronchitis; Coryza; Pox.
5. Successful Battery Brooding.

The Horse and Mule Association of America have prepared a pamphlet on the control of sleeping sickness in horses. This was done as a service to horse owners, and partially to pay for the cost of preparing it, the Association asks that you inclose 3c for postage when you make your request for it. Just drop a post card to The Horse and Mule Association of America, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



Barclay's Betty, a little brown 19-year-old Ayrshire cow weighing but 990 pounds, and owned by Hugh J. Chisholm, Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, New York, has established a new cumulative milk record for the Ayrshire breed by producing 177,207 pounds of milk and 6001 pounds of butterfat. Barclay's Betty has produced more milk per hundred pounds liveweight than any other known animal.

Barclay's Betty is the mother of fifteen calves, and is unconcernedly anticipating the arrival of another in the spring. The value of her offspring may be gathered from the fact that eleven of them have been sold for \$7440. Her registered descendants to the third generation are now owned by 106 breeders in 15 states and number 916 head, with more being added every week. Three of her daughters still reside with their mother as highly regarded members of the Strathglass herd.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Our Poultry Congress

By J. C. HUTTAR

AS I SAID once before, the Seventh World's Poultry Congress will be held in the United States. The place is Cleveland. Put that in your book. And the dates are July 28 to August 7, 1939. Put them in your book, too,



J. C. Huttar

because you will want to go, and I'll tell you why. The poultrymen of the United States have a privilege and a job which the poultrymen of other countries missed when the Congress was held on their home soil.

No Subsidy

Previous Congresses were held in Holland, Spain, Canada, England, Italy, and Germany. But in each of these the national government footed the bill. In this country the Congress is to be staged by the poultrymen themselves. The federal government did put up one hundred thousand dollars (chicken-feed when you read the figures of the proposed national budget for 1939), but most of that will be used to put up the federal government's exhibit.

The Congress must, therefore, be financed out of three main sources:

1. The exhibitors' fees, both competitive and commercial.
2. The admission fees while the Congress is in session.
3. The purchase of one dollar memberships by poultrymen all over the United States.

One dollar makes you a member of this great world event and entitles you to admission every day of the Congress. If you have anything at stake in the poultry business, you owe it to yourself to go to this Congress. It may not come back to this country in your lifetime. If you just can't get to go, I still think it's a dollar well invested.

A Crying Need

I have pointed out many times in this column that the biggest ill in the egg market is lack of consumption. We produce one of the finest food articles offered to the public, but lack of strong publicity has forced eggs to take a back seat in the human diet. Citrus fruits and breakfast cereals have crowded eggs off the menu of many a morning meal. I have no quarrel with these two foods. They are both fine. But they don't compare with eggs in nutrition per pound or per dollar. However, they have national magazine advertisements, radio programs, and huge billboard ads behind them, and the public certainly believes what it reads and hears.

The plans for the Congress give more attention to bringing eggs and poultry meat before the public than any other feature of the whole industry. I have heard these plans explained by the chairman of the Consumers Publicity Committee. I have heard her tell of the event which will have the prominent women of many nations exhibit the egg dish of their respective countries. Mrs. Roosevelt is expected to prepare and display the one for the United States. I've heard her tell of the angel-food cake baking contests for prospective brides, brides of one year, and old timers at the marriage

game. Also about the turkey carving contests for prospective bridegrooms, bridegrooms of a year, and old timers. But these are tame compared to some of the other exhibits which the Committee have planned.

DID YOU KNOW THAT EGG CONSUMPTION INCREASED 30 PER CENT IN CANADA THE YEAR AFTER THE CONGRESS WAS HELD THERE? Why, even a ten per cent increase in this country would have averted the recent slump in egg prices.

This feature of the Congress alone makes it important to every poultry raiser in the United States to get back of the Congress in three ways.

1. Get a one dollar membership.
2. Talk up the Congress and get it publicity in your local press.
3. Go to the Congress.

If you need some help in securing interesting stuff about the Congress for your local papers to feature, write to Wallace Moreland, Extension Department, N. J. State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J. He's on the Publicity Committee of the Congress.

In each county of the Northeast there is a Congress Committee at work getting one dollar memberships. If you don't know who your Committee is, write to Hugh Cosline, Associate Editor of this paper. He's on the New York State Congress Committee. He'll tell you who your county chairman is.

New Hampshire, New Jersey, and possibly some other northeastern states, are already "over the top" in their quota of Congress memberships. New York and Pennsylvania are gathering steam. If you live in these or any other northeastern state, get your membership now.

Oversubscription

I think it will pay us to oversubscribe this Congress, and I'll tell you why. I attended the last Industry Committee meeting of the Congress. I'm a member of that committee. There's quite a lot of us who feel that any profit that may accrue after the Congress is over shall be used to publicize eggs further.

You see, we poultry people have lacked a strong organization. We have also lacked funds to do anything big enough to attract much attention from the public. About the only kind of publicity we've had has been the wrong kind. Like when some so-called comedian makes a wise-crack over the radio about old eggs or bad eggs.

There are now over five thousand people actively engaged in Congress work. That's a pretty good start toward an organization. If we oversubscribe this Congress, we may have a nest egg for some really favorable publicity. With millions of people keeping hens, the cost per poultryman of a bang-up national egg eating campaign will be very small indeed. That's why everybody must get behind this golden opportunity.

If we oversubscribe this Congress, and I think we will, maybe a year from now our kids, instead of sending in cereal box tops to get cowboy suits, will be sending in egg carton tops to get baseball suits.

It is our Congress, our privilege, and our job. The farmers of this country can pay their own way without government subsidy, can't they?

Whew! That's the first campaign speech I ever made and I'm all tuckered out.

I hope it goes over.



In sunny California, age-old mountains look down from snow-capped heights to orange groves in the valleys below.

Don't Miss This Thrilling Trip!

JUST about four weeks from now, a happy party of *American Agriculturist* folks are going to climb aboard the "North Shore Limited" and roll westward to a land of sunshine and warmth, of spectacular beauty and awesome grandeur. Every mile of the way will bring new interests and new thrills, climaxed by a visit to the world's most stupendous and most colorful canyon—the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Those who have seen the Grand Canyon say that it is impossible to describe its changing beauty. One visitor wrote of it, "By day the immeasurable abyss of the Grand Canyon is filled with molten color; by moonlight it is a blue mystery." This great chasm, which John Burroughs called "The Divine Abyss", is a mile deep, 217 miles long, from 7 to 11 miles wide, and at the bottom of it is the mighty Colorado River, rushing seawards. Rising from the depths of the canyon are whole ranges of mountains, their tops only slightly below the rim of the gorge. Over the rock temples and far down into the cavernous depths of the canyon spreads a sea of shifting rainbow colors that defy description.

Comfortable busses will take our party on motor trips along the rim of the canyon, with stops at Hermits Rest and the Watchtower to view the illusive beauty of the Painted Desert. That day we will dine at El Tovar Hotel, internationally famous for its wonderful cuisine. Opposite the hotel stands a faithful reproduction of the terraced dwellings of the Hopi Indians. Here native craftsmen—silver-smiths, basket-makers and blanket-weavers—will be seen at work, and Hopi Indians will perform their colorful ceremonial dances for us.

But each and every day of the trip will hold its own thrills. For more than a thousand miles on the trip across America to the West Coast, we will see majestic mountain scenery from the windows of the Northern Pacific crack train, the "North Coast Limited." Arrived at the West Coast, one of the striking sights seen early in the trip will be the Grand Coulee dam, now in process of construction, which will ultimately span the Columbia River 4000 feet from cliff to cliff. When finished, the dam will be the largest power development possible in North America.

As you stand there before the vast work now in progress, there will come a vision not only of the day when the dam will be completed and the Columbia harnessed for the purpose of irrigating a million acres of land, but also a vision of those long-ago days when the deep canyon of the Grand Coulee was the bed of a far mightier Columbia River than we know today. Geologists tell us that hundreds of thousands of years ago, an ice sheet 4000 feet thick descended from the North and blocked the natural course of the great river, forcing it to cut a new

path which came to be called the Grand Coulee—50 miles long, several miles wide, with walls of rock towering in places 1000 feet. As the ice retreated, the river went back to its original bed, and it is just where the river once broke through that the Grand Coulee Dam is being built.

We will have ten whole days in sunny California itself. Just the very names of the places we will visit there are names to conjure with—names that spell romance and beauty and history: The forest of the giant Redwoods, Mission Dolores, Santa Barbara, Hollywood, Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay where you will see the magic city of the West Coast World's Fair; Chinatown and the Spanish quarters in old Los Angeles, the famous Huntington Library, the

Rose Bowl, and California orange groves.

Best of all, those who come with us on this marvelous all-expense trip will have no bothersome traveling details to bother with—for this is a specially conducted tour and we pride ourselves on making these tours one hundred per cent perfect in traveling comfort, congenial companionship, and scenic interest. If you have gone on an *American Agriculturist* trip, you know how wholly delightful these trips are.

Write us today for a copy of the complete itinerary, addressing E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. This entails no obligation on your part. The entire expense is approximately \$325, depending on where you live. Decide now to take the trip that perhaps you and your wife have been thinking of taking for a long time. You will never regret it.

If you have already received a copy of our itinerary, please note that there is an error in it under the heading "Routing Instructions", for it says that tickets should be purchased from your local ticket agent. This is incorrect. Send in your \$5 deposit with your reservation to Mr. Eastman (address given above), and tickets will be sent to you by the Northern Pacific Railway after you have made full payment.

We also want to call attention again to the item in the printed itinerary under "Clothing", which says: "Be sure to take along a comfortable pair of shoes. You will be doing a lot of walking." The suggestion about the shoes is all right, but with the exception of your visit to the World's Fair on Treasure Island, it will not be necessary to do any walking unless you wish to. All sightseeing trips are made in comfortable stream-lined busses.

For Your 1939 GARDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

dragon, Cynoglossum or Chinese Forget-Me-Not Firmament, Petunia Velvet Ball, Verbena Blue Sentinel, Early Sunshine marigold and Ladybird Petunia.

Chinese Forget-Me-Not, variety Firmament, is a hardy annual, with rich blue profuse blossoms on 2 ft. high plants. Although Flaming Velvet petunia which won the All-America gold medal in 1936 reverted or broke and therefore could not be depended upon to come true to color, the new variety called Velvet Ball almost approaches the red color which made Flaming Velvet famous.

Verbena Blue Sentinel grows bushy and upright instead of sprawling over the ground. Each umbel of flowers is held up over the plant like a little parasol, with each little floret inclined to curl upward, saucer-like. The demand for dark blue flowers and one which may serve for bedding or for cutting would make this a very useful flower.

Early Sunshine Marigold blooms much earlier than its parent Dixie Sunshine which received an award in 1936.

Ladybird Petunia, also dwarf, is a deep rose color which almost approaches red. Darker veins towards the throat give it a rich appearance which makes it desirable for bedding and pot culture.

Many varieties were given honorable mention—Golden Glow Marigold, Royal Velvet Cockscomb, Petunia Apple Blossom, Scabiosa Blue Moon, and Fantasy Zinnia White Light.

Golden Glow Marigold is a new odorless form with tubular petals of golden yellow. There is a collar of guard petals around the outside. Royal Velvet Cockscomb or Celosia, has a large central mass of rich crimson or carmine bloom; its leaves have a bronzy green color with red margins. This plant is particularly useful for drying.

Petunia Apple Blossom is light pink,

dwarf, all-double fringed, of the Victorious strain, and is therefore particularly popular for pot and window-box use. Scabiosa Blue Moon is more of a beehive shape than of the familiar pincushion appearance. Its plants are low and flowers are a deep lavender blue. This is one of the best annuals for cutting. The new Fantasy Zinnia White Light has the curled, crested and interlaced petals which characterize all Fantasies. White Light goes very well with Star Dust, which you remember is canary yellow.

All-America introductions of previous years which seem to have entrenched themselves with the public are: Yellow Supreme Marigold, Guinea Gold Marigold, the Gleam nasturtiums, wilt-resistant asters, Calendula Crysanthus, Larkspurs Rosamond, Blue Bell and White King, Los Angeles aster, rustproof snapdragons, Fantasy zinnias, then the named variety Star Dust, Martha Washington petunia, Phlox Gigantea art shades, Cosmos Sensation, Petunia Dainty Lady, Cornflower Jubilee Gem, Iceland Poppy Yellow Wonder, Salmon Supreme Petunia, Pansy Coronation Gold, Calliopis Golden Crown, Petunia Topaz, Calendula Orange Fantasy, and double Shasta daisies.

Some new zinnias which I found very satisfactory during the past year were Zinnia Linearis, a creeping form, and Mexican zinnias which had variously colored centers edged with a yellow line. I particularly enjoyed petunia Martha Washington which is quite dwarf, but has fairly large blossoms of a lavender hue with rich purple veining.

An old variety of an annual which gave as much pleasure as any in the garden was Alyssum Maritimum,—just sweet alyssum, but oh, how sweet when the old sunshine struck the border full force!

LETTERS

Beaverkill, N. Y.
December 7, 1938.

N. A. Accident Ins. Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find check for renewal of my policy, also for renewal of policy of Lucy Ackerly.

I also want to thank you for your prompt remittance of disability check for \$130.00 covering full 13 weeks I was laid up. Please send me some blanks and I will try and get some new policies for you.

Very truly yours,

A. J. ACKERLY.

* * *

Randolph, New York,

December 29, 1938.

N. A. Accident Ins. Co.

Ithaca, New York.

Gentlemen:

I am acknowledging receipt of your draft for \$84.28 in payment of my accident claim.

Please accept my thanks for your prompt action in handling this claim and let me assure you of my appreciation of this check and I would like you to know that I think this is the best insurance that one can have for the amount of money invested and that I shall continue to be a policyholder in your Company.

You may have my permission to publish this letter.

Thanking you again, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR CASE.

* * *

North Norwich, N. Y.

Jan. 7, 1939.

N. A. Accident Ins. Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to thank you for your check which came yesterday covering the full amount claimed for injuries received in car accident of September 9th. It came promptly and without trouble of any kind.

I have sold the Grange Life Insurance for a period of over 10 years and am more or less familiar with insurance contracts. I can truthfully say that no company could live up to the letter of their contract to a fuller extent than the North American Accident Ins. Co. have in their settlement with both my husband and myself.

I know of no company that gives as much protection for so little cost and I shall be very ready to recommend this accident insurance to those I meet.

You may use this letter in any way you wish.

Yours very truly,

NETTIE H. JENKS.



N. A. Associates, Inc.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS LUCKETT

Lesson IX. MEAT

IN MEDIEVAL days as many as twelve kinds of meat, fish and game were known to appear on one banquet table. This was no mean achievement, considering that the man or men of the household had to catch or kill the animals which provided these dishes.

Nowadays the homemaker's chief problem is how to select good meat when she buys it from the shopkeeper. Meat which is graded and stamped by federal inspectors tells its own story in the stamp; that which bears no stamp, she will have to be able to recognize or she will need a butcher upon whose word she can rely absolutely. Of course if it is a home butchered animal, she knows the creature's age and what to expect in the way of tender cuts from it.

Government classes of beef in order of excellence are steer and heifer, cow beef, stag beef and bull beef; the official grades in order of their excellence are prime, choice, good, medium, common, cutter and low cutter. The grades from bull, cow and stag are the same except that the top grade of prime is absent. The best grades come from steers and heifers.

If meat is stamped "choice steer beef", it means that the rounds or thighs, loins and ribs are well developed and plump. The cheaper cuts of choice steer beef, such as shoulders and plates, are thick and heavily fleshed or have a high percentage of flesh and a low percentage of bone. The flesh is light red in color, firm and velvety to touch. A view of the cut surface shows small streaks of fat running through it, thus making the cooked meat tender, juicy and flavorful. This is called "marbling".

The greater bulk of best dairy cow carcasses goes into "medium cow beef." Usually this means that hip bones and shoulder joints were prominent, therefore a round of this beef tapers off quickly, with a small amount of lean meat. The cheaper cuts of this grade are thin in meat and heavy in bone; texture of flesh is apt to be coarse and the color dark, while the meat feels soft and moist. Fat is yellow and may be absent from plates, shanks and neck.

Baby beef comes from 10 to 15 months old calves which weigh from 750 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. Beef from these creatures is lighter in color than that from an older animal. It also lacks a strong beef flavor, but is pleasantly tender and juicy. The fat of baby beef is white and flaky whereas that of more mature animals is creamy in color. Bones in baby beef are soft and porous in the center, never hard and solid. The older the animal, the harder and whiter the bone.

Veal, the flesh from calves, should be pale pink or soft rose with very little fat at the edges. Flecks of slightly pink fat may be seen in the meat. Veal should not be soft to the touch. The bones are reddish and soft.

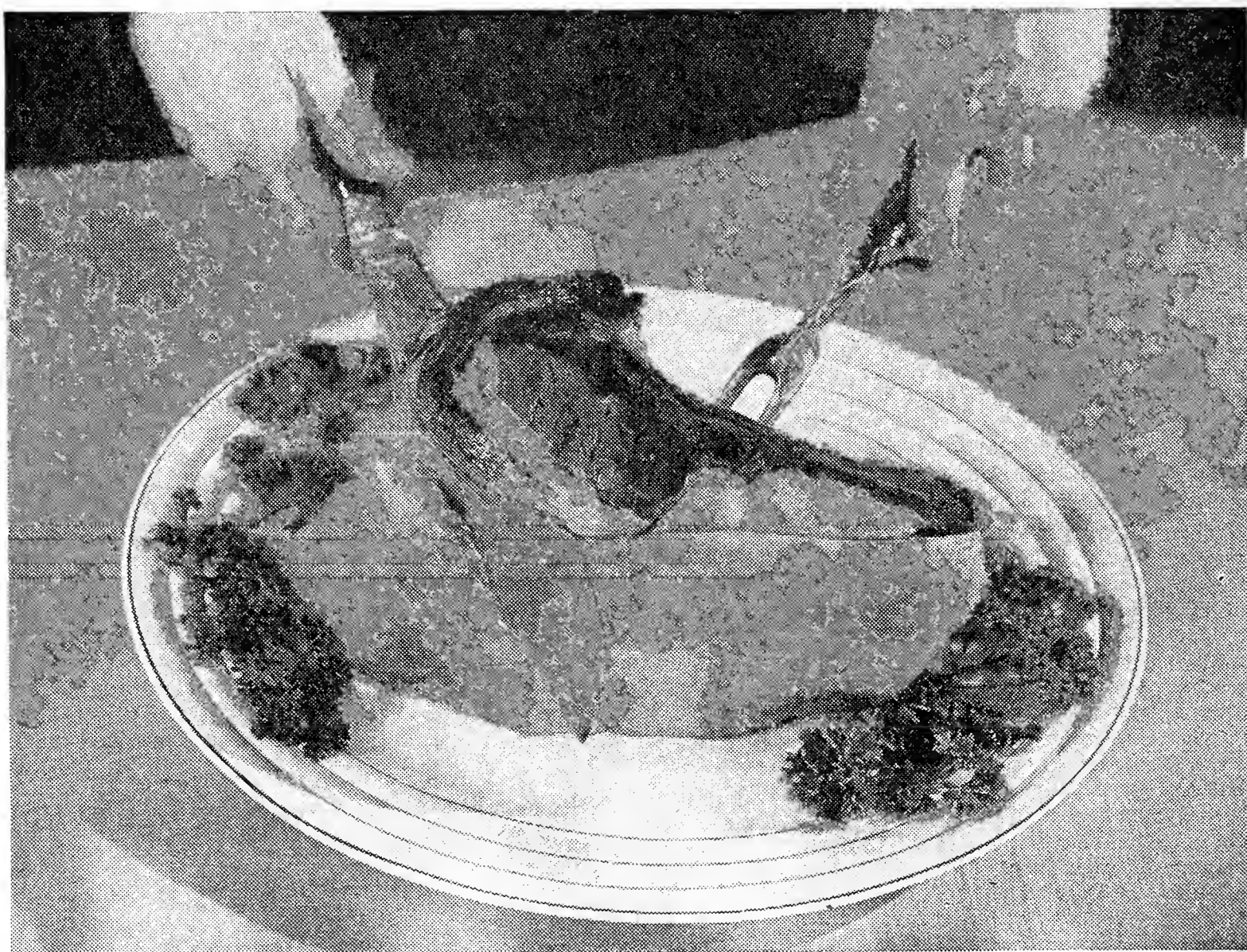
Pork should have a fine grain and be firm to the touch. The flesh of the young animal is nearly white while that of the older animal has a pinkish cast. The fat should be evenly distributed and be firm and white.

Lamb is a light pink color, the flesh darker as the animal grows older. The fat is white and very firm. The bones of the young lamb are slightly streaked with red and the joint is serrated.

The beef creature is cut up into tender cuts and less tender cuts. In the first group are: 1. steaks: sirloin, porter-

house, tenderloin, club and rib (short cut); 2. roasts: rib and loin. The less tender cuts, and therefore less expensive, are steaks: chuck, shoulder, flank, round and rump; 2. roasts: chuck ribs, cross arm, clod, round, rump; 3. stews: neck, shoulder, skirt, shank, brisket, plate, flank and heel of round.

For tender cuts, the following methods of roasting give best results,—and these methods have been tested out in order to prevent undue shrinkage and yet yield a palatable product. One way is to brown the meat in a hot oven (500° F.) about 20 to 30 minutes, and then reduce the oven



—Photo courtesy of Armour & Co.

A standing rib roast is the choicest of all beef roasts.

ATTENTION, CONTESTANTS!

WE ORIGINALLY announced that the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School would be confined to ten lessons. In order to cover all of the material we had hoped to, we find it necessary to extend the course to twelve lessons. Lessons X, XI, and XII will cover salads, breads, and puddings.

We have had several requests for a lesson on cookies. If you would like one on cookies, please send us a postcard saying so *at once*, and address A.A. Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. *Unless a majority of those enrolled in the school want this extra lesson on cookies, it will not be given.*

We repeat again that any one who did not enroll when the school started may do so now, or at any time up to the end of the course, provided they send in their answers to questions published with each lesson. Reprints of back lessons will be sent on request.

In connection with this lesson on meat, we suggest that you write to the following companies for their free booklets, and state that you are taking part in *American Agriculturist* Cooking School:

Food Economics Dept., Armour & Company, Chicago, Illinois: "The Meat You Buy."

Home Economics Division, Swift & Company, Chicago, Illinois: (Various booklets on uses of fancy meats, veal cookery, and fresh pork sausage.)

National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois: "Facts About Meat."

For the benefit of new subscribers, we add that this is not only a cooking school but also a contest with cash prizes. For full details, see our September 24 issue, or write us.

to a moderate temperature (350° F.). The other way is to cook it at a constant moderate temperature without browning first.

If one has a gas or electric oven with a thermometer and heat control, the first method is easy because the temperature can be quickly lowered to the moderate temperature. With other fuel it is a little more difficult to lower temperature quickly although it can be done simply by opening the oven door for a few minutes. If the oven is difficult to control, the better method is to maintain a constant moderate temperature, about 350° F. Whether the meat is rare, medium or well done will depend upon the length of time it stays in the oven. By the first method, allow about 16 minutes per pound to cook the meat rare, 22 minutes per lb. for medium and about 30 minutes per pound to cook it well done. A meat thermometer inserted so that the tip of the thermometer is in the center of the roast, is the most accurate way to tell when a roast is done. It should register 140° for rare, 160° for medium and 180° for well done.

Pork roasts should cook 25 to 30 minutes per lb., in a moderate oven. The thermometer should read from 180° to 185° F., since for all pork products, thorough cooking is absolutely necessary to remove any danger of trichinosis.

Any boned roast requires more time than one with the bones left in. To test for doneness you can prick a thick fleshy part of the roast with a skewer and if there is no suggestion of pinkness in the juice and the meat is tender, no further cooking is necessary. Slow cooking makes for tenderness and juiciness in meat because the product is not shrunk so much as when a high temperature is applied. No water and no cover should be used for any roast, as both tend to draw out juices. If the roast is placed fat side up, it will be self basting; it may be turned over to-

QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than February 4.)

- 1—If you were planning a company dinner and wanted the best beef roast, what cut would you order? From what kind of beef?
- 2—Tell exactly how you would cook it, stating size of roast.
- 3—If you were serving an "economy" meal, what meats might you select. (Name at least 2). Name the process of cooking which you would apply to each.
- 4—What are the most important things to remember in cooking all tender roasts and steaks?
- 5—Name two favorite ways of extending the meat flavor. Cite familiar recipes illustrating these methods.
- 6—How does fresh pork differ in appearance from fresh baby beef?
- 7—What differences, if any, would you observe in cooking the two?
- 8—Tell how to broil lamb chops, giving temperature and length of time.
- 9—Make a menu suitable to serve with broiled steak; with lamb stew.
- 10—Name cuts of beef needing to be cooked in the presence of moisture unless ground up.

to soften the connective tissues. Stews or pot roasts, which utilize the liquid for gravy, are favorite uses for such cuts. Grinding the tougher cuts for meat loaf or patties is another device for using less choice parts.

Meat Loaf

2 lbs. ground meat	1½ cups milk
4 tablespoons butter or drippings	1 cup bread crumbs
4 tablespoons flour	½ teaspoon salt
	¼ teaspoon pepper

Make a thick white sauce of the flour, fat and milk and use it to bind together the meat and bread crumbs. Mold into a smooth mound on a piece of tough white paper. Lift paper and all on to a rack in an open pan. Do not add water and do not cover the pan. Cook in a moderate oven 350°-375° F. one to 1¼ hours.

Two or more kinds of meat make a pleasing blend of flavors. Beef and pork, or veal and pork are good combinations. To get flavorful drippings for the sauce, fry diced salt pork until light brown and crisp and cook in the fat bits of celery, onion, parsley or other seasonings to develop their flavor.

Meat patties should also be "bound" with a combination of flour and egg. To 1½ lbs. hamburger, use 2 tablespoons flour, 1 egg, ¾ cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper. Just sprinkle flour over meat and mix thoroughly, then stir in egg and milk. Drop by spoonfuls onto a hot frying pan, using plenty of fat to prevent sticking.

Swiss Steak

3 lbs. lean beef about 2½ in. thick	1½ teaspoons salt
3 tablespoons melted suet	¼ teaspoon pepper
½ cup flour	2½ cups hot tomato juice and pulp or hot water

Sift the flour, salt, and pepper together and beat thoroughly into the steak with a meat pounder. The beating makes the meat more tender, and the flour absorbs the juice. Cut the steak into individual portions, if desired.

Sear the meat in the hot fat in a heavy skillet or kettle. Cover with the tomato juice and pulp or the water, adding more if necessary. Place a lid on the cooking utensil and simmer for two hours or until the meat is so tender it can be cut with a fork. Turn the pieces occasionally during the cooking. If the gravy becomes too thick, add more liquid from time to time. There should be plenty of rich gravy to serve over the meat. Onions may be browned and cooked with the meat if desired. Serve piping hot.

Brown stew is made in the same general way as Swiss steak or pot roast. For stew, cut the meat into inch cubes and roll in flour. Brown well in hot fat, add water or tomatoes, cover, and simmer until tender. Onions, carrots, turnips, and potatoes may be added if desired.

Stuffed Flank Steak

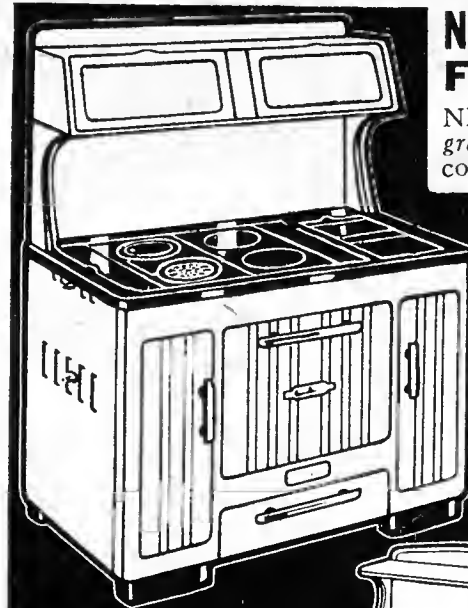
Flank steak	¼ teaspoon pepper
1½ cups stale bread crumbs	1 onion, minced
1 teaspoon salt	½ cup chopped celery
	2 tablespoons butter

Wipe the meat with a damp cloth. For the stuffing, brown the celery and the onion lightly in the butter and combine with the other ingredients. Spread the stuffing over the steak. Beginning at one side of the steak, roll it up like a jelly roll and tie securely in several places with clean string. (When carved in slices the meat will be cut across the grain.) Sear in a small quantity of fat in a baking pan on top of the stove, turning the meat frequently until browned on all sides. Cover closely, place the meat in a moderate oven, and cook for one and a half hours, or until tender. When the meat is done, remove from the pan and prepare gravy as follows: Drain off the fat. For each cup of gravy desired, measure 2 tablespoons of fat and return to the pan, add 1½ to 2 tablespoons of flour and stir until well blended and slightly browned. Then add 1 cup of cold water or milk and stir until smooth. Season with salt and pepper. Serve the stuffed steak with browned potatoes.



"Oh! For a minute I thought you were my husband coming home! I was going to bat his brains out!"

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Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get the quickest imaginable relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiaicol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

reap

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When Old Nance Wore Socks

The Amateur Poet's Corner

WE KNEW that it would be a backward spring that year, for we had not yet seen a wild goose flying northward or heard a crow—and already it was the 26th of March. There was indeed, nearly four feet of snow on the ground, and at night the temperature dropped to zero. As we should not be able to make maple sugar until April,—it is useless to tap the trees until warm days come,—Theodora and Ellen set off to pay a duty visit to a relative who lived eighteen miles from the old squire's in a remote corner of the woods.

"Remote," in fact, by no means describes it. I think that it was the most lonesome place I was ever in. To reach it you had to drive a long way between the shore of a dreary lake, known as Mud Pond, and a steep, spruce-clad mountain. The road was so narrow that there was scarcely room for a team to squeeze through the alder bushes that lined it. And the farm was as dreary as the road that led to it: an old, weathered house and barn standing in a straggling, stumpy clearing amid gloomy woods.

One of Grandmother Ruth's nieces, Adaline Dresser, had married a bashful, awkward fellow named Lyman Burpee; and neither she nor anyone else could ever coax him to move away from his lonely farm. In moments of impatience Grandmother Ruth had been heard to exclaim that it would take a stump machine to lift Lyman Burpee out of that clearing.

The soil of his farm was unproductive, frosts came early, and the poor man could never raise half enough to live on comfortably. But there he stayed all his life, and at last,—years later,—by his own wish, was buried beside a huge rock beyond the old barn.

Grandmother Ruth, who was very loyal to her kindred, always felt it her duty to visit Adaline once a year. But after Theodora and Ellen were fourteen or fifteen years' old, grandma was not wholly unwilling to have them go in her place and carry the usual family donation.

That year when spring come so late, the annual duty visit had been sadly postponed. We had kept putting it off for one reason or another throughout the winter. Then, at supper one night, Ellen suddenly exclaimed that none of us had been up to Cousin Adaline's yet!

"No, we haven't!" Grandmother Ruth replied in a conscience-stricken tone. "Some of us really must go. Adaline will think it strange if we don't come."

"The sooner the better, then," the old squire remarked. "This is the 26th of March. Snow will soon go off and mud time come. Better go tomorrow."

So it came about that Theodora and Ellen, who were to make the duty visit that spring, set off the following forenoon with steady old Nance and the pung, for the old squire wished to send Lyman two bushels of apples, a bushel of potatoes and some seed corn of a new early variety. And to that, grandmother added a dozen skeins of yarn, a bed blanket, a knit "hug-me-tight" for Adaline herself, and her second-best winter cloak that she had planned to give her niece at the beginning of winter.

On account of Nance's shoes, the old squire had some misgivings about letting the girls take her. The mare had been having an easy winter at the barn, for she was a little past hard work. She had not been shod since the fall before, and her shoe calks were therefore worn down rather smooth. That did not matter in snow, however, and as there were no signs of a thaw the old gentleman let the girls

take her. Nance was the only really safe horse for girls to drive that we had.

We were all glad, however, when Kate Edwards offered to go with them. Kate was rather more resourceful in emergencies than Theodora or Ellen.

They started about nine o'clock, sitting three on the seat. The morning was so sharp that they wore hoods and mittens, and I remember how red their cheeks were as they drove off and looked back to say good-by. The whole rear of the pung was piled high with the load of presents; to make the load a little smarter as well as safer, Addison and I had spread a small canvas

By C. A. STEPHENS

cover over the top of it and lashed all fast with several turns of a small but strong rope.

"We shall look for you back tomorrow night or by noon next day," the old squire said to them.

That afternoon the weather moderated rapidly. Toward evening the sky clouded, and the next morning it was raining hard—the beginning of a downpour that last three days. Winter broke up suddenly and all that four feet of snow turned to slush and water.

"Well, they will not start out from Adaline's in such a storm as this," the old squire remarked. "No doubt they are there and under cover. We need not worry, I guess."

"My grief, but won't the time seem long to them!" Addison exclaimed. And we all laughed, thinking what that little, dark, dreary house must be like in a rainstorm, with Cousin Lyman scarcely speaking a word to anyone.

But they were having a better time than we knew. The long drive up there had been pleasant, and on their arrival at the farm Cousin Lyman had come out and greeted them fairly cordially. Kate afterwards declared that he had actually smiled!

Then there were the presents to un-

pack and distribute, and after that they had a cosy dinner, with a fine roast of venison. Lyman had shot a deer only the day before; he bound up one of the hind quarters in a burlap sack for them to take home with them.

Cousin Adaline had one little spare room where there was a fireplace. That room the girls shared together, and Lyman of his own accord kindled a fire for them every night. So, all in all, they had a very comfortable, pleasant time of it.

None the less they were glad to start for home when the weather finally cleared, as it did during the fourth night, with a snapping wind from the northwest. Baffled winter, indeed, rushed back for a final blast. It was zero weather again the next morning; the slush had frozen hard, and the road was a bed of ice.

When Lyman saw how smooth shod old Nance was, he tried to persuade the girls to stay. But they were bent on coming home; not until they had started did they realize how hard it was for Nance to keep her feet. Before they had gone two miles she fell down and cracked one shaft of the pung; but they coaxed her to her feet again and, carefully picking their way past the iciest places, went on at a slow pace.

But when they came to the place where the road skirts "Hedgehog Ridge," old Nance stopped. The road there was for a considerable distance a sheet of sloping ice where the water had run down across it from the upper side and frozen. On the lower side of the road the ground, now glare ice, sloped downward for thirty or forty feet to the brink of a crag ten or eleven feet high; from the foot of the crag an even steeper slope ran down to the bank of Otter Brook.

In that weather it was a very dangerous place, and with a smooth-shod horse more experienced persons would no doubt have turned back. But the girls were anxious to get home; it was very cold, and the wind blew fiercely. After some hesitation Kate got out and, taking old Nance by the bit, tried to lead her on. The old beast started

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

I Knew Such Joy

I knew such high, ecstatic joy last night
That suddenly the world seemed far away,

And God and I were left alone to watch
The slowly closing portals of the day.

My heart was lifted up until it seemed
That I must run away and hide my eyes
From beauty's sheer resplendent radiance

That made gold Heaven of the arching
skies.

The splendor of that glory-blazing sky,
The Artist's shining Presence by my side,

Made a reflection glow within this heart
Long after all the sunset-colors died.

—Edna Hurd,
R. 4, Biddeford, Maine.

reluctantly forward.

Nance had not taken many steps when her smooth shoes flew from under her. Down she went on her side, cracking the other shaft, and then slid, pung and all, down that icy incline to the very brink of the little crag. There, by a supreme effort, she saved herself from going over.

Theodora and Ellen had jumped out of the pung when it began to slue and had managed to creep back into the road, where presently Kate, who had pluckily held on to old Nance's head as long as she dared, joined them. The slope was so slippery that they had had all they could do to save themselves. And there, down at the very brink of the crag, lay old Nance and the pung!

What to do they did not know. Kate's first thought was to run and summon help, but it was a long way back to the Burpee place. Every moment they expected to see old Nance go over the rocks, and then down into the roaring brook below! If she had struggled to get up she would surely have gone over the brink. The old creature seemed to realize that she must not move, for she lay there absolutely still, with the wind blowing her mane.

While they were racking their brains as to what to do, Ellen thought of the rope in the pung—the one with which Addison and I had lashed the canvas over the bundles. Lyman had put both the canvas and the rope under the seat.

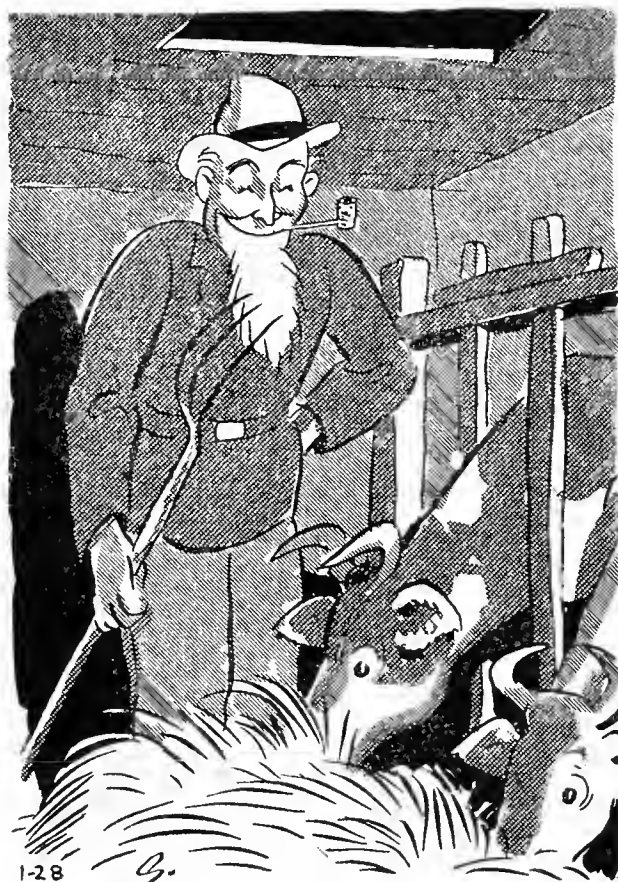
"Couldn't we pull her up with that rope?" Ellen asked.

Kate feared that the line was not strong enough, but thought that the plan was worth trying. At not a little risk to herself, Ellen crawled down the icy slope to the pung, got the rope and came back. They tied one end to the stump of a little spruce tree that stuck up through the ice beside the road. Then Kate, steadying herself by the rope, went down and tied the other end to the saddle girth about old Nance's body.

All three girls pulled together at the upper end of the line, but soon found that they could not stir old Nance. As a matter of fact, six men could not have hauled the horse up that slope. The animal rolled her eyes up at the girls but made no effort to get up. No doubt she knew better than to try.

Realizing that they were wasting

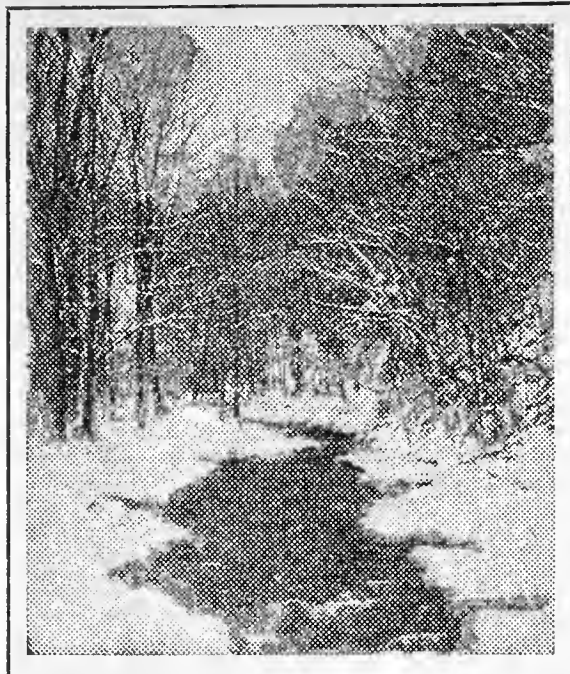
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



water warmed to suit her taste; a cow the dog has never chased would be insulted, I should think, if icy water she must drink. Them cows give lots of milk for us and help make farmin' prosperous, but we must earn the milk we git, we have to work all day for it a-gittin' hay down from the mow and bein' nursemaid to a cow!

WHEN I was young the cows was tough, and tho their hair was long and rough, they rustled in the wind and snow, a-huntin' food where it might grow. They rustled for their straw and stalks, and exercised with nice long walks a-lookin' for their daily meal; we didn't worry 'bout their weal, they'd drink from out an ice-filled tank, when spring came they were lean and lank, the milk they gave wa'n't very much for balanced rations, bran and such wa'n't on their menu in that day, and timothy was first-class hay.

But times have changed, a critter now must have her hay from out the mow, alfalfa hay it must be too, for common feed would never do for fancy bovines of the ilk that in these days produce our milk. We musn't let them cows expose themselves whene'er the north wind blows, in cozy barns we shut 'em up, and each one has her drinkin' cup with



BROOKS

By Norma Roberts.

Spring brooks are noisy,
Full of glee,
Rushing 'neath the alders
To the sea.

Summer brooks are lazy,
Winding slow
Through sunny fields where
Daisies blow.

Autumn brooks are calm
And still,
Listening to the crickets
Shrill.

Winter brooks are hushed
In sleep,
While shining stars their
Vigil keep.

their strength by trying to haul her up, the girls pulled the rope as tight as they could and made it fast. That at least would keep the poor beast from sliding over the cliff.

Still old Nance lay there without stirring.

"It's her smooth shoes," Kate said. "She doesn't dare try—"

At that moment Theodora uttered a little exclamation. She had remembered that once, years before, when it was very icy outdoors, grandmother made her pull some old socks on over her shoes to keep from slipping down. Why could they not put some socks on old Nance?

"We can cut up the canvas cover!" she cried, when she had explained her plan.

As it happened, Ellen had a little knife in her pocket. The girls spread the canvas on the ice and soon had it cut into four pieces, each about two feet square. All three now crawled cautiously down to the pung again, untied a piece of tarred string from Lyman's quarter of venison and then proceeded, not without much trouble, to tie those squares of canvas over old Nance's hoofs. They wrapped the pieces of canvas about the mare's feet, gathered the edges up about her forelegs and secured them in place with pieces of the tarred string. What they would have done next I do not know, and I do not believe that they themselves knew; but fortunately at that moment help came.

THAT morning, after it had cleared off so cold, the old squire, thinking of Nance's smooth shoes, had grown very anxious.

"Do you suppose the girls will start for home this morning?" he said.

"You may be sure they will!" grandmother exclaimed. "They will be too homesick to stay a moment longer than they have to. I shouldn't wonder if they were on their way this minute."

"Boys," the old squire said, turning to Addison and me, "you had better hitch up Whitefoot in the light horse sled and drive to meet them. Whitefoot is sharp shod and won't mind the

ice; but I'm afraid those girls will have trouble."

We put on thick coats and were soon on our way. Our young horse was eager for the drive and spanked along at a great pace for two hours or more until we came to Hedgehog Ridge.

"Gracious, but isn't this an icy place?" Addison muttered. "Wonder if the girls really started? They could never get old Nance over this!"

"Well, there they are!" I cried, for just then we caught sight of them. "What's the matter there?" I called to them.

Almost frozen and pretty nearly in tears, the girls crept up to the road and explained what had happened. The situation, indeed, explained itself; and now it was for us to see what we could do.

If the rope that they had tied to old Nance had been stronger, we should have let Whitefoot drag the prostrate mare up to the road; but we did not dare risk it with that light line. Remembering that we had passed a logging camp where men were at work, two or three miles down the road, Addison asked me to drive back there as fast as I could and ask them to lend us a warping line, which we knew they were likely to have.

I drove to the camp, succeeded in borrowing a long two-inch rope and hurried back. We turned the sled, made the large line fast to it, and then, creeping down to old Nance, passed the other end of the line round her body. To give her a better chance to help herself we freed her from the pung by unhooking the tugs and hold-backs. We tied the little line to the pung in order to keep that from going over the brink.

"All ready now!" Addison called to me. "Take Whitefoot by the head and start him gently."

THEN a queer thing happened. Before I could start Whitefoot, old Nance made a sudden violent scramble, got on her feet, came up the icy incline in those canvas socks, and reached the road without aid from anyone!

I never saw a horse make a finer effort, and all of us cheered her. She seemed to have been planning that spurt all the time she had been lying there. She had her pride and was not going to be dragged up there on her side, like a sack of meal! The canvas socks held wonderfully.

After hauling the pung up to the road we set it on the sled and made the girls as comfortable as possible in it with the robes and blanket. But at best that was a cold ride home. Addison sat in front and drove; I stood behind on the pung and led old Nance. We had feared that it would be difficult to get her home, but in point of fact she slipped very little. Although the idea of putting socks on a horse struck us as droll, it certainly helped to get us and old Nance out of a very bad situation on that cold day.



"But you advertised 300 hats at \$1.00 and I've only tried on 29!"



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TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Give House Plants a Chance

TAKING care of those Christmas gift houseplants is oftentimes a puzzle to the happy recipient, for few homes can give plants the special care that the florist gives them.

Dry air is an enemy to most plants and the average living room is terribly, terribly dry. One reason why geraniums seem to thrive better on the kitchen window sill is that the boiling teakettle adds moisture to the air. A pan of water on the radiator is better than nothing. In bitter weather, plants need to be protected at night from the cold window glass by layers of newspaper or by being set away from the window altogether.

The poinsettia, being a tropical plant, is sensitive to chilling and if the pot becomes cold throughout, it should be sunk into warm water up to its rim to revive the plant. Overwatering will cause the leaves to turn yellow and drop; on the other hand, being too near a radiator makes them drop also. A room temperature of 70° and plenty of light gets the best results.

By the end of January, the blooming period probably will cease. Then the plant should be dried off gradually, and placed on its side, in its pot on the basement floor. Early May will be the time to repot it. Then the pot may be sunk in the soil in the garden. If the plant has grown tall and leggy, it should be cut back to 6" and the pot watered throughout long dry spells.

The Jerusalem cherry may be enjoyed another season, not by drying off the plant in the manner of the poinsettia, but by keeping it actively growing. After frost danger is past, trim back the branches severely, remove from the pot and plant outdoors in a sunny spot. By the time frost threatens, the plant is ready to bring indoors again.

The cyclamen will not tolerate a wet soil or poor drainage. Setting the pot in a pan of water until the moisture is drawn to the surface is the best way to water it. The cyclamen wants plenty of light but no direct sun. 50° is the temperature which makes it most happy.

After its blooming season is over, the soil should be kept fairly moist until new growth begins to show. Then repot into a compost of equal parts of loam, sand and leafmold, together with a little dried manure.

The Land of Beginning Again

By Emma M. Foye.

I stopped at a sign-board marked End of the Year;

I had traveled through shadows and rain.

Just beyond was a wonderful, glorious land,

'Twas the Land of Beginning Again.

I paused ere I entered, and one backward glance

Showed my many mistakes all too plain:

And I thanked God devoutly for another chance

In the Land of Beginning Again.

A chance to be kinder, more thoughtful, sincere,

To think less of self, be less vain;

A chance to help others throughout the new year,

In the Land of Beginning Again.

So with Hope born anew, and a prayer in my heart

That my efforts would not be in vain, I entered that wonderful, glorious land, The Land of Beginning Again.

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Your Advertisement

IN THIS SPACE
WILL REACH GOOD
FARM PROSPECTS.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales
March 21 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd of John B. Seitz, Camp Hill, Pa.
Apr. 17 Louis Merryman's 31st Semiannual Guernsey Sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds, Timonium.
April 25 Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
May 9 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd at Estate of M. M. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa.
May 11 Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
May 11 Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., Annual Auction Sale, Hopewell Junction, N.Y.
May 12 Eastern Penna. Guernsey Breeders Sale.
May 13 James Baird Farm Guernsey Dispersal at Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
May 13 New York Guernsey Sale, Syracuse, N. Y.
May 13 Brookmead Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Devon, Pennsylvania.
May 20 Jersey Auction, Canfield, Ohio.
June 6 Jersey Auction, Quechee Falls Farm, Quechee, Vermont.
June 9 American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, New Jersey.

Coming Events

Jan. 23-27 New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton.
Jan. 23-28 Training School for Homemaking Club Agents and Associates, Cornell.
Jan. 25 Adjoined Meeting of Conn. Rural Roads Improvement Assoc., Inc., State Capitol.
Jan. 30- Feb. 4 Training School for County 4-H Club Agents, Cornell.
Feb. 13-18 Farm and Home Week at Cornell.
Feb. 14-16 Empire State Honey Producers Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Cornell.
Feb. 16 Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 16 Annual meeting, New York Brown Swiss Breeders, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 28 Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Annual Meeting, Springfield.
Feb. 28 Fifth Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, State Armory, Gloversville, N. Y.
March 16-21 New England Spring Flower Show, Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass.
March 29-31 Annual Extension Conference, Cornell.
April 30 Opening of New York World's Fair.
May 10 Annual Meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
July 28- Aug. 7 World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York State Jersey Meeting

Jersey breeders and others interested in the program are invited to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club to be held at 10 o'clock on Saturday, February 4th, in the Onondaga Hotel at Syracuse.

In the morning the business of the club will be handled and the proposal to hold a summer cattle sale will be discussed. After the noon luncheon Dr. G. J. Hucker will show natural colored moving pictures of scenery and agriculture of New Zealand where he spent six months last year on mastitis control for the new Zealand government. Then L. C. Thompson, fieldman for the American Jersey Cattle Club will discuss Jersey Club activities in New York. The meeting will be concluded with a discussion on dairy problems of New York State by Leland Lamb, Extension Professor at Cornell University.

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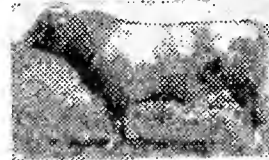
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TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES—over 50 head to choose from. If it is something good you are interested in, write me your wants and will let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.

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Above not prepaid.

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95% livability. Guaranteed to 3 weeks. B.W.D. Clean. Write for Details.

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For Advertising Rates

in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist

P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.



It has been our experience at Sunnygables that it has paid us to raise our chicks on a farm where no old birds were kept. We also have seen to it that the man who raised our chicks avoided any contact with poultry on other farms. This is a view, taken last sum-

mer, of the brooder houses in which we grew our pullets until they were old enough to be put out in range houses. The picture gives you a good idea of the hill-sides around Ithaca, New York. Our Sunnygables farm lies on the floor of the valley.

IN OUR family, Mrs. Babcock keeps the books. The fact that she does this gives me a sense of comfort. I at least know that she will never find herself in the position I have seen so many women in, who knew nothing at all about the business affairs of their husbands. I can think of no more helpless or humiliating position for a woman to find herself in than to have to try to pick up the threads of a farm business when she hasn't the slightest idea of what it is all about.

Make a Will

There is another document which is always kept in order in our family and that is a will, in fact two wills, each carefully worked out with reference to the other *and with reference to both of them possibly becoming effective at the same time.*

I am led to mention this rather personal matter which so many people avoid mentioning or even recognizing because during the course of my life I have seen the possessions of several families tied up and even considerably dissipated when the head of the family died without leaving a will.

I hope you won't think I am impertinent but I know a lot of my good friends read this page and I'd like to make my New Year's message to you "Make a Will". Don't put it off, because if you do you'll just forget it. Making a will doesn't mean that you are going to die any sooner.

Now, having digressed from the discussion of our farm books which I intended to write about, I'll return to them. Right after the first of the year, Mrs. Babcock handed me a sheet of very interesting figures. They covered the itemized receipts and expenditures of our farm operation during the calendar year 1938.

Poultry and Hogs

As might be expected, the man who handles the poultry and hogs made the best showing despite the fact that during part of the year we ran with some empty laying house pens.

If I learn anything from my 1938 figures, it is that I must so plan my pullet raising that I keep my laying houses operating at capacity all of the time. This coming year, we are going to try to raise enough pullets to

do this and, in order to be sure that we shall, we are also going to try to raise some to sell as well. We are starting with 2,000 chicks this month. From the labor angle, we will have to increase our poultry and hog labor from one man to a man and a half. To help carry the extra labor, we shall also double the number of our brood sows.

Inventory Shifts

During 1938, we made one big shift in our livestock inventory. We reduced the book value of our horses from \$3200 to \$1015 by selling \$2685 worth of colts. By January 1, 1940, I hope to get this figure even lower and to spread it over not more than four work animals and three head of saddle stock. While we came out all right, I am sure that I shall feel much easier owning less than \$1,000 worth of horses than I did owning over \$3,000 worth.

The money we took out of horses was mainly invested in Guernsey calves and heifers. As a result of this move, we inventoried on January 1st over 50 dairy heifers, and the ownership of these heifers is forcing us to face another problem which I will speak about presently.

Livestock on Hand

On January 1st, we had the following livestock on hand:

4 work horses, 3 saddle horses
39 head of Angus cattle
25 head of Herefords
55 head of dairy heifers
177 ewes, 3 bucks, 50 lambs
7 brood sows, 1 boar, 34 pigs
1293 hens

As I have studied the above inventory, I am pretty well satisfied with it except that the sale of some 750 old birds in the early winter reduced our hens too much. The dairy heifers also can be safely increased to at least 75.

Both of these inventories can be built up I hope by early summer.

New Enterprises

Some 30 of our dairy heifers are bred to freshen next fall. Between now and then, we have got to make the difficult decision of whether or not to go back to milking cows. We've gotten along quite comfortably for three years without doing it, but I am aware of the fact that during this period we have had unusually good prices at times for beef, pork, and lambs, and of course the colts we purchased and made into finished teams helped out.

Another enterprise for which we will be all ready in the fall, and which I believe we can add without having to hire any more labor or spend cash for equipment, is feeding lambs. Our present plans call for getting all set to feed 750 to 1,000 lambs at Larchmont next fall.

Expenses to Cut

Studying the expense side of our picture, two or three items stand out which can be cut considerably. The most prominent of these is what we paid out for gas and oil. If the modern hired man and, particularly, the modern farm boy have any outstanding weakness today, it is unquestionably for gasoline. It is so much easier to hook a tractor to a manure spreader than it is to harness up a team. Little trips can be made so quickly that the gasoline which is used in making them seems unimportant. As a result there is so much useless running around with trucks, tractors, and passenger cars that on any farm where it is not rigorously controlled the bill for gasoline just mounts and mounts.

A 1939 resolution at Sunnygables is to cut the gasoline and oil expense.

Another item of expense which looks bad on our record is for machinery. I think that this item will look bad on

almost any farm where careful cost accounts are kept and annual depreciations charged up. Our machinery expense in 1938 was especially high because we began the use of a fast-moving, rubber-mounted tractor and our truck-tractor—I'm going to call this a tractor from now on. Naturally we hitched behind these strong, fast-moving power plants, our old horse-drawn equipment and it just simply "couldn't take it."

Something machinery manufacturers have got to recognize is that the fast, rubber-mounted tractor is going to demand equipment with better bearings, better systems of lubrication, and geared to work at two or three times the speed of horse-drawn equipment.

At Sunnygables we shall do more work than ever with machinery but we shall move toward owning fewer items of equipment and toward equipment, when it is obtainable, that is geared to the modern rubber-mounted tractor.

Labor

Our labor also was too high in 1938 for the work accomplished. The fault lies, however, not with the men but with the management of their time. Working scattered areas as we do, we lost too much time running around and we did not get on a good many jobs as promptly as we are determined to in 1939.

My Apologies

Thinking back about what I have written, I wonder if there is much excuse for it so far as you who read this page are concerned. Through the years, however, I have come to treat my writing here as a sort of personal diary by means of which I keep track of part of my thinking. Apparently what I have just been doing is a little thinking out loud on some of the problems with which all farmers are struggling at this time of the year. I hope you haven't minded.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Insurance Pointers

ONCE a farmer has paid premiums on his insurance policies against fire, theft and automobile liability, he naturally figures that he is protected against those hazards. Let's hope that he is, but regardless of the payment of premiums, he may very readily—and perhaps unknowingly—lose the protection for which the insurance was intended.

Take fire insurance on the farm buildings, for example—perhaps the most important form of insurance that a farmer carries. To cut down the cost of the insurance the company is obliged to insist that the farmer meet certain conditions tending to reduce the fire risk on his property, and those conditions are written into his policy. If a fire occurs, and it turns out that he has failed to meet one or more of those policy conditions, he may be entitled to receive nothing from the company except the return of his premium.

One of the factors on which a fire insurance rate is based is the structure of the building. Since brick and stone, for example, do not burn as readily as wood, the fire insurance rate on brick and stone buildings is ordinarily lower than the rate on frame buildings in the same location. Where a building is partly stone and partly frame, the fire insurance companies usually apply to it the rate for that form of construction that constitutes the greater part of the building. If the building is more than one-half stone, it will be insured at the rate for stone structures; if it is more than one-half frame, the rate for frame buildings will apply. Thus a farmer in placing fire insurance on a farm building which includes more than one type of structural material, should be careful to explain to the insurance company the type of construction of which the greater part of the building is made. If he insures the building at the rate for stone construction, and it turns out, after a fire, that the building was more than one-half frame, he will either lose his insurance protection or, at best, will receive only the amount of insurance which the premium paid would have bought on a frame structure.

Avoiding Fires

To keep down the fire hazard on an insured building a policy often specifies what may or may not be kept in the building. Most fire insurance policies limit the number of automobiles that may be kept in the building and specify certain materials that shall not be allowed in the building at all. These forbidden items often include such things as oil, gasoline and other inflammable materials. If a farmer violates any of these policy provisions and keeps the forbidden materials in the insured building, he may not be able to collect a penny of insurance if the building burns while the forbidden materials are in it.

Fire insurance policies frequently limit the duration of repairs or alterations to an insured building. For example, the policy may specify that the insurance will not cover the building if mechanics are employed in altering or repairing it beyond a period of fifteen days. Under such a condition if a fire occurred on the sixteenth day of alterations or repairs, the farmer could not collect the insurance. If extended repairs to an insured building are necessary, the farmer should obtain a written permission from the insurance company. This is usually in the form of a so-called "rider" or "endorsement" on the original policy.

Another feature of many fire insurance policies is the provision that the holder of the policy must give immediate notice in writing to the insurance company of any loss or damage for

which it is desired to make a claim. Many policies also specify that the insured must submit proof of the loss to the company within sixty days after the fire.

These conditions imposed in fire insurance policies are not intended to cause the farmer to forfeit his insurance protection in the event of fire. Their purpose is to keep down the fire hazard and thus keep down the premium rate. A farmer who wishes to do anything forbidden by his fire insurance policy can ordinarily obtain permission in writing from the insurance company, either by paying a small additional premium or in some cases for no additional charge at all.

A requirement of prompt notice is usually found in policies for fire and theft on automobiles and for personal injury and property damage arising out of automobile accidents.

Farmers with insurance policies covering liability for personal injury and property damage arising out of automobile accidents should note carefully whether the policy limits the use to which the insured car or truck is put. Thus, if the policy specifies that the insured car or truck is to be used in the farmer's business or for pleasure, he may forfeit his insurance protection if an accident occurs while the car or truck is being used in some other way. For example, if a farmer uses his truck to do hauling for a neighbor, and the accident occurs while he was so engaged, he would not be protected under a policy which insured his truck for use in his own business or farm operations.

Too Accommodating

A farmer may be led, innocently, into forfeiting his insurance protection by trying to accommodate a friend. A farmer contemplating a motor trip to a distant place may find that a friend would like to go to the same place. The friend insists that he be permitted to pay all or at least part of the cost of the gasoline for the trip.

Many automobile accident policies provide that the protection shall not be effective if the owner of the car is driving someone in the car "for a consideration." A consideration means that the farmer receives money or something of value for driving his friend—the cost of the gasoline in the case cited. If a farmer wants to accommodate a friend in this way, he had better do it without accepting anything at all for the accommodation.

A farmer caught without protection in some mishap for which he thought he was insured is in a sorry plight indeed. Yet it is not fair to expect the insurance company to take the burden of such losses, if they occur under conditions that violate the very terms of the policy. The insurance companies do not want policy holders to lose protection, but they want them to read the policies carefully and follow the conditions set forth. That indeed is a splendid rule for a farmer who wants to make sure that his insurance really protects.—C. R. R.

* * *

Information Wanted

A subscriber gave an order for calendars to an agent giving his name as Burns and claiming to represent the Sterling Specialties, Terre Haute, Ind. This company reports that they have no salesman by the name of Burns nor no salesman in their employee in the area where the subscriber lives. The subscriber describes Mr. Burns as about 45 years old, five feet, ten inches in height, weight 170 pounds, scar on one side of the face near the eye. He was driving a tan-colored car.

If any subscriber has any information which would help us to locate Mr. Burns, we would be very appreciative.



ROBERT CARDNER, (deceased) Tully, N. Y.
Mr. Cardner was hurled through the windshield of the car he was driving when it crashed into a tree, after skidding off the Cherry Valley turnpike near Cardiff, New York. He was killed instantly.

CLEVELAND J. KENYON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
TULLY, NEW YORK

November 29, 1938

Mr. E. C. Weatherby, Gen. Agent
North American Accident Insurance Co.
Ithaca, New York

Re: Robert Cardner Policy No. N-1085937

My dear Weatherby:

Through an oversight I have neglected to acknowledge your letter of November 3d, enclosing draft for \$1,000 in settlement of the above styled policy.

I wish to congratulate you and your company upon the promptness with which you have paid this claim. It appears that the proofs were filed with your claim department on October 21st and on November 3d your draft was received in full settlement.

I thank you for the prompt attention you have given this matter.

I remain

Very truly yours,

CJK:AA

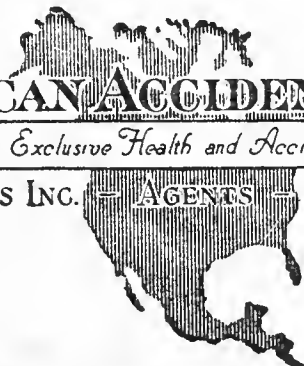
Cleveland J. Kenyon

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

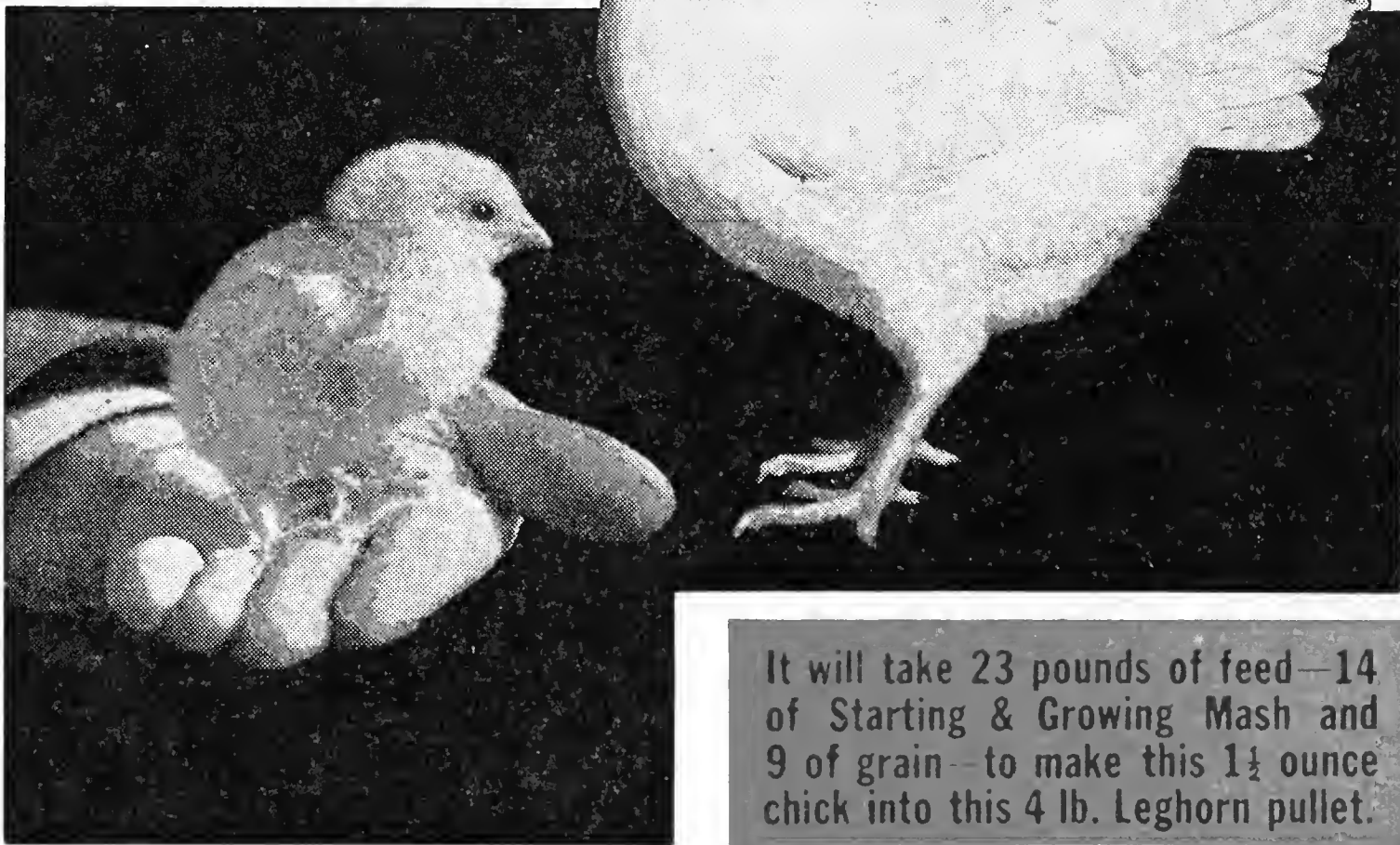
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.



Pullets

ARE MADE out of feed



A LEGHORN CHICK that weighs an ounce and a half at birth weighs 3½ to 4 pounds at six months of age. The difference is made entirely out of feed.

Building the bodies of next winter's layers is delicate business. A weak bone, a slipped tendon, a poorly developed body—and bang! goes the chance of making a profit out of that particular pullet.

Research and Experience

Day in and day out, research workers at agricultural colleges and experiment stations are studying these problems. Some of their research is sponsored by G.L.F.; all of it is watched closely by G.L.F. Over a period of years this research has solved one after another of the problems involved in chick rearing. Today poultrymen can fill their laying houses each winter with a crop of big, sound, healthy pullets—without ever worrying about feed formulas. Because all this college research, carefully checked against results on farms, is incorporated into this formula:

G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash

Wheat Bran	200 lbs.
Flour Middlings	500
Yellow Corn Meal	599 ¾
Fine Ground Low Fiber Oats	165
Alfalfa Meal—Low Fiber	100
41% Soybean Oil Meal	100
55% Meat Scraps	80
Fish Meal	80
Dried Skimmed Milk	60

Dried Whey	60
Ground Limestone	40
Salt	10
Manganese Sulphate	¼
Cod Liver Oil	
(reinforced in Vitamins A & D)	5

G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash.....2000 lbs.

There is no magic in the formula of G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash. But there is in it everything that science knows and experience shows to be necessary for growing chicks. Anybody with a shovel and a pair of scales can tack the formula up on a wall and mix the ingredients together. But it takes experienced buyers to select ingredients of the finest quality and buy them at the best price. It takes precision mixing equipment to mix it accurately as G.L.F. does, and a completely equipped laboratory to check the finished product.

G.L.F. has the buyers, the equipment, and the laboratory. G.L.F. patrons use so much of this mash that it is mixed every day, reaching the local Service Agency fresh, wholesome, and palatable.

It will take 23 pounds of feed—14 of Starting & Growing Mash and 9 of grain—to make this 1½ ounce chick into this 4 lb. Leghorn pullet.

In This Corner

"New tires put on the car now will still be practically new on April 1. Tires wear much more slowly in winter than in summer, and of course the extra traction of new tires is a big help in snow and mud." The man who made that statement is Stuart Miller, and Stuart ought to know—his job is buying Unico tires for G.L.F. patrons.

★ ★ ★

Just announced last week is a new cereal, **50-50 Rolled Wheat & Oats**. With this new product G.L.F. Family Foods Service follows its policy of providing complete marketing service on patron-grown produce. The wheat used in this original blend is selected from patrons' farms. After removing the tough outer skin, the wheat kernel is tempered, rolled, and carefully blended with rolled white oat groats. Those who have tried it find the flavor delicious and distinctive, either as a cereal or in the many baked products for which it may be used.

★ ★ ★

It's a little over two years since G.L.F. Calf Starter was introduced. Many dairymen took to this dry feed method of rearing calves right from the beginning. Some of those early Calf Starter calves now have calves of their own which are being raised the same way. G.L.F. would like to get pictures and growth records of some of these second generation calves. If you have some, please send them to—

The Editor

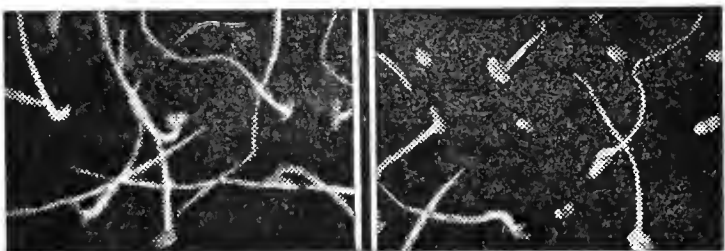
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, New York

G.L.F. is a farmers' cooperative. About 120,000 farm families in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania are now purchasing all or part of their farm supplies through G.L.F. and many are also beginning to market farm produce through it. G.L.F. uses this page to help keep its members informed about their business.

CLOVER SEED FOR 1939 SOWING

DURING 1936 and 1937 over 400 carloads of European-grown clover seed was sown in the Central States. Some of this killed out during the winter; some of it died during the summer. In certain areas fields matured seed.

Under trade customs this seed is no longer known as foreign. It may be called Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois-grown, etc. It may even carry a U. S. Verification tag showing that it was grown in some certain state. Nevertheless the seed has the heredity of the inferior European clover, not the desirable heredity found in selected strains of North American clover.



Alfalfa seed after 72 hours in the germinator. Left, Kem-Fee treated seed. Right, untreated seed.

G.L.F. will handle none of this seed. All G.L.F. seed is grown on farms where no foreign seed was sown.

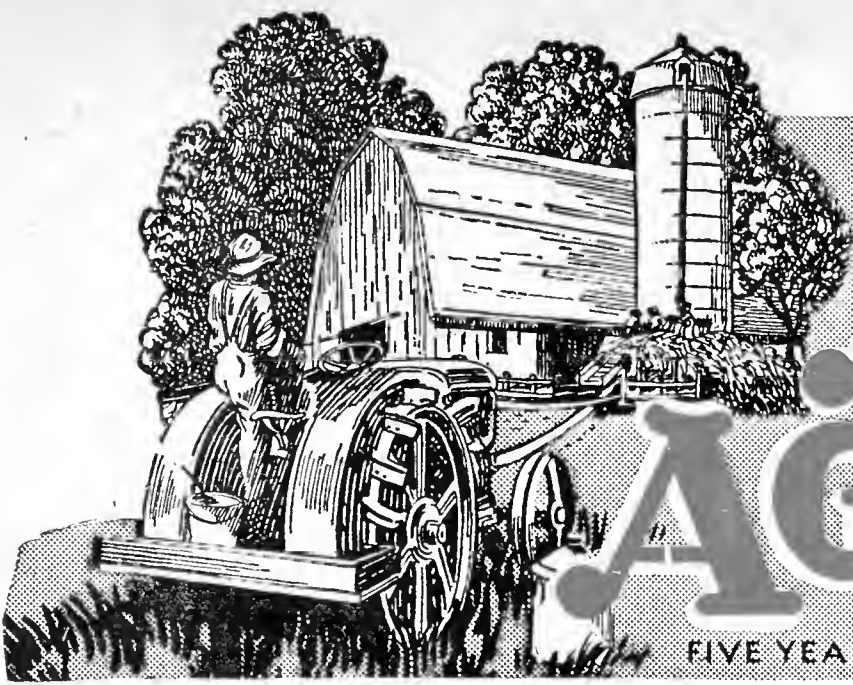
G.L.F. Seed is Kem-Free Treated

Hardy, northern-grown legumes have an extra-thick seed coat which prevents moisture from reaching the embryo to permit germination. The Kem-Fee process, developed by G.L.F., is used in the plant to soften and reduce the thickness of the seed coat, allowing soil moisture to reach the embryo and start germination.

Kem-Fee treated seed germinates as much in 48 hours as untreated seed germinates in 120 hours. It provides about six more quarts of germinating seed per bushel than is found in hardy, northern-grown untreated seed.

Effect of Kem-Fee on This Year's Legume Seed

	Before Treatment	After Treatment
RED CLOVER	70% Germination	90% Germination
ALSIKE	68% Germination	95% Germination
ALFALFA	65% Germination	90% Germination



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

We Bought a Farm

By H. C. GRISWOLD,
A Cortland County, N. Y., Farmer

Mr. Griswold and his two sons. Gordon, at the left, is married and lives on one of the farms. At the right is Sherman, junior member of the firm. The work on the farm is done by a combination of horsepower and tractors.



IT WAS during the closing days of the World War that I first bought a small farm and endeavored to pay for it and provide a living for my family. If any of you ever tried to buy a home and get a start in the world without a dollar in your pocket to start with, you can appreciate my position. Everything I had to buy was marked at war prices. It took so much money to buy cattle and tools to equip the farm that it looked hopeless. It was a three or four year struggle to get a small dairy and the necessary equipment. During this time, prices of farm products were lowering all the time. This meant that I had to pay high prices with cheap crops.

This first farm was bought on contract, \$500.00 per year, plus interest. I had to work hard and put in long hours to get money to make my payments. Things went on this way for several years until the place was paid for. I well remember when I used to get up at four o'clock daylight saving time and work until dark. I thought that all there was to getting ahead was to work as hard as I could. This was a very foolish idea. I did not stop to plan my work, and sometimes started in the wrong direction and then had to do it over again.

Eleven years ago, I had the opportunity to buy the farm where we now live. It looked like a large debt, but it was the best thing I ever did. It was reported that I would lose everything I had; but with more volume of business and more machinery and more help it was not too bad. A neighbor gave me the best advice that I think I ever had. He said, "When it comes 6 o'clock, eat your supper and go out on the front porch and make your plans for the next day." This might look to some people

like a lazy man's way, but I believe it is the right way. When you are resting and thinking how you can do a piece of work the quickest way with the least effort, you are accomplishing more than you can with main strength. Figure how you can do it one way, then figure it out another way, and see which way will save the most labor, for labor is costly.

The greatest proposition we have to face today is how to keep our costs down to a minimum. Everything we buy is made by organized labor, and when we sell our produce we ask what the buyer will give. This is a very bad predicament to be in—buying our supplies made by organized labor, plus a profit, and then paying for them with produce at a price that a great many times is less than the cost of growing. The time to sell is when you can get a profit. It has so often been said that any one can be a farmer because the soil will give him a living. This might be all right in some cases, but a farmer must be educated to his job more than for any other occupation. He must be a good manager, he must be a good judge of cattle and horses, a mechanic to repair and operate his machinery, a blacksmith to shoe his horses and weld broken tools, a painter and carpenter to keep his buildings up. He cannot afford to hire organized labor. He must do it himself. He needs records on cost of production to know what he must get for his own labor.

The successful manufacturer knows just what a finished product costs. We as farmers should also keep records and know how much it costs to raise a certain crop, and know what

it should be sold for to make a profit. So many crops are being raised these days that do not make any money. That is also true with dairying. I believe there are a great many dairies on farms that do not pay expenses. If this is true, a record should be kept to find out what is wrong. We try to make our dairy pay all running expenses of our farm and our living expenses. One year with another, it will work out right.

Our cash crops furnish our spending money. It takes five of us to care for our 100 head of stock and to do the milking. We are fortunate to be located on land that is very good for raising cash crops, so we divide our time between dairying and cash crops work. This works out to good advantage because after caring for the stock we have the rest of the day to work in the fields and raise what cash crops we can. We usually grow about forty acres of corn for the five silos; thirty acres of oats seeded with five quarts of alfalfa, two quarts clover and two quarts of timothy seed; twenty or twenty-five acres of string beans for the canning factory; seventeen or eighteen acres of potatoes and five of cabbage. In raising these crops, the planting and harvesting time is well divided so as not to interfere with our other work.

When we get behind with our work, I find it is a good investment to hire a little more help for a day or so and be ready for the next job. If you are behind with your work, it goes to show that you have too much work for the help you have. Hire in a man for a few days and catch up. Otherwise, (Turn to Page 15)

How the Milk Marketing Agreement Works — See Page 5. — Master Farmers for 1938 — See Page 16.

PARTNERS

Governor Lehman Pictures State and Agriculture Working Together

IN HIS talk at the 107th Annual Banquet of the New York State Agricultural Society in Albany on January 18, Governor Lehman likened the relationship of agriculture and the state to a partnership. He outlined certain responsibilities which, except in times of emergency, both government and agriculture should discharge.

Speaking of the obligations of the state, the Governor mentioned eight distinct services to agriculture. We quote him in part as follows:

"1. Adequate Facilities for Agricultural Instruction. To meet this responsibility, the state maintains colleges of

agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine, six schools of agriculture, and provides agricultural instruction in 269 central and high schools throughout the state.

"2. Research and Experimentation. The New York farmer's products must compete in the rich markets of his own state with those of states a thousand or more miles away. To meet this competition he must produce more efficiently and more economically. The responsibility of the state to aid the farmer in doing this is met by the maintenance of an experimental station and yearly appropriations for re-

search in several fields.

"3. Legal Protection and Supervision. The state recognizes that it owes the same responsibility to the farmer to protect him in business transactions that it extends to citizens engaged in other professions or pursuits. Through extension of the license system to dealers in practically every agricultural product it has provided this protection. Inspectional forces under state supervision supplement this protective service and safeguard the interests of farmer and consumer alike.

"4. Maintain and Improve Distribution Facilities. The state recognizes its responsibility to assist in this respect by the financial aid and administrative supervision it gives to the thousands of miles of state, county, town, and farm-to-market roads over which the produce of New York farms can speedily and conveniently be moved. In addition it operates one of the greatest inland waterways, the Barge Canal.

"5. Market Facilities, Price Quotations and Statistical Information. The State of New York has cooperated with

local authorities in the construction and maintenance of regional markets where producer and consumer meet with mutual benefit. Uniform prices for the protection of both are assured through a state-operated teletype service supplying daily quotations to these markets and by radio to the farmers of the state.

"6. Marketing Cooperation. The services provided by the state to promote and encourage better production and more efficient distribution should be supplemented by its cooperation in the marketing of New York state products. "This it has done in providing machinery for cooperative action by farmers in the marketing of milk, our greatest agricultural product, and in stimulating its consumption through advertising. Within the last year it has also provided for the establishment of a state trademark and label to identify New York products and place them before the consumer with the state's guarantee of quality. Funds received from the sale of these labels will be used for advertising and promotion.

"7. Educational and Cultural Advantages. Every progressive government should recognize its obligation to provide equal educational and cultural advantages to all its people.

"No state in the nation has discharged its responsibility to its people in this regard more comprehensively and conscientiously than New York. Since 1918, the amount spent by the state in education has increased from \$10,805,000 to \$136,296,000. Of the \$123,240,000 total included in my budget last year for state aid for schools, \$34,500,000, or 28 per cent, was to support rural schools chiefly benefiting the children of our farmers.

"8. Stabilization of Industrial Purchasing Power. Industrial workers out of employment cannot buy the products of New York farmers, and if farmers cannot convert their crops into cash, they cannot buy the output of our factories.

"The responsibility of the state to exert its powerful influence to the stabilization of consumer purchasing power, has been recognized by the series of social laws enacted in the past few years—Workmen's Compensation Insurance, Social Security, Unemployment Insurance. There may be difficulties in the construction or administration of these agencies, but these can and will be corrected."

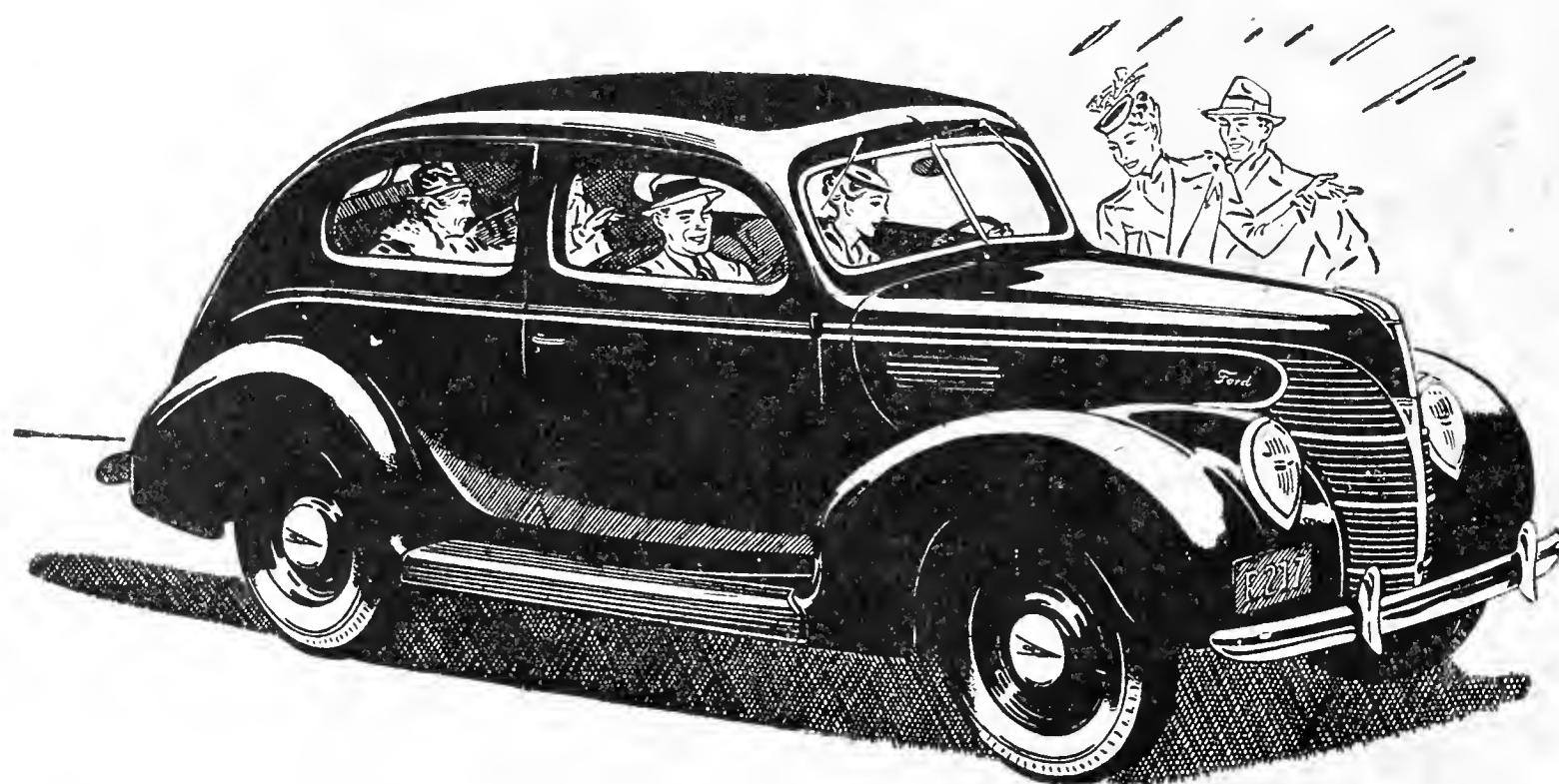
The Governor then discussed three responsibilities of agriculture in this partnership. First he listed farmer cooperation, pointing out that no farmer, alone and single-handed, can win his battle, either against the elements of nature or the economic forces of the world. Said he:

"We have for several years had the distressing spectacle of thousands of dairymen all engaged in the same business, all dependent upon it for material success, all facing the same problems, yet failing or deliberately refusing to join hands in a common effort to solve those problems for their several and joint benefit.

"Happily within the past year there has been some recognition by dairymen that their troubles are a common matter; that they can quickest and best be solved by common action; that the state has provided the machinery to make this cooperation effective and stands ready to give it every encouragement.

"Unless and until the agriculture of this state recognizes its responsibility to do everything in its power to help itself by cooperative farmer action, I feel it cannot truly be said that it is

(Continued on Page 23)



Packed with great NEW FEATURES Tagged with a new lower price!

APPRAISE this new Ford V-8 for style, take the wheel and drive it, relax in its big back seat. You find a finer car in every way than this price has ever bought before.

Its lines are its own, distinctive among the new cars. Bodies are as big as those on last year's De Luxe Ford cars. Its V-8 engine assures smoothness and flexibility that fewer cylinders can't give... Thrifty "60" or brilliant "85."

Its big brakes are hydraulic. Its roadability unmatched at its price. Its handling ease famous among cars of today.

It is a car that makes small budgets do big things. See it and drive it, today.

STYLE LEADERSHIP—The luxury cars of the low-price field.

V-TYPE 8-CYLINDER ENGINE—Eight cylinders give smoothness. Small cylinders give economy.

HYDRAULIC BRAKES—Easy-acting—quick, straight stops.

TRIPLE-CUSHIONED COMFORT—New flexible roll-edge seat cushions, soft transverse springs, hydraulic shock absorbers.

STABILIZED CHASSIS—No front end bobbing or dipping. Level starts, level stops, level ride.

SCIENTIFIC SOUNDPROOFING—Noises hushed for quiet ride.

LOW PRICES—Advertised prices include many items of desirable equipment.

FORD V-8

60 H. P. — 85 H. P.

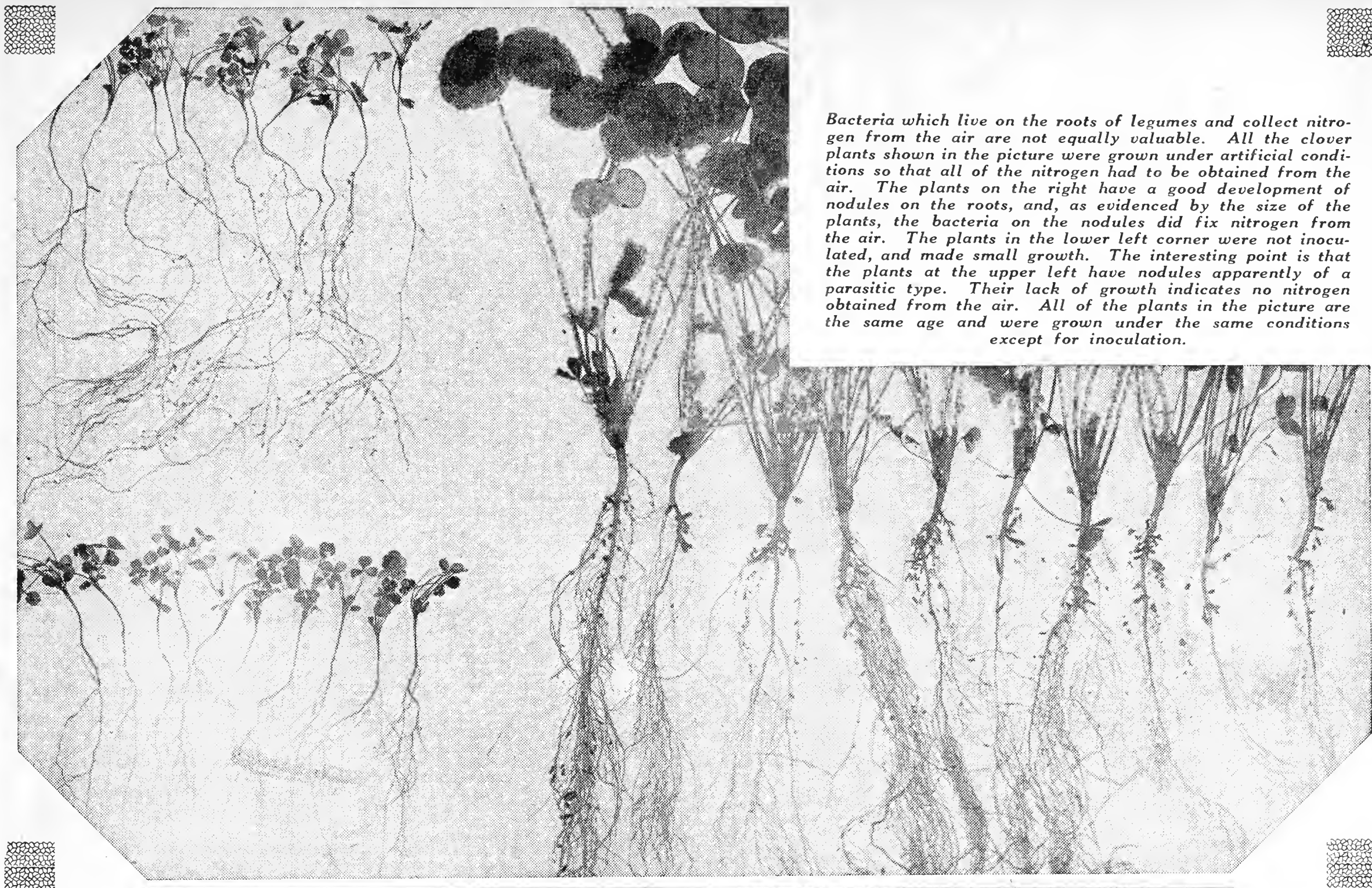
\$624 **EQUIPMENT INCLUDED**
State and Federal taxes extra

IS THE DETROIT DELIVERED PRICE

This is for the 60 h.p. Tudor Sedan illustrated and includes the following:

Bumpers and four bumper guards • Spare wheel, tire, tube, lock • Cigar lighter • Twin air-electric horns • Dual windshield wipers • Sun visor • Foot-control for headlight beams with indicator on instrument panel.

SEE YOUR FORD DEALER TODAY



Bacteria which live on the roots of legumes and collect nitrogen from the air are not equally valuable. All the clover plants shown in the picture were grown under artificial conditions so that all of the nitrogen had to be obtained from the air. The plants on the right have a good development of nodules on the roots, and, as evidenced by the size of the plants, the bacteria on the nodules did fix nitrogen from the air. The plants in the lower left corner were not inoculated, and made small growth. The interesting point is that the plants at the upper left have nodules apparently of a parasitic type. Their lack of growth indicates no nitrogen obtained from the air. All of the plants in the picture are the same age and were grown under the same conditions except for inoculation.

Grass and Clover Seed COST MONEY

*A Few Precautions That Will Assure Value Received
for Every Dollar Spent*

EVERY year a staggering sum of money is spent for alfalfa, clover, and grass seed is wasted. Either the seed fails to catch for one reason or another, or the clover or alfalfa is killed out during the winter. One of the biggest reasons for failure with alfalfa or clover is unadapted seed. For example, in 1936-37 farmers in states where clover seed is grown sowed over 400 carloads of clover seed from Europe. Seed with foreign ancestry grown last year is no longer foreign. We might say it has become naturalized, and it might even carry a U. S. verification tag showing the state in which it is grown. That seed may be American, but that doesn't necessarily mean that it is adapted for the Northeast. In fact, the assumption is that it isn't. It is important to be sure that domestic seed is grown in a state where the climate is at least as severe as it is in the Northeast.

In most years a lot of foreign seed is imported, some of which is good and some is bad. The Federal Seed Staining Act provides that a small percentage of all imported alfalfa and clover seed be stained. Violet stain indicates that it comes from Canada and that it is hardy. Green stain indicates caution, and shows that either alfalfa or clover seed comes from countries with relatively mild climates. Any seed, part of which is stained red, should be definitely out as it means danger.

Seed grown in this country does not need to

be stained, but not all of it is hardy. It is safe to buy certified Grimm alfalfa from a reliable seed house; and hardy common alfalfa grown in the Dakotas, Montana, and possibly Idaho and Utah, may be used in sections where conditions are favorable.

Most states have seed laws which supplement the Federal Seed Staining Act and which require that seed sold or exposed for sale be labeled with a tag showing per cent of germination, date the test was made, and percentage of weed seeds and inert matter. The tag gives the facts, but does not prohibit the sale of poor seeds. Any man who buys seed without studying that tag is taking a chance.

State laws are not effective in controlling poor quality mail order seeds. For example, M. T. Munn, New York State Seed Analyst, tells of an analysis of alfalfa seed from a western state advertised at \$15.60 a bushel. It looked like a bargain, but tests at Geneva showed that each bushel contained only 23 lbs. of good seed, and on that basis cost 69c a lb., where the very best hardy alfalfa seed with a high germination test could be purchased for 45c per lb. In addition to that, the analysis showed several kinds of weed seeds, some of which are considered as noxious weeds in most northeastern states. It wasn't such a bargain after all. One of the surest ways of getting good seeds is to deal with a concern that you know is reliable. (Seed

firms advertising in *American Agriculturist* are reliable.)

One way to cut the cost of grass seed when it is high and scarce is to seed less per acre. If all conditions are made favorable so that a big percentage of the seed actually grows, an excellent stand can be secured by using half the ordinary amount of seed. By good conditions we mean a properly prepared seed bed, inoculation, and an adequate supply of lime and phosphorus. In some years the nurse crop used has an important bearing on the grass crop. A little lighter rate of seeding nurse crops than is normally used helps, and getting the nurse crop off early gives the grass and clover a better supply of moisture. In one sense, peas make a good nurse crop because they come off relatively early. Cutting oats for hay instead of grain also leaves the grass in entire possession of the ground early in the season.

You may think that because alfalfa or clover has previously grown on the field you are seeding, it is unnecessary to inoculate. You may be right, but the chances are that inoculation will pay. It is not costly either in money or time, and a good many states now have laws which require that commercial inoculants be tested before being offered for sale. Most firms that sell inoculants put out products that are entirely reliable. It is wise to be sure that the inoculant you buy is not too old. You will usually find on the package the date beyond which it should not be used.

Alfalfa needs a deep, well-drained soil, and it is a waste of money to put it on ground that has the water table close to the surface. Alfalfa grows best in soils naturally supplied with lime. Lime can be added to soils otherwise favorable, but it is difficult — in fact impossible — to get lime well mixed into the subsoil, and alfalfa roots grow deep.

It is good insurance to have your County Agent make a lime requirement test. If the result shows the requirements to be less than a ton of ground limestone per acre, it can be added shortly before seeding. If the land needs more lime to grow good alfalfa, it is better to put it on several months in advance.

Red clover needs lime too, (Turn to Page 11)

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Dairymen Sign Petition by Hundreds

IF YOU are a milk producer anywhere, you will not want to miss Mr. Harmon's explanation on the next page of how the milk marketing agreement works. Mr. Harmon is the sincere and able Administrator of the Agreement for the New York milk shed.

As was pointed out in our last issue, the anti-farm gang are trying to hamstring or to repeal the Rogers-Allen Act on which the milk marketing agreements in New York are based. Everybody admits that these agreements are not perfect, but they have resulted in better prices to dairymen than they have had in a long time, and if we lose them, there is a good chance of going back to the starvation prices of last summer. In the last issue of *American Agriculturist*, we carried a petition urging the Legislature not to change or repeal the Rogers-Allen Law. We have been overwhelmed with the signed petitions and letters from dairymen that have come in as a result. These petitions and letters will be put before the New York State Legislature.

On the next page we are reprinting this petition. If you are interested in having the Rogers-Allen Law continued, sign and return the petition immediately so that we can show the Legislature how dairymen really feel about this law.

Swearing at Tax Bill Won't Help

"Charles & Co., Grocers, have quit. Neither large nor important, as modern business goes, yet they had been in business 90 years. For 90 years they had employed people—found the money for the payroll—thought up new ways of getting business—paid taxes—contributed to charities—played a useful part in American private enterprise.

"But now they have quit. Burdened with taxation and regimentation—hamstrung by union regulation, they got fed up. No use staying in business just for the tax gatherer and the walking delegate. So they've given up—as others have done. The shelves are bare—the windows boarded—the place empty and silent. Liberalism has licked a business that conservatism built up. The workers are the chief victims.

"But there are other tragedies that are first cousins to the Charles case. One is the buildings torn down to escape taxation. Their cost runs into millions. Another is the railroads—the talk of government 'taking them over'. Under such 'taking over', government certainly would not pay the railroads' local taxes—you and the other taxpayers would pay them. And what kind of efficiency would you get from government-run railroads?

"Another is the growing fewness of new business ventures. Not only are firms withdrawing, like Charles, leaving men to go on relief; but energetic men, who in times past have pressed forward with new ventures, now rarely make a move. The game isn't worth the candle."

THE ABOVE, printed by courtesy from the New York State Economic Council Letter, describes better than I can what has taken place in America with small business as a result of government taxation and high pressure labor organization.

But let no farmer think that these are not his problems also. If you think that taxation is not serious, compare your last tax bill with those you paid a few years ago; and these direct taxes represent only a small part of the story. You also pay indirect taxes on practically everything you buy.

"But what can I do about it?" you say. Much! First, we can stop demanding more and more government service. Farmers, as well as every-

body else are guilty of this. Second, we can more closely watch the government spenders and snow them under with ballots 40 feet deep at election time. We can write and wire them in the meantime. Every day some new scheme goes over to spend more billions, with the result that we are handing our children and our children's children a mortgage from which they may never be able to escape. We can demand that Congress stop these great schemes and experiments that cost billions and give us a rest and a chance to catch up. Local government, which is responsible for a large part of our direct taxes, is near to you and more nearly subject to your control if you will just exercise it. But it will do no good to do nothing but swear at your tax bill once a year!

Apple Growers on the Spot

APPLE GROWERS of the Northeast face a grave situation. They grow the finest apples in the world, but cannot sell them at a living price. Every spring, hope springs anew in every grower's heart, only to be dashed again at harvest time by the same ruinous prices.

The chief reason for this, I believe, is not too many apples, that is, good apples, but the fact that people are eating other fruit, chiefly citrus. Every year more and more oranges and grapefruit are coming into production in Florida, the Southwest and California. Because of this, prices to growers of citrus fruit are ruinously low, and almost superhuman efforts have been made for years to get people to eat more oranges and grapefruit. The result is they do; they eat oranges now where they used to eat apples. Even farm folks other than fruit growers have ceased largely to eat apples the way they used to do when nearly every farm had a family orchard.

What can be done? One thing has been started in New York, for example, that will help a lot, and that is the use of the Empire State label for farm products. Commissioner Noyes and his associates in the State Department of Agriculture and Markets are to be congratulated for getting the administration of the Empire State label under way efficiently and on a sound, permanent basis. Demand by consumers for potatoes which carried this label this year exceeded the supply, and I see much hope for increasing the consumption of quality apples by the continued and increased use of this label.

But the whole apple marketing problem will never be solved until the producers themselves suffer enough to be willing to cooperate in some kind of a sound marketing organization. With such an organization it would be possible to cooperate with both the State and Federal governments, possibly by marketing agreements similar to the ones under which dairymen are now operating. It would be possible to set up standard brands and packs and to carry on a dozen other marketing practices that individual growers can never hope to do. Am I right or wrong? Let's hear from you.

We Ask a Favor

WE OF the *A. A.* staff don't like to ask favors. We would rather do favors for our readers. But there is one real favor that I'd like to ask of every member of the *A. A.* family, and here it is:

Whenever you answer an advertisement in *American Agriculturist*, or write anybody about anything that appears in our columns, won't you please always be sure to say: "We saw your ad-

vertisement, or statement, in *American Agriculturist*."

This is really more of a favor to you than it is to us of the staff, because first, our advertisements are guaranteed if you mention *American Agriculturist* when you write, and because, second, *American Agriculturist* belongs to you anyway, and when you show advertisers and others that you read the paper and patronize the advertisers, it helps us to give you a bigger and better paper.

In addition to this, any profits which *American Agriculturist* makes beyond those necessary to build a larger and better paper are given to the agricultural and home economics colleges in the northeastern states to be loaned to deserving farm boys and girls to help them get an education.

Again I ask you, when you want to buy anything, won't you look our advertisements over, and when you answer them, won't you please mention your own paper?

Hassan's Proverb

King Hassan, well beloved, was wont to say
When aught went wrong or any subject failed:
"Tomorrow, friends, will be another day!"
And in that faith he slept and so prevailed.
Long live this proverb! While the world shall roll,
Tomorrows fresh shall rise from out the night
And anew baptize the indomitable soul
With courage for its never-ending fight.

No one, I say, is conquered till he yields;
And yield he need not, while, like mist from glass,
God wipes the stain of life-old battlefields.
From every morning that He brings to pass.
New day, new hope, new courage! Let this be,
O soul, thy cheerful creed! What's yesterday,
With all its shards and wrack and grief, to thee?
Forget it, then—here lies the victor's way.

Eastman's Chestnut

A. L. DEERING, Dean of the Maine State College of Agriculture, writes the following interesting jingle about dried apples. In reply, I told the Dean that when I was a boy they used to tell me that if I ate too many dried apples and then drank water right afterwards, I would blow up and bust.

Incidentally, modern methods of preserving vegetables and fruits have the old way beat all hollow. Or don't you think so? Anyway, here is Dean Deering's letter:

"Are you old enough to remember—perhaps too old, those dried apples that used to festoon the kitchen, the attic, the front porch, or any place where grandmother could hang them to dry before making them into apple sauce and pies. I can remember my father repeating a verse or two regarding them, and although he is now 80 years old, I got him to write it out and send it to me. Here it is:

"I loathe, abhor, detest, despise, abominate dried apple pies
The farmer takes his knurliest fruit
That's wormy, bitter, and hard to boot
They leave the hulls to make us cough
And don't take half the peelings off.
Then on a dirty cord they're strung
And from some chamber window hung.
And there they serve a roost for flies
Until they're ready to make pies.
I like good bread, I like good meat
Or anything that's good to eat,
But of all poor grub beneath the skies
The poorest is—dried apple pies.

"If you or your readers can get a chuckle out of this, use it in any way that will recall 'those good old days.'"

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My catalog quotes DELIVERED prices. You don't have to figure on any freight or postage. You don't have to calculate the weight of any article or guess the distance you are from the shipping point. I pay the FREIGHT and POSTAGE. This is a big convenience to my customers—and a BIG SAVING.

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Steel Wheels
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Grain Bins
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Just write your name and address on the attached Jim Brown Post Card, mail it and get my 50th ANNIVERSARY Bargain Catalog. It's the biggest and best bargain book I ever issued. Contains more than 160 pages, more than 500 bargains. See what I can save you on SHOES, SHIRTS, OVERALLS, HARNESS, WAGONS, BABY CHICKS and POULTRY SUPPLIES. Look at my prices on PIPE, ENGINES, PUMPS, SPRAYERS. Let the ladies look at my beautiful line of AWNINGS, WINDOW SHADES and FLOOR COVERINGS. Look at my DIRECT FROM FACTORY PRICES on FENCING, POSTS, GATES, and METAL ROOFING. Send for your copy of my 50th ANNIVERSARY Bargain Catalog! It's free. Just mail the attached Jim Brown Post Card.

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AA-39

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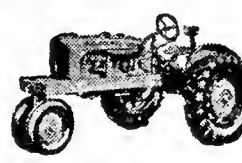
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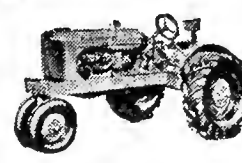
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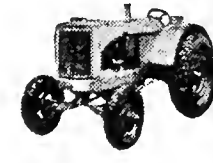
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☐ Model WF
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☐ WC Implements

☐ 3-Plow Tractor

☐ No. 40 All-Crop Harvester
for Models B and RC

☐ Plows, Tillage Tools

☐ No. 60 All-Crop Harvester
for Model WC and WF

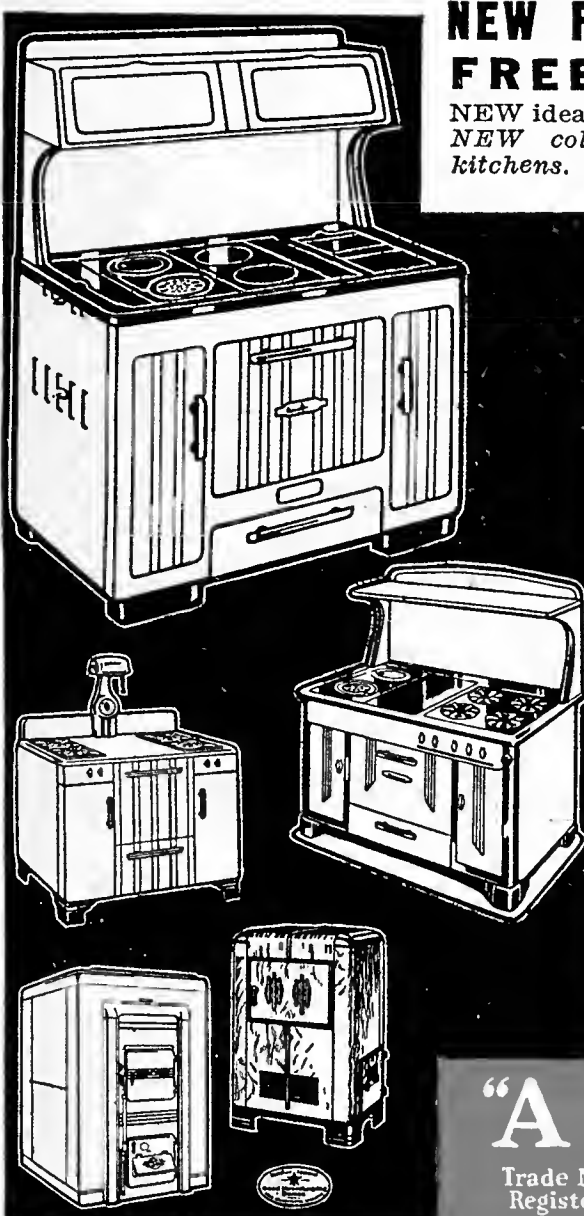
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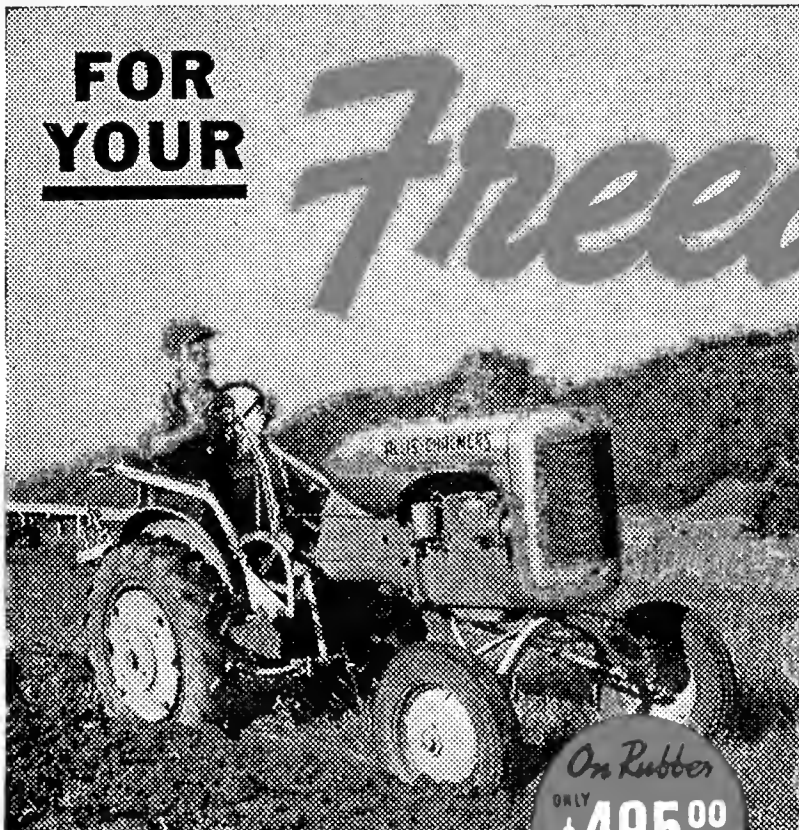
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Dept. 34, Tractor Division,
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THE MODEL B SYSTEM OF POWER FARMING

Why be tied down with slow animal power or equipment that's too big and costly? Now you can change to a new system of farming made to order for YOU—daylight farming, with the Allis-Chalmers Model B Tractor and matched implements. You can accomplish more than with four horses—and you ride in comfort! Yet, this new kind of all-purpose tractor is PRICED SO LOW it pays a profit on ANY farm—regardless of your acreage. This is the way to freedom for you and your family! Trade in your horses now... for cows or other PAYING livestock! See your ALLIS-CHALMERS dealer to-day!

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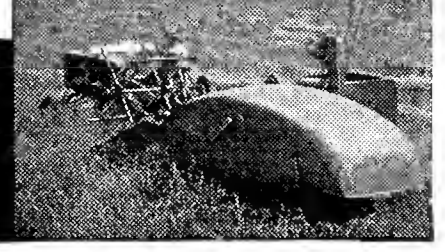
CULTIVATING—One-row cultivator—\$50.25 f.o.b. Cultivates all row crop acres you can work with 1-plow tractor.



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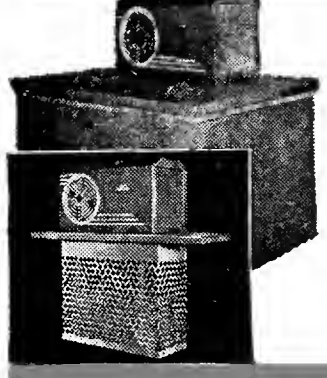


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How the Milk Marketing Agreement Works

By E. M. HARMON

Market Administrator, Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area.

WE WOULD be the last to contend that the present milk marketing plan in the New York Milk Shed is a perfect one. It is a man-made plan, and nothing short of the next world can be perfect. We do believe that the best brains in the industry and the best thought in the Department of Agriculture and Markets in Albany, as well as the best thought of the Dairy Section in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, went into making this as nearly perfect a plan as was possible with the information available.

We are just as sure, however, that improvements can be made, and that the plan can be made to work more smoothly, if we all understand each others' viewpoints and problems. Consequently, we welcome this opportunity to outline to the readers of *American Agriculturist* some of the principles and some of the problems that are confronted in the efforts to make this plan work to the best interests of the industry as a whole.

Based on Two Laws

This plan has been made possible through the enactment of two laws. We refer to the Agricultural Marketing Act, which was passed by Congress in 1935, and was amended and reenacted in 1937. We refer, also, to the Rogers-Allen Law, which was passed by New York State Legislature in 1937. Both of these laws were designed primarily to enable producers in an entire market to work together to accomplish just what many groups of organized producers have been endeavoring to accomplish ever since cooperative organizations came into the field. This goal has been aptly termed by producers in the New York Milk Shed "a living price for milk."

The plan is a perfectly democratic one. It is based almost entirely on industry support. It depends primarily for its success on the support of those who are affected. In the case of the State Order, it could not be made effective until at least 75% of the producers had voted for it. In the case of the Federal Order, a two-thirds approval was necessary. Now that it has been made effective, it can be changed in exactly the same way it was put into effect; namely, through hearings and evidence supporting the need for a change, followed by three-fourths approval by producers in the case of the State Order, and two thirds of the producers in the case of the Federal Order. Neither is it a plan which is permanently fixed upon the industry. Any time that 35% of the producers ask for the withdrawal of the State Order, it must be cancelled. Any time that over 50% of the producers ask for the withdrawal of the Federal Order, it also must be cancelled. We mention this simply to emphasize the fact that this is an industry plan, adopted and approved by the industry, and one which will succeed in proportion as the industry supports it.

Dealers Must Pay Same Price

There are two fundamental principles involved in this marketing plan. The first is that all dealers shall own their milk at the same price, according to the utilization they make of it. All dealers must pay the same price for milk used as fluid. All dealers must pay the same price for milk used as fluid cream, and for each of the other seven classifications. In other words, if the plan works as designed, dealers must depend for profits on efficiencies in processing and distribution, rather than on methods of buying milk from producers.

The second fundamental principle is that all producers shall receive the same price for the same quality of milk, location, freight and butter-

fat differentials considered. This is to be true regardless of whether a producer sells to a high utilization or a low utilization dealer. For example, the average price of all Grade B milk testing 3.5% butterfat at the country plant in the 201-210 mile zone for the month of December was \$2.02. Based on utilization, some dealers had a higher value than the \$2.02. Such dealers are obliged, under the Order, to pay their producers \$2.02 and to pay into what is known as the Producer Settlement Fund the difference between their utilization value and the average for the market. Other dealers carried a higher than average percentage of the surplus, and consequently had a lower than average utilization value. Such dealers also are required to pay \$2.02 per 100 for milk, but must depend on payments from the Producer Settlement Fund in order to be able to pay their producers the average value.

Cooperatives Don't Fight Each Other

Under this plan, producer groups are no longer tempted to compete with each other for fluid milk markets. They know that, regardless of whether or not their milk happens to be going into fluid outlets for the time being, they still will receive the same price as all other producers. Consequently, there is no need for them to bid down the price against other producer groups in order to try to get any particular market.

One point on which we have sensed a misunderstanding is that in some cases we have been led to believe that certain producers and producer groups have felt that, from now on, the office of the Market Administrator would take care of their problems for them. Nothing could be farther from the truth. There is just as great a need for farmer and industry organizations and cooperatives under this Order as ever. In fact, in the 25 additional markets where similar marketing plans are in effect, they stand or fall very largely on whether or not they have the support of the industry and, particularly, the support of producer organizations. In the event of the ultimate elimination of this marketing plan at some time in the future, I can picture no greater tragedy than the failure on the part of producer organizations to be equipped even better to carry on than they were before. We will not usurp the functions of cooperatives, farm organizations or educational institutions. We will be glad to make available to them all information possible, and to work with them in every way that we can.

The Producer Settlement Fund

There is one important provision in the Order with which we wish every producer could be familiar. That is a provision which requires that the Market Administrator shall deduct not less than \$.04 nor more than \$.05 from the total amount due producers each month, as a reserve

If You Want the Rogers-Allen Law Continued

THE OTHER NIGHT at a meeting of dairymen I heard Mr. E. M. Harmon, Administrator for the Metropolitan market, explain the New York milk marketing agreement. He did such a good job that I told him every dairyman ought to have these principles reviewed, and asked him to state them for *American Agriculturist*. So here is his brief explanation of some of the important principles on which this milk marketing agreement is based. The article will be interesting also to producers in the Buffalo and Boston markets, for the fundamental points of all these milk marketing agreements are the same.

No one can hear Mr. Harmon talk, or read his article, without being impressed with his ability and his very sincere desire to help dairymen. As he points out, the agreement can be changed or entirely eliminated if and when a majority of dairymen so desire. But the facts are that these milk marketing agreements, both in New England and New York, are helping dairymen toward better prices, and while they do, it would be a tragic mistake to permit the enemies of farmers, the selfish *anti-farm gang*, to hamstring the Rogers-Allen law on which the agreements in New York are based, and to destroy the milk marketing agreements. Such efforts are being made right now by your enemies, so if you want these agreements to continue, be sure to let your representatives at Albany know how you feel, and sign and return to *American Agriculturist*, Editorial Department R, Ithaca, New York, the petition printed on this page. We will see that these petitions are brought to the attention of the New York State Legislature.—E. R. Eastman.

fund to take care of errors and delinquent payments. If all dealers pay promptly, and there are no errors in reports, this full amount is restored the next month into the Producer Settlement Fund. If some dealers hold out, this reserve fund makes it possible for all producers to be paid anyway, unless the hold-outs amount to more than the total of the reserve fund. In the month of November, the reserve fund amounted to a little over \$131,000. Of this amount, \$76,000 was restored in the payments for December. The balance of approximately \$55,000 represented, for the most part, failures on the part of dealers to pay into the Producer Settlement Fund. Had these payments been made in full, the December price would have been \$2.04 per cwt. instead of \$2.02. It is highly important that producers understand this and all other provisions of the Order, if it is to be made most successful. Every time a dealer fails to pay his obligations into the Producer Settlement Fund, that failure represents money out of the pockets of every producer in the New York Milk Shed.

There are numerous problems in connection with the administration of this Order that deserve the best thought and study of the entire industry. The method of handling out-of-market sales which has already been referred to, and that of handling diversions as well as certain problems of nearby producers, are among the most important. We believe that at the present time, with very complete information on the receipts, the utilization, and the movements of more than 99% of all the milk in the New York Milk Shed, it should be possible as time goes on to develop better answers to some of these problems than has been possible up to the present time.

"It is Your Plan, Not Ours"

We have already indicated that no one considers this plan a perfect one. It has had splendid cooperation from most of the industry. Eighty-seven per cent. of the producers voting in the Milk Shed voted for it, and handlers of approximately 95% of the milk signed the marketing agreement to comply with the terms of the plan itself. As stated, for the most part the cooperation of the industry has been excellent. Those who are affected, however, must be the judges as to whether it is better or worse than the plans you were operating under before. You must be the judge as to whether or not you wish to continue to work with it, (Turn to Page 19)

I MOST emphatically believe that the Rogers-Allen Law, the milk bargaining agencies, and the milk marketing agreement, based on this law, should be given a fair trial, and respectfully request the Legislature to leave the Rogers-Allen Law in its present form.

Name

Address

If you want to save the Rogers-Allen Law, including the milk marketing agreements, take time to sign your name and address above, cut out the coupon, and return it to *American Agriculturist*, Editorial Dept. R, Ithaca, N. Y.

A SIMPLE STATEMENT OF FACTS *about* "URAMON"

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The nitrogen in "URAMON" has qualities of especial value to fruit trees. It is in the form of UREA, which is...

- 1 *Completely available*
The trees and cover crop get it.
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"URAMON" is the semi-granular nitrogen compound developed by Du Pont. It contains 42% urea nitrogen. This high analysis makes possible a relatively low cost per pound of nitrogen, and also reduces handling and application costs in the field. It leaves no harmful residue or after-effect. The free-flowing characteristics of this material make it easy to handle and apply to the orchard. UREA NITROGEN, whether supplied in "URAMON" for areas where nitrogen only is used, or in mixed fertilizers for areas using complete fertilizers, merits your consideration because of the advantages outlined above.

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- The same outstanding properties that make "Uramon" especially valuable as a fruit fertilizer serve to make it an excellent source of nitrogen for haylands and pastures.

ASK YOUR FERTILIZER SUPPLIER. WRITE FOR FRUIT LEAFLET.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Ammonia Department
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

"QUICK" Soil Tests — *Are They Reliable?*

By E. L. WORTHEN *

AT THIS season farmers begin to plan for the annual treatment of their soils, some to cure soils that have become ill; others to maintain fields in their present healthy condition. They want the best information obtainable as to the needs of the soils, and how to supply such needs most economically.

For many years agricultural workers have tested soils for acidity and have advised farmers as to the amount of lime which should be applied for best results. Occasionally, instead of lime, a soil acidifying material, such as aluminum sulfate or sulfur, has been recommended. More recently, there have appeared on the market various test-kits for making "quick tests" of the plant-food content of soils.

These tests for soil nutrients are being used extensively by extension workers, vocational teachers, and representatives of the canning and fertilizer industries. Some farmers have purchased their own testing outfits and are making their own tests. Soil testing, as a basis for fertilizer recommendations, has gained tremendous popularity within the last five years, so much so in fact that it would seem appropriate to analyze its value. Have we, as the result of these recently developed "quick tests" devised a practical and reliable means of solving the fertilizer problem?

In answering this question, it is well to remember that the chemical composition is only one of the many factors influencing the effectiveness of fertilizers. It should never be the sole basis on which to choose the fertilizer or to determine the amount to apply. Quick tests, assuming that they are accurate, might indicate a shortage or an abundance of a given plant food, but whether or not it could be applied with profit, and in what amounts, will depend on many other factors.

Tests Not Perfected

These tests have not as yet been perfected. Results on the same soil often disagree, being influenced by such characteristics as the lime content. The results have not always agreed with the fertilizer response of the soil as determined by long-conducted field experiments. These tests must be further developed, and most often be calibrated for individual soils, before the results are reliable. Even at best the results are only a rough approximation of the amount of the nutrients contained in the soil.

Possible Use of "Quick Tests"

In their present state of standardization, certain of these tests may be employed to advantage in determining the possible cause of an unproductive condition of a soil. However, to be of value in diagnosing soil troubles, they must be made by one trained in laboratory practice, and experienced in the interpretation and application of the results. In the hands of an amateur, the results may be not only worthless but actually misleading.

Tests for Phosphorus and Nitrogen

So far as is known, all the agricultural soils of the Northeastern States

* Professor Worthen, of the New York State College of Agriculture, is a well known authority on soil fertilization.



Many things affect the manner in which crops respond to fertilizer. Picture was taken on farm of Dean Waller, Liverpool, N. Y.

respond to phosphorus. A phosphatic fertilizer material, such as superphosphate either alone or as part of a mixed fertilizer, is essential in their economic fertilization. The fertilizer industry has long recognized this fact for their mixed fertilizers have always contained a large proportion of phosphoric acid, often as much or more than of nitrogen and potash combined. In one state where "quick soils testing" is being done, the agricultural workers advise the use of phosphorus, irrespective of the results of their tests, and, no doubt, in so doing they are giving sound advice. In another state where such tests are extensively used, the application of phosphorus is advised, except where tests indicate the soil is well supplied with both phosphorus and potash, under which conditions workers recommend that no fertilizer be applied.

A claim often made for these tests, is that they have a desired "psychological" effect on farmers. They convince the farmer that his soil is deficient in some plant-food element and, therefore, it is imperative that he use fertilizer. Granting that fertilizer can be used to advantage on all the agricultural soils of the Eastern half of the United States, and there are few who will argue otherwise, still it is doubtful if the object sought justifies in this case the means employed to secure it. At least, farmers would prefer to have less psychology and more practical science back of recommended practices.

With the universal response of soils to an application of phosphorus, it should require no soil test to convince one that phosphorus should be supplied; and since fertilizer is the only adequate source of it, the need of applied phosphorus is obvious. In the case of nitrogen, which, likewise, is deficient in virtually all soils which have been farmed for a decade or more, the situation is somewhat different. Farmers are not entirely dependent on fertilizers for nitrogen. It may be supplied by growing legume crops, applying farm manure, and producing and plowing under green manure crops. The real nitrogen problem is how the inadequate soil supply of this element can most economically be increased.

Need for a Reliable Potash Test

Soils are not universally deficient in potash. Some are just as much in need of this plant food as they are of either nitrogen or phosphorus. It is known that a potash deficiency occurs most frequently in muck and in sandy and gravelly soils. Other soils, especially when the general fertility level is low, may be expected to respond to potash fertilizer.

Unfortunately, the potash response
(Continued on Page 11)



A FEW MILES east of the Delaware, where the Old York Road crossed a trail to Trenton, John Ringo built a hut in the wilderness. That was 1720. John's cabin became the first public shelter between Elizabethtown and the Delaware River. The settlement became Ringoes.

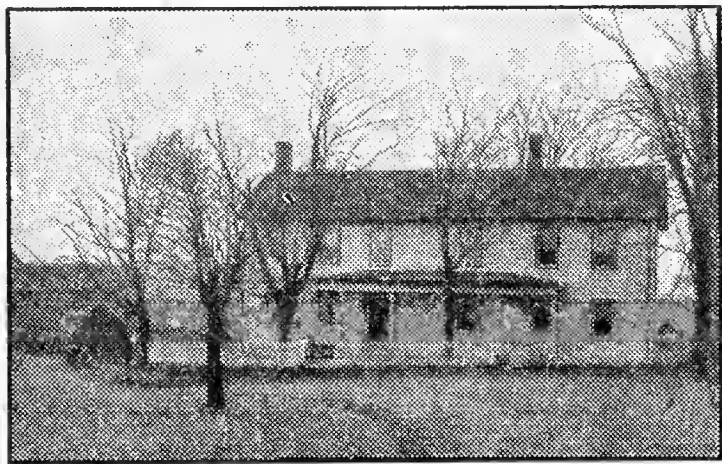
Over the Road from both ways came travelers—some to look and move on, some to trade or to build. But most were intent on clearing the land—intent on becoming freeholders in a new country. One of these was Jacob Kase, a farmer, and a good one.

Jacob came to stay. He liked the land just east of Ringoes, where the Old York Road follows the rim of rolling Amwell Valley. This was about 1750, and Amwell Valley settlers were already prosperous. Neshanic Creek was lined with mills for lumber, flour and cloth. On Pleasant Ridge stood a church, and a mile away, at Larison's Corner, was another. Amwell settlers had already learned how to live as well as make a living.

Below the rise, south of Reaville, Jacob chose a strip with improved meadow. Some 20 years earlier, 290 acres of this good land sold for 174 pounds "lawful silver of the King's Dominion." The same land was worth more now. Jacob borrowed the money to buy it, and he built a home on the Neshanic. Year in, year out, he saw little hard cash, but he needed only a little over what it took for the mortgage. Here was his independence. Here he became a freeholder.

* * *

Jacob's boys were strapping men when trouble hit the countryside. War! Home and liberty to be defended. Kase boys joined the Patriots, leaving father and mother to tend the farm. Hard times



Near Reaville, N. J., stands this home on land that Jacob Kase bought and started to develop about 1750. Today it is owned by the sixth generation of Jacob's descendants—Cruzer Polhemus. Cruzer's son and son's son are the seventh and eighth generations. Two hundred and ten years ago 290 acres of this land sold for 174 pounds.

"This Indenture" was written in 1729 with a quill pen on sheepskin. Still readable and well preserved, it deeded 290 acres of land on Neshanic Creek in what is now Amwell Township of Hunterdon County, N. J. Some 20 years later Jacob Kase bought this tract and built a home.

dogged the freeholders. Prices went up but taxes soared.

In early December of 1776 General Washington's troops came streaming westward and hurried across the Delaware in retreat. Gloom struck even the stout-hearted. But on Christmas night, while mothers prayed, 2400 Patriots came back, through a blinding storm, to capture Trenton and a thousand Hessian mercenaries. Not for five years did the British surrender, but Trenton was the turning point. That was New Jersey's proudest Christmas.

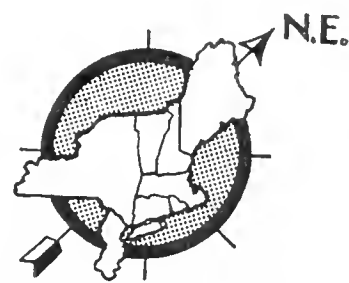
Some boys who joined the war saw farms they liked so well they never went home. Not so with Jacob's sons. The same rolling meadows that made Jacob Kase a freeholder still mean independence and opportunity to Jacob's descendants. Cruzer Polhemus, the present owner, is the sixth generation. Cruzer's son and his son's son are the seventh and eighth. In 1939 the old homestead is again free and clear.

* * *

Three times in the past century this farm and home have changed hands. Three times a new generation bought out the one before. But in a hundred years it never sold for less than \$7000 nor more than \$8000. Each time it paid for itself again as each owner won his independence anew. Where other generations made butter and fattened cattle, Cruzer Polhemus now produces milk and eggs. But the farm still grows most of the grain for its flock of hens and its herd of cows.

New days have brought some new ways

to Amwell Valley farming, and to the agriculture of the entire Northeast. But thrift and hard work are still the first demands. Independence and opportunity are still the great rewards. Durable is the land, resourceful its people, and rich is the life they live.



This is one of a series of articles published as

*An Expression of Confidence
in Northeastern Agriculture*

* * *

About half the farms of the Northeast are owned free and clear. The others are mortgaged; and the greatest risk to their owners is the chance of losing what progress they have made.

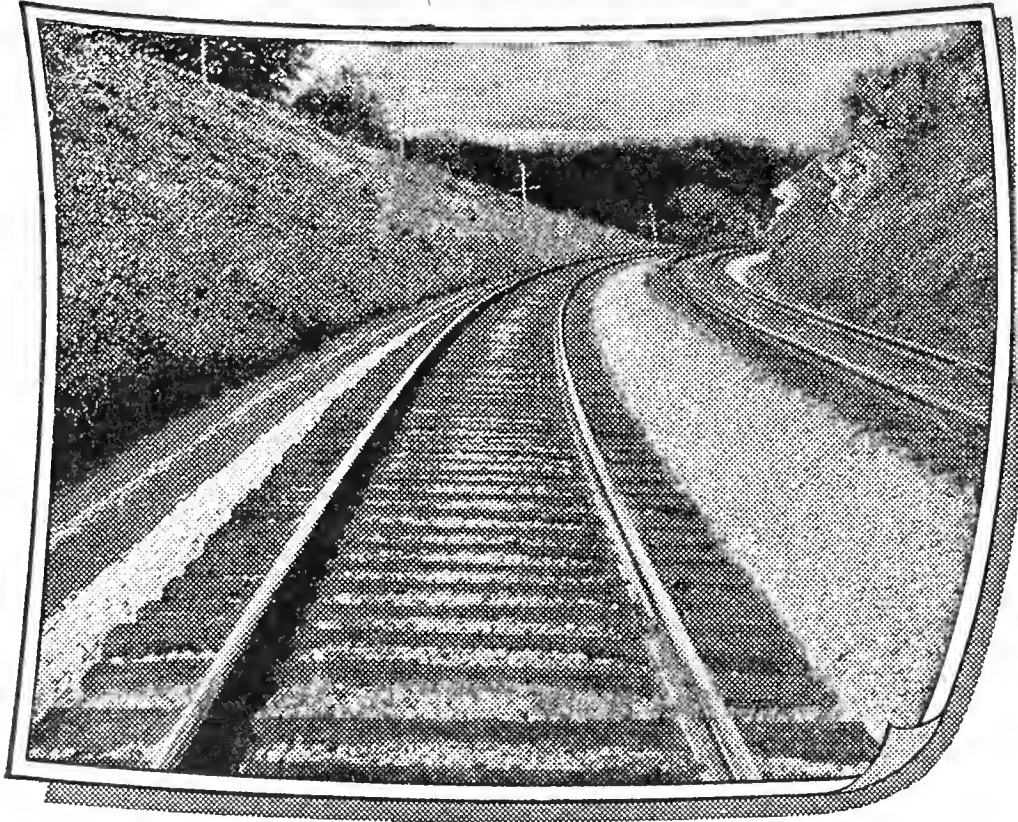
For some 30,000 farmers of New England, New York, and New Jersey, the Federal Land Bank is providing a type of mortgage financing that gives the greatest degree of safety. Land Bank mortgages require only small payments in any one year; they provide for a long time to pay out, if it is needed; they don't come due in a lump sum and therefore don't have to be renewed.

"Safe Financing," a free booklet, describes these farm mortgages in detail. Write for your copy.

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OF SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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FARMERS work as hard for their money as anybody in America.

But railroads work hard for their money too.

For instance, to take in enough to pay for one crosstie ready to put in the track—a ton of freight must be hauled, on the average, more than 100 miles.

That doesn't mean that the profit on hauling a ton of freight 100 miles is enough to pay for a tie, because we're not talking of profits—we're talking of the total amount the railroads receive.

On this same basis, a ton must be hauled three miles to buy a postage stamp—or five miles to buy a nickel lead pencil.

A railroad spike takes the income from hauling a ton of freight a mile—and to buy a 100-pound steel rail 39 feet long takes the total income from hauling a ton of freight 2,500 miles—farther than the distance from Chicago to San Francisco.

When you realize that American rail-

roads haul an average ton of freight one mile for about one cent, the marvel is that they are able to provide such safe, dependable, fast transportation—the finest service in the world. No other transportation agency gives so much for so little.

And in order for the railroads to keep on providing the dependable and economical transportation service which American farmers and industry must have, they need common-sense treatment such as this:

Treat the railroads as a business. Give them reasonable freedom to "price" their only product — transportation service. Give them greater freedom to adjust rates to meet competitive situations, to adjust services to the demands of traffic; and to adjust expenses to the condition of their business. And give them equality of treatment and opportunity — equality with other forms of transportation in matters of regulation, taxation, subsidy and the like.

This common-sense treatment which railroads need is outlined in horse-sense terms in a brief pamphlet. Write today for your copy.

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friendliness too!**

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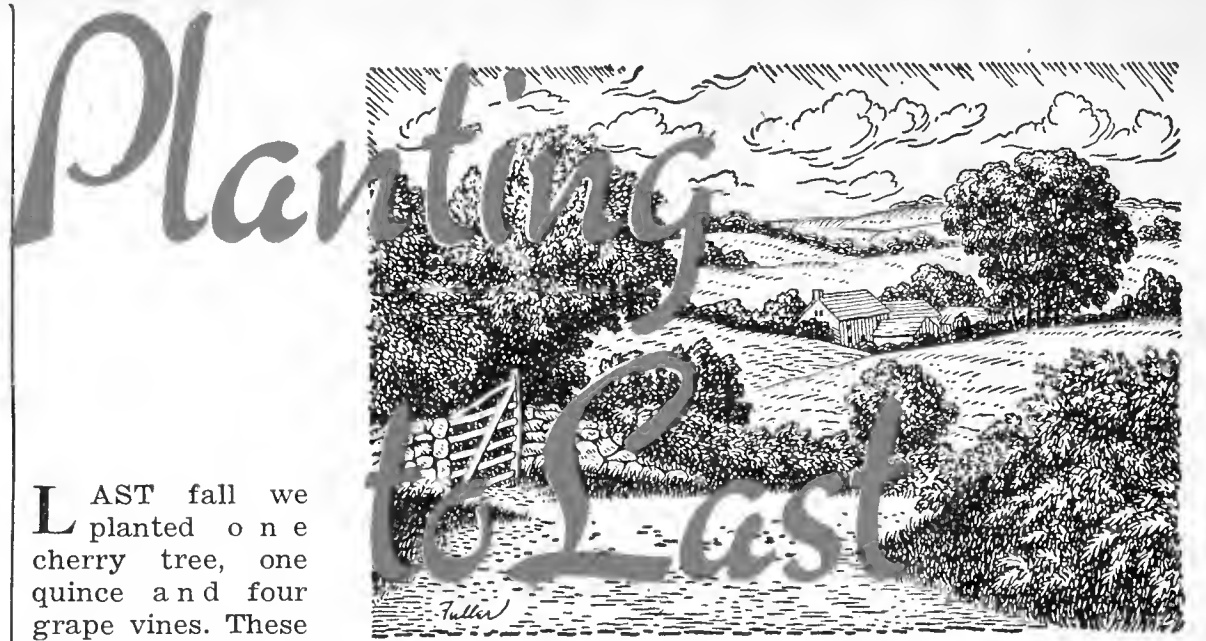
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SUNDIAL WORK SHOES

NEW YORK BRANCH INTERNATIONAL SHOE CO., INC.



LAST fall we planted one cherry tree, one quince and four grape vines. These were to take the place of some we planted two years ago and which were winter killed.

While we were at it, we planted also two Rose of Sharons and a Bleeding Heart. These were original investments.

Ours is a pretty old farm, as farms go in a country that was not settled until after the Revolution. Some of the farm buildings are well over a hundred years old, and the orchard (so people tell us who ought to know about such things) is equally ancient of days. It's still bearing well, but no expert testimony is required to tell us it won't last forever. So when we moved onto the farm two years ago, we put a new roof on the barn and set out some 40 little fruit trees back of the house and a few grape vines, just so they'd be coming along to take up the work when the old orchard inevitably couldn't carry the load any more. Apples, peaches, pears, quinces, nectarines, cherries, Niagaras and Concord! Most of them have been doing splendidly, but in spite of our care some nameless pestilence or the cold or something afflicted a cherry tree and the quince and a few of the little grapes. Hence, the replacements that we put in last week.

While we were planting those trees—digging holes, lugging buckets of water, working the fine dirt in around the roots, and tamping it down—a newspaper man we know (not a farm paper) came out to see us and they sent him down to the new orchard where we were working, on our hands and knees mostly. He got sort of interested, and asked a lot of questions. How much did it cost? How many times a year did we have to spray? How much did that cost? How many years would it take for those trees to bear fruit in any substantial quantities? On the basis of life insurance figures, what were the chances of our being around to enjoy any of that fruit, let alone make any money out of it? Wouldn't it be cheaper to buy quinces at the A&P on the extremely rare occasions when any rational human being wanted anything as silly as a quince?

To hear him talk, you'd think we were just itinerant buckwheat farmers—here today and gone tomorrow. Probably there never were any little fruit trees planted as firmly as those of ours last fall, because all the time the newspaper man was talking, we weren't really tamping dirt in around the roots with our bare fist; what we were really doing was busting him on the nose and deriving much spiritual benefit from the experience.

My goodness gracious! If the people who lived on our farm a hundred years ago and more—Lees, Jewels and Harrisons mostly—had figured the way he did, there wouldn't be any farm now. They would not have framed the corn crib in huge, oak timbers, or built the bridge over the brook with stone slabs, or planted maples and apples and roses and lilacs that have already survived their authors a matter of four generations. No sir, they'd have just scratched the top, broadcast some seed, gath-

ered a meagre crop, and then moved on West to repeat the operation when the yield began to dwindle with the impoverishment of the land.

No, sir! They weren't that kind of people, and we don't want to be either. They were, we suspect from the looks of things, more the kind of people who, when they got too old to plow and reap, put in their time planting and making things that last longer than farmers do, who still have an unfortunate tendency to run down, slow up, and stop around 98.

We've been on the farm now less than three years, but long enough to have gotten our feet under us and to have turned over clover sod of our own seeding. That's about where one starts farming on his own account; up to that point, he's still taking out what other people put in.

Old friends drive out to see us now and then on Sunday afternoon, and the first question they're apt to ask is whether we're making the farm pay. We have to tell them, of course, that so far about all we've gotten out of the place is a bare living, food, lodging, heat, light, water, and washing.

"But just step outside and see what we've put into it. We've cut out and burned close to a mile of hedge rows, and we've drawn over a hundred loads of manure onto that one field alone, and I don't know how many tons of lime we've spread on the whole place, and we've pretty well discouraged the thorn apples and wild roses that were growing in the pasture."

Of course, we want to make money—more money than it takes just to keep going and pay taxes—but we are neither impatient nor too querulous as bookkeepers. We're working, as we've told you before, on the broad principle that if we take care of the farm now, the farm will take care of us later on, returning everything we've given the land—filled up and running over. Anyway, that's what has always happened up to now, and there's nothing to indicate that basic things about the land are going to change much.

But there is more to farming and
(Continued on Page 29)





CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

ERIE COUNTY, New York, was recently the scene of an interesting Grange event, when Erie County Pomona planted a beautiful tree on the county fair grounds near the building in which the Granges stage their competitive exhibits for the fair each year. An impressive ceremony marked the event, and the various subordinates of the county were widely represented. Several subordinates in Erie County make a regular practice of planting trees and doing other community work of beautification character.

THE FIRST new Grange of the year to be organized in Maine has just been completed in Hancock County—Mt. Cadillac, No. 564. The new group comprises 55 charter members, and Deputy Roland Salsbury of Ellsworth Falls was the organizer.

MUCH INTEREST was created at the recent session of the New Hampshire State Grange at Laconia when it was learned that one of the deputies, Herbert Marshall of Lancaster, had flown to the convention instead of going by the slower and ordinary means of transportation. Deputy Marshall is a thorough believer in "up-to-date Grange work" and so decided to set an example of quick transportation for his fellow deputies.

C. PALMER CHAPMAN of Westerly has just retired from the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island State Grange, rounding out 12 years of consecutive service in that position, to which he was elected when he closed his labors as Master of the Rhode Island State Grange. Mr. Chapman is one of the most active Grange leaders in Rhode Island, and has been for many years Priest Archon of the Assembly of Demeter.

THE GRANGE in New Hampshire has rarely tackled a more ambitious project than the Farm Products Show which was staged at Laconia in connection with the 65th annual session of the State Grange. More than 75 exhibitors entered nearly 350 different exhibits, and the big state armory at Laconia proved none too large adequately to house the show. Besides the Grange, 10 active 4-H Club county organizations participated, and other groups and state departments were represented. The quality of the products was

very high, and the show was such a decided success that it has been decided to make it an annual event.

MRS. STELLA F. MILLER, New York State Lecturer, is laying plans for the regional conferences of Grange Masters, Lecturers, Secretaries and Juvenile Matrons, which will be arranged by counties to cover the entire state, bringing together a great host of leading Grange workers.

TWO NEW State Grange Masters have just assumed their tasks following December elections: In Pennsylvania, Kenzie S. Bagshaw of Hollidaysburg takes the helm as the successor of J. Audley Boak of New Castle. In Rhode Island, William B. Babcock is succeeded by Fred J. Kennedy of Greene. Messrs. Bagshaw and Kennedy are long-time Grange workers, widely known and highly esteemed in their respective states.

AN INTERESTING feature of the session of the Massachusetts State Grange at Boston was the announce-

ment by State Master Everett W. Stone that William Casey, State Commissioner of Agriculture, had been appointed a special deputy of the State Grange. The announcement was made following Commissioner Casey's evening address, and it was a complete surprise to him when State Master Stone invested him with a bright, new, shining deputy sash. Commissioner Casey is a past master of both subordinate and Pomona Granges, and a lifetime member of the Order.

IN CHESHIRE Grange, Connecticut, Walter Baldwin declined reelection this year as treasurer, after having served the Grange in that capacity for 34 consecutive years. Few treasurers have served their Grange longer or more faithfully than Mr. Baldwin.

A NEW ENGLAND Grange event of great significance was held Saturday, January 28, when all the State Masters, Lecturers and Secretaries, with Executive Committees, Home and Community Service Committees, Juvenile workers and other leaders from

I Shall Have Time

By Elizabeth Wells Webster.

When they are grown I shall have time
To do the things my heart has craved:
To write, to sing, to laugh and play,
To read good books and study more
In some small place all by myself,
With all my treasures gathered near,
Books and keepsakes and the like
Accumulated year by year.
By my small fire I'll sew and read,
And write the songs my heart has sung,
The songs that for so many years
Like muted chimes have been unring.

At last they're grown and I have time
To rest and dream and write alone:
I cannot write, I dream no dreams—
Songs have no lilt when you're alone.

Only.

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FARMALL power and performance. If you want accessibility, insist on the convenience of FARMALL's simple, uncluttered design. If you want to be sure, insist on the RED TRACTOR—the one and only genuine FARMALL. On display in McCormick-Deering dealer and Company-owned branch showrooms everywhere. Remember the farmer's proudest boast: "I Own a FARMALL!"

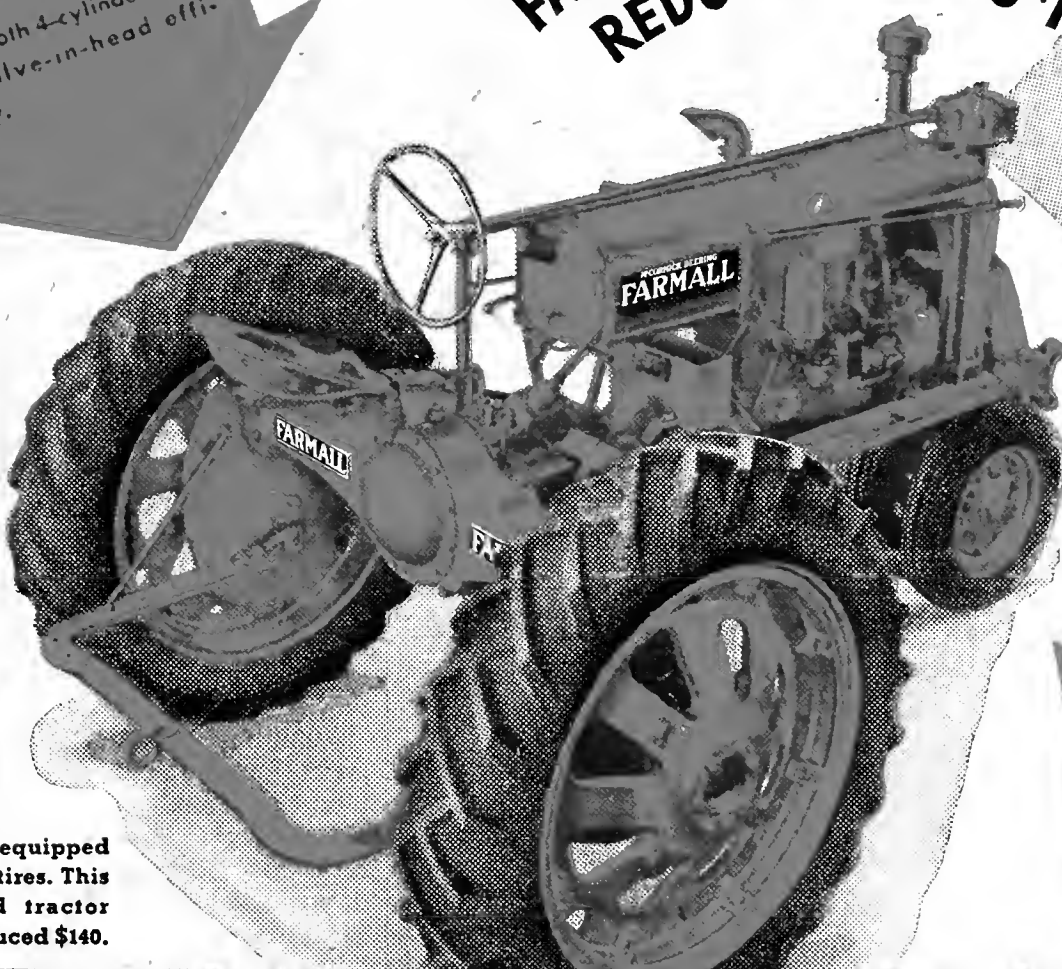
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Hardy northern grown Alfalfa is limited in quantity this year. Choice Seed Oats will be in demand. Potatoes need watching—good ones will be scarce. We have excellent stocks of all of these, as well as other seeds.

Take advantage of our knowledge of farm seeds which is based on years of intensive testing and proving on our 1000 acre experimental farm. You can't lose with our "10-day-any-test-you-want" guarantee which backs every bushel we sell.

DIBBLE'S HEAVYWEIGHT OATS—The most productive American Oat. 40-42 lbs. per bushel. Avoid untried sources.

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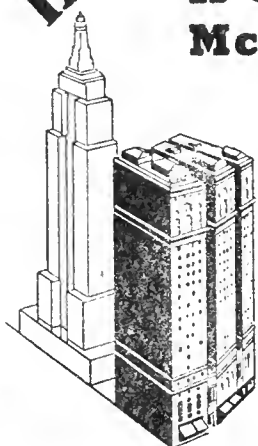
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Crosby's Egyptian, famous Detroit
Dark Red, a full ounce each, enough
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beets—regular value 30c—both for
just 10c postpaid, to get acquainted!
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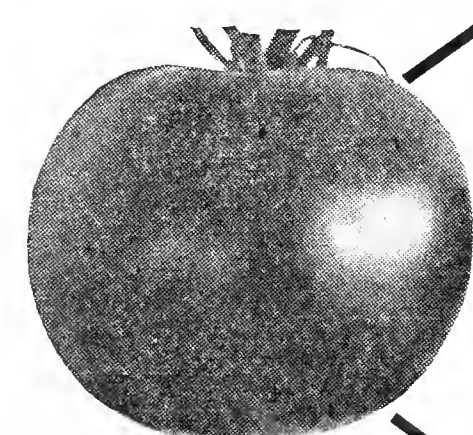
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Pres. LOYD'S OF AMERICA, Dept. J-1, Camden, N. J.



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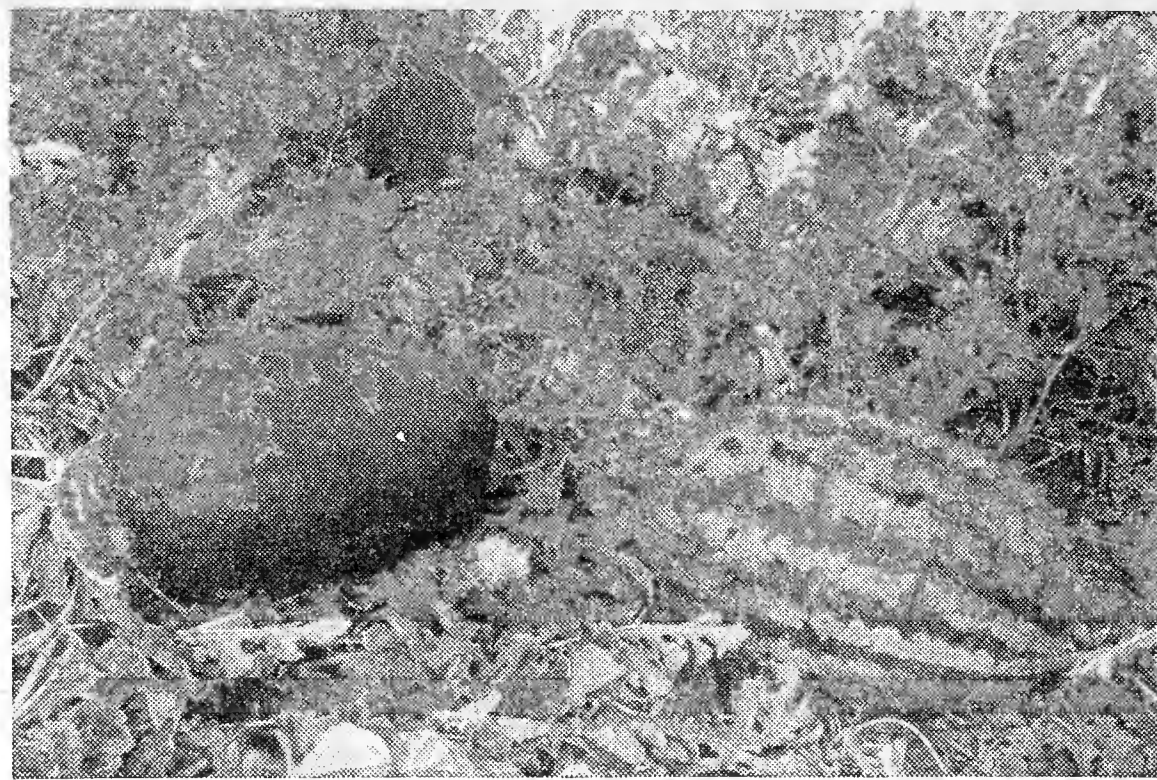
We have these vigorous early strains of **TOMATOES, PEPPERS, SWEET CORN, SQUASH, MUSKMELONS, BEETS, ETC.**

which insure success for gardeners whose seasons are short. Our Northern Grown stocks are noted everywhere for their vitality, fine quality and high yield. Our catalog of the best flowers and vegetables is well worth having. Send for your copy today. And to insure getting the best seed, order direct by mail from our Seed Farms. Prompt service.

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1939 CATALOGUE now ready



TWO GOOD WATERMELONS — Klondike and Striped Klondike.

New Vegetables

By PAUL WORK

EGGPLANT is a mighty nice vegetable but it will not withstand frost in spring or fall, and early varieties are valuable for the North. We have had fairly early sorts for a good while but they were not nearly as nice as the standard Black Beauty and New York Purple so Professor J. R. Hepler



Paul Work

of the New Hampshire Experiment Station tackled the job. Out of a cross between Black Beauty and Early Dwarf Purple, he gained an imposing array of strains, — some superior in one respect and some in another. After eight or nine years of selection "New Hampshire Hybrid" is available to the trade and it is a good eggplant. It is

early, has good plant growth, the fruits are smooth, oval, well colored and of a desirable medium size. It received the highest number of votes of any entry in the 1938 trials and was awarded Silver Medal under "All America Selection."

SWEET CORN

Connecticut Experiment Station has announced good prospects for 3 way hybrids of merit among the early sweet corns. Hybrid seed from inbreds is detasseled and pollinated with a third inbred. This means considerable advantage in the production of market seed.

GEMCROSS 6 and 13 are showing up nicely for early varieties. COCKCROW

is one of them. These fall in the 60 to 65 day class under favorable conditions, have 8 to 12 rows of yellow kernels with ears of 6 inches average length or a little better. SENECA 60 may be a trifle earlier but has more slender ears and mostly 8-rowed. It has won considerable favor in the last two or three seasons.

WATERMELONS

1938 at East Ithaca was another good watermelon year. A huge crop was harvested from some 30 varieties. No special effort was made for earliness as we wanted the melons for field days and class work in September. Seed was sowed May 18th under Hotkaps and the first melons were harvested August 13th with a number coming in within a few days. Materially earlier maturity could have been achieved by sowing seed under Hotkaps

somewhat earlier, by starting plants in the greenhouse or by combining hot-house plants with Hotkap culture.

The only change in previous recommendations about varieties would be to put a bit more emphasis upon SWIKA or CANADA EARLY or EARLY MARKET QUEEN which seem to be about alike. These are almost as early as Honey Cream but have red flesh and somewhat tougher rind. They are nearly round, with light green ground color and faint stripes. They are about the same size as Honey Cream or a little smaller. Old recommendation of HONEY CREAM for earliness and quality still holds as does suggestion of EARLY ARIZONA and EARLY KANSAS to come in a little later. A good many have been having fine success with KLONDIKE and even the southern late varieties have been coming through very nicely. We had a 40 pounder — lacking half a pound — at East Ithaca last summer. This was a Watson — one of the long, narrow, dark green sorts so widely grown in the South.

Some challenge the watermelon enthusiasts with the idea that we may not have as warm summers during the next five years as we have had in the past five. Muskmelons have been well established and seldom fail. Today, we have watermelons as early as muskmelons and somebody, the other day, solemnly informed the writer that Honey Cream is 10 days earlier than the Bender muskmelon. That is a bit more than I have been able to say on my own initiative but it would seem that there will be few years when there cannot be at least a 4-week season for harvesting watermelons in the bulk of upstate New York.

NEW POTATOES

Two new potatoes have appeared on the scene. EARLAINE resembles Katahdin in shape and appearance but is as early as Cobbler. It was developed in Maine by the United States Department of Agriculture. Seed for 1939 plantings does not seem to be available but growers will be watching it where trials are held. Sebago is a new late variety showing blight resistance and good table quality. It yielded well in 10 county tests last season. Here again, it is doubtful if any considerable amount of seed is available.

Try Them Out First

As usual, warning is sounded against making extensive plantings of new things even though seed is available. Small trials ought to precede any changes in regular planting plans.

Don't Gamble!
USE NITRAGIN INOCULATION FOR ALL LEGUMES

Nitragin inoculation often increases the yields of ALFALFA, CLOVER, SOYBEANS and other legumes by 50% or more. It makes more and richer feed...enriches the soil with nitrogen and organic matter.

DON'T USE SUBSTITUTES
 Don't take a chance on ordinary or unknown inoculants. NITRAGIN inoculant has been bred up by 40 years of scientific selection...proved by 40 years of practical farm use. It's the original tested, branded and dated inoculant—billions of bacteria packed in every can. Sold by leading seed dealers. Don't accept substitutes—insist on NITRAGIN. Now—lowest price in history.

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SODUS raspberry plants, large or small quantities; also red varieties and strawberry plants.

EUREKA PLANT & BERRY FARM, Maple View, N.Y.

Cornell's annual bulletin entitled "Varieties of Vegetables for 1939" will be available through County Agents in the course of the next few weeks. This will give plenty of time to procure samples for trial. County Agents will have lists of sources of the new things or inquiries may be directed to *American Agriculturist*.

(To be Continued)

Grass and Clover Seed Cost Money

(Continued from Page 3)

although it is not quite as particular as alfalfa. If you are enrolled in the Agricultural Conservation program, you will find that the addition of lime is one way to earn credit for agricultural conservation payments.

Clover and alfalfa need phosphorus. A sort of blanket recommendation when seeding alfalfa is 500 lbs. of 16 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent per acre. You will find that this, too, will qualify you for soil conservation payments. Check the approved practices for your state for exact specifications.

In seeding alfalfa, a good many farmers prefer to work the land occasionally during the spring to kill weeds, and then to sow the alfalfa without a nurse crop some time between June 15 and July 15. Then, if weeds get too much of a start, they can be clipped with a mowing machine. Others seed with a nurse crop of oats or barley, but seed lightly, some not using over a bushel of oats or barley per acre.

The spring of 1940 will see the usual number of new seedlings where the catch of clover or alfalfa is so poor that it is necessary to plow up and re-seed, but the man who uses good hardy seed, prepares a good seed bed, inoculates, and supplies adequate amounts of lime and phosphorus is likely to find his barns full of hay a year from next summer.

"Quick" Soil Tests

(Continued from Page 6)

of many important agricultural soils is not known. There is real need of a simple, reliable test for available potash. Such a test, perfected so that following out the results of the test will cause a satisfactory crop response, should prove of great value in determining when fertilizer potash is needed for permanent pastures, low-value field crops, and possibly for fruit. In the fertilization of vegetables and other intensively produced high-value crops, potash fertilizer can generally be justified, irrespective of the potash supply of the soil.

Will Not Tell Analysis of Fertilizer to Use

No form of soil analysis will give the necessary information for determining the most profitable analysis of mixed fertilizer to use. Neither will it enable one to determine the desired rate of application of such fertilizers. Unfortunately, "quick soil tests" are being extensively used to obtain such information. Farmers are led to believe that the fertilizer recommendations based on the results of a test of their soil are correct beyond question.

There are many factors other than soil composition which must be considered in selecting fertilizers. Among them may be mentioned the character of the crop, the application of manure, residual effect of previous fertilizer applications, cost of fertilizer, rate of application, frequency of legumes in rotation, crop prices, and value and tenure of land. In fact, the development of an economic system of soil management, including the selection and use of commercial fertilizers, is one of the farmer's most difficult problems, and it will not be greatly simplified by "quick soil tests."

I'M PLANNING MY MILK PRODUCTION THIS YEAR—BREEDING MY COWS NOW SO THEY'LL FRESHEN NEXT FALL



Cows bred now will be freshening in the fall when the milk supply is short. In this way farmers help to regulate production, and they help themselves, their neighbors and their distributors to solve the annual problem of marketing surplus milk in spring and early summer.

Sheffield, too, devotes its efforts to solving the surplus problem by promoting the sale of more milk and cream to more people. This is in addition to its job of transporting, testing, bottling and delivering high-quality milk.

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 Wm. Henry Maule, 714 Maule Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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We specialize in growing the best early strains of Sweet Corn, Peppers, Tomatoes, Muskmelons, Squash, etc., for gardeners whose seasons are short.

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1939 CATALOGUE now ready

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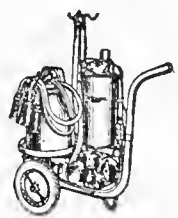


De Laval Dealers Now Making FREE TRIAL Demonstrations On Request

To enable dairymen to determine exactly what a De Laval Milker will do for them this Company is now cooperating with De Laval Dealers throughout the country in a Free Trial Milker Demonstrating Program.

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No equipment a dairyman can own will give more profit and pleasure than a good milking machine. If you are interested in getting the best, see your De Laval Dealer; or if you do not know who he is, write to us for his name.



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A GIFT FOR EVERYONE: In addition, every qualified entrant to the Contests will be sent a free copy of the famous pocket-size De Laval Dairy and Farmer's Handbook of Useful Information as soon as entry is received at the De Laval office. It has 146 pages of condensed information, a large section for notes, and is one of the most useful and valuable books that can be obtained.



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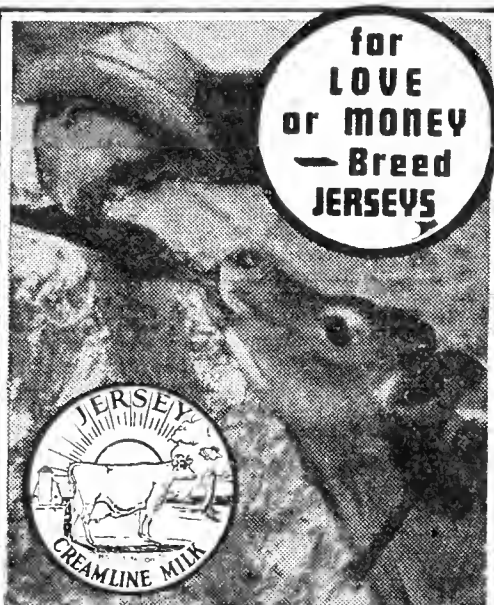
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Easy to have lights, radio, power for washing machine, etc. Dime brings complete plans and Big NEW 1939 catalog of remarkable values. 100 other changes for old generators to 6-12-32-110V plants, motors, welders, elec. fence, etc.
LEJAY MFG., 1462 LeJay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Fifty-thousand breeders of Jerseys, many of them your own neighbors, believe that Jerseys are a good dairy breed. Jerseys produce Creamline Milk, richest in the world. Jerseys are safe to breed because they reproduce true-to-type. Jerseys have proved, in impartial tests, to be the thriftiest producers of butterfat. They mature earliest, live long, and MILK! These are some of the reasons why there are more Jersey cattle in the United States than any other dairy breed.

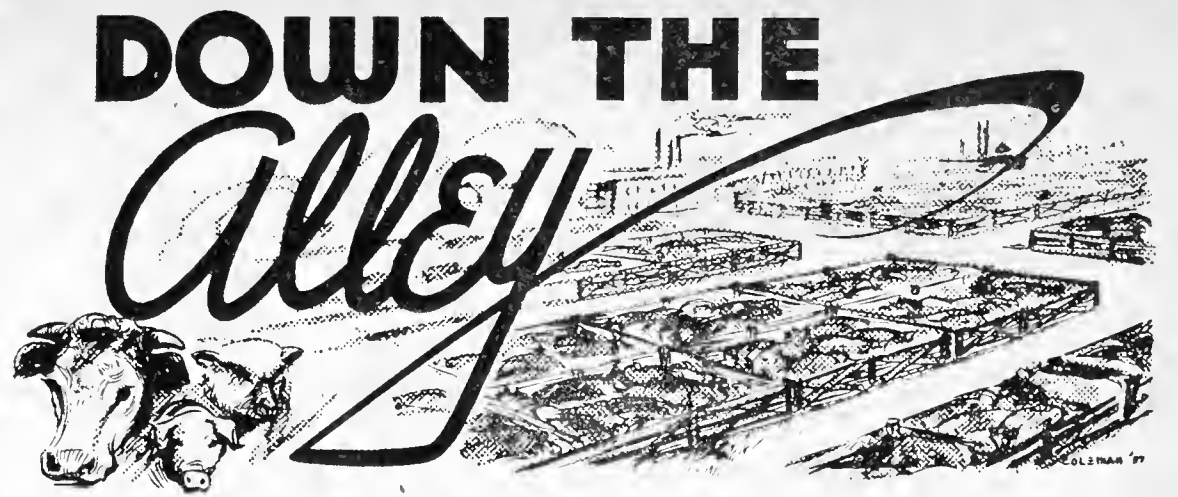
The Jersey Creamline Milk trade-mark, shown above, is registered in the United States Patent Office. For information on obtaining the franchise write to:

American Jersey Cattle Club

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Your first dividend on your Grange Silo investment comes the day you place your order — if you do so NOW while early order discounts apply.
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By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

WHERE can I purchase feeding cattle and calves? What will they cost? What will calves weigh? How many will there be in the car, and what will it cost to buy and ship? These questions have been so numerous and come from so many different locations that when I finally received one from Augusta, Maine, I decided to see if I could not briefly answer them here.

You can safely purchase them from any bona fide commission or buying firm, which is bonded and operates under the supervision of the Packers and Stockyards Act. There are a number of such firms on every large market, but Kansas City and Omaha are the two largest feeding cattle centers. Positively, do not buy from country points anywhere in the West, except possibly as purchased through one of the responsible and bonded firms. Choice steer calves would cost about 9½¢ a pound out there now, but no man in the Northeast is really interested in this class, unless he plans to carry them over a year and has a world of grain to keep in front of them at all times. The next grade can be bought for about 8¢ a pound and are a very desirable kind to winter through, put on grass next summer and then finish off with a reasonable amount of grain. These are both quotations on white-face calves. Durham or shorthorn calves can be bought around 7½¢ a pound, in lots of ways are just as good, but are not as attractive to look at, and generally will not make quite as rapid gains, or put on quite such a quality finish.

Heifer calves of these three grades sell around \$1.00 a hundred less than steer calves, although when you get down into a lower costing animal, the spread between heifers and steers is not generally over about 50¢. The proper time to buy these calves is from the first of September to the middle of November, as most of the calves after that time have been moved from the range, and also after that time, the weather is such that there is greater danger from shipping fever, colds, etc. Then too, earlier, calves can be bought as light as 300 lbs., and later it is hard to get them weighing under 400 lbs. They put approximately 50 of these calves in a carload. The freight rate from Kansas City or Omaha is 69¢ a hundred. Your local agent can give you the through rates, which to most any section in the Northeast will be less than \$1.00 from either of these

markets. I am sorry there is not space here to go into the various weights and prices of other types of feeding cattle.

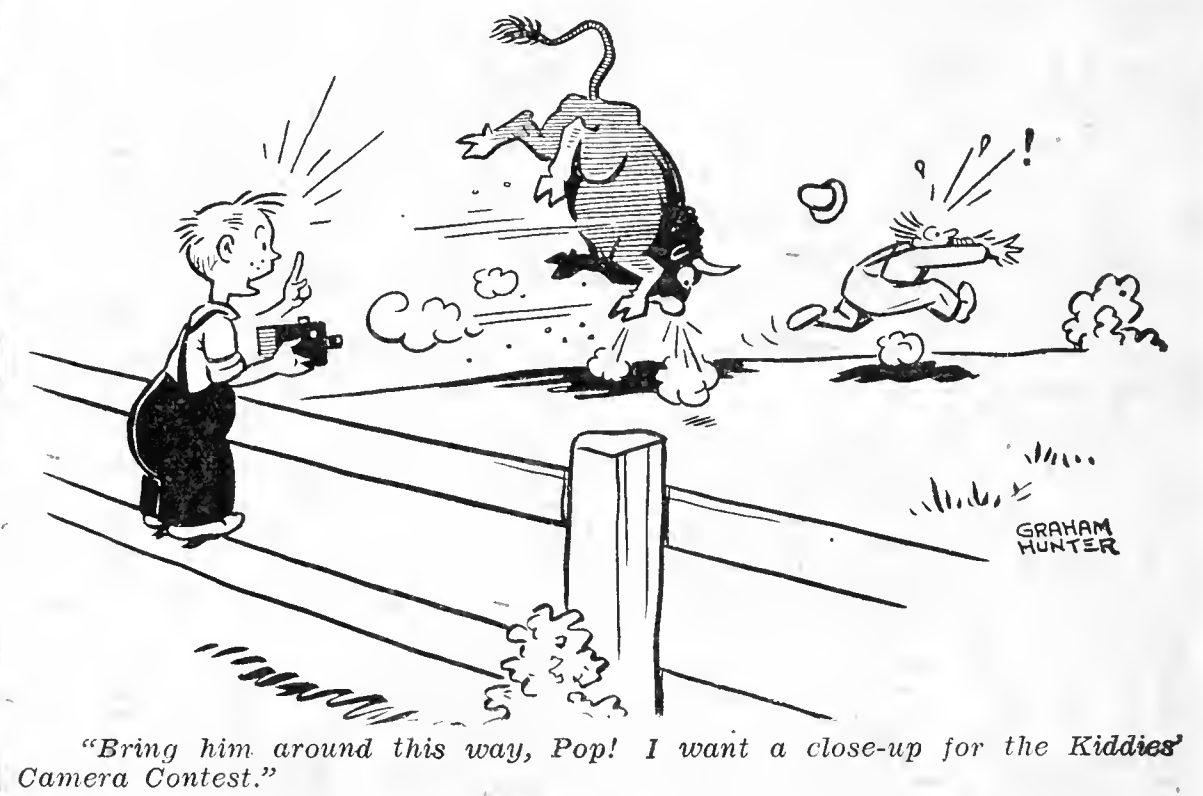
Another question that we are continually being asked is the "electric fence situation" and I am pleased to be able to tell you that Professor H. W. Riley of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., has gotten out a bulletin by that very name, and I believe that if you write and ask for Mimeo. Bulletin No. 453, that practically every question that you could possibly ask about electric fences will be answered for you. Believing that the electric fence has a very great value, and an increasing value to the farmers of the Northeast, I hope many of you will get this bulletin and read it carefully. It is the finest thing I have yet seen.

More and more, all authorities are becoming convinced that the care and feed that any animal gets while carrying her young have a greater ultimate effect on the growth and quality of the matured offspring than care and feed given at the time of birth. This is timely; feed is cheap, and experience has taught me that it is true.

EVERY class of livestock is meeting with a good demand at prices, in most cases, higher than generally anticipated in trade or slaughter circles. Another surprise development is that producers and feeders are showing an inclination to move their livestock at these prices, in spite of low-cost feed. This is always a good sign because if the principle of "market your livestock when it is ready for market" continues, we will have no "spring glut" and we will all show a livestock profit straight on through the season.

Horses are at least \$10 to \$20 higher than the low time this fall, and will not be too plentiful or too cheap this spring. Choice cattle bring up to \$12.25, with good state steers generally \$9 to \$10. Cows and bulls are fully as active and high, and what an opportunity to cull out cow herds, and cull hard and deep. Lambs still hover around the \$10 mark, regardless of heavy marketings, and calves are up to \$13 today. Hogs up around \$8.50, if not too heavy, or might say, "lardy", for with our exports of lard so diminished, and with all the "lard substi-

(Continued on Page 21)



THE 50 YEAR FIGHT FOR A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK!

The Aims of the Dairymen's League and How They Are Being Accomplished

The Dairymen's League—an organization of farmers, owned and controlled by farmers
—is dedicated to obtaining the following benefits for farmers and consumers:

- 1—A living price for milk for farmers.
- 2—Fair treatment to producers in the weighing, testing and delivery of their milk.
- 3—A better bottle of milk for the consumer at a reasonable price.
- 4—Keeping control of the price of milk in the hands of farmers.
- 5—Keeping profits to dealers on a fair and reasonable basis.

Milestones that Have Been Passed—Battles that Have Been Won in the Steady March Toward the League's Objectives

Every step in the League's march toward its objectives has been so bitterly opposed . . . every accomplishment has been so clouded in the smoke of battle and propaganda . . . that many outside the League have lost sight of the objectives at the end of the road. They have become so interested in today's fight that they have failed to notice the long distance that has been covered in the League's march forward. Here is a list of important milestones passed—a record of which every dairy farmer can be proud.

PROTECTION OF PRICES AND MARKETS

1. Smashed the dealers' strangle-hold on dairy farmers of the New York Milk Shed by the victorious strikes of 1916 and 1919.
2. Established a system of selling milk according to use, and of blending the proceeds to members, thereby setting up a plan in which all farmers could share the fluid markets.
3. Sought control of surplus by owning and operating its own plants, and using this control plus the classified price plan to stabilize prices and markets for all producers in the milk shed.
4. Fought continuously the entry of bootleg milk into the market.
5. Promoted a program for better quality milk.
6. Fought entry of western milk into the New York Market. Prevented widening of milk shed in 1927, thereby assuring adequate milk supply during low production periods.
7. Obtained reduction in freight rates on milk, in some instances almost one-half.
8. Cleared the way for true farmer representation in the milk industry.

MADE FARMER'S VOICE HEARD IN STATE LAWS

1. Demanded enforcement of laws requiring bonding of dealers.
2. Supported law for licensed milk testers.
3. Presented bill passed by Legislature enabling farmers to organize in cooperative marketing associations.
4. Successfully fought attempts to repeal foregoing bill.
5. Successfully fought Pennsylvania bill which would have turned cooperative marketing organizations over to State.
6. Fought for Federal-State Marketing Order.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION GAINED AND DEFEATED

League leaders have been in the forefront of farmer activity concerning the following Federal legislation:

1. The Capper-Volstead Act, authorizing cooperative organizations of farmers.
2. The Voight-Ladd Anti-Filled-Milk Act.
3. The Lenroot-Tabor bill protecting dairy farmers against imports of low-priced, low-standard milk.
4. The Brigham Act forbidding statements or packages designed to make a vegetable oil product appear as nourishing as butter.
5. Opposed tariff cuts on Canadian dairy products.
6. Fought for amendments in Farm Bill to give dairy farmers greater protection.
7. One of the first farm organizations to favor revaluation of the dollar, thereby easing the load of the depression on farmers.
8. Supported amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act authorizing AAA to cooperate in marketing agreement.

PROMOTES THE FARMER'S INTEREST IN MANY FIELDS

1. Has always advocated use of butter and opposed misleading advertisements for substitutes.
2. Has taken a strong stand, backed up by practical action, for consumer protection—for clean milk production, high quality milk, clean, healthy herds, modern milk houses and stables, and better breeding.
3. Has published a farmers' newspaper every week for 20 years, presenting valuable information on marketing, farmer cooperatives, and modern methods of milk production, breeding, feeding, etc.
4. Has accumulated important facts and figures regarding marketing in the New York City and other markets, and has made these available—for the first time in history—to dairy farmers.

AND NOW, IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT . . . The farmers of the Dairymen's League make available the inspiring record of what the League has accomplished for farmers generally. It is a record studded with accomplishment. A record which shows the practical value of cooperative effort, proving conclusively that what benefits one farmer benefits all farmers. The Dairymen's League is really serving all farmers in their fight for a Living Price for milk.

THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE 30,000 DAIRY FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ Taxes Should Be Everybody's Worry

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has again asked Congress, "in the interest of equity and justice" to taxpayers, to pass a law banning tax-exempt securities and making it possible for government to tax salaries of government employees.

"Those who earn their livelihood from government," said President Roosevelt, "should bear the same tax burden as those who earn their livelihood in private employment." Statistics show that there are 65 billion dollars' worth of tax-exempt securities issued by Federal, State and local governments, and that the salaries of 2½ million government workers are tax free.

Proposed tax on income from government securities would apply only to future issues, though Treasury estimates that a half-billion dollars worth of those outstanding in private hands might eventually be refunded into taxable issues.

Last April, President made same request, but objection was raised on grounds that constitutional amendment would be necessary. President holds that a "short and simple statute" would be sufficient, since Congress has constitutional power to tax income from "whatever source derived."

Besides equalizing tax burden and eventually adding an estimated 300 million dollars to government revenues, it is felt that if it is impossible for investors (particularly wealthy ones) to buy tax-exempt securities, private investment will be encouraged and business helped. During past few years, about 3 billion dollars has been placed annually in government securities, whereas only comparatively small amount has been placed in private securities.

SLANT: Even government employees should support this constructive proposal. All who vote should be made tax conscious.

■ Congress Gets New Farm Bill

INTRODUCED into both houses of Congress is new "cost-of-production" farm bill, whose sponsors, with two exceptions, are members of Congress from wheat and corn belts. Bill provides, briefly, that all farm products having value of more than \$10,000,000 yearly, and entering interstate commerce, be sold only through licensed dealers and handlers, at prices fixed by Secretary of Agriculture after holding public hearings. Price would presumably be based on average cost of production.

One estimate on how many crops would be affected is that about 75 out of 200 farm products would come under bill. Surplus from each crop would be sold abroad for whatever it would bring. New bill would throw overboard crop control.

"Most radical farm bill yet proposed" is how some view new bill, because it calls for arbitrary price fixing on such a large number of farm products, regardless of their supply. It is pointed out that in event of bountiful year for any one product, it would be diffi-

cult to keep price up to mark fixed by Secretary of Agriculture; and also that it would be practically impossible for anyone to fix a proper price for many farm products.

Present Agricultural Adjustment Act, passed last year, provides for limiting acreage to be planted to cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice in any year, when approved by two-thirds of growers of any of these crops. Farmers who cooperate in AAA program are eligible for government crop loans. Yearly cost of present farm program is put at about 1 billion dollars, counting probable loss from loans on farm products.

New bill proposes to continue soil conservation program, adjustments in freight rates on farm commodities, development of new uses and new markets for farm products, the Federal Surplus Commodities corporation, loans on agricultural commodities and refunds to Department of Agriculture of 30 per cent of duties collected on imported farm products.

SLANT: Here is another costly and dangerous agricultural experiment. Price fixing by government is uneconomic. If government fixers would only give agriculture and business a chance to recover, there soon would be better times.

■ Senate Votes Relief Cut

BY VOTE of 47 to 46, Senate approved, on January 28, the sum of \$725,000,000, voted by House to run WPA from now until June 30. President asked for \$875,000,000. Only changes in House report made by Senate were to limit WPA dismissals before April 1 to 5% of present number on rolls, and to provide for another call for funds by President before June 30, if private jobs do not take up the slack.

Actively opposed to cut was President, relief workers, labor organizations, WPA officials and New York's Mayor LaGuardia as representative of the U. S. Conference of Mayors. They argued that more than a million workers would have to be dropped from WPA rolls by June if the full \$875,000,000 were not appropriated, and that this would cause suffering among the needy.

Those who favored the cut to \$725,000,000 point out that this sum is only 8% less than average sum available during same months last year and that furthermore, private industry is now employing 1,500,000 more workers than it did four months ago. WPA, on the other hand, has reduced its employment of relief workers by only 200,000. Experts estimate that private industry will employ another 1,250,000 workers during next five months.

Victory for economy vote was due to coalition of Democrats and Republicans and it is being taken to mean that the 76th Congress intends to use its own judgment in this session.

■ Secretary Morgenthau Against Processing Tax

SECRETARY of Treasury Morgenthau turned thumbs down on more processing taxes as means of raising money to pay farm benefits. Mr. Morgenthau, in recent press conference,

said that in his opinion taxes on consumers are high enough. **SLANT:** Supreme Court declared processing taxes under old AAA unconstitutional. This publication has opposed them on grounds that they robbed Peter to pay Paul. Northeast farmers, who received comparatively small share of farm benefits, were forced by processing taxes to pay more for their supplies, and tax was in turn used by government to pay off middlewestern and southern farmers.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in his annual report, came out for new processing taxes, and said that they were the "one important thing missing from our present farm program."

■ Better Business Believed Sure This Year

IN SPITE of war scares and decline in stock market, economists believe that present downward trend is temporary and insist that, barring actual war, 1939 will be a year of better business. They point to following signs:

Home building permits are much higher than year ago, and this means jobs for workers and orders for factories.

Power industry will probably be forced to expand because electric power production capacity is now taxed to limit in number of regions.

More jobs and brighter prospects are making more people turn in their old cars for new ones.

Government large-scale spending for relief and public works is helping the pot to boil.

National defense plans foretell another big field for government spending, breeding temporarily more jobs and orders.

Machine tool industry orders showed sharp advance in December, highest in a decade with one exception.

Worst drag on recovery, economists admit, are low commodity prices, which make agriculture and other raw material producing industries lag in their recovery.

■ Uncle Sam is Biggest Landlord

ABOUT one-fifth of total area of United States is Federal owned, according to inventory of Federal real estate made public last month by President Roosevelt. This does not include property owned by various emergency agencies through default of mortgage payments.

Great bulk of Uncle Sam's real estate is rural—forests, grazing land, and national parks, with only some 47,444 acres in urban property (not counting District of Columbia). Most of all of this property is in Far West, where in some cases one-half or more of a State is owned by U. S. Government. Nevada belongs 83 per cent to U. S.; Arizona, more than 63 per cent; Utah, more than 60 per cent; Idaho, more than 58 per cent; Oregon, better than 46 per cent.

Northeastern states are at other end of scale. For instance, Uncle Sam owns only fraction of 1 per cent of land in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Going on right now

is battle between Federal Government and State of Vermont over question of land ownership. War department had plans for dam across Ompompanoosuc River at Union Village, and proposed to acquire the land for it under National Flood Control Act passed last year. This permits War Department to acquire lands for flood control without State consent or payment to localities for loss of tax revenues.

Governor Aiken of Vermont insisted on written contract, whereby Vermont formally transferred land to nation. Secretary of War Woodring refused to sign contract, said it was unnecessary, implication being that government could take the land without permission. Since then Vermont has seen red.

State petition was signed asking Congress to request Secretary Woodring to sign proposed contract, and it also asked Congress to modify Federal Flood Control Act so as to prevent Federal condemnation of lands. Five other New England Governors are now backing up Vermont's Governor. Fight is based on doctrine of States' rights, which provides that Federal Government powers are those only which are given it by the Constitution.

■ Grange Urges Cut in Farm Aid Maximum

LIMIT TOTAL annual farm benefit payments to any individual farmer or corporation to \$5,000 (instead of present limit of \$10,000) is recommendation of Executive Committee of National Grange to Congress. "Our goal should be preservation and prosperity of the family-sized farm," the Grange committee said. "Corporation and chain farming should not be encouraged by the government."

Committee also asked that present farm act be amended and simplified; also, more research on new uses for farm products, "honest branding" of foods and fibers, continuance of marketing agreements, low interest rate on farm loans, and a long-range policy of land utilization.

Announced by Committee were place and date of Grange's next national convention—Peoria, Illinois, Nov. 15-23.

■ National Defense Takes Form

MAIN item in President Roosevelt's special defense message to Congress during fortnight was proposal to add 3,000 planes to our Army aviation forces, which would bring United States combined Army and Navy air force to 8,500 planes and make this country second only to Germany in air strength.

Intention, said President in his message, is not to build world's biggest air force, but rather to build one which will be big enough to do a definite defense job in case of war—protect American territory, play watchman for Navy, guard Panama Canal so that our warships could pass through safely, and protect various U. S. naval bases.

Appropriation of 552 million dollars to be spent over period of three years was recommended. This is an "emergency" addition to country's normal defense appropriation.

President's recommendations for speeding up U. S. air defense are said to be in line with secret report of foreign air strength to government by Colonel Charles Lindbergh. Also, American ambassadors Kennedy and Bullitt (to Britain and Germany respectively) testified to a closed meeting of Senate and House Military Affairs Committees recently that war appears inevitable in Europe.

SLANT: Overwhelming importance of adequate air defenses was demon-

strated in Europe last fall, when Hitler succeeded in backing down England and France as result of Germany's greatly superior air strength. Comparative figures for five leading nations are: France, 4000 planes; United States, 4300; England, 5000; Italy, 7000; Germany, 10,000.

■ Farm Congressmen Now in Minority

IN THE old days, most Congressmen could boast that they were farm bred, but current congressional directory shows that this is no longer true. Out of 457 members of House of Representatives, only 136 come from farms.

Five Congressmen, according to directory, were born in log cabins; 3 on ranches, and one in a sawmill camp. Fourteen members—largest number in years—are foreign born.

■ New England Salvaging Its Timber

WHEN New England started to sweep up after last September's terrible hurricane, it was estimated that 4 billion feet of valuable timber was lost. Careful check-up since then is said to reveal that 1.6 billion feet is nearer right—big enough figure in any case.

Considerable progress in salvaging timber has been made under direction of F. A. Wilcox, chief of U. S. Forest Service. Mr. Wilcox was appointed Administrator of Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, and last November a set-up was completed whereby Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans funds to Northeastern Administration to buy logs, logs being held as collateral for money advanced.

Last month, AAA announced that owners may earn government benefit payments of \$4 an acre for cleaning up damaged forest lands which constitute a serious fire hazard. Maximum payments for any farm will be \$60. These payments will be in addition to those offered in regular conservation program for New England area.

■ New Frontiers

OVER 80,000 square miles of country never before seen by eyes of man now waves the Red, White and Blue—thanks to Antarctic explorer Lincoln Ellsworth, leader of his fourth expedition to that icy region.

"In all this area", wirelessly Mr. Ellsworth from his plane, "not a mountain range or a speck of bare land showed. The whole area, as far south as we could see, slopes gradually upward to a surface altitude of approximately 11,500 feet, and continues on toward the pole."

Speaking of possible future value to United States of this land, Mr. Ellsworth said that, although snow covered today, the area may become snow-free in years hence and disclose rich mineral deposits, for exposed surface on the coast showed much evidence of high mineralization.

■ Fateful Days for Spain

AS WE go to press, Spanish Rebel forces have captured Barcelona, Spanish Loyalist capital. Previously, city was placed under army rule and all civilians not engaged in war activities were advised to leave. Americans were given chance to escape aboard U. S. cruiser Omaha, which had been standing by at Villefranche, France, only 12 hours away and steamed to rescue of Americans as soon as it was seen that city was doomed.

Barcelona's ports and surrounding

district, according to one war correspondent, are like an inferno, for city has been subjected to constant bombing.

Loyalists fought desperately to defend the city, but were short of food, munitions, artillery and airplanes, and unable to secure supplies from outside. Rebels, on other hand, are reported to be well supplied with men and munitions from Germany and Italy.

Although it is predicted that Rebels will be in full possession of this part of Spain within a few weeks, end of war is not expected at once. Loyalists are still in possession of central and southeastern Spain and it is believed that they will fight to the last ditch.

■ Dustbowl Getting Small

SHRINKING is Dust Bowl—not because of some great geological change, but because 13,752,118 acres of it are now protected by cover crops, according to report of regional advisory committee of land use of Southern Great Plains area. Committee states that only about 2½ million acres in Dust Bowl need fear possible damage by wind erosion this year.

We Bought a Farm

(Continued from Page 1)

it is like the man that did his chores so late he had to skip a milking to get back on time.

The time has come when we all must do more business and do it quicker and more efficiently than in the past. Horses are too slow now to do the heavy work on a farm if the farm is large enough to support a tractor. Not all farms are suitable for tractors. If a farm is wet or hilly, it is not a good policy to invest too much in a tractor. Too much time is spent in crawling up a hill side or through wet places.

After having some experience in the farm game, I would not advise a young man to buy a small farm. It costs just about the same to keep your family on a small farm as it does on a larger one. The small farm requires almost as many farming tools and equipment as a large one, with half the income.

Everything is being done these days with more speed and less manual labor. My son plowed twenty-five acres of stubble ground with our large tractor and three bottom plow in eighteen hours. How long would it have taken a team with a walking plow to do the same job? This goes to show how manual labor can be cut down. Our small tractor will cultivate as much as three teams. I find, with four or five men working on the same farm, that it does not pay to work all in a bunch more than is necessary. Too much time is lost. If men are working one or two in a place and on different jobs, more work will be accomplished.

Another very important item is feeding the soil. Don't be afraid to use plenty of stable manure and a liberal amount of commercial fertilizers; also lime. I think that potatoes and cabbage respond to a good application of fertilizer as much as any crop we grow. We put about six hundred pounds of 8-16-14 fertilizer to the acre in the row for potatoes and cabbage. I think that two or three hundred pounds more per acre would be a good investment.

By using a crop rotation I have found that I can keep my soil in good condition and get good yields. I prefer growing corn the first year, potatoes and cabbage the second, beans the third, and the fourth year oats with seed mixture. After growing hay for two years I start all over again with corn.

We plan to fill our five silos, holding seven hundred tons of ensilage, from the forty acres planted to corn. We

Good Books to Read

THE NUTMEG TREE' Margery Sharp. You may not approve of Julia, kindhearted, incautious and impulsive, but I think you are going to rather enjoy her just the same. Julia's daughter Susan has grown up to be a prig, but a very lovely prig, and an attempt to save her from an unsuitable match involves Julia herself in a series of escapades. If you feel in the mood for some light, sophisticated, amusing fiction, then get a copy of "The Nutmeg Tree."—Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

JESSE JAMES. Rousing entertainment, in technicolor, featuring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda, Nancy Kelly and Randolph Scott.

EVERYBODY'S BABY. The Jones family brings its trials and tribulations to the screen in a rollicking comedy which centers around Bonnie, the oldest daughter, and her baby girl. The young wife insists upon following the scientific methods of baby rearing, which results in a verbal and actual battle between the old-fashioned Jones and the doctor and his staff, until Grandma takes the matter in hand.

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From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

A YEAR or two ago Wayne County poultrymen, working through their Farm Bureau poultry committee, set up a county "label" for marketing their eggs. They are shipped to the G.L.F. auction in New York. The other day I went with a group of upstate farmers to the auction and heard the manager tell them the label was bringing a premium of two to four cents.

Wayne County is not the only county with a similar proposition, but I have been more in contact with that project. At the auction were eggs bearing Cayuga and Onondaga county labels and these, too, are bringing premium prices. The answer, of course, is that the labels are acquiring a reputation as the mark of nearby fresh eggs of superior quality.

See Big City Markets

The 84 persons who made the trip to New York quite naturally have a better idea of how their produce and the produce of their competitors is handled in the metropolitan market. A visit at 4 a. m. to the piers where fruits and vegetables from the West and South were on display started the inspection tour. At the fruit auction they saw citrus fruits being sold in enormous volume by rapid-fire bidding.

Those who use the auctions claim it is the best way of selling produce because it brings the best price in a competitive market and provides a means of handling large volumes. Most of the western apples are sold over the auctions and New York growers wanted to know why their fruit was not handled in a similar way. They were told the main obstacle was lack of a large volume of uniform pack.

See Government Buying

Another demonstration of rapid-fire trading was seen on the Mercantile Exchange, dealing in butter and eggs. Eggs were being traded at 19 1/4 cents and great amounts of butter changed hands at 26 1/4 cents. One of the names that appeared on the board most frequently was "Kelly", and it was explained that Mr. Kelley was buying butter for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. The morning the visitors were at the exchange he bought 3,100 tubs to add to the government's holdings of 85 million pounds.

In talking with exchange members we found they expected the government would step in and start buying eggs if prices dropped much more. They agreed government buying had put a floor under butter prices, and that butter and egg prices were too low. I tried to obtain their views as to what should be done about it. One opinion I found was that the great supply of butter is due to so much improved pasturage under the farm program. Members thought something ought to be done to increase consumption.

The seriousness of the situation may be gathered from the fact that butter in storage totals more than three times the 42 million pounds on hand a year ago. I found no criticism, but rather praise, for government purchasing, and also a fear that the solution of the problem goes much further than that. "Good business recovery and increased purchasing power is what is needed," one man remarked and several nodded agreement.

Pushcarts and Peddlers

A visit to the pushcart market always is interesting as showing a part of city life most farmers find hard to appreciate without seeing. Here one finds price the dominating factor, as consumers buy in cents rather than dollars. The pushcarts do not take the

best quality stuff, but the produce they can buy cheapest. There is no doubt that peddlers form a large outlet for farm produce at some price. Just now the New York City administration is trying to restrict peddlers. I don't claim to know all the merits of the situation, but it appears the pushcarts perform a useful service to low-income consumers.

Some idea of New York's enormous appetite for fruits and vegetables was gained at the Washington Street market. Mixed in with produce from other sections was considerable from the home areas of the visitors. Here again they were told by the wholesalers that they can do better with produce shipped by growers or packers with good reputation for quality of pack.

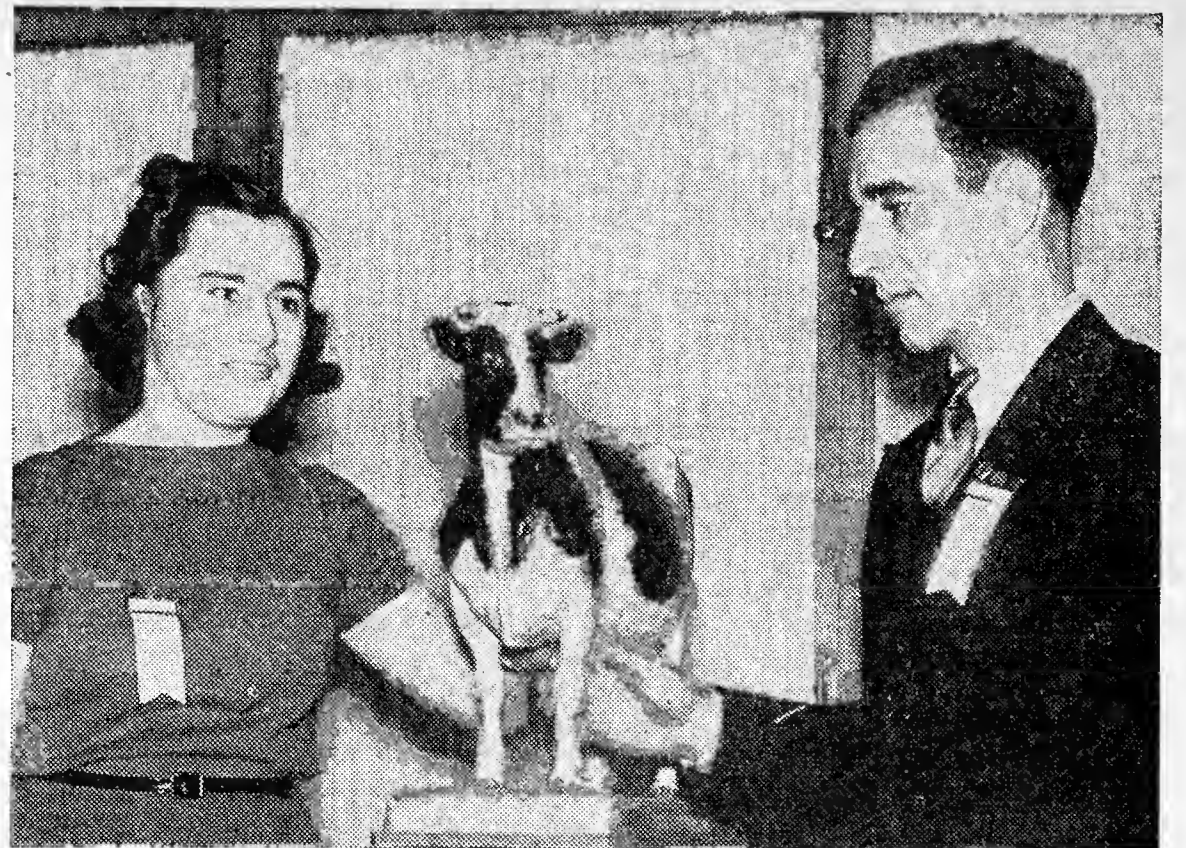
At the Bronx market, Harold Simonson, Long Island grower and Master Farmer, took the party in hand and explained operations of what is expected to become the metropolis' largest food terminal. New railroad tracks are being laid and sheds erected so that by spring the market will be able to receive cars on track from any section. The new Triborough bridge gives Long Island quick access to the farmers' market. A number of receivers interviewed gave their opinions that the Bronx terminal was due for great expansion in volume.

The Governor is Right

Before going down to New York I took in the meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society in Albany. Governor Lehman told the annual dinner that "the crowning advantage of New York State's agriculture is the proximity to the world's largest market, New York City." (See page 2 for story).

Century Farmers Cited

At the Agricultural Society's meeting a long list of speakers representing state farm organizations and allied in-



DOREEN ROOD of Canton, St. Lawrence County, and Lewis Worden of Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., who at the recent annual meeting of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association were honored as New York State's outstanding Holstein 4-H Club members.

At the meeting, Carl Wooster, President, reported the largest membership in the history of the Association. The officers—Carl Wooster, President; Frank Wavle, Treasurer; and W. D. Brown, Secretary—were re-elected. Secretary Brown presented 175 medals to members who had belonged to the organization for more than ten years.

terests gave their views of the outlook for agriculture. In general, they expressed belief that major gains to date are the result of co-operative action and that as co-operation is better understood it can be more useful. Herbert P. King, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, saw little hope for a rising or stable price level without currency management. Dean Carl E. Ladd emphasized the comparative advantage New York farmers enjoy by pointing out that more than half of the farms of the state are free of mortgage debt.

The society, in accordance with custom, awarded "Century Farmer" citations to farmers whose families have been on the same farm a century or more. Citations went to Ella LaGrange McBride, Slingerlands; Charles G. Lainhart, Altamont; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Karker, Carlisle; Arlie C. Bentley, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Wilbur, Stillwater, and Harmin L. Beagle, Valley Falls.

Syracuse Production Credit Association Has Big Year

The fifth annual stockholders meeting of the Syracuse Production Credit Association will be held on February 4th in Syracuse, according to E. M. Smith, the association Secretary.

Seven hundred twenty farmers, all of whom are stockholder-members and residents of Onondaga, Madison, Oneida and Oswego Counties, are receiving notices.

A full day's session, the meeting will convene at 10:30 in the morning in the Masonic Temple. Reports to cover the past year's activities of the credit co-operative, and resume of the past 5 seasons, will be presented by R. Y. DeWolfe of Oneida, the association's president. This co-operative has more than doubled its membership in the past 2 years and has increased its business from \$177,000 to \$606,000. The principal speakers will be H. B. Munger, President of the Production Credit Corporation and E. H. Thomson, President of the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass.

Another item of business will be the election of directors to succeed H. D. Forward Sr., Camillus and John G. Pendorf of Blossvale. The meeting will be open not only to stockholder members but their guests, including several farm leaders who have been invited.

Operating as a co-operative short-term credit agency for farmers, the association makes loans chiefly to buy livestock and equipment and to grow crops. In the past five seasons its loans have amounted to \$2,190,000 with a resultant loss plus estimated losses of less than 1/25 of 1%.

The Albany Milk Meeting

ESTIMATES by several who were there put the attendance at the milk meeting in Albany on January 17 at 600. As you may recall, the purpose of the meeting was to prove to official Albany that an overwhelming majority of dairymen wanted the Rogers-Allen Law repealed or modified.

Said one man, "Judging from the applause, I assumed that about one-third of those present were in sympathy with the statements made by some of the speakers. I would judge that the balance were there out of curiosity. Considerable numbers began to go out before the meeting was over. In fact, the crowd had thinned out noticeably."

The following day the State Agricultural Society at its annual session unanimously passed a resolution urging the Legislature to continue the Rogers-Allen Law, thus following action taken by State Grange at its recent meeting in Jamestown.

Master Farmers for 1938

Name	Address	County
C. C. DuMond	Ulster Park	Ulster
Grant Hitchings	Nedrow	Onondaga
H. N. Kutschbach	Sherburne	Chenango
Jacob Pratt	Schaghticoke	Rensselaer
T. G. Reynolds	Cambridge	Washington

Winners of American Agriculturist Achievement Award

JUVENILE GRANGERS

John Lowden	Hilton	Monroe
Marjorie Thompson	Keeseville	Clinton

4-H CLUB MEMBERS

Charlotte Luce	Groton	Tompkins
Marion Tyler	South Byron	Genesee

FUTURE FARMERS

Ward Burdick	Central Square	Onondaga
Irving Davis	Corning	Steuben

FARM BOY SCOUTS

Kenneth Lambert	Rush	Monroe
Thomas Wilson	Hall	Ontario

Buffalo Milk Producers Hold Enthusiastic Meeting

ONE OF the most enthusiastic and harmonious milk marketing meetings which I have attended in many years was the annual meeting of the Niagara Frontier Bargaining Association, held at Marilla, New York (near Buffalo), on January 24.

The Metropolitan Bargaining Agency somewhat overshadows the smaller Niagara Frontier Agency, consisting of producers whose milk is sold in the city of Buffalo, but the Niagara Frontier Bargaining group is just as successful and efficient as the larger one. The history of each bargaining agency is almost identical except that the Buffalo producers, selling within the state, operate only under the Rogers-Allen law and under a marketing agreement administered by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, while the Metropolitan group work under a joint Federal and State marketing agreement. Last summer, when the Buffalo producers found themselves facing ruinous milk prices month after month, the several cooperative producers' organizations got together and organized the Niagara Frontier Bargaining Association. The immediate result was such a substantial increase to the producers selling in the city of Buffalo that the total increase to dairymen amounted to \$750,000 during the three months since the plan was started over what dairymen were receiving previously.

You can imagine, therefore, how these dairymen of western New York feel about the gang that is trying to destroy the Rogers-Allen law, on which their bargaining agency is formed. I sat on the platform when the directors, representing seven cooperative organizations (many of whom had been competing with one another in the Buffalo markets before this order went into effect) went into action, passing resolutions and debating policies for the continuation of this splendid cooperative work which is meaning so much in better prices for dairymen. I told the meeting that the best result of the cooperation of this group, and of the producers in the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, wasn't the increased prices, no matter how important they are, but the demonstrated ability of farmers' marketing organizations to unite and work together on a common plan. *There was not a single sour note during the entire program.*

Officers and directors for the coming year were elected as follows:

Niagara County Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc., Wilber Wagner and Arthur Gifford; Erie County Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc., Benjamin T. Chittenden; Collins Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc., Harvey Witman; Genesee Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc., Ellsworth Waite; Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Thomas McKeary, John Drought, Henry Rathbun and A. L. Milks; New York State Guernsey Breeders Cooperative, Inc., Dr. H. E. Martin; Erie Wyoming Cooperative, Inc., Eli George.

Officers elected were: President, Benjamin T. Chittenden; Vice-President, Thomas McKeary; Treasurer, Wilber Wagner; Secretary, A. C. Pilger.

Resolutions were unanimously passed asking the State and the Legislature to continue the Rogers-Allen law; asking Congress to enact laws requiring that all dairy products imported into this country or transported in interstate commerce be produced from TB free dairy herds; asking that both Federal and State governments appropriate funds to provide adequate indemnity payments to farmers for dairy cattle condemned for mastitis and Bang's Disease; asking that Con-

gress enact legislation imposing a Federal tax of not less than 5 cents per pound on oleo manufactured from domestic ingredients and a tax of not less than 8 cents on that containing foreign ingredients, and that laws preventing fraudulent and deceptive advertising of oleomargarine be strictly enforced. Another resolution put the Niagara Frontier Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency on record as endorsing

the butter advertising campaign, and urging every dairy farmer to lend his support to this movement.

How the Milk Marketing Agreement Works

(Continued from Page 5)

and try to develop it into an even better plan. You, yourselves, are the ones who have the real stake in the plan. It is, primarily, the plan of the industry, and particularly of producers. It is your milk, from your farms, and the checks you get from it represent your living. We do not know how long you will want to work with it, and to en-

The Outlook for Milk Prices

PART I

By LELAND SPENCER.

IT IS an old saying that supply and demand determine the price of any commodity. That is true as a general statement, but it is not worth much to a farmer or to anyone else until the facts that apply to a particular product and a particular market are set down and evaluated. Furthermore, we have learned that the price of milk or any other product may be affected greatly by a rise or fall in the general level of prices.



Leland Spencer

Conditions of supply and demand for milk determine whether the price of milk will be high or low in relation to the general level of prices. Therefore, in discussing the outlook for milk prices, it is appropriate to consider first the relation of milk prices to the general trend of commodity prices over a period of time. The ups and downs in the prices that farmers received for milk in New York and in average wholesale prices of thirty basic commodities in the United States since 1914 are shown in the chart. Basic commodities include some of the staple farm products such as wheat, cotton, hides, and lard; and other raw materials such as copper, tin, rubber, and petroleum. All these products have active competitive markets and are important in international trade. Their prices are quickly affected by changes in monetary conditions in this country, as well as by changes in supply and demand throughout the world.

It is evident from this chart that the farm price of milk in New York has followed rather closely the ups and downs in average prices of basic commodities. Both hit about the same low point early in 1933. It should be noted, however, that milk prices usually do

not rise or fall as promptly as do the prices of basic commodities. In the first two or three years of the World War, there was a serious lag in the prices that farmers were paid for milk. But this loss was made up when prices dropped after the break in 1920 and again in 1930-1932. When commodity prices were suddenly jerked upward by devaluation of the dollar in 1933, milk prices did not lag as they usually do. The reason is that the Milk Control Board began fixing prices just at that time, and arbitrarily raised the price of fluid milk and cream without waiting for matters to take the usual course.

Between 1925 and 1930, milk prices were high in comparison with the average prices of basic commodities. Apparently this was the result of certain conditions that were especially favorable to milk producers at the time. Business was very active then and there was a strong demand for milk and cream. The milk supply was short, and the Health Department resisted pressure to extend the boundaries of the milk shed.

Last summer the price of milk was very low. Under the Federal and State Marketing Orders that became effective September 1, the prices of fluid milk and cream were raised one or two cents a pound. Since then the farm price of milk has been 10 to 20 per cent above the pre-war level, and a little higher than the average prices of basic commodities. During the past year, the general price trend has been downward, but there has not been much change the past few months. No one can be certain what the trend will be during 1939, but there is one good reason for expecting it to turn upward. The general level of prices is now so low that it is more likely to rise than to go lower.

If the effect of dollar devaluation were removed from present prices of basic commodities, they would be almost 40 per cent below the pre-war level—lower than at any previous time for which we have records. Eventually these prices will go much higher, and the price of milk will follow. There is a fair chance that this climb will start in 1939.

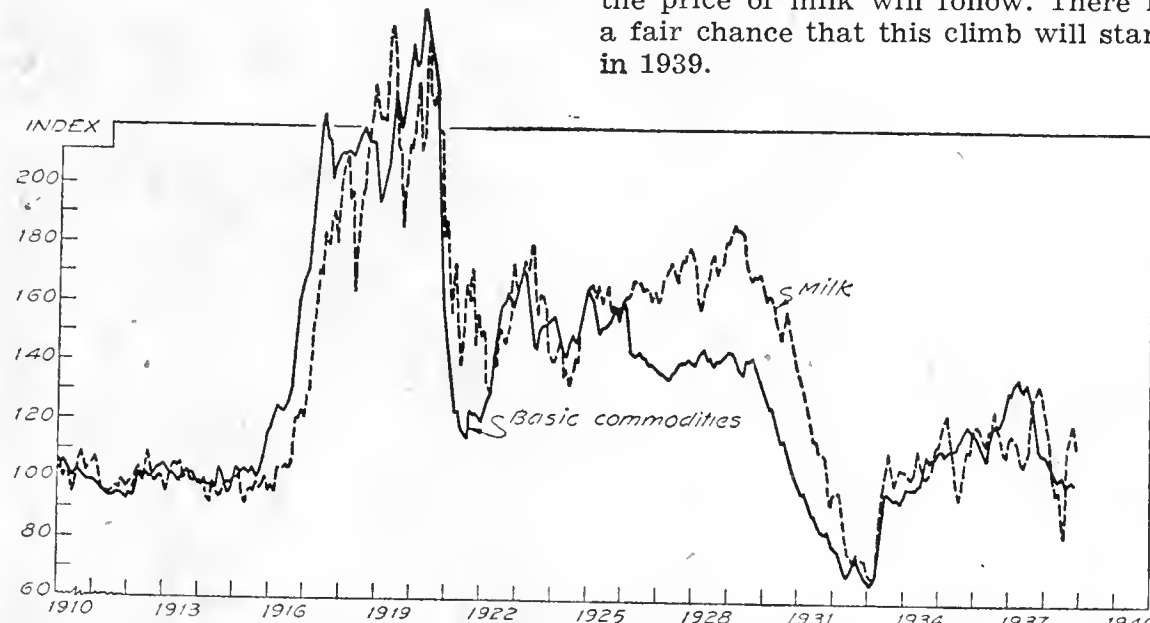


FIGURE 1. CHANGES IN PRICES RECEIVED FOR MILK BY NEW YORK FARMERS AND IN WHOLESALE SALE PRICES OF 30 BASIC COMMODITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
Whether milk prices rise or fall during the next few years depends more upon the trend of commodity prices in general than upon any other circumstances.

deavor to improve upon it. We can only pledge you that, as long as you do desire to work with this plan, all the people in the office of the Market Administrator—and we know this applies to both the State and Federal agencies as well—will give their best thought and their best energy, towards helping to make it accomplish what it was designed to do.

December Milk Prices

The Sheffield Producers announced price of \$1.985 for December 3.5 Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone, which price is subject to the customary differentials. The November price was \$2.05.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announced a net pool price to producers of \$2.01 for 3.5 Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This price includes average differentials of 6c, but does not include Grade A premiums. The November price was \$2.07.

For December milk the uniform price, as announced by Administrator Harmon, was \$2.02.

Potatoes

Reports from 37 late and intermediate potato-growing states indicate that merchantable potatoes on hand for sale on January 1 totaled 100,806,000 bushels, which is 11 per cent less than the stocks on hand a year ago and 4 per cent less than the five-year average from 1933 to 1937 which was 105,369,000 bushels.

In 18 surplus late states, January 1 stocks were estimated at 92,845,000 bushels, compared with last year's stocks of 105,508,000 bushels.

U.S.D.A. reports probably production of early potatoes in Texas and the southern part of Florida as 1,732,000 bushels, compared with 2,145,000 a year ago.

Earlville Sale

At the 101st Earlville Holstein Sale, under the management of R. Austin Backus, in the reconditioned sales pavilion at Earlville on January 19, 124 animals passed across the block at an average price of \$135.00, or a total of \$16,700. It was the largest one-day sale in the group. Walter F. Andrews, Beach City, Ohio, and Clarence B. Smith, Lansing, Michigan, alternated in the selling, with R. Austin Backus reciting the pedigrees as only he can do.

There were 64 consignors and 74 buyers. Twenty-three young heifer calves averaged \$30 each. Two hundred automobiles were parked outside, and the 700 chairs in the pavilion were all occupied. The next sale will be on February 16.—John R. Parsons.

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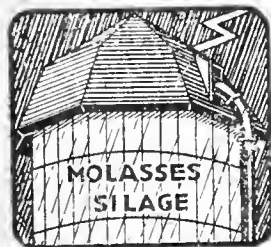
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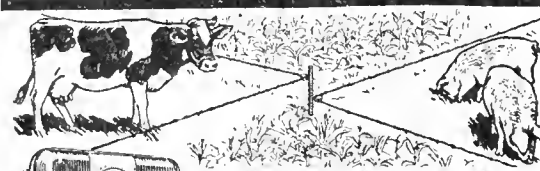


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"I WANT TO BE A Sheepman"



By DEWITT C. WING

A YOUNG MAN in an eastern city wrote so often of his ruling ambition that we invited him to spend a few weeks with us on the farm in the highlands that border the Catskill Mountains. "I want to be a sheepman", repeatedly wrote Jim, tall, fat, good-natured and 19. Born and reared where he lived, he had graduated from high school. "I work", he said, "in a relative's filling station and at sun-up ride an uncle's horse several times a week into the hill and valley country that surrounds us."

Neither of us on the farm knew the boy except as a frequent correspondent who plied us with questions. We doubted whether he had the making of a sheepman in a highland solitude like our own, but we agreed that as an epistolary salesman of himself he was a prodigy. Scotchmen used to pray for a good conceit of themselves. Jim didn't require to pray for conceit, and yet I never thought of him as being conceited. To me he was an earnest boy, writing from a heart hungering for life and action "over the hills and far away." We liked Jim before we saw him.

Two feet of February snow blanketed the farm. Strong winds, often speckled with flakes, accompanied by near-zero temperatures, made hay hauling and sheep feeding a little more than a brief chore every day. Jim had received our invitation. It informed him how to proceed to the farm from our village.

Toward the end of the month, the weather moderated, the snow largely disappeared, the flock went afieled to graze succulent sedge crowns. Apparently, the winter was over, but local weather prophets had warned us that March was always to be reckoned with on our mountain, and these prophets were not without honor in their own neighborhood. March came in like a lamb wagging its tail. Sunny, calm and comparatively warm weather prevailed until a few days before Easter; then a darkening fog rolled in off the Atlantic Ocean and hung upon the hills for three days, ending in a wet, steady snow that cushioned the land.

Unannounced, Jim arrived late of an afternoon. A neighbor delivered him and his trunk and saddle on a two-horse sled. Our small cabin was crowded with bagged oats and many other things, but a sheepman's home will always accommodate a guest and his knapsack. We smiled at Jim's trunk and almost laughed at a saddle that, on either of our horses, would look like a postage stamp on an elephant.

In the evening, after supper, we benched around the cookstove and talked. Heaton was then taking his turn at cooking. Jim was a thoughtful listener. Whenever he spoke, he asked a question. He had a head and there was

something in it, but we wondered about his hands and feet. We wondered whether his soft bulk contained much sand and grit.

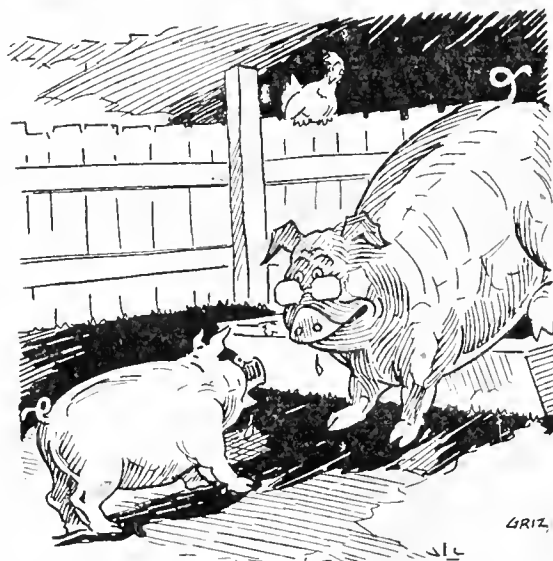
Outdoors the weather was growing colder, while the north wind made wild music in the forest near the cabin. At 9 o'clock snow pellets were tapping on the window panes.

A roaring blizzard rocked the cabin all night. Floury snow blew in under the door and through the roof around the stovepipe, forming peaked little mountain ranges on the floor. Half of the flock was marooned around a haystack two miles from the shack. My mind was on the sheep. It was a long night.

At daylight, the view from the west and south windows was Arctic and short. The storm was still raging. Breakfast over, we got into all the extra clothes we could walk in and went forth into the blinding, biting weather to feed the sheep and horses, and get ready to "bust out" a trail down the hill to the snow-bound part of the flock. Each of us carried a long-handled shovel.

In snow knee-deep it was slow going to the barn. Our six big feet, heavy with leather and rubber, were calculatingly set down to form a path. Snow was piled head-high half around the barn. There was no opening a door without shoveling a lot of snow. Jim fell to the task, following our lead. One of the Percherons whinnied an expectant good morning when we opened the stable door and saluted him by name. Sheep in the adjacent shed began a chorus call for hay. Jim said, pleadingly, "Let me feed them". Heaton told him to go to it.

After doing the feeding, harnessing the team, and equipping the snow drag for its first use in that winter, we returned to the cabin and planned our rescue expedition to the sheep in distress. All possible haste was impera-



One cannot stress too strongly the value of politeness. Always say "excuse me" before rooting a fellow Porker away from the trough.

tive. Time was valuable, in terms of sheep. We were soon on the way. Each took a turn at driving. The driver stood on the hemlock drag, followed by two of us plodding along in its wake. When his fingers grew numb, he stepped off the drag as one of the other two stepped on and took the lines in mittened hands.

The team walked much faster than we could travel behind the drag without striking a frequent trot. It was easier to keep ourselves warm than to keep cool, for in several low places the horses sank into drifts to their hips and stopped. Unhitching, shoveling, leading the team out, and then hitching up were not altogether pleasant.

In two long, laborious hours we drew up at the haystack, half-surrounded by 75 young ewes. They had eaten into some of its foundation so far that the stack would topple over upon them before night if we didn't wire and prop it. We knew that some ewes belonging to this band were missing. A search with shovels in a drift near the stack uncovered eight head that had suffered in the silence of their species and perished. We couldn't move the sheep in a storm; all that could be done was to drag down the snow around the stack and scatter hay on the dragged area.

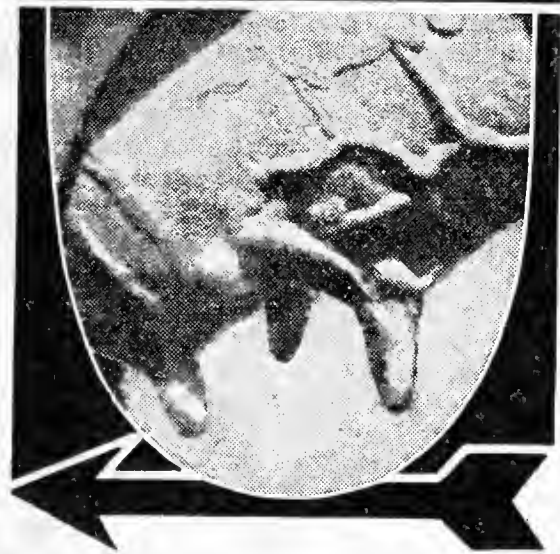
When we started homeward, we faced roaring wind with teeth in it. Our trail was completely obliterated. It was agreed that I should do the driving, all the way. Heaton and Jim elected to take it slowly in the wake of the drag. Fifty feet was the limit of my vision. The team struck a bee-line for home, bowing their heads and steaming at the nostrils as their walking developed into a slow trot. The trail of the drag was effaced almost as quickly as it was made. Taut lines to steady me didn't keep my footing intact; I was always "off or on". At the cabin I waited four hours for Jim and Heaton, and was about to set out on a hunt for them when they appeared. Jim was too tired to speak. He slumped down in a bunk and quickly fell asleep. Heaton said that soon after I left them they had lost each other, and that when he found Jim, who had been utterly lost and milling in the snow, the boy was almost completely exhausted.

Jim's spirits were fully revived the next morning. The adventure had thrilled him, and sharpened his interest in another. He was resolved to be a sheepman in the mountains. In two weeks on the farm he had a chance to learn all that we and the sheep in that time could teach him in a free and unorganized manner. Jim had more than one hard test under hard conditions. He didn't miss a chance to handle cold, hard facts. No one could have been more eager than he to learn and to work. He, himself, had never suspected that he could do and endure what he did on the farm in 14 days and like it.

Our country is a reservoir of unused or undeveloped human capacity, courage and faith. A nation's basic wealth is human resources, land and water. The spirit of adventure is the spirit of youth, whose theater of action is the land, the river, the sea and the air. Young people on farms and in towns and cities are seeking advice and experience to guide them in the fog of their perplexities. Life for them is harder and more precarious than it was for the men of my generation in the days of our youth. Forty years ago, opportunities knocked more than once at every young man's door. Everybody who wanted work could find it at or near his home. Any able-bodied healthy young farmer of ordinary intelligence and district school training, could work his way up on a farm or in a trade or profession. Steady, patient, thrifty young men and their indefatigably industrious wives paid for farms, bought

(Continued on opposite page)

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**Barnyard
GOSSIP**

Open Sheds for Cows

AN OCCASIONAL dairyman is enthusiastic over the idea of an open shed in which dairy cows can run during winter time. Recently I saw such an arrangement on the farm of Ralph Space of Dryden, New York. Hay is fed in racks, and big barn doors can be opened on sunny days.

I saw another similar arrangement on the farm of Lee Edmond, Cohocton, New York. In one corner is a watering trough where cows can drink whenever they wish, plus arrangements for feeding.

Plenty of bedding is essential where cows run loose, and the cleaning out of the pen, while not necessary every day, is quite a chore when it is done.

* * *

Skim Milk Buttons

The general term "plastic" as used in industry means a material that can be softened by heating so that it can be molded into some definite shape and retain that shape when it is cold. From the dairyman's point of view, the most important plastic is casein from milk, used for buttons, buckles, and other similar products.

"What is most needed," says D. C. Carpenter of the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, "are new developments which will speed up the process."

About three years ago in Italy, casein wool was developed. A solution of casein is forced through a fine hole and coagulated in formaldehyde solution, resulting in a fibre which can be spun and woven. It is not expected, however, that this will in the near future provide any stiff competition for the natural product, wool.

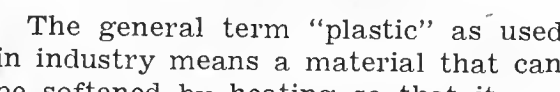
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Livestock Marketing

"Twenty-five million dollars is the annual income of New York State from the sale of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep." So says W. M. Curtis of the Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics.

Those figures are big enough to warrant more information about marketing this stock than we now have. To get this information some questions are being asked by the College through County Agents. The information, when it is assembled, will be used by farmers to adjust themselves to constant changes in livestock marketing.

**DOWN THE
Alley**



(Continued from Page 12)

tutes", don't get your hogs too heavy, meaning over 215 or 225 pounds.

* * *

How can I help being an outdoor enthusiast for all livestock, when invariably on the farms I visit, the horses that are running out look better than the ones tied in the barn? Or when the lot of lambs that had to be fed in an outside shed, or some other makeshift place, are doing better than the lambs in the big barn with all sorts of protection? Or when the ewes that are out around the orchard with just any old kind of shelter are better than the neighbor's who have everything in the way of protection?

Sometimes I wonder if the influence of the warm dairy barn hasn't influenced the livestock man to the detriment and comfort of normally outdoor animals to say nothing of the owner's pocketbook. Our horses and sheep are still out, and while the sheep have been fed, the horses have not, and even with this snow they have not come to the barn. Just think what this has saved in harvesting costs and labor costs, particularly since they all look better than they did in the fall, and I know they are happier. It would be cruel for you to turn them out now, after protection; but another year, start it early in the fall.

The reason I am particularly stressing outdoor livestock, with the animals themselves doing most of the harvesting, is because it has been definitely proved that the cost of raising or feeding livestock in the Northeast can be greatly reduced, and the next "farm program" is going to be produce in abundance when you can produce cheaply, or cheaper than the other fellow.

* * *


Don't forget that Wednesday, February 15, all the livestock men and women of New York State will be in Ithaca, for that is Livestock Day at the State College of Agriculture's Farm and Home Week, and just don't miss the American Agriculturist Master Farmer dinner, Thursday evening, Feb. 16, or you will miss the inspiration of the year.

"I Want to Be a Sheepman"

(Continued from opposite page)

more land, built big barns, marked the boundaries of their possessions with prideful fences and lived in fair to good houses.

Any young person who knows how to do something useful with his hands and acquires skill in doing it well on a farm, will always have work to do and a place to live. Thousands of



school-trained young people are not at present capable of making a living with their hands. America owes and is beginning to give its young people a fair chance productively to employ their talents. Many of them could learn how to make themselves useful and eventually self-supporting on land if they had a fair chance. Bad land, however, is no place for these young folks or other citizens, for, as Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has remarked, "human beings are ruining land and bad land is ruining human beings, especially children". For use in primary grades, we need school books on these and related subjects. It is high time that higher education should begin lower down and keep its roots in the land.



(Continued from Page 12)

tutes", don't get your hogs too heavy, meaning over 215 or 225 pounds.

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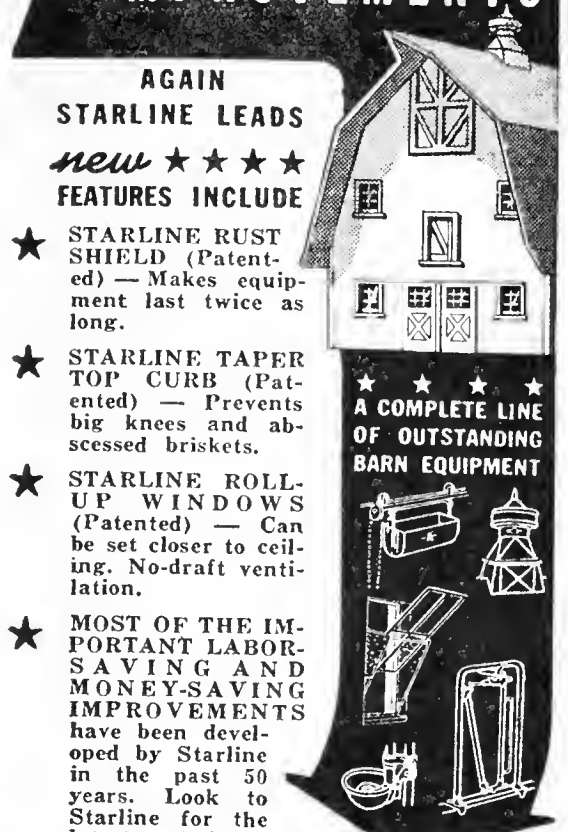
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AGRICULTURIST**

Advertisers

Penn. State Wins College Poultry Judging

Alfred Bieber, eastern division general superintendent of the *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company*, presenting the championship cup to the poultry judging team from Pennsylvania State College at the 21st annual Eastern Contest held in New York City recently. From left to right the members of the team are: Vernon Norris, Ralph Britt, Allen Carrington, and Walter Lutz.

The Cornell team, composed of A. J. Chamberlain, Hinsdale; J. S. Hall, Groton; F. H. Kratzer, Baldwinville; and R. H. Ferrand, Gardenville, took third place.

At the dinner following the contest, Howard Pierce, national poultry buyer of the *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company*, said: "Food retailers and producers have learned that their problems are mutual ones."

The Dairy Association, Co., Inc., Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt., will be glad to send you a 32-page illustrated booklet written by a veterinary authority and containing chapters on common cow ailments with information on how to treat them.

Now is planning time for next spring's garden. You will find in this issue seed and nursery houses who offer free catalogs if you will drop them a post card.

The Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C., has worked out a program proposing a common sense treatment of the railroad problem. They will be glad to send you a copy.

"Profitable Dairy Management" is the title of a free booklet which will be sent to you on request by the *Beacon Milling Co.*, Dept. A, Cayuga, N. Y.

The farm seed catalog of *Edward F. Dibble*, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., is called "The Seed Buyer's Guide." It is more than a catalog, with much useful information. A post card will bring it to you.

The National Association of Food Chains expresses satisfaction concerning the recognition of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of the part which Chains have played in moving food produce and reducing prices. The Department of Agriculture states that three nation-wide Chain Store systems put on a drive to increase grapefruit consumption in the year of 1937 which more than doubled sales over the previous year. In the sum-

mer of 1936 the Chain Store group sponsored a beef consumption campaign with good results. In the fall of 1937, egg consumption was pushed by Chains.

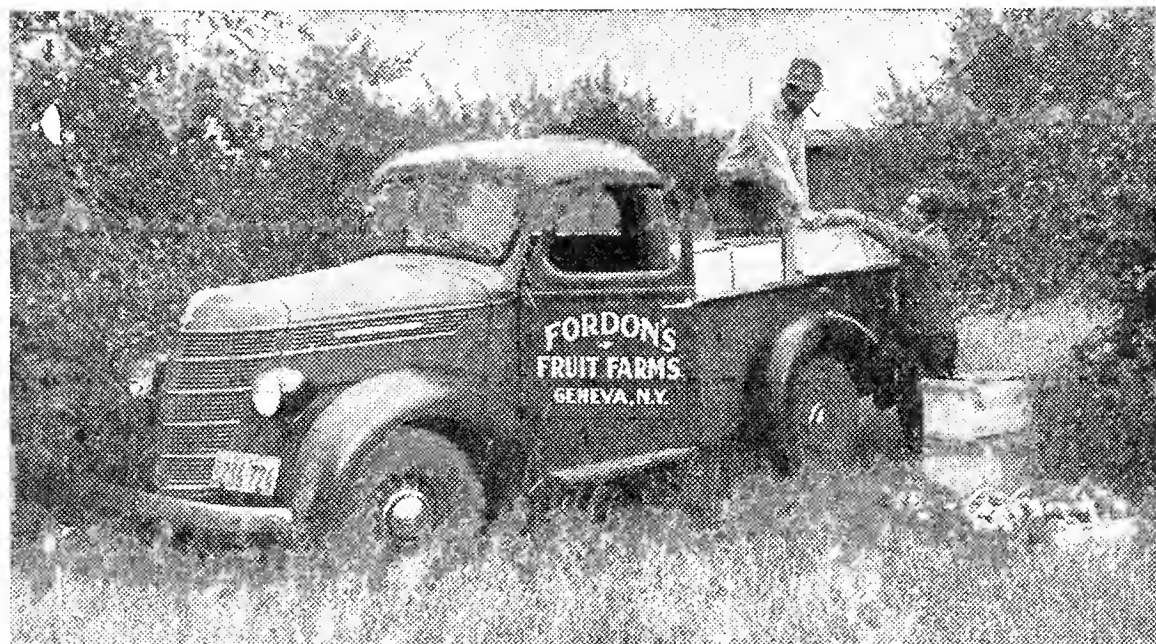
"Farm Mechanics in the School" is the title of a new book published by the *South Bend Lathe Works*, South Bend, Indiana, and available free of charge to readers of this magazine.

The new book contains much practical information on the instruction of farm mechanics in the school. It shows methods for organizing a farm mechanics shop; suggests classification of projects; tells how to plan a farm mechanics shop; lists a number of floor plans and layouts for various sizes and types of farm shops; recommends types of equipment for use in the shop; outlines practical shop courses for students; gives equipment costs; lists projects; and is well filled with illustrations showing representative farm mechanics shops and various types of work being handled in them.

Write to the Technical Service Department, *South Bend Lathe Works*, for your copy of this new book, mentioning this magazine.

"Produlac" is the trade name of a new semi-solid distillers grain mash. Ask your dealer for a book describing it, or write to Dept. 15, Produlac Division, *National Distillers Products Corp.*, 120 Broadway, New York City.

In this issue you will find our semi-annual post card insert. Many readers find these post cards a simple and convenient way of sending for information.



A model D-2 six-cylinder *International Motor* truck, equipped with a pick-up body, and used by *Fordon's Fruit Farms*, Geneva, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Broilers

By J. C. HUTTAR

ONE HUNDRED and six large hatcheries reported to the United States Department of Agriculture that they had hatched 2,092,000 baby chicks in December and that the advance orders on their books on New Year's Day were 5,925,000 chicks. These same 106 hatcheries produced 1,337,000 chicks

in December 1937 and had orders on January 1, 1938, for 4,378,000 chicks. So the increase in December hatch was 56 per cent and there were 35 per cent more chicks ordered on the first of this year, according to the Hatchery Report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. D. A.



J. C. Huttar

The mere fact that two-thirds of the chicks men-

tioned above represent the figures for hatcheries in New England and the Middle Atlantic States seems to show that a good part of them are intended for broiler production.

It may be a little late for the man who raises winter broilers, but a candid look at a few facts should be of some help to the poultryman who fig-

is your biggest cost in raising broilers. So I asked my friend, Al Van Wagenen, if he didn't have some five-year average figures on feed costs on a good broiler feed at the farm. Al has about everything in the line of figures pertaining to the poultry business.

On the chart, if you follow the broken line, you'll see that the cost of 100 pounds has varied from \$2.27 to \$2.50 during the year. These figures represent the average price for the years 1933 to 1937 inclusive.

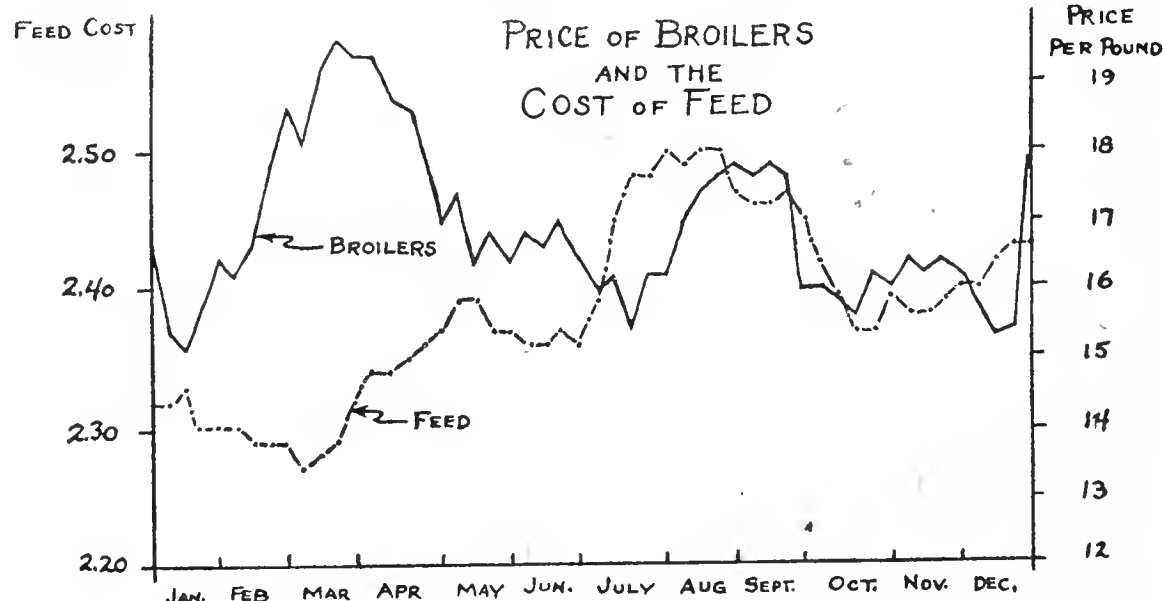
Feed prices seem to go almost opposite from broiler prices, don't they?

The broiler prices used, by the way, are for "Reds", which would be about half-way between Rocks or Cross-breeds on the high side and Leghorns on the low side. Prices used are New York City top wholesale quotations less 3 cents per pound. That would be pretty close to the farm price in the Northeast. These figures are also five-year averages, 1933 to 1937 inclusive.

Now, you've got to figure that it takes 3 to 3½ pounds of feed to produce one pound of broiler meat. So these figures may be some help to you.

Other costs in broiler raising are brooding, cost of chicks, and mortality.

From what people who have raised lots of broilers tell me, mortality is the thing to watch. It may be one of your biggest costs. They say cheap chicks don't pay as they run up your mortality. That, of course, is a general



WEEKLY BROILER PRICES AND FEED COSTS PER HUNDRED compiled by Dr. A. Van Wagenen, Department of Agricultural Economics, at Cornell. Broiler quotations taken from "The Producers' Price Current."

ures on starting his broiler business in the near future. I'm not so worried about those who have their broiler chicks already started, as they have a fairly good chance of coming out all right. I'm not so sure about broilers from now on, however. Well, anyway, let's get down to the dope and then you who are thinking of raising broilers for profit can decide what to do.

This matter of telling people what to do is getting more and more out of my line as experience teaches me that no one man has all the brains. In fact, my wife is trying to convince me that I have less than my share.

In the chart above you see how broiler prices move through the year. You see that they go up throughout the first three months in the year and drop off fast after Easter until the middle of the summer. Then there is a short "up" in prices until the middle part of September. From then on broilers are going to market from smaller flocks all over the country. Also culling of layers is at its peak, increasing the total supply of poultry. And from the middle of November on, the demand is for roasters and other heavy birds.

So far as the consumer is concerned, the broiler seems to fit in his summer diet better than his winter.

After Christmas, however, broiler prices start up again.

Now, you've got to figure that feed

statement and doesn't apply in every case.

1939

Now, let's get this all together. This is the way it looks to me.

1. Start broilers immediately, if at all.
2. Get chicks that have made a health and livability record in past years (i. e., the parent stock and the hatchery).
3. Use good feeds to get maximum growth.
4. Crossbreeds and Barred Rocks bring the best prices in most big cities.
5. This doesn't look like a good broiler year because so many are being produced.

How does it look to you?

BE SURE TO READ THE BABY CHICK ADS ON PAGES 24 AND 25 OF THIS ISSUE.

TURKEYS

TURKEY POULTS.—Bronze and White Holland, also Br-Red cross. Strong, early-maturing, meat type. Write for prices. Early order discounts. **TIMERMAN'S TURKEY FARM**, LaFargeville, N. Y.

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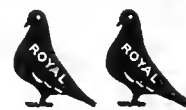
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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Air for Hens ---but No Drafts

By L. E. WEAVER

THE DESIRED end in ventilating a poultry house is to provide fresh air without lowering the temperature too greatly and without causing drafts on the hens. Well ventilated houses are dry houses.

Open front Type 1 (Figure 1) is not satisfactory in cold weather. Cold air blows across the floor and moist air collects in a pocket at the top of the house, causing frosty ceilings. The house becomes very damp during warm

spells. The opening in the front is not covered with a cloth curtain.

Alterations needed are: an opening cut between the rafters as in Type 2, then boxing in as shown in Type 3, and the addition of cloth curtains as in Type 3.

Open front, Type 2, (Figure 2) differs from open front Type 1 in that the opening is covered with a cloth curtain

and there are openings at the top between the rafters. This is not satisfactory in cold weather. When the wind hits the back or sides of the house, it works as shown; but with the wind from the front, the incoming air blows across the floors. Also the wind blows in at the top openings and strikes the birds on the roosts.

Alterations needed are: rafter projections boxed in as shown in Type 3, cloth curtain set out 1".

Open front, Type 3 (Figure 3) is satisfactory in cold weather. Incoming air is directed toward the ceiling and does not blow across the floor. Air is sucked out of the house at the top regardless of the direction of the wind. Slides, which allow the cloth curtain to be shoved up or down, are set out from the building 1" to allow an opening at the bottom for incoming air. The cloth curtain is opened by shoving down in warm weather and on pleasant winter days. It is entirely closed on very cold days or stormy days. It is never left partly open.

The house illustrated in Figure 4, without the ventilator shown by dotted lines, is not satisfactory for the same reasons as are given for open front, Type 1. Alterations needed are: an air outlet flue or chimney as shown by dotted lines, air intakes under the windows as described in Cornell Bulletin 315, The Ventilation of Poultry Laying Houses by F. L. Fairbanks and A. M. Goodman.

Partners

(Continued from Page 2)

discharging this first responsibility as a partner of the state."

Second, Governor Lehman discussed the necessity for the use to the fullest extent by agriculture of the services that state provides for the production and distribution of farm products. Said he:

"To the great material and physical advantages which our farmers enjoy in a soil that is rich and productive, in a climate that escapes the extremes of heat and cold, are to be added the services which the state performs to enable them to realize upon these opportunities.

"The crowning advantage is proximity to the world's greatest market. With all these benefits, it seems a reasonable conclusion that the products of New York State farms should, without question, enjoy supremacy in every market throughout the state.

"Finally", said he, "I see resting upon the agriculture of our state the obligation to maintain and protect those fundamental American rights of freedom of speech, freedom of worship and freedom of the press which won their recognition in rural America.

"There can never be, either in the routine of our normal lives or the stress of conflict, any justification or excuse for compromise with the sacred right of every American to the protection of law and public respect whatever be his race or creed.

"The people of the state have charged me with the administration of their affairs for the next four years. I recognize the obligation resting upon the state in its partnership with agriculture. So far as it lies within my power, the state will continue to discharge honorably, willingly and fully its responsibility in this relationship."

Be sure to read the BABY CHICK Ads on Pages 24 and 25.

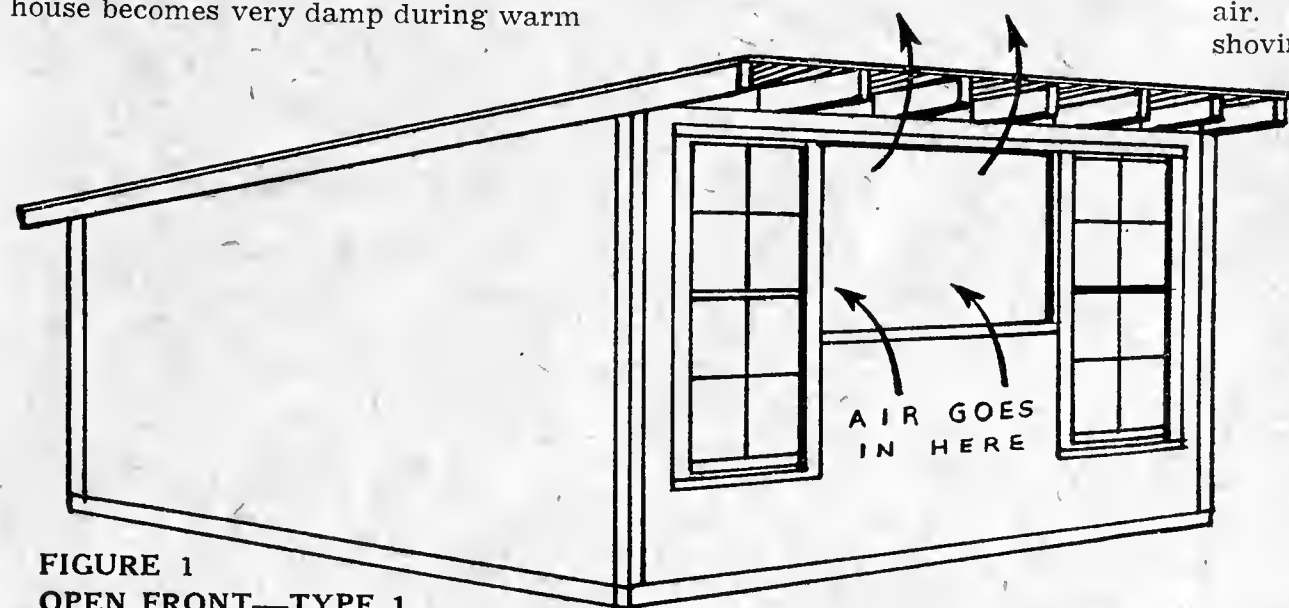


FIGURE 1
OPEN FRONT—TYPE 1

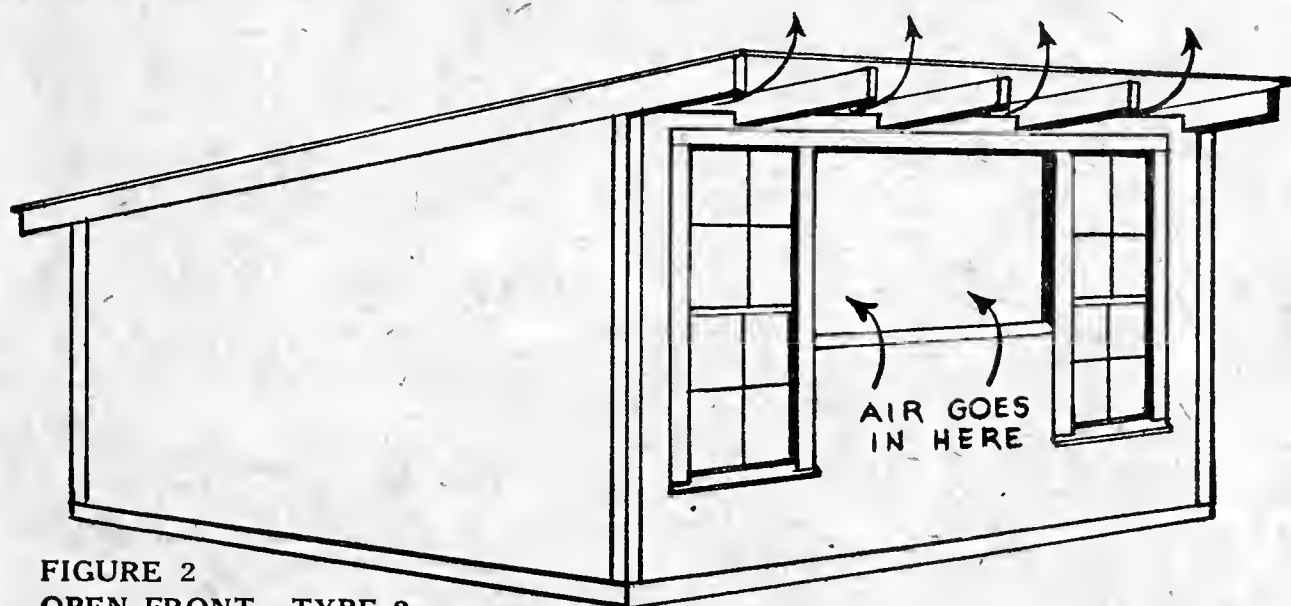


FIGURE 2
OPEN FRONT—TYPE 2

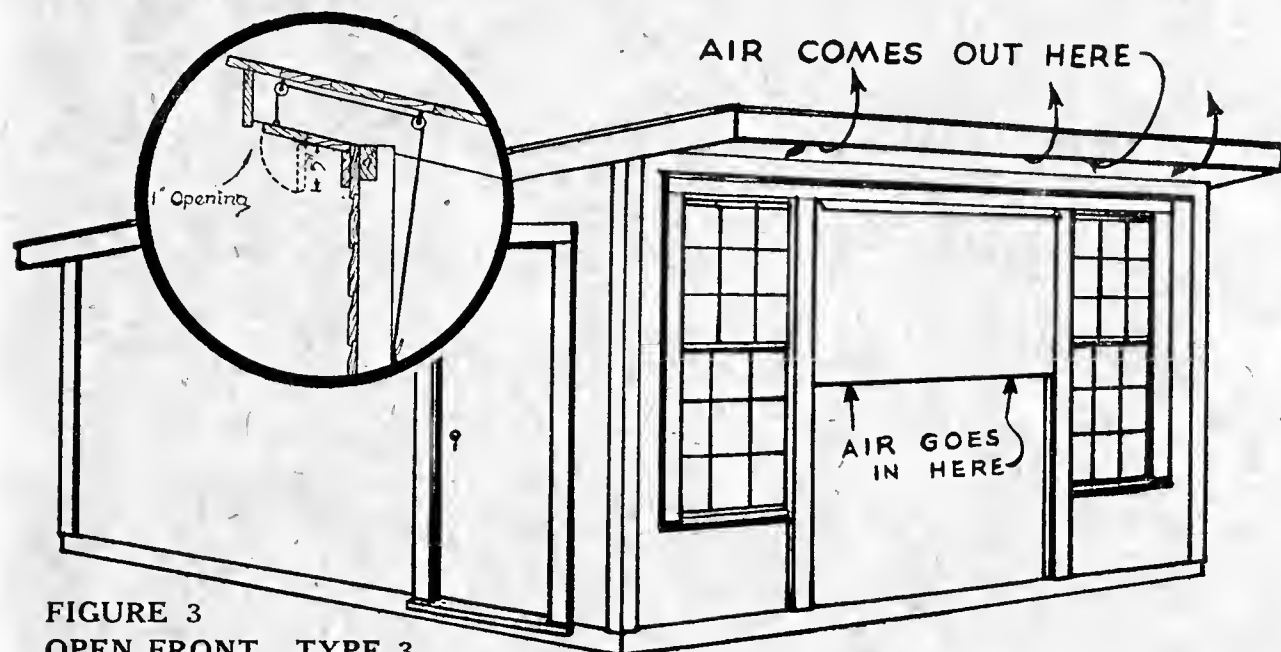


FIGURE 3
OPEN FRONT—TYPE 3

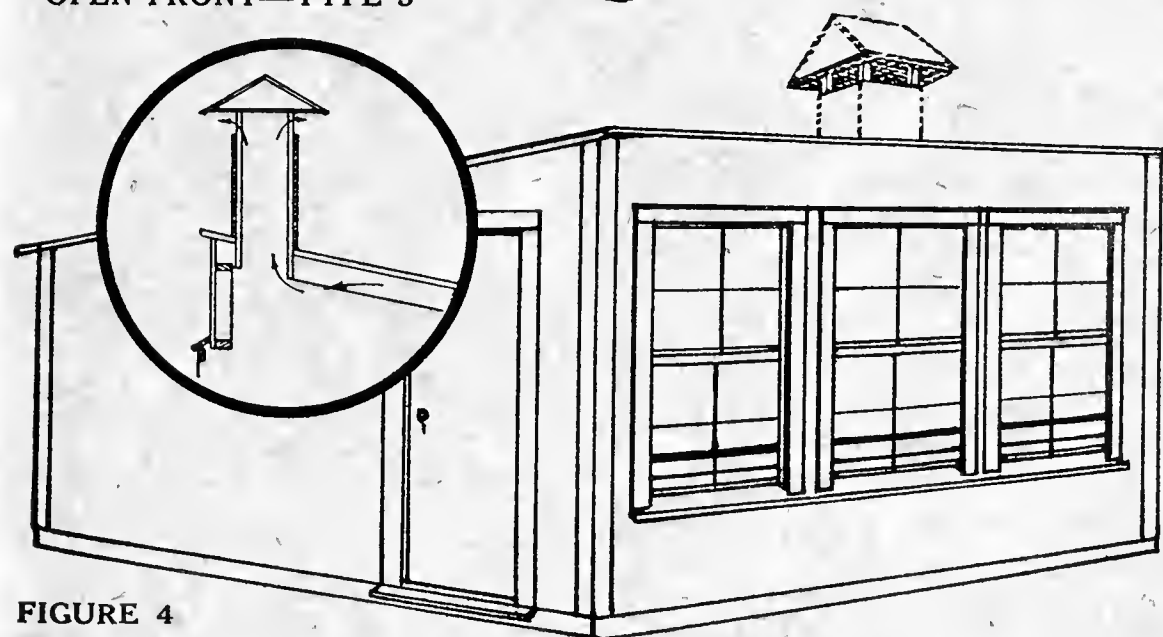


FIGURE 4

LETTERS

Georges Mills, N. H.
January 5, 1939.

Dear Sir:

Today your agent delivered to me a check for \$67.14 which pays for the time I was laid up with a broken leg as a result of the automobile accident.

I am very pleased with this settlement and I recommend the North American Accident Insurance Company very highly.

I will never be without this protection.

HARRISON PUTNEY.

* * *

Avon, New York,
Jan. 10, 1939.

Dear Sir:

I received your draft for \$14.28 to cover loss of time in my recent accident. I am very grateful.

I think your insurance protection rendered the readers of *American Agriculturist* is all that it represents and it is fair in every way just as you claim it to be; and I think every reader of this paper would be very wise to have a policy as we never know when we will meet with an accident.

AL WHALEN.

* * *

Alfred, Maine,
January 2, 1939.

George L. Brown, Agent,
Oakland, Maine.

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you very much for the North American Insurance check of \$20.00 you sent me. It was a great help and I appreciate your being so prompt.

I think every one should carry a North American Policy, it costs so little and is so reliable.

Your truly,
M. ALICE ELWELL.

* * *

Randolph, New York.
December 29, 1938.

Gentlemen:

I am acknowledging receipt of your draft for \$84.28 in payment of my accident claim.

Please accept my thanks for your prompt action in handling this claim and let me assure you of my appreciation of this check and I would like you to know that I think this is the best insurance that one can have for the amount of money invested and that I shall continue to be a policyholder in your company.

You may have my permission to publish this letter.

Thanking you again, I am
Sincerely yours,
ARTHUR CASE.



N. A. Associates, Inc.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.
(Leghorn Chks. \$3.) LARGE 100 500 1000
TYPE ENGLISH S. C. W. LEHORNS \$ 7.00 \$35.00 \$70.
Large Type Eng. S. C. W. Leghorn
Sexed Pullets (Guar. 95% Accurate) 13.00 65.00 130.
Bar. and Wh. Rocks R. I. Reds 7.50 37.50 75.
New Hampshire Reds 8.00 40.00 80.
Heavy Mixed 6.50 32.50 65.
All breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guar. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. HEAVY BREEDERS SEXED ON REQUEST. Write for prices.

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Large Type English Leghorns \$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar. 13.00 65.00 130.
B. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds, RD-ROCK Cross 7.50 37.50 75.
N. H. Reds and Anconas 8.50 42.50 85.
H. Mixed \$7-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels \$3-100. 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and hatchery.

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ALL BREEDERS BLOOD TESTED. Wh. Leghorns, R. I. & N. H. Reds, Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Heavy & Light Mixed, Day Old Leghorn Cockerels & Heavy Cockerels. Also guar. SEXED PULLETS (all var.) at low prices. Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. Send Post card for FREE CIRCULAR and low prices. T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.



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WENE offers you another real money-saving opportunity—the usual February Discounts on Advance Bookings, for Immediate or Future Deliveries. These savings mean substantial reductions from regular prices, already low for such outstanding quality.

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200,000 Blood-Tested Breeders—1,500,000 Eggs at a Setting—Hatches Every Week in the Year
Our enormous capacity enables us to supply Chicks from Nine Straight Breeds and Four Wene Crosses, bred precisely to your needs: Meat-bred Chicks that make quick growth, develop early and finish off as the choicest dressed birds that are offered to the exacting hotel and family trade. Egg-Bred Chicks with a heritage of stamina, livability and longevity that mature early into layers of large eggs in heavy volume. . . . Let WENE help you to be ready for America's Greatest Poultry Year—1939!

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WYAN-ROCKS—U. S. Govt. copyrighted blend . . . for 3-way Profit—Broilers, Light Roasters and Eggs.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—The ONLY Certified flock in N. J., also 15,000 State-tested breeders in New England.
BARRED ROCKS WHITE WYANDOTTES
WHITE ROCKS WHITE JERSEY GIANTS
R. I. REDS BLACK GIANTS
SEX-SEPARATED Pullets and Cockerels, if desired.

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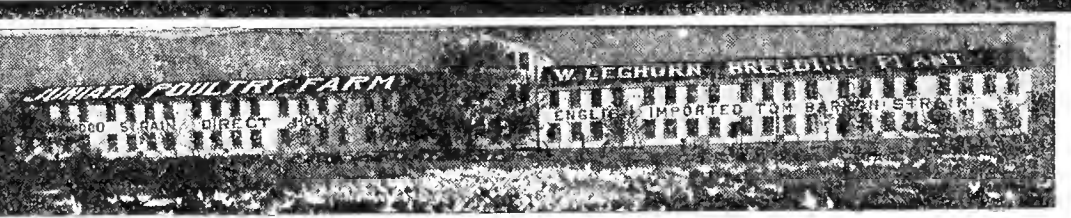
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95% true to sex 3.50 4.00
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On lots less than 100, add 1/2¢ per chick. Remember, deposit of 1¢ per chick must accompany the order. WE PREPAY POSTAGE and GUARANTEE 100% Safe Arrival. BIG FREE CATALOG NOW READY. SEND FOR YOUR COPY AND READ ALL THE UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS OF SUCCESSFUL CUSTOMERS.
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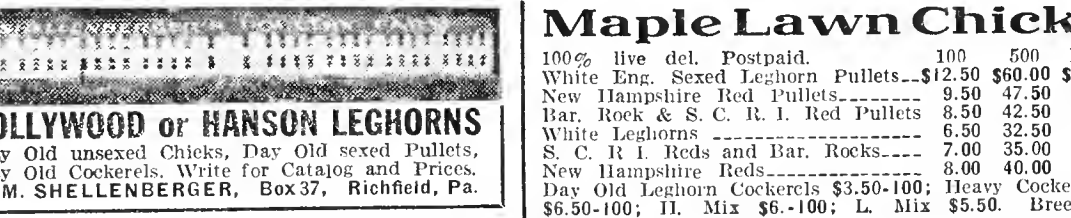
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HOLLYWOOD or HANSON LEGHORNS
Day Old unsexed Chicks, Day Old sexed Pullets, Day Old Cockerels. Write for Catalog and Prices. C. M. SHELLINGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

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White Eng. Sexed Leghorn Pullets \$12.50 \$60.00 \$120.
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Barred, White or Buff Rocks 4.25 8.00 38.75 75
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds 4.25 8.00 38.75 75
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Large Type White Leghorns 7.00 35.00 70.
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Cash or C.O.D. 100% Del. 100 500 1000
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English Leghorn Cockerels \$3-100; Heavy Mixed or Asst'd \$6.50-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested free range Breeders. Circular upon request. Postage Paid. RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.

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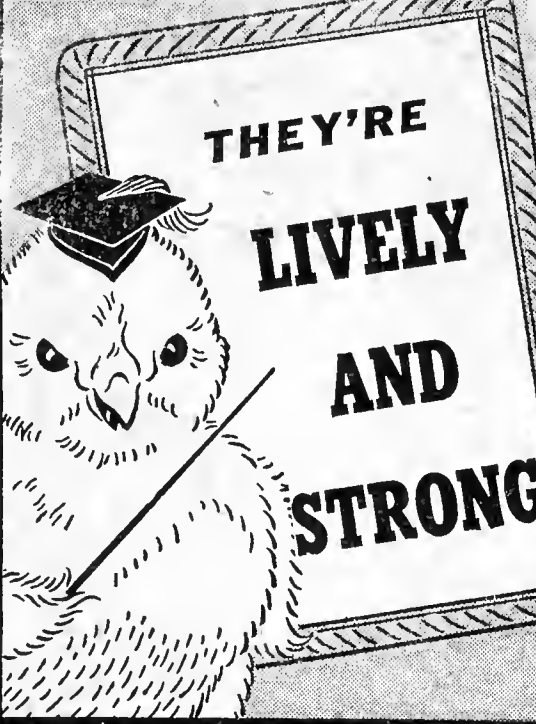
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For More Egg Money—Follow the Lead of Jersey Egg Producers

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Straight New Hampshire and Rock-Hamp Cross for Broilers, Roasters and Large Brown Eggs.

SEXING SERVICE—Pullets or Cockerels—Guaranteed 95% Accurate.

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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds.

Hatched from Pullorum Tested Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early order discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.

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Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshires - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with **NO REACTORS FOUND**
Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

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The number of battery broiler producers has grown to considerable proportions in the North-east, particularly in New England, New York, and New Jersey. Most of these plants are raising a white broiler.

Such plants have heretofore been at somewhat of a disadvantage, not having been able to procure the right kind of white crossbreds in quantity.

The advantages of good Crossbreds are well recognized for broiler production. Our Hallcross chicks were developed for the particular needs of broiler-men; in fact our Barred Hallcross were first advertised in 1931 as "Hallcross Broiler Chicks."

The advantages of heterosis—that extra vigor gained by crossing two different breeds—are

1. More rapid Growth
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3. Reduced Mortality

These have been amply proven on many—perhaps most—of the big plants raising broilers with barred feathers.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

we are equipped to furnish a substantial volume of our two Crosses developed especially for those who want a white broiler.

LIGHT WHITE HALLCROSS For quick growth squab and light-weight broilers.
HEAVY WHITE HALLCROSS For broilers of 2 pounds and up

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Getting Rid of

Spots AND Stains

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Very difficult lipstick stains on napkins, etc., may be removed by 1 part glycerine, 1 part glacial acetic acid and 3 parts wood alcohol, a formula used by professional cleaners and laundrymen.

THE FOUR fundamentals of removing spots or stains are: (1) know your stain if possible, (2) know your material, (3) remove stains while fresh, and (4) have a kit of stain-removing materials.

It takes good judgment to know when to attempt to remove a stain and when to send it to the professional cleaner. Once the fabric has been weakened or color actually removed, even the professional cleaner cannot repair that damage. Certain materials dissolve dyestuffs or even the fiber itself. It is therefore necessary to know whether the material is cotton, linen, silk, wool, rayon or acetate.

If you are not certain as to material or as to stain, you should test the remover on an inconspicuous part such as the inside of a hem or belt.

The stains which any housekeeper has to remove most often are FOOD STAINS ON TABLE LINEN. Brush or scrape off as much of the spilled food as possible and use the simplest method first to get rid of the stain. Sponging with clear cool water often loosens the stain and almost never does any harm. Do not make the mistake of pressing with a hot iron until you are absolutely certain the place is clean, for heat sets many stains beyond the hope of removal.

GREASY SPOTS may be loosened by using an absorbent or solvent for the grease. Fuller's earth, talcum powder, cornstarch and cornmeal will absorb fat; an otherwise spotless tablecloth may be used again by the simple device of sprinkling on one of these and letting it absorb the grease, then brushing it away. Put on a second application if necessary.

A greasy spot between the shoulders of a dress may be absorbed in the same way—sprinkling the absorbent on the underneath side of the material. Carbon tetrachloride dissolves grease and is non-inflammable. Gasoline and naphtha also dissolve grease, but should be used only in the open, not in

an enclosed room, and certainly never near an open flame.

If the grease is mixed with egg, as in mayonnaise, dissolving the grease first and then wiping off the egg with a cool, damp cloth may be sufficient. Egg contains albumen and heat sets albumen; that is why warm and not hot water should be used until the egg is removed. French dressing which contains no egg requires only dissolving or absorbing the grease, which can be followed by sponging or laundering. If the cloth is to be laundered anyway, soaking in clear water followed by laundering is the process to follow for cream, milk and ice cream. If any stain remains, bleach with Javelle water, dropping on with a medicine dropper and rinsing out immediately with plenty of cool water.

CREAM ON MOHAIR UPHOLSTERY yields to a mixture of 1 part glycerine, 9 parts water and $\frac{1}{2}$ part aqua ammonia applied to the stain with a soft brush. Keep the spot moist by renewing the application occasionally, leaving it on for about 12 hours. Then press lightly with a not too hot iron and rub up with a clean brush or cloth.

Simple COFFEE OR TEA STAINS may be removed by washing in clear, warm water, no soap. If they are mixed with cream or milk, get it out first, then if the tea or coffee stain remains, stretch the cloth over a bowl, snap a rubber band around it to hold it, stand on a low box to prevent splattering yourself and pour boiling water from a tea-kettle on the stain. The force as well as the heat helps to remove the stain. The same method applies to GRAPEJUICE AND BERRY STAINS.

PEACH, PLUM or PEAR STAINS have a large amount of tannin which turns to a rusty brown when a hot iron strikes it. Therefore, soaking these spots in warm glycerine, which dissolves the tannin, is recommended. Warm the glycerine by setting the

container in warm water—not over the fire. Tannin is impossible to remove if the stain is once set.

Alcohol would remove the stain, but it is inflammable. Leave the material in the glycerine for some time, rinse it out, and if the stain is still there, try again. Glycerine is particularly valuable if the linen is colored. A bleach would remove the stain, but it would remove the color also. Follow the stain removal by thorough laundering.

CHOCOLATE OR COCOA DRINKS or ice creams contain albumen and fat. Therefore carbon tetrachloride should be used to remove the fat, cool water to remove the albumen, followed by sponging with generous soapsuds and then laundering.

LIPSTICK is a big problem on table napkins and towels. Since one rarely knows exactly what any lipstick contains, she is safe in experimenting with glycerine. Soak the spot in it even for hours, if material is not colored. Then try washing. Other methods are to launder in hot suds and if a stain remains, bleach it with hydrogen peroxide or Javelle water. Remember that Javelle weakens fabric if left on.

BLOOD STAINS can be removed from washable material by soaking in cold water to which one tablespoon of household ammonia has been added per gallon of water, then wash in lukewarm suds. Fresh blood stains on silk and wool may be sponged in cold or lukewarm water if water can be used on the fabric. If any traces of the blood remain after using water, sprinkle the spot with peroxide of hydrogen. Stubborn blood stains may be soaked in a salt solution, one cupful of salt to two quarts of water, followed by laundering. To remove blood from thick articles, such as blankets or mattresses, make a starch paste of raw starch and cold water and apply to the stain. Brush off as it dries and repeat if necessary.

CHEWING GUM ordinarily is removed with ease by rubbing with an ice cube held in cheesecloth. If for any reason this does not work, scrape off as much gum as possible with a dull knife, apply carbon tetrachloride, using a pad underneath. Another method is to soak the spot in kerosene or gasoline, then wash in hot suds.

GRASS OR FOLIAGE STAINS disappear when fresh usually by washing in warm soap solution, rubbing the spot between the fingers at the same time. Sometimes a yellow stain may be left and this can be bleached with Javelle water. If the material is not washable, sponge the spot with a mixture of denatured alcohol and water in equal parts, using a pad underneath. To prevent a ring, brush the alcohol irregularly into the fabric and dry quickly.

Remove GREASE OR TAR by softening with lard or kerosene, followed by laundering.

FRESH PAINT or VARNISH stains are loosened by turpentine, lard or kerosene, followed by washing. If stains are old and dry, the treatment must be repeated until the stain is loosened. Turpentine, chloroform or wood alcohol will dissolve the resinous materials in varnish, while amyl acetate (banana oil), kerosene, turpentine or lard may be used to soften the stain. Then apply carbon tetrachloride and the coloring matter should brush off. Soak the spots in equal parts of ammonia and turpentine. Follow finally by washing in suds.

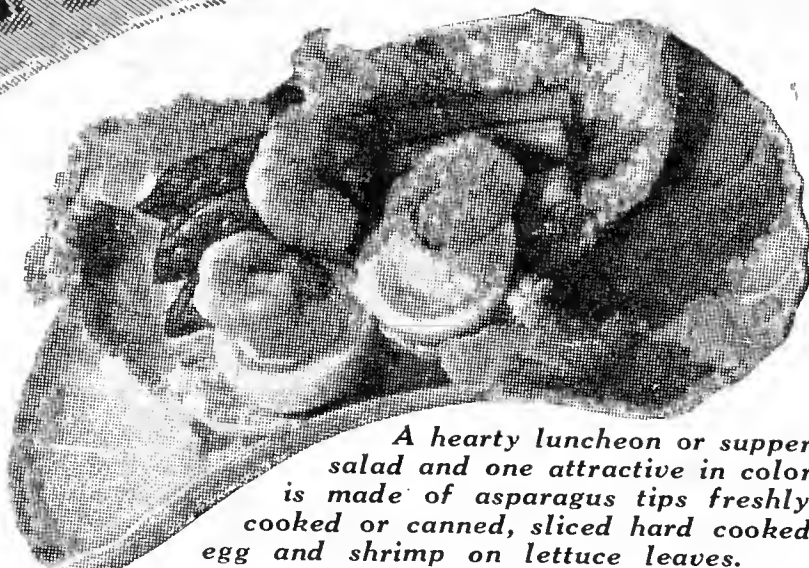
Equal parts of denatured alcohol and water dissolve SHELLAC.

One has to do a little guessing if the spot is INK, for inks vary in their com- (Turn to opposite page)

THE A-A-Cooking SCHOOL

by
Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

LESSON X. SALADS



A hearty luncheon or supper salad and one attractive in color is made of asparagus tips freshly cooked or canned, sliced hard cooked egg and shrimp on lettuce leaves.

SALADS are valuable in the diet for their vitamin content, for important minerals (iron, calcium and phosphorus), for their vegetable fiber which furnishes bulk and promotes proper elimination, and for their flavor and crispness which stimulate appetite.

Salads may be classed as light or heavy. Light salads properly are used with heavy meals and heavy salads with otherwise light meals. We think of the light salads as those containing any kind of greens, any kind of vegetables with a light dressing, or any small amount of tart fruit such as orange or grapefruit with greens and a light dressing. The heavy salads contain egg, cheese, meat, potatoes, sweet fruits, cheese or other foods of similar nature. French dressing, the standard light dressing is made as follows:

French Dressing

1/4 cup vinegar or lemon juice
1 teaspoon sugar
1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
1/4 tsp. paprika
1 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup salad oil

Shake up well in a jar every time used in order to mix the ingredients, which are held only in suspension rather than in an emulsion.

To vary French Dressing:

- 1—Instead of sugar, use 2 tablespoons honey.
- 2—Mix in 1/4 cup tart red jelly to use with fruit salads.
- 3—Add 1/4 cup anchovies chopped fine.
- 4—Add 1/2 cup crumbled Roquefort cheese.
- 5—To make chiffonade dressing, add chopped parsley, onion, hard cooked eggs and cooked beets to the recipe.

Greens useful for light salads are lettuce, cabbage, celery, parsley, watercress, romaine, Chinese cabbage, tender raw spinach, and curly endive. Chopped carrots, onion, sliced radish, raw turnip or even the flowerets of raw cauliflower crumbled fine may be put together to suit almost anyone's fancy. It is

not well to combine too many. Three or four are plenty. If one lacks lettuce, carrot tops, nasturtium leaves, celery curls or crisp celery may be used for garnish. Color is important as well as flavor.

General rules for salad making are:

- 1—Have all ingredients cold, clean, crisp and dry.
- 2—Ingredients—not too many nor too finely chopped.
- 3—Juicy fruits and vegetables well drained.
- 4—Consider texture and color of all foods combined, soft with crisp, tart with sweet, mild with piquant, etc.
- 5—Consider the rest of the meal: leaf salads with hearty meals, tart salad with fish, hearty salad as main dish; fruit salad may be a dessert.
- 6—Handle lightly, tossing with a fork rather than stirring with a spoon.
- 7—Serve attractively on cold dishes.

Mayonnaise can be made by beating together the egg, seasonings, (same as for French dressing), and a part of the acid; then add oil, drop by drop at first until thick, then add more oil until the dressing becomes thick; then add the rest of the acid and the rest of the oil. Usually an egg yolk takes 3/4 to 1 cup of oil and about 2 tablespoons of vinegar or lemon juice. Thorough beating

to emulsify the fat completely is essential for the dressing to stand up well. Store in a cool but not cold place.

To vary mayonnaise, either the home-made or bought varieties:

- 1—Thousand Island dressing: 1/4 cup chili sauce, 1/2 tsp. grated onion, 1 tbsp. mixed pickle, 2 tbsp. chopped stuffed olive, 1 hard cooked egg chopped fine, 1/2 cup whipped cream.
- 2—Russian Dressing: 1 part chili sauce to 2 of mayonnaise.
- 3—Tartar sauce: season mayonnaise with tarragon vinegar, chopped gherkins, chopped parsley, chopped olives or other pickles.
- 4—Add 1/2 cup flaked salmon to 1 cup mayonnaise, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, 2 tbsps. chopped pickles, 1 hard cooked egg chopped. Serve with asparagus tips and lettuce.
- 5—Add 2 tbsps. peanut butter, 1 tbsp. olive oil, 1 tbsp. tarragon vinegar, 1/2 tbsp. lemon juice and a dash of paprika to a cup of mayonnaise.

A rich, highly seasoned

cooked dressing, suitable for either meat or vegetable salad is often a welcome change, besides appealing to some who do not care for oil dressings. The "makings" are usually on hand:

Cooked Salad Dressing

2 whole eggs or 4 egg yolks
1/4 cup vinegar
1 tsp. butter
5 tsp. cream cheese
2 tsp. cream
1/2 tsp. sugar
1/2 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. mustard
1/8 tsp. paprika
1/8 tsp. celery seed
3 drops Tabasco sauce

Beat eggs and vinegar together until smooth, cook in double boiler until as thick as cream. Remove from the heat, add butter and cream cheese and stir until smooth; then add cream and seasonings. Omit cream cheese if desired and substitute for it, cream either sweet or sour. Makes about 1 cup.

By using gelatine in some form, salad materials may be held together to make attractive colors and shapes. The acid flavored gelatine is good with fruits or vegetables and the newer meat aspic gelatine is particularly good for meat salads.

Getting Rid of Spots and Stains

(Continued from opposite page)

position. A good old method is to soak the stain in raw milk (not pasteurized) until the milk becomes sour, and then deal with the spot as you would a milk stain. The first thing to do when ink is spilled on a rug is to cover the spot with Fuller's earth, cornmeal or salt and brush off as soon as it becomes discolored. If the rug is absolutely fast color, a paste of Fuller's earth and water may be put over the spot and left to dry. Then brush off. Other treatments for ink are ammonia followed by vinegar; oxalic acid followed by ammonia; hydrogen peroxide followed by baking soda or a paste of peroxide of hydrogen and soda spread on the spot; steam the spot while the paste is on it. Thorough rinsing should follow the application of any of these materials; it oftentimes is a question as to how much of the color one is willing to remove from the rug to get the ink out. Quick action to prevent the ink from penetrating into the fiber and the use of absorbents is safer.

IRON RUST may be removed by placing salt moistened with lemon juice over the stain and laying the garment in the sunshine. Other remedies are to use iron rust soap, or concentrated oxalic acid solution a few drops at a time with the stained material spread over a bowl of hot water. Apply the solution, then rinse out and follow with another application if necessary. Use a few drops of ammonia in the last rinse. Remember that oxalic acid is poisonous and should be labeled carefully.

QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than February 18.)

- 1—What do salads add to meals besides pleasure?
- 2—What inexpensive salad greens are easily available now?
- 3—What kind of salad and what dressing would you serve with this meal: roast fresh ham, candied sweet potatoes, spinach, brown betty pudding?
- 4—Make a menu featuring a hearty salad.
- 5—What do you consider the most important points to remember in making salads?
- 6—Imagine that you have weekend guests: what salad dressings will you have ready in the refrigerator? How will you vary them and name the salads you will serve with these variations?
- 7—What makes mayonnaise thick?
- 8—Why does French dressing separate upon standing?
- 9—Give two advantages of a cooked salad dressing.
- 10—What salad is used most often in your family? What is the reason for its popularity?



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The Blimp and The Rogue

The Amateur Poet's Corner

ONE MORNING while up making observations in a small dirigible that the British and the South Africans used in their campaign against German East Africa two young aviators had a novel adventure, not with Germans, but with another doughty belligerent of that region.

The scene of the adventure was a great tract of high grass and canes between the Ruaha River and Lake Rukwa. One of the aviators was a Scotchman from Johannesburg, named McLellan; the other was an Australian from Sydney, named Gurney.

The engine of this blimp—as dirigibles that are provided with motive power are often called—had gone wrong, and the aviators were using their craft as a captive balloon. They had sent it up to a height of five or six hundred feet when a sudden squall struck them and set balloon and observers adrift.

"When the tornado first struck us," young Dugald McLellan said in relating what followed, "the balloon bobbed suddenly down a hundred feet or more before the cable broke. The basket swung and twirled about in a manner past belief. I thought we should surely bump against the earth at the end of the rope; but the rope broke, and away we went off across the savanna to the west of the cantonment. The squall swept us on, twirling and tumbling, and all we could do was to hang on.

"I suppose we went fifteen miles in as many minutes. The squall abated as suddenly as it had struck us, and we let out gas at once so as not to be carried farther away. We were sagging slowly toward what seemed to be a sea of high yellow grass with here and there a few palm trees, when suddenly I made out the brown backs of a whole herd of elephants disporting themselves about a water hole beneath us.

"Three or four of them raised their trunks, and then their ears. They had either seen or scented us. A big tusker, the leader of the herd, trumpeted gruffly twice, and then away they all ran, thirty or forty of them.

"'Lucky they're shy!' Gurney exclaimed. 'If they had taken a notion to investigate, it might have been unpleasant.'

"We were now wholly clear of the squall and in a dead calm again. But presently a little breath of air took us on for two or three hundred yards toward a number of palms and some thickets on the bank of a creek. We wished to save the balloon if we could, and I now threw out a grapple and line, hoping to catch something and come to a standstill, so that we could let out the rest of the gas and fold up the bag before starting to make our way back to camp. The grapple caught in brush.

"'We may as well fetch her down here,' I said; and Gurney pulled the valve open again, to let the rest of the gas go.

"At that moment we heard a fiendish shriek close by, and there rushed out of the shade of some palms, where he had been lying up, the ugliest old tusker ever hunter set eyes on!

"The moment I saw him I knew he was a rogue. Very often there is one hanging round the outskirts of a herd—an old male elephant, generally a big one, that has long been the herd leader. Time has begun to tell on him, and of late some lusty young male has rebelled against him. There has been a battle, with the rest of the herd looking on, and the young champion has run the old leader out and taken his place. The old boy doesn't like it a bit. He hates the big, impertinent youngster, and he would kill him if he

could. Generally he tries to, time and again, but he only gets a worse drubbing and maybe breaks a tusk. The young lady elephants flout him when he comes sneaking up to the herd, and as soon as the young champion spies him he has to run again, or catch it worse. He sinks lower and lower in public esteem and in his own. He grows bitter and misanthropic and gets cross and dangerous to everything that comes near.

"I knew that this was a rogue the instant he charged. The basket was now just brushing the top of the grass, and the brute looked so savage that Gurney jumped out and dived into the high grass. I grabbed for a rifle we

By C. A. STEPHENS

had aboard. As Gurney jumped, the balloon, relieved of his weight, started to rise again.

"That elephant was so close to us that he actually reached for the basket with his trunk. I shall never forget how red his wicked little eyes looked, how his big leathery ears stuck up, and what a perfectly fiendish scream he sent at me as the basket swung over his head.

"Gas was whizzing out all the while, for Gurney had tied the valve cord down, and the balloon had not risen more than twenty feet before it began to settle toward the earth again. The whole big sack was flapping and collapsing overhead. The basket banged against one of the palm trees, fouled the drooping leaves, then swung out over the open creek bed and came down suddenly in water and mud.

"I hadn't jumped, and the whole tangle of cords and collapsed sack flopped down over me, but not before I caught sight of the old tusker smashing through the thickets and wallowing in the creek bed. He still wanted me! But I was so completely tangled in all those cords that I couldn't have run if I had tried; and in a moment more the whole sack was down on me.

Whether I should be smothered with gas or crushed under water by the weight of the balloon, I did not know.

"Fortunately, the water was not deep; the basket did not settle much, and its sides held the sack up off me. I lay still, for I could hear old leather-ears splashing round and tugging at the network of cords. I imagine that he didn't like the smell of the gas. He blared now and then as if he were puzzled; evidently he could not make out where I had gone.

"What had become of Gurney I didn't know, but I guessed that he was hiding in the grass. As it turned out, he was equally anxious about me; and by and by I heard him call to me in low tones from behind the creek bank.

"I did not dare answer at first, but the old outlaw heard him, too, and, after listening a moment, rushed up the bank to hunt for him.

"'Look out!' I shouted. 'He's coming!'

"I didn't know it at the time, but while the elephant was down by the balloon Gurney had crawled to the foot of a small palm and had shinned up the trunk to where he could throw one leg over the stem of a drooping frond. From that perch he had looked down into the creek bed to see what had become of me. I had kept so quiet that he had been afraid I was killed. At last he had shouted. He was up high enough to be out of reach, and when I answered he shouted again, 'I'm all right!'

"But at sound of his voice the tusker rushed in that direction and, coursing round the palm tree, blared at him. Finding Gurney out of reach, the creature threw a turn around the palm with his trunk, and settling back, gave two or three tugs at it, but failed to break the tree.

"While that was going on I squirmed round in the basket, got hold of the rifle and sprang in a cartridge; then I managed to thrust aside the folds of the big sack, so I could peep out from under them. I couldn't see much; but I hailed Gurney again and found where he was. We talked a little back and

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Fog

I like the fog
When it seems to me
I'm alone in the world, no house nor tree,

Just myself, the sand
And the lip of the sea.

I like the fog
Though it hides the sky.
No frantic humanity hurrying by,
Just the song of the waves
And a sea-gull's cry.

I like the fog
And the mournful knell
Of the rocking buoy with its swinging bell
That tells a late fisherman
"All—is—well."

—Bessie M. Kelley,
East Hiram, Maine.

forth, trying to hit on some plan to get out of the scrape.

"The old rascal is listening!' Gurney shouted. 'Look out! He's going back to you!'

"I heard the beast come splashing down into the mud and water, and a moment later I saw one of his big legs swing past the opening that I had made for the rifle. I let drive, and I knew that I had hit him.

"A rogue elephant is a queer beast, cowardly, vindictive and murderous. No elephant likes to get hurt. Wound a lion or a rhinoceros, and he will come for you; but if you wound and really hurt an elephant, the chances are that he will run away. This one did. When he felt that bullet he put off up the bed of the creek, trumpeting to wake the dead.

"We waited a while, till we felt sure that the elephant wasn't coming back; then Gurney slid down and helped me lift the folds of the balloon so that I could crawl out. We took our bearings and started back for the cantonment. Traveling through that high grass was not easy; but after three or four miles we met a mounted detail out in search of us."

See Europe With Us

WHEN YOU go to Europe with a party of *American Agriculturist* folks, you are sure of three things: Travel comfort, with an experienced escort to relieve you of all worry; a pleasant, friendly group of your own kind of people to travel with; and a trip carefully planned by us to include all the things that you will want to see on the other side, at a reasonable cost.

This is the first European trip that we have ever sponsored, and we are handling it in cooperation with the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line and the Travel Service Bureau of Newton Center, Mass. The price of your "all-expense" ticket will take care of everything, and will be less than it would cost you to go alone. Besides, you will be free to enjoy the trip without having to fuss with any of the details of getting from place to place. This is a special boon in Europe where strange languages and customs barriers make traveling difficult for inexperienced tourists.

Our next issue will carry a full announcement of this unusual trip, including its reasonable cost. Watch for this.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



other one would head off for the setting sun. It's lucky that Mirandy sent to town to get some liniment; next week, if I should live till then, my legs may hold me up again; my spirit still is young and free, but them old joints went back on me!

THE winter-time's the time for me, it's good to be alive, by gee, when air is crisp and full of pep it puts the life into your step, the ozone in the atmosphere just throws a feller into gear. On zero days, beneath our feet the crunch of snow is sharp and sweet; in summer-time I like to swim, but now when full of winter's vim it's skating that appeals to me, or sliding downhill on a ski.

The other day when ice was slick, I couldn't stay home from the crick, the boys was shoutin' in their glee and so I thought that I could be as young and frisky as them kids. It beats all how a feller skids when he ain't skated for some years; I landed first upon my ears, and when I tried again, perchance I should have skates upon my pants. I sure put on a first-class show, that's why the kids all cheered me so; I couldn't make my legs stay put, for ev'ry time my starboard foot would start northeast, the



gray and beige, with pale blue for evening wear and rosy pink shades for daytime. These daytime ensembles of lightweight woollens or crepes are made up of dress and little jacket. Both materials are handled alike, with shirring, wide skirts and detailed sleeve characteristics.

JACKET DRESS PATTERN No. 3038 is portrayed in black with lively red applique embroidery on the sleeves and a matching colored sash, but is equally suitable for pastel color combinations, teal blue dress with rose jacket or pastel gray dress and purple jacket, for instance. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 39-inch material for dress; $\frac{7}{8}$ yard of 39-inch material for jacket; and $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 35-inch material for girdle. Embroidery Pattern No. E-11176 costs 15c extra.

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS PATTERN No. 2925 is lovely, besides being very easy to make if one uses the new elastic thread for shirring. Navy blue woolen with detachable white pique collar, or cotton percale print in wine background with wine grosgrain ribbon bow to accent the quaint tied neckline, are ways to develop this useful design. Pattern sizes are 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 39-inch contrasting for long sleeved dress with collar.

TO ORDER: Write, name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Catalog.

Prize Winners

SOME TIME ago we asked for letters on the subject "My Idea of a Perfect Farm Wife" and "My Idea of a Perfect Farm Husband." Prize winners in this contest are:

MEN

1st prize of \$5.00—James Morse, Levanna, N. Y. Honorable Mentions to receive \$1.00—A. H. deGraff, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Leo B. Rice, Milan, Pa.; A. L. Richardson, Red Creek, N. Y.; Charles W. Smith, Skowhegan, Maine.

WOMEN

1st prize of \$5.00—Mrs. Lola Waterman, Sabattus, Maine. Honorable Mentions to Receive \$1.00—Mrs. E. G. Davison, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mrs. Fred H. Snyder, Churchville, N. Y.; Mrs. Shirley Goodell, Sanbornton, N. H.; Mrs. Clifford Merchant, Williston, Vt.

SWING'S the Thing

THE NEW thin woollens in pastel colors are accented just now for resort and cruise wear; they are equally useful for stay-at-home folk who want new clothes that look toward spring yet have sufficient warmth for winter temperatures.

Favored colors are bon-bon pastels,

LAST CALL FOR CALIFORNIA TRIP!

IF YOU ARE thinking about joining our California Tour and have not yet sent in your reservation, better do so at once. Our party leaves in about three weeks — February 25th is the date. You can make your reservation by sending in a deposit of \$5.00 to E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

We have no hesitation in saying that this trip will be one of the most interesting and enjoyable that we have ever planned. In the three weeks that we will be gone, our party will go from winter to the land of sunshine, will see the snow-clad peaks of the mighty Rockies, the Grand Coulee Dam, the great cities of the West, the World's Fair on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, the famous Mission Inn, Hollywood, and orange groves and packing plants in California's Orange Empire. Climax of the trip will be a visit to the world's most stupendous chasm — the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

An experienced escort will look after our comfort and relieve us of all travel details. Accommodations and meals will be of the best, and so will the company! Folks who go on these tours of ours are so congenial and have such a grand time together that *American Agriculturist* travel parties are famous for the long friendships that have grown out of them.

If you can possibly go, act now and make your reservation, for they are going fast. The entire expense is approximately \$325, depending upon where you live. All payments, including deposits, will be refunded in full in event you are unable to make the trip when the time comes to go.

A copy of our itinerary, giving full details of the trip, will be sent upon request. Address *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Planting to Last

(Continued from Page 8)

living on a farm than that, and we got to feeling it pretty strongly the other day when we were planting the little fruit trees and began to realize that some of them would probably be living and producing long after we'd stop doing either. That didn't make us feel sad at all; indeed, it was a cheerful, stimulating thought — now there'll be something around here (we ruminated) when we aren't around here anymore, to show that we once lived on this farm and contributed something to it while we were on it and that all those old Lees and Jewels and Harrisons didn't do quite all of it. And some day pretty soon, when we get a little more

BABY CHICK CONTEST

Are you working on the Baby Chick Contest announced on page 5 of the January 21 issue?

A good many contestants have already sent their answers, but you still have plenty of time as answers may be mailed up to February 20.

caught up, we'll start planting things more lasting than apples or quinces. We'll plant a few oaks, perhaps; and when we build things, we'll build them of granite.



milk

HERE'S an inexpensive and pleasant way to help ward off this winter's sniffles and sneezes. Simply add a glass of fresh milk to your daily menu.

Milk offers two cold-resisting benefits. First, it aids the alkaline reserve. But more than that, milk is a rich source of Vitamin A. This is the anti-infective vitamin which helps you build resistance against respiratory troubles. Your system will store up Vitamin A, which means that the milk you drink today will benefit you for months to come.

FREE, "MEALTIME MAGIC WITH MILK." Want something new in recipe booklets? "Mealtime Magic with Milk" contains delicious, wholesome and unusual dishes that the whole family will enjoy. Simply send a postcard with your name and address to: Bureau of Milk Publicity, Albany.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK



Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Type and Milk Production

Buy Your Next Herd Sire From

THE WAIT FARMS

Leading Show Herd of the East and Leading Herd in Herd Improvement Registry over 9 year period in our classification of 50 cows or more milked twice daily.
Bull Calves—all ages for sale from our great Show Bull, including several old enough for service.
PRICES REASONABLE.

J. REYNOLDS WAIT

The Wait Farms, Auburn, N. Y.

Elmvale Farm

offers for sale

BULL CALF BORN SEPTEMBER 28, 1938.
Dam's record 446 lbs. fat, 12,000 lbs. milk, ave. 3.7% at 3 yrs. Sire's dam, 22,000 lbs. milk, 771 lbs. fat. Herd accredited and negative.

Sidney L. Smith Canajoharie, N. Y.

Outstanding Holstein Bulls

Bull calves to Service Bulls; Sired by King Strathmore Matchless, who has excellent show record; three nearest dams averaged 1125 lbs. of butter and 25065 lbs. of milk. Excellent A.R.O. records are now being made by the dams of these bulls.

Pay us a visit or write for further information.
T.B. accredited and Bang's Disease approved.

MAPLEVALE FARMS

Petzold Bros., Newark Valley, N. Y.

BULL CALVES

From 1 month to 10 months of age. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Boast 593,854, a proven sire whose daughters average 3.9%.

SMITHOME FARM

Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE Holstein Baby Bulls

AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Fobes," The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby." Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

F. C. WHITNEY

Ilion, New York

AVERAGE HERD TEST 450 LB. FAT FOR THREE YEARS. FROM 28 COWS. ONE-HALF OF THEM FIRST AND SECOND CALF HEIFERS. A FEW CALVES AVAILABLE FROM THESE GOOD COWS FROM CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE, 705164, SON OF SIR INKA MAY.

MARCY R. KLOCK

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM,
FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK

TEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

TO FRESHEN FOR FIRST TIME IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE ON BLOOD TEST.

T. J. Lonergan, Homer, N. Y.

Brackel Farm Holsteins

BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

Senior Sire: SIR INKA ORMSBY VEEMAN 638469—Proven Sire.
Junior Sire: MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 6TH, a 4% Bull. Two Great Sires.

C. S. HARVEY,

CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK

FANYAN FARMS

Half Time Home of Cornell Royal Blend DAM—"Cornell Ollie Catherine", first prize aged cow, senior and grand champion at Nat. Dairy Show 1938, Reserve All American aged cow 1937, Reserve All American 3 yr. old 1934. Made 733.7 fat at 2 yr. old in B, 746 fat at 4 yr. old, and has just finished in mature form with over 29,000 milk, 1,160 fat, average test 4%.

SIRE'S DAM—"Cornell Ollie Pride" was All American 3 yr. old 1933, Reserve All American 4 yr. old 1934. As 2 yr. old broke national records in class B for 305 days, finishing year with 772.1 fat. Made 894.1 fat at 5 yrs. and finished her mature record with 1,079.1 fat, 25,304.8 milk, average test 4.3%.

Cornell Royal Blend is proving himself to be a wonderful transmitter of type. One of his first calves was 1st prize heifer calf at the National Dairy Show, also 1st and 2nd champion at the N. Y. State Fair 1938. Sold out of bull calves at present but will be glad to take orders, several great cows and daughters of our 911 lb. fat 4% "Snow" bull to freshen soon.

HERD FULLY ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE.

C. C. BENNETT, HOMER, N. Y.

Guernsey Bull

from low cost record cow, ready for service, \$100.

Wild white clover seed, N. Y. grown.

J. S. MORSE

LEVANNA, NEW YORK

BULLS --- Guernsey

2 to 9 mos. old—From A.R. Cows.

PRICES TO SUIT PRESENT TIMES.

They are sons of Langwater Victor and Verbena's Bell Buoy from dams with records up to 700 lbs. Some from good producing Dams now on test. At sacrifice prices. Write or come to

BARRETT FARMS

SLATERVILLE, NEW YORK

P. O. Address: E. J. Barrett, Ithaca, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls For Lease

On free lease for 3½ years, baby sons of Princess' May Royal, 14 year old proved sire whose production index is 16,693.18 lbs. milk, 834.66 lbs. fat on dam-daughter comparisons. To D.H.I.A. dairymen registered bull calves out of cows with records. To non-D.H.I.A. dairymen sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows with records.

T. E. Milliman Hayfields Churchville, N. Y.

Two Choice Young Guernsey Bulls

Sired by Lynbrook Reliance's Jerry 210335, a full brother of Lynbrook Milky Way 394108, World's record cow in EE out of 650 pound 2 yr. olds.

LYNBROOK FARM

Southboro, Massachusetts.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

Several very choice Grandsons of the Great A.R. Sire, Langwater Valor 79775, out of our best show cows with good A.R. records. Reasonably priced.

ACCREDITED. BANGS APPROVED HERD NO. 360.

J. EARL SCOTT

DANVILLE, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY

Bull Calves

Receiving orders for calves from 3rd high herd in state. D.H.I.A. 1936, fat average for 37 of 464. Will sell very cheap when calves are young. Dam of sire has A.R. record of 650 lbs. fat and Class F. All cows have H.I. records. Have one bull calf two months old. Dam's record, three consecutive years' average 10,460 lbs. milk, 596 lbs. fat.

H. C. TRIPP
Dryden, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 325 HEAD - Negative

28 years continuous Advanced Register testing.

PROVED SIRES, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS.

Young bulls for sale at bargain prices.

Write us for pedigrees and full descriptions.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Jerseys

Production bred Jerseys.

Sybil and Owlrest breeding of the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state.

Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.

ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred

JERSEY COWS

"FRESH OR SPRINGING"

HEIFERS BRED AND UNBRED

CLEAN ON T.B. AND BANGS

H. GLADSTONE

Phone 37 ANDES, N. Y.

JERSEY BULLS

Winter housing forces four yearlings on market at \$100.00 each.

Dams records 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. fat.

First check first choice.

P. D. VAN MATER

Joceda Farm, Monmouth Co., Marlboro, N. J.

ASHLEY BLONDE ROYALIST

is siring wonderful individuals in my herd. He is a prize winning son of Imp. Dreaming Royalist and out of Ashley Blonde Maid with a Silver Medal record at 2 years of 7895 lbs. milk, 467 lbs. fat in 305 days at Twin Oaks in New Jersey, and now headed for a Gold Medal this lactation. Animals for sale at all times. A visit will convince you.

H. C. ANDREWS

Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

March 21 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd of John B. Seitz, Camp Hill, Pa.
Apr. 17 Louis Merryman's 31st Semiannual Guernsey Sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds, Timonium.
April 25 Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
May 9 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd at Estate of M. M. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa.

Coming Events

Feb. 13-18 Farm and Home Week at Cornell.
Feb. 14-16 Empire State Honey Producers Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Cornell.
Feb. 16 Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 16 Annual meeting, New York Brown Swiss Breeders, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 28 Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Annual Meeting, Springfield.
Feb. 28 Fifth Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, State Armory, Gloversville, N. Y.
March 16-21 New England Spring Flower Show, Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass.
March 29-31 Annual Extension Conference, Cornell.
April 30 Opening of New York World's Fair.
May 10 Annual Meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.

■ ■ AYRSHIRES ■ ■

30 HEIFERS, 2 WEEKS TO 1½ YEARS.

Open and bred, Reg. and grades. Imported and domestic. Priced reasonable in order to make room for my spring calves. Our herd consists of over 60 head. T.B. accredited and under Federal supervision for Bangs. Visitors welcome.

RAYMOND W. MacCORD,

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Aberdeen-Angus

REGISTERED BULL CALVES. 7 MOS. OLD.
FARMERS' PRICES. BEST BREEDING LINES.

Phone Dundee 2212.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS

BULL CALVES, SONS OF A FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT THE TEXES, KANSAS AND N. Y. STATE FAIRS. CERTIFIED LENOC SEED OATS.

CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL SEED POTATOES.

CLAYTON C. TAYLOR LAWTONS, N. Y.

Dual Purpose Short-horn bull calves and young bulls up to serviceable age.

Priced from \$50.00 to \$150.00 according to age and finish.

Guaranteed Breeders



W. J. Brew & Sons,
Bergen, N. Y.

Brown Swiss Bulls

backed by many years of continuous Herd Testing. Offering calves and yearlings and a few selected females. T.B. Accredited and Approved Blood Tested.

Visit or Write

HILLTOP FARM

D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y.

Would Like to Hear From Someone Who Has Purebred Hereford Heifers For Sale

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T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

NINETY DAY RE-TEST GUARANTEED.

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FOR SALE—

COWS and HORSES

BY THE HEAD OR CAR LOAD OR ON COMMISSION. NO BETTER DRAFT HORSES GROW THAN OHIO'S HORSES. WRITE OR WIRE

CARL H. GRAY

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PONIES

ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.

REASONABLY PRICED—FULLY GUARANTEED.

TORREYA PONY FARM

Clinton Corners, New York

Imported and American Bred

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares

Our last importation of Percheron and Belgians arrived in New York, N. Y., Sept. 27. Among them are young Stallions and Mares selected by us to suit the most critical. We invite you to call and look them over. If you or your community are in need of a good stallion let us hear from you. Terms to responsible parties. References gladly furnished.

LEON R. DYGERT

SPRINGVILLE, Erie Co., NEW YORK

Offering from Our 1938 Show Herd

Several young imported mares heavy in foal (individually or in matched teams) and a nice selection of stallions, including the Senior and Reserve Grand Champion at Eastern States Exposition.

Visitors always welcome at

Fuerst Stock Farm

Property of MYRON M. FUERST,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York.

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Team of FARM HORSES

8 matched teams of mares in foal; 4 other matched teams including a mare and a horse; 5 colts that will be 1 year old in Spring; 1 pair of mare mules; 1 registered Belgian stud colt coming 2 years old, with white mane and tail, very good individual; 1 registered Belgian stud 5 years old, sorrel with white mane and tail, weighs 2000 lbs.; also several odd horses and mares. A great many of the above are sorrels with light manes and tails and many of them won prizes at the Fairs last season. You probably saw them.

TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES—over 50 head to choose from.
If it is something good you are interested in, write me your wants and will let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.

E. A. NOBLE

Phone—Geneva 21F23. SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.

FOR SALE: PURE BRED

PERCHERONS

Stallion 7 yrs. old, Proven Sire, Sang breeding, weight 1 ton, also a coming 3 yr. old Stallion sired by this horse. 7 yr. old mare due to foal April 1st, coming 2 yr. old filly, 10 yr. old grey mare, and a 5 yr. old gelding.

FRED RICHARDSON & SON
SPENCERPORT, NEW YORK.

Imported Belgian Stallion, 4 years, Sorrel, white mane and tail.

Imported Belgian Mare, 4 yrs.

Four Percheron Stallions.

Commercial Horses by truck or car loads.

HARRY M. NESBITT Kent, New York

JACKS

Raise Mules

Big Black Spanish Jacks.

Guaranteed Breeders.

Arabian and Mule Colts.

Write for Prices.

KREKLER'S JACK FARM

West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio



FOR SALE:

Registered Black and Spotted

POLAND CHINA

P-I-G-S

Boars and sows all ages.

C. W. HILLMAN

Vincentown, New Jersey

For Sale: Registered Poland China Boar and Sow

P-I-G-S

DURO BOAR PIG SEPT. FARROWED.

Place your order now for Mar. and April pigs, either breed or sex. Purebred Guernsey bull calves, D.H.I. tested dams. Show winning stock. Write

EARL W. HOLCOMB

Sunny Hill Farm, Tunnel, N. Y.

Pure Bred BERKSHIRES

YOUNG BOARS, SOWS, PIGS,

BRED OR OPEN GILTS.

FROM SHOW WINNING STOCK.

GLENN W. HOLCOMB

TUNNEL, NEW YORK

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

BERT TEFFT AUCTIONEER

Real estate, personal property, live stock, antiques, anything. Over thirty years on the block. Also have been breeding from some of the best in Guernseys for twenty-five years. Stock for sale. Visitors welcome. Come and see us.

Greenwich, New York

FOR SALE: REGISTERED

Berkshires

ALL AGES. BRED GILTS DUE TO FARROW IN APRIL. YOUNG BOARS FOR SPRING SERVICE. FEW YOUNG PIGS. PRIZE WINNERS.

MARION B. TYLER
SOUTH BYRON, NEW YORK

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
C. E. CASSEL,
Hershey, Pennsylvania.

English Shepherd Puppies

6 WEEKS OLD. PARENTS EXCELLENT HEEL DRIVERS. MALES \$8, FEMALES \$3. C.O.D. NO SUNDAY SALES.

R. D. SUTTON
PRATTSVILLE, NEW YORK

JONSOWN COLLIE KENNELS, Reg.

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.
• Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
• Sables—Red Gold and Mahogany.
• Several males at stud.
• Pictures, full information on request.
• Puppies all times of year.
Phone 111M2 BRANDON, Route No. 4. VERMONT

English Shepherd Pups

HEEL DRIVERS.
MALE, \$5.00; FEMALE, \$3.00.
ALTON PIERSON
R.F.D., PERRY, N. Y.

Hastings SEED POTATOES

Katahdin, Chippewa, Warba, Hebron, Rose, Mountain's Rurals, etc.
13 FIRSTS STATE FAIR 1938.
Send for our list of 20 Varieties.
Roy C. Hastings, R.F.D. 3, Malone, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6,000 Bu.

"Placid Brand" certified Chippewa and Green Mt.

Seed Potatoes

FAVOR R. SMITH
Lake Placid Club, New York

Danish Cabbage Seed

HOME GROWN SPECIAL STRAIN, SELECTED FOR 20 YEARS.
A GOOD YIELDER AND KEEPER.
Send for circular.

JOHN DONK
FAIRPORT, NEW YORK

Baled Hay and Straw

ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. Smith, Sherburne N. Y.

Alfalfa, Timothy and Mixed Hay

IN CARLOADS. WRITE FOR PRICES.
THE CROSS FARM
Fayetteville, New York

HONEY

FINEST CLOVER

5 lb. pail, 75c.
10 lb. pail, \$1.40 Post Paid.
60 lb. can, \$4.80 not prepaid.

F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

Bargain on 10,000 Pounds BUCKWHEAT HONEY

WRITE FOR PRICES.

C. N. BALLARD

VALOIS, NEW YORK

Honey

Fine quality, thick, rich, and fine flavored.

60 lbs. Clover, \$4.50; 28 lbs. (handy pail), \$2.25. 60 lbs. Buckwheat, \$3.30; mixed, \$3.90, not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid \$1.50. Special, 12 lbs. average Clover postpaid, \$1.50.

REMEMBER, HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Hollywood—Hanson Pollorum Clean

White Leghorns

Tube Test, and no reactors past 5 years. Large birds; large white eggs. Choice Cockerels for sale. Free Folder.

WILLOW BROOK EGG FARM
Geo. D. Shultes, West Berne, N. Y.

De Roy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY PROGENY TESTED

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.

92% livability average for 7 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 71%). A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

Now Booking Orders for the Season
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.
Poultry breeder and hatcheryman.

N. Y. STATE OFFICIAL Certified S. C. W. Leghorns

26 years breeding for livability, production type, large egg size and excellent egg color and quality. Always 100% clean on pullorum tube test.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Parmenter Red Breeding Cockerels

From high producing dams with sire's dams' records from 285 to 314 large eggs. SPECIAL PRICES for immediate shipment.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM
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GO-RAN-FLO Vigorous Layers

THAT LIVE, GROW AND LAY.

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Crosses

All pullorum clean. Years of breeding from leading blood lines. Hanson, Dryden, Burkard, Nedlar and others. Many individually pedigreed cockerels from progeny-tested dams up to 300 eggs.

Reasonably priced. — Write for circular.

J. R. GORANFLO
GREENE, NEW YORK

MORRIS MONEY MAKERS

White Leghorns—New Hampshires

Backed by 23 years breeding experience. Pullorum tested. Reasonably priced. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. MORRIS & SON
ALPINE, NEW YORK

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRE

— A strong, hardy stock —

100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100% Pullorum Clean. Write for details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,
Box C, Gallupville, New York

Echo Heights Farms

Pullorum free pure strain New Hampshires. Hatching Eggs, \$4.00 per hundred. Stock direct from R.O.P. progeny tested birds. Write

H. C. CHAMBERLIN
JORDAN, NEW YORK

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY LAYERS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLORUM CLEAN

Reproducers of America's finest strains — Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD ITHACA, N. Y.

WHITE MOUNTAIN STRAIN

New Hampshires

N.H.-U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN.

Exceptionally high livability and egg production. Hatching eggs that "hatch" from mature breeders.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Hammond Farm, Plymouth, N. H.

FARLEY PORTER'S

Leghorn Ranch

Sodus, N. Y.

Certified Trap-Nested Production Leghorns. Won at N. Y. State Fair 18 out of 20 prizes. Large Leghorns—Large Eggs—Large Profits.

Content Farms PROGENY TESTED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Prize selection of Breeding Males now available. Write for catalog.

Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N.Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

U. S. R.O.P. Progeny Tested

Mc GREGOR FARM
MAINE, NEW YORK

KEYSTONE

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, N. H. and R. I. Reds, and White Rocks. Pleased customers since 1910. Also Registered Berkshire Swine, Sow and Boar pigs. Price lists free.

THE KEYSTONE FARMS
Box 46, RICHFIELD, PA.

Blood-Tested New Hampshire and White Leghorn Breeders of Merit

The Rogers Farms

BERGEN, N. Y.

BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED. PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

BODINE'S

PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

We wish to extend to the people interested in better poultry a cordial invitation to visit our Poultry Breeding Plant at any time.

Last year in U.S.R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.

LARGE BIRDS—CHALK WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH
Box A, HOBART, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery

PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED Barred Rocks

HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Owner, GREENLAND, N. H.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

BREEDING MALES

HATCHING EGGS

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN.
Our own strain produces large white eggs.

Francis J. Townsend
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

RICH POULTRY FARM ESTABLISHED 1911 S.C. White Leghorns

Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell—and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

KAUDER'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRE

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS for Long Life-Time Production
Let Kauder help you to gain extra Livability and extra egg production. Increase flock egg production; 10% and more through INHERITED Livability from PROVED ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year old Hen classes.

Reduced Prices
Advance Order Discount.

Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens. Direct Progeny Tested Brooding. You save by ordering IMMEDIATELY.

Write for New FREE Catalog and Discount Prices.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106 New Paltz, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM

PROGENY TESTED.

R. O. P. & Certified
S. C. W. Leghorns

Write us your needs.
E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

MY PHILOSOPHY toward farming is that it never will be a means of making many people rich. Therefore it seems to me that the wise farmer instead of striving and straining *with all his energy* for wealth by farming, will devote at least part of his efforts to utilizing his farming as a "way of living" for himself and his family.

To pave the way for such an adjustment, farming as a "way of living" needs to be developed and sold. Furthermore, it needs to be implemented by hard roads, electricity, and reduced taxes on real estate.

SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE

Conditions in cities and towns since 1929 have done much to restore the social acceptance of farm life. The cooperative movement in agriculture, by enabling farmers to meet industry on equal terms, especially has done a lot to give farmers self-confidence. For a time the research and educational activities of the state and federal governments were very helpful too, in dignifying farm life and pointing out ways and means of making it more worth while.

Then Washington fell for the idea of production control. Farming, as a "way of living", was forgotten. The desperate financial plight of farmers was advertised to the world. Millions of dollars were doled out as cash bribes to secure farmers' support of schemes in which they did not believe and which they knew wouldn't work *because they themselves would not honestly make them work.*

As a result of such propaganda, the social standing of farming slipped badly, not only with the general public, but among farmers themselves, many of whom first found out how bad off they really were by reading about it or listening to AAA officials.

CHEAP FARM CREDIT

While the New Deal was making a mistake in one direction, however, it was rendering farmers a great service in another. Through the agency of the Farm Credit Administration, it was making capital available to agriculture for long terms and at low interest rates. By this legislation, an essential contribution was made towards enabling farmers to buy farms and use them for a "way of living". With the farmers of the nation generally refinanced at low interest rates and no longer in danger of summary foreclosures, *there exists the finest opportunity in our history to develop farming as a desirable "way of living" and to secure social acceptance of the idea.*

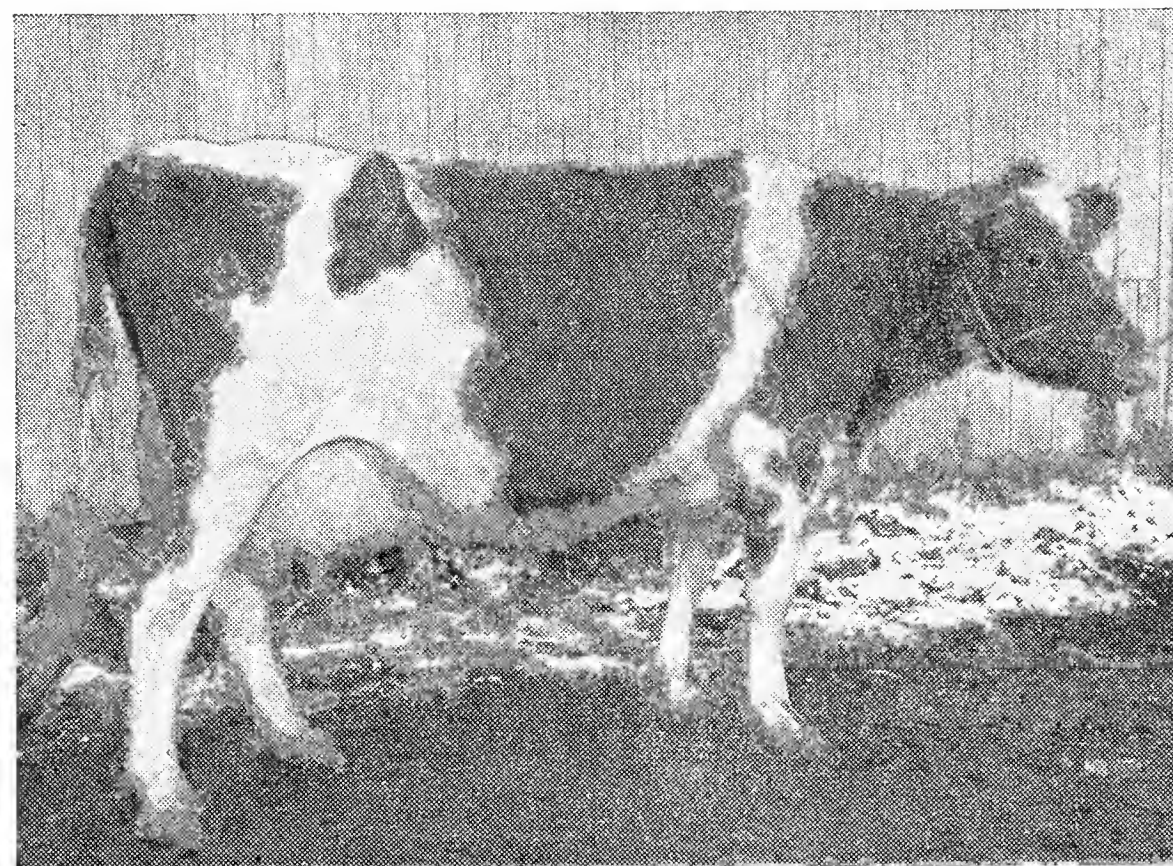
REDUCE TAXES

The first essential step to making farming available as a "way of living" to a large segment of our population is to *reduce taxes on real estate.* This means nothing more nor less than a shift of taxes to some other base *than land.* I say this reluctantly. It

would be better to reduce governmental expenses, but you and I won't live to see this done. About the best we shall be able to do will be to hold them somewhere near where they are now. Do you know a single office-holder who will quit or whose job is not wanted by someone else—probably a friend or a relative of yours?

EXTEND ELECTRIC LINES

Public utilities have probably milked their stockholders and patrons of enough money to have electrified pretty well the open country. They are "on the spot" now and want to show how serviceable they can be. Well, let them take cheap electricity to all farmers. I think



Fourteen years ago we sold the sire of this grade Guernsey cow, Katrina, to Tom Milliman, whose Hayfields Farm, Churchville, N. Y., grows alfalfa enough each year to support a herd of 70 Guernseys and supply the market with around 100 tons of surplus.

At 12 yrs. of age, Katrina completed a 365-day cow testing association record on twice a day milking of 18,181.2 lbs. of milk testing 3.7 per cent for a total butter fat of 685.6. At Sunnyside we are expanding our Guernsey herd with blood lines which have produced several cows of the general type and productive capacity of Katrina.

they are alive to this opportunity.

MAINTAIN HARD ROADS

As long as we must have work relief, there is nothing which can be done with such labor which approaches road building in public usefulness. Hard roads are a key to farming as a "way of living".

NOT LEAST

Last but not least, in any turn of agricultural thinking which will lead farmers to cash in on agriculture's greatest asset—the opportunity it gives men, women, and children to live under wholesome, healthy, and spiritually satisfying conditions—must be listed *the development of the farm itself along lines that will make it more self-sustaining.* But this is another story.

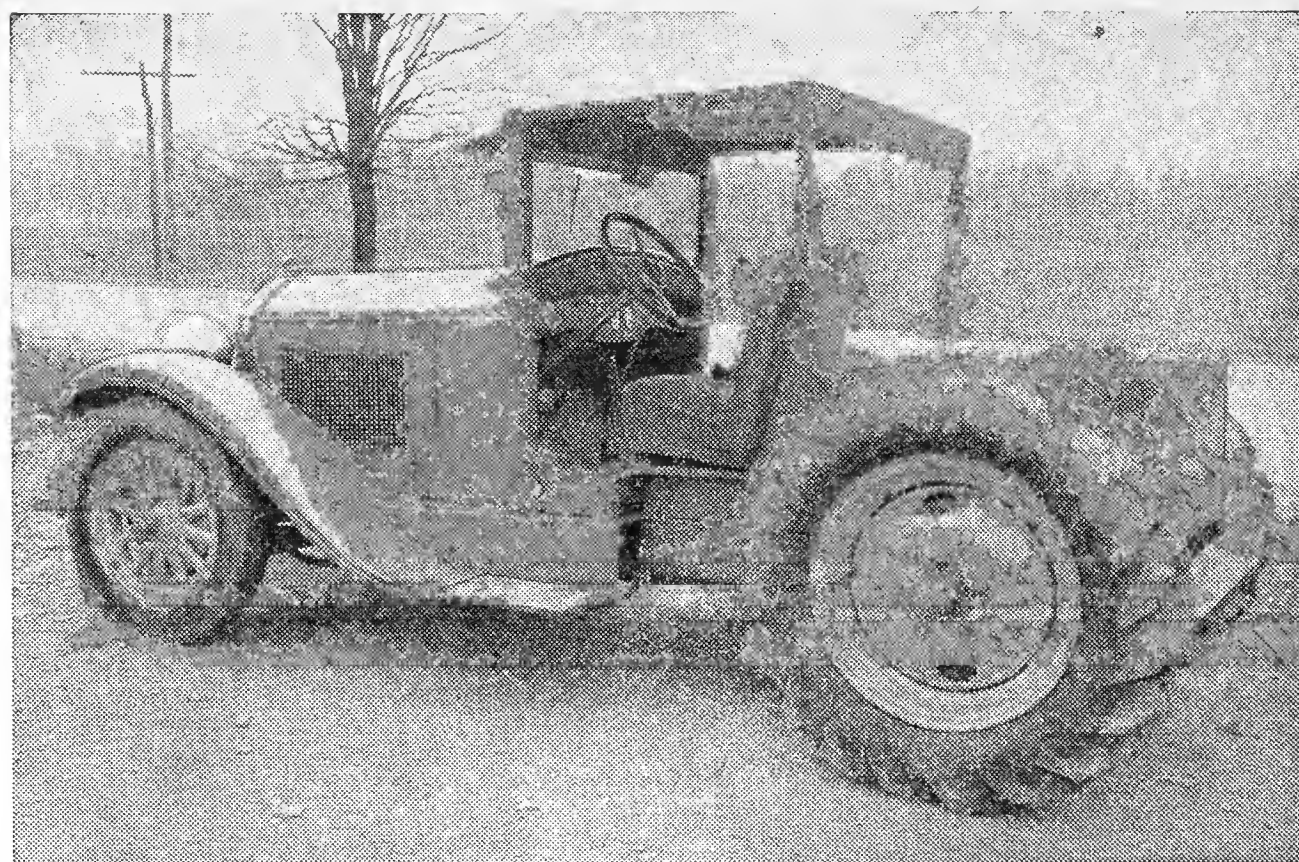
* * *

Poultry Notes

Gradually as we accumulate experience, we are drawing some conclusions about the type of poultry enterprise which on the record pays us best. *This does not mean of course that our conclusions are sound for anyone else.*

CROSS-BREDS

We are tending more and more to buying cross-bred chicks produced by mating Rhode Island Red roosters with



This is a Doodle-bug. Doodle-bugs are cross-breeds. They are produced by mating a passenger car with a truck or a tractor. This particular Doodle-bug has easily pulled a two-bottom plow in alfalfa sod. It was built for Tom Milliman, Churchville, New York, at a cost of \$340.46, itemized as follows:

Buick 1929 Master "6" sedan.....	\$ 65.00
Used truck rear-end and wheels.....	30.00
Used truck transmission.....	5.00
Covering for top, irons, and tacks.....	4.60
2 Model A Ford bucket seats.....	2.00
2 24" Rims for rear wheels.....	13.86
Welding rims and assembling.....	15.00
Complete paint job.....	10.00
2 9x24 Tractor tires and tubes.....	90.00
Labor and minor parts including drawbar	105.00

pullet and get her to lay 100 eggs in the first year of her life. We try to have 85 per cent of the chicks we buy alive one year from the date we buy them. We try to sell the 85 per cent, when one year old, at a profit over what the pullets cost in the laying house. We still fail to hit *all three of these marks* about 50 per cent of the time.

* * *

Farm Motor Equipment

Unless one is in a position to hear from farmers over a large territory, he can have but little idea of the *enormous amount of work* which is being done on farms this winter to adapt motor equipment to various tasks and to save on the cost of it.

Apparently we started something with this page when we began to write about (1) a passenger car which could double for a pick-up truck, (2) a truck which could do the work of a tractor, and (3) a tractor-trailer combination which could be used on the road as a truck.

We use all three of these combinations in our farming operations. These, as you know, are based on two owned farms and several leased ones. Since we always keep the way open to retreat from our big operation by dropping our leased farms, we are always studying our equipment to determine which items we would keep on a two-man farm.

On one point we are agreed. The passenger coach with the reinforced rear springs and the rear end of the body adapted for pick-up truck work is the most useful item of equipment we own. On most farms it might be standard equipment. Really I can't see why more passenger car builders don't adapt at least one model to the needs of farmers.

When it comes to the choice between a truck, convertible to a tractor, or the tractor-trailer combination, we can't make up our minds except that we are sure that on a smaller farming operation *we can't afford both.* It seems to us that the final decision must rest on whether the farm most requires trucking or tractor work.

Plymouth Rock hens. A reader has written in that this is the wrong cross to use. He says it is better the other way around. We buy this cross because the pullet chicks can be told from the roosters when they are hatched. *By buying only pullet chicks, we keep our investment in chick raising equipment down to a minimum.*

LIVABILITY

It has been our experience that the key to making money out of hens, in our case at least, is to keep the birds alive and laying. *Laying house mortality is pretty generally played down by poultrymen.* Why, I do not know.

We have gained on ours by (1) using cross-breeds, (2) raising our chicks on a farm where no old birds are kept, (3) getting the chicks out on the ground as rapidly as possible, (4) leaving them on the range until they are laying at least 30 per cent, (5) feeding them all the yellow whole corn they will eat from the time they are about six weeks old.

PRODUCTION STANDARDS

We have never set up our production standards according to the hatchery catalogs. Instead, we have been guided by Cornell's cost account figures on good sized poultry farms. Now, we have our own standards. *We have attained these standards three times with pens of 500 birds.* We try to raise a



Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Can't Be Found

"I sent \$1.75 for power glasses to the Perfecto Products, Los Angeles, California, last October, but as yet my order has not been filled although they cashed my check."

Our letters to this company were returned, indicating that the company had moved leaving no address. Mr. John E. Pickett, Editor of the Pacific Rural Press, whose cooperation we very much appreciate, tells us that the address given by the Perfecto Products was the vault service of the Merritt Building. An interview with one of the elevator men in the Merritt Building revealed that there was no such concern in the building. However, he did find out that the company had mail service at that address but had not called for mail for some time. Later developments revealed a forwarding address at 160 North Broadway, which is the number of the Hall of Justice! We regret that we have been unable to locate this concern.

Money Not Turned In

"Last November I paid a Mr. Emmick \$18.50 for an automobile insurance policy. He gave me a receipt with the company name on it. I had an automobile accident December 31st and now the company states that Mr. Emmick never turned in the money for the policy. It seems to me that we should be compensated for that accident."

The insurance company states that Mr. Emmick's license to represent the company was terminated last July, and cancelled by the State Insurance Department. It is unlawful for any agent to sell insurance in Pennsylvania without a state license, therefore, the company is not liable in any way for the accident. This experience indicates that it is important to ask insurance agents to show their licenses and to check up and see what has happened if the policy does not arrive promptly.

No Work

"I answered an ad in a paper put in by the Quality Dress Company of New York City. The ad states 'upon receipt of the enclosed blank, we will ship complete working set with full instructions; everything furnished.' I need the money,

but before I go further, I would like to be sure that this company will do as they say."

As far as I know the company will do as they say BUT if you will read the material carefully you will find that they do not promise to do much. The company asks for a \$2.00 deposit "to cover the cost for making the first dress." The important point to remember is that Quality Dress makes no offer to sell the dresses you make. They will sell you the materials, then it is up to you to find your customers.

It is apparent from the flood of letters we have received about this concern, that many assume that the company will furnish the material, pay for making the dresses and then sell them. It seems obvious to us that any one who has the ability to sew can buy the materials locally and then find customers for the finished products.

Information Wanted

If any of our readers could help us locate Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pascal, formerly of Rensselaerville, New York, we would be glad to hear from them. It is thought these people may be now living somewhere in New Jersey.

A subscriber gave an order for a rug to C. J. Rostiser, who claimed to represent the Conkling Rug Co. of Syracuse, N. Y. The subscriber paid the full amount for the rug, and the money was not turned into the company.

We are very anxious to get in touch with Mr. Rostiser, and will appreciate any information which will help us get hold of him.

Pictures

The Federal Trade Commission has been working to investigate the actions of a couple of picture enlarging concerns. It appears that they use the lucky envelope scheme in which the customer is supposed to pick out an envelope among several. There are usually no blanks, in other words, everyone who draws an envelope is "lucky". The idea of course is to get customers to sign orders for enlargements and frames.

It is further claimed that the agent offers to make a genuine hand-painted oil portrait or picture. However, the finished product is merely a photographic enlargement tinted by the use of water colors or crayon, said to cost about \$1.25. The frames cost from 75c to \$1.75.

Because of the many serious complaints we have received from subscribers we have come to feel that it is unwise to buy enlargements from these agents. Photographic enlargements made by your local photographers are cheaper and if you wish them colored it will not add much to the cost.



\$25.00 Weekly Benefit

Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at \$10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. Write for full details.

North American Accident Insurance Co. Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.



C. ADELL KAYNER, Corfu, N. Y., was killed in this accident.

IN JUNE Mr. Kayner paid our agent, Charles Ingraham, of Batavia, N. Y., \$1.00 for an automobile, travel accident policy. The policy was dated July 1, 1938. Driving up to Corfu on December 12, the unexpected happened — Kayner's car was struck by the train. Mr. Ingraham has just delivered to the family a check for \$500.00, death benefit payable under the policy to those over the age of 60 years. Between the ages of 15 and 59, the death benefit on such an accident is \$1,000.00.

\$585,573.43 has been paid
8,457 policyholders

RECENT CLAIMS PAID

Harold Covell, Sherburne, N. Y.	\$ 40.00	Estella M. Maine, So. Otselic, N. Y.	10.00
Auto collision—fracture of hand		Auto collision—bruised & cut face, knees	
Roy R. Klahn, R. 1, West Valley, N. Y.	40.00	Lewis Rathbun, No. Norwich, N. Y.	5.00
Auto accident—fract. ribs, bruises		Auto collision—bruises	
Donald Keenan, R. 1, No. Java, N. Y.	41.43	Napoleon Rancourt, Waterville, Me.	50.00
Auto accident—bruised head, sprains		Auto struck pole—cut lip, bruises	
Gordon T. Camp, Macedon Ctr., N. Y.	120.00	Alma D. Watson, Farmington, Me.	8.57
Auto collision—fractured knee		Wagon and auto collision—fractured rib	
Joseph W. Cosens, Norwich, N. Y.	5.71	Merle G. Barron, Fayette, Me.	50.00
Auto overturned—cuts		Auto collision—bruises, fractured rib	
Chas. M. French, Blossvale, N. Y.	15.00	Elizabeth Steward, Farmington, Me.	2.86
Struck by auto—fractured collar bone		Auto accident—injured nose and arm	
Emma Dart, St. Johnsville, N. Y.	20.00	John Culpovitch, Waterville, Me.	130.00
Auto collision—bruised chest and leg		Auto accident—fractured collarbone	
Al Whalen, Avon, N. Y.	14.28	Wilson Sutch, W. Stockbridge, Mass.	10.00
Auto accident—bruised elbow		Auto collision—injured knee	
Henry Hogancamp, So. Plymouth, N. Y.	10.00	B. Raymond Butler, Belchertown, Mass.	10.00
Struck by auto—cuts		Auto accident—bruised knee	
R. J. McSweeney, Monticello, N. Y.	10.00	Bernice M. Young, So. Acton, Mass.	130.00
Auto skidded—injured wrist		Auto overturned—bruised hip and shock	
Nettie H. Jenks, No. Norwich, N. Y.	130.00	Lillian Mahoney, No. Adams, Mass.	74.28
Auto accident—injured leg		Auto collision—fractured knee	
Mike Jacob, Hogsburg, N. Y.	130.00	Rachel Pearsons, Hill, N. H.	30.00
Auto and bus collision—injured arms and legs, cuts		Auto collision—fractures	
Raymond Ripley, Hall, N. Y.	7.14	Harrison Putney, Georges Mills, N. H.	67.14
Auto accident—cuts, bruises		Auto struck tree—fractured leg	
Martha J. McCann, R. 3, Penn Yan, N. Y.	50.00	Marjorie Kimball, Newton Jct., N. H.	85.71
Auto accident—sprained & bruised back		Auto collision—strained back, bruised knee	
Mrs. Irene Bower, King Ferry, N. Y.	10.00	Seymour Sargent, Concord, N. H.	15.00
Auto collision—cut forehead, shock		Truck struck tree—fractured hip	
E. E. Leazott, Altona, N. Y.	30.00	Florence Clark, Lompster, N. H.	25.71
Struck by truck—cuts		Auto accident—inj. back, stomach muscles	
Charles J. O'Brien, Norfolk, N. Y.	20.00	Mary Hubbard, Pike, N. H.	10.00
Auto overturned—bruised chest		Truck struck car—injured stomach & eye	
Kenneth H. Call, R. 1, Stafford, N. Y.	37.14	Kenneth Hilton, Antrim, N. H.	20.00
Auto accident—injured back, cuts, bruises		Auto accident—cuts and shock	
Alma W. McCarthy, Canton, N. Y.	25.00	Marion Nash, Bennington, Vt.	30.00
Struck by truck—bruised chest, hip, legs		Auto collision—general bruises	
Marion J. Blodgett, Roxbury, N. Y.	10.00	Mina Lewis, So. Shaftsbury, Vt.	5.00
Auto collision—bruised arm		Auto overturned—fractured rib	
Rexweldt Geartz, R. 2, Ransomville, N. Y.	130.00	Mabel E. Stevens, E. Thetford, Vt.	65.00
Auto accident—fractured knee cap, bruises		Auto accident—fractured vertebrae	
Fred Kick, Port Byron, N. Y.	60.00	Lucy H. Lowe, St. Johnsbury, Vt.	20.00
Auto collision—cut forehead & knee, shock		Auto collision—cut chin, sprains & bruises	
Marie C. Peterson, R. 4, Penn Yan, N. Y.	130.00	Harriette Lockwood, Springfield, Vt.	15.00
Auto accident—fract. arm and thigh, cuts		Auto overturned—bruised head and chest	
Wm. F. Blume, Ferndale Rd., Liberty, N.Y.	14.28	Max Wolinsky, Mansfield Ctr., Conn.	7.14
Auto collision—cut scalp and shock		Auto skidded—cut face	
Floyd States, Alpine, N. Y.	30.00	George G. Taylor, R. 3, Bridgeton, N. J.	65.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs		Auto collision—fractured collarbone, shock	
Harvey A. Fox, R. 2, Prattburg, N. Y.	10.00	Ira Richardson, Newark, N. J.	130.00
Auto collision—bruises		Truck struck his auto—fract. vertebrae	
Jacob B. Bill, Jr., Est., Perkinsville, N. Y.	1000.00	Thomas J. Hardin, Newton, N. J.	10.00
Auto crashed into bank—mortuary		Auto struck pole—cut over eye	
C. Adell Kayner, Est., R. 2, Corfu, N. Y.	500.00	Watson T. Sutton, Flanders, N. J.	10.00
Auto struck by train—mortuary		Auto collision—fractured nose	
Edith I. Brown, R. 2, Heuvelton, N. Y.	64.28	Howard Coleman, Rock Hall, Md.	20.00
Auto overturned—sprained back		Auto overturned—fractured rib	
Leonard A. Erickson, R. 1, Morris, N. Y.	20.00	I. Warren Plank, Westfield, Pa.	50.00
Auto collision—cut lip, bruises		Auto accident—fractured rib, bruises	
Oscar Miller, R. 3, Troy, N. Y.	10.00	* Over-age	
Auto accident—injured			

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR Rearing Baby Chicks★

More than 90,000,000 Chicks have been reared on G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash. The experience of users of this feed has been combined with college recommendations to make this brief outline.

1. A Clean, Warm House

At least a week before the chicks arrive, give the brooder house a good scrubbing. Brush down the walls and ceiling with a broom, and clean the floor and lower walls with a hot lye solution. Then spray or paint walls with whitewash or a good disinfectant. Wash out troughs, drinking vessels, and all equipment with a 3% solution of creolin or some similar disinfectant.

Start the brooder stove a day or two before the chicks are due, so the stove can be regulated and the house will be warm, dry, and comfortable when they arrive.

2. Fresh Litter

Cover the floor with a couple inches of clean, fresh litter—straw (preferably chopped), sugar cane residue, shavings, peat moss, or clean sand if available. Avoid straw that is chopped too fine, or dusty materials that may get into the chick's throat and start trouble. Change the litter often enough so it will always be clean and dry.

3. Have Feed Ready

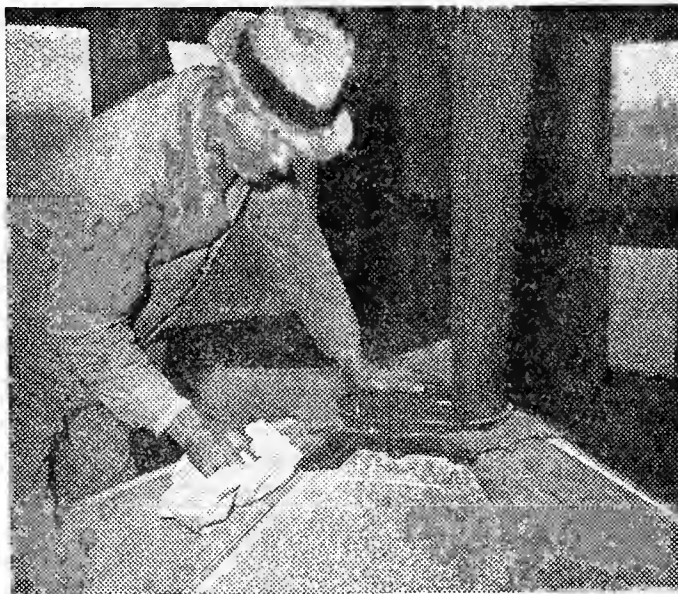
Chicks are ready to eat 24 hours after they are hatched, although they can wait a day longer. Have a supply of G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash on hand and keep a clean fresh supply of it before the chicks at all times. Keep fresh water, luke-warm at the start, where all chicks can get it. The mash should be stored in a room warm enough so it won't be chilled when you first offer it to the chicks. Feed mash alone (no scratch grains) during the first four to six weeks. This will produce better and more uniform growth. G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash supplies not only the correct quantity of protein but protein of the highest quality, plus all the vitamins, minerals, and carbohydrates chicks need to keep healthy and make rapid gains. Place the feed and water near the edge of the hover at first. Where electric brooders are used it may be necessary to put feed and water under hover.

4. Plenty of Feeding Space

Make sure you have enough feeding space so that at least half the chicks can eat at one time. Small reel-type feeders, shallow boxes or pans, are the most satisfactory for the first week or ten days. When you switch to larger feeders, allow about eight feet of hopper space for each 100 chicks, increasing this to twelve feet when the chicks are six to eight weeks of age. Have plenty of drinking fountains so the chicks can get fresh water at all times.

5. Keep Them Comfortable

Overcrowding is one of the most common causes of mortality and poor development among chicks. Allow at least one square foot of floor space for each



Clean stove, clean walls, and clean floor are of first importance.

three chicks. Don't have more than 300 to 400 chicks in one flock to begin with and either reduce this number or provide more space as chicks approach broiler size.

6. Correct Temperature

Keep the temperature under the edge of the hover, two inches from the litter, at 95° the first week, 90° to 95° the second week, and gradually lower until no heat is needed. This procedure will vary depending on the weather; of course, the temperature can be dropped more quickly later in the spring than with early season brooding. With coal or oil brooder stoves chicks will spread out in a circle at night just outside the edge of the hover, when the temperature is correct. Room temperature should at all times be comfortable.

The hover should be large enough to accommodate all the chicks at one time without crowding when they are small. For the first day or two it is a good plan to place a circle of hardware cloth about two feet outside the brooder hover. This circle teaches the chicks to return to the brooder for warmth. After a day or two this circle should be enlarged to give more space. Later it can be removed entirely.

★ These suggestions are based on the colony house method of brooding chicks which is the most commonly used in this territory. These same suggestions apply pretty much to long house brooding. Where battery brooders are used it is best to follow the manufacturers' brooding recommendations. Starting & Growing Mash produces excellent growth on battery chicks.



COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N.Y.

7. Fresh Air Is Important

Give the chicks plenty of fresh air. Try to have three sides of the brooder house air-tight, and ventilate by opening and closing the windows in the front of the house according to the weather and the direction of the wind. Cold drafts, overheating, or chilling are harmful to chicks.

8. Early Roosting

Early roosting prevents crowding and spreads the birds out so they have more freedom of action. When the chicks are four to six weeks old, one or two poles or 2-inch material with rounded edges may be placed across the back part of the brooder house, a foot or two from the floor, to train the chickens to roost.

9. Scratch Grains at 4 Weeks

After the chicks reach four weeks of age, begin gradually feeding G.L.F. Intermediate Scratch Grains in hoppers in small amounts. Increase week by week until at twelve weeks the birds are eating equal parts of grain and mash. During this period, as the chicks eat more and more feed, their protein requirement gradually lowers to 14 per cent. By feeding G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash with scratch grains as directed, this changing protein requirement is accurately supplied. Give the chicks grit of the proper size at the same time the grain feeding is provided.

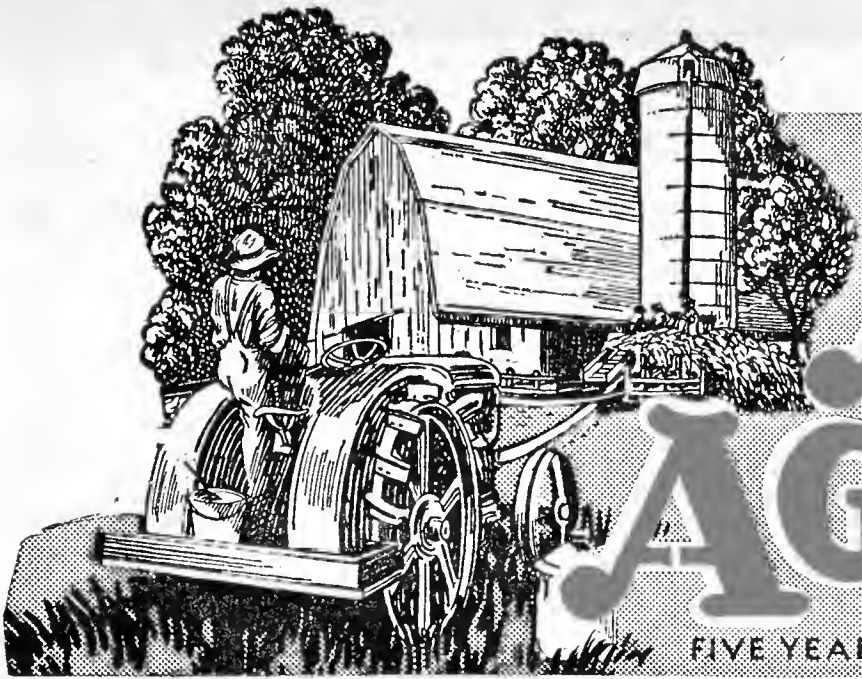
10. Check Vices Right at the Start

Cannibalism is usually caused by overcrowding, high temperature, lack of feeding space, hunger, or by bright sun spots in the brooding house. If you detect picking, check for these possible causes. Then coat the wounds of the victims with bitter tasting anti-pick salve. Paint a number of unpicked chicks also, so that many chicks in the flock will get a taste or smell of the remedy and be repelled by it.

Placing the feed on newspapers or paper plates for the first day will help prevent chicks from eating litter. As soon as the chicks have learned to eat from feeders, some poultrymen build wire-covered platforms from three to six inches high for the feeders and the fountains. This keeps chicks from scratching litter into the feed or water and prevents chicks from coming in contact with the wet spots caused when water is spilled from the fountain.

11. Separate Pullets from Cockerels

As soon as sex can be determined, the cockerels should be segregated from the pullets, especially if the cockerels are to be marketed as broilers. The broilers will reach marketing size and condition more quickly if kept on the Starting & Growing Mash with little or no scratch grains.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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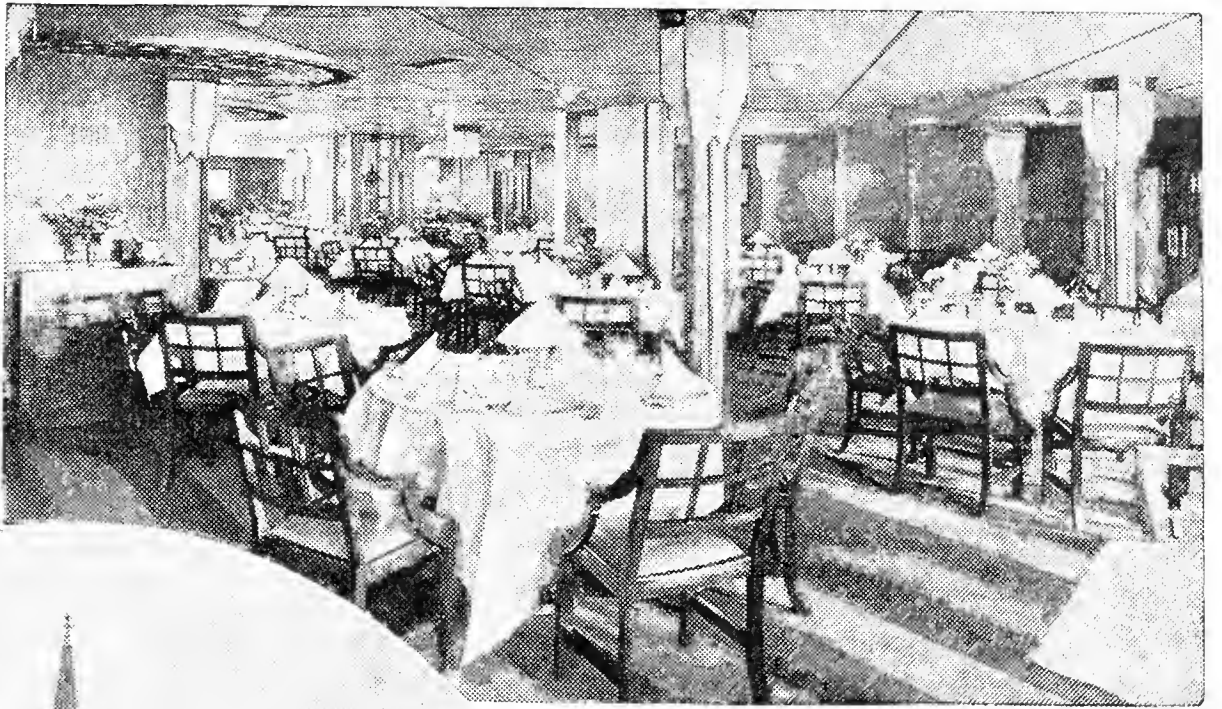
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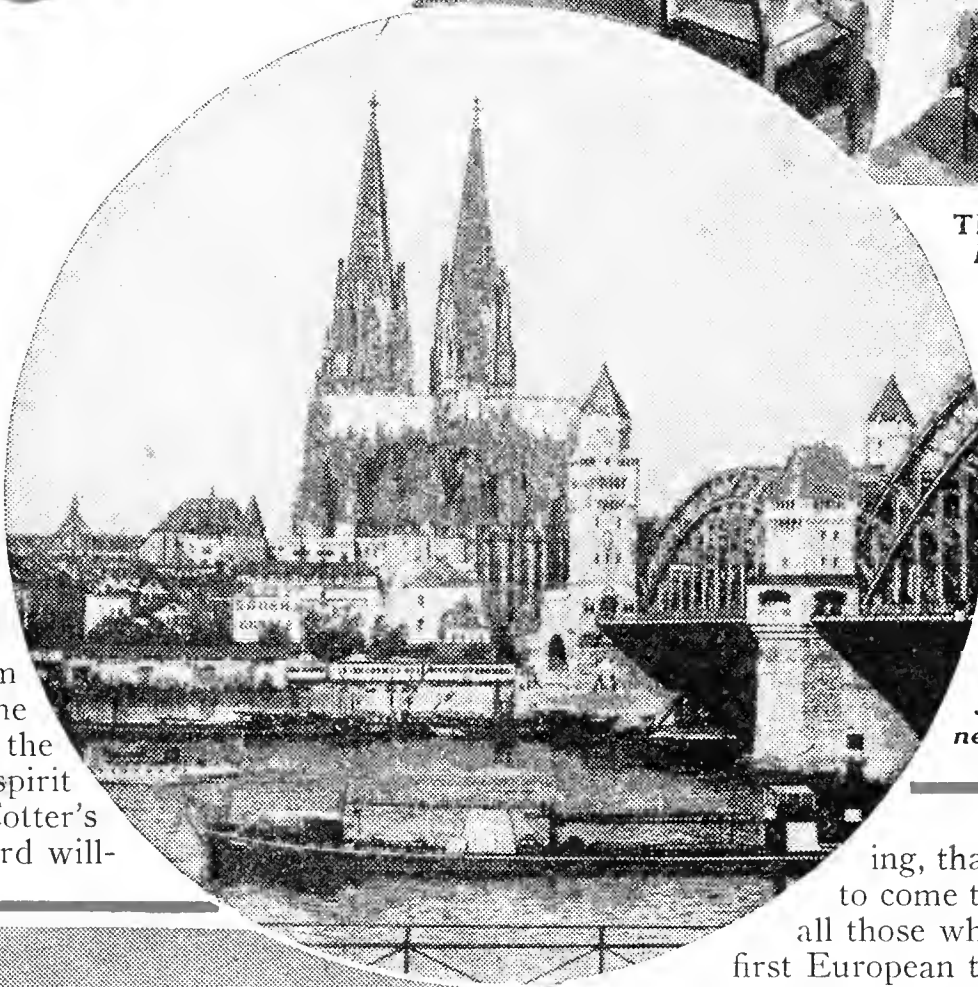
By E. R. EASTMAN

*"The stag at eve had drunk his fill
Where danced the moon on Monan's rill
And deep his midnight lair had made
In lone Glen Artney's hazel shade."*

WHEN I was a boy in high school and read these lines, from Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, I used to dream and plan how on some summer eve in the years to come I, too, might stand on the shores of Loch Katrine, or visit with the spirit of Robert Burns the scene of "The Cotter's Saturday Night." Well, sir, the Good Lord will-



THE SPACIOUS DINING-ROOM on the S.S. *Empress of Britain*, the great ship with every modern convenience on which American Agriculturist folks will return from Europe next August. And the meals they will have on shipboard—and everywhere else on the trip—will be something to write home about! Want to come? See the article on this page.



COLOGNE, on the River Rhine, with the spires of one of the most famous churches in the world pointing to the heavens, Cologne Cathedral. Want to see this historic river, and these Old World places that you have heard so much about? Join American Agriculturist European tour next August.

ing, that is one lifelong wish that I think is going to come true for Mrs. Eastman and myself and for all those who go with us on *American Agriculturist's* first European tour next August. For years we have tried to arrange one of our famous tours to take in Europe, but never before have we been able to get just what we wanted, either in countries to be visited or at a cost that persons of ordinary means could afford.

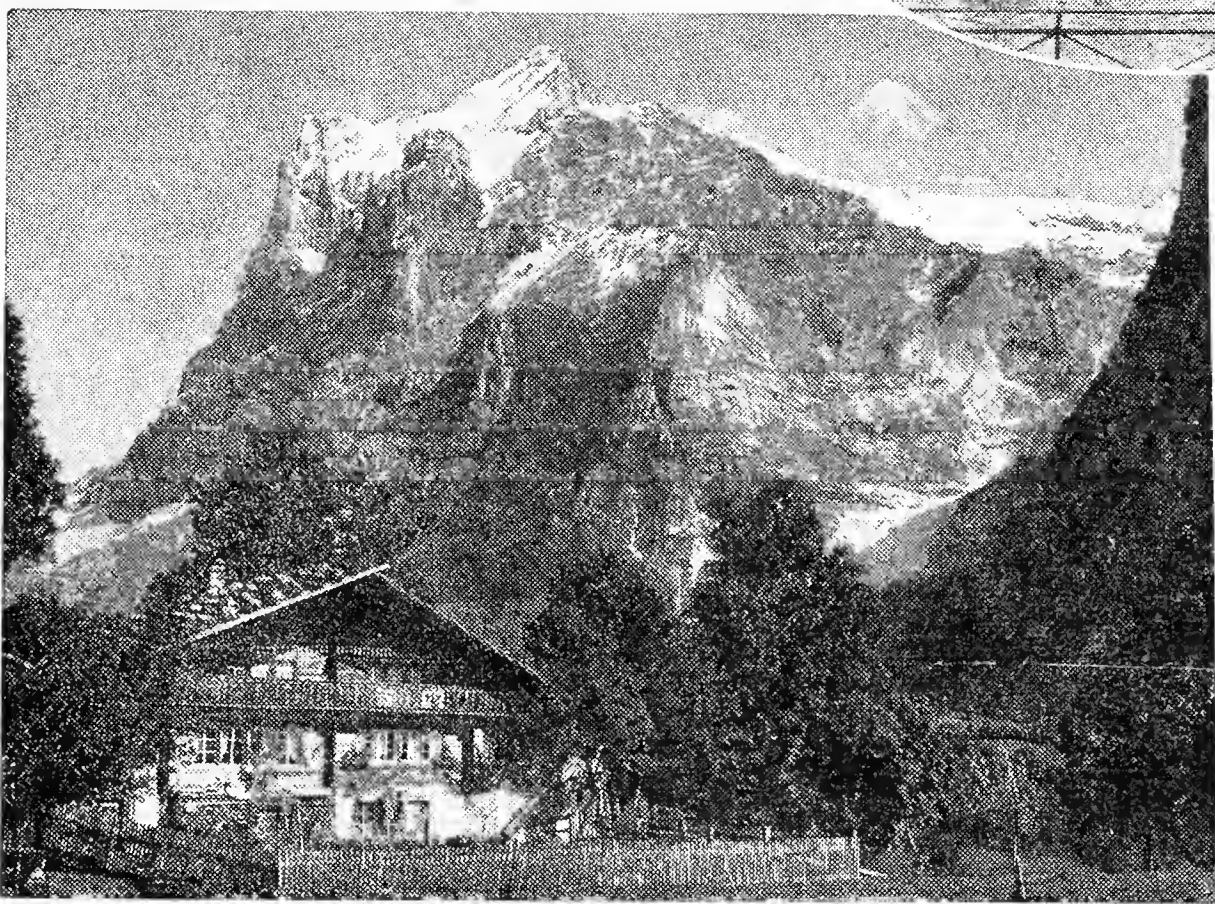
Leaving Scotland, we will go down across the border into the beautiful Lake Country of old England, where lived the poet Wordsworth. Remember his poem about the daffodils?

*"Beside the Lake, beneath the trees
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze . . .
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance . . .
I gazed — and gazed — but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought . . .
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils."*

That's just the way we all will feel for the rest of our lives about this whole trip, for it will provide each of us with a treasure house of memories.

Farther south we will stop at Stratford-on-Avon, and visit the birthplace of William Shakespeare, greatest poet and philosopher of all time. Remember Shakespeare's chair that Washington Irving describes in his "Sketch Book"? We will sit in it!

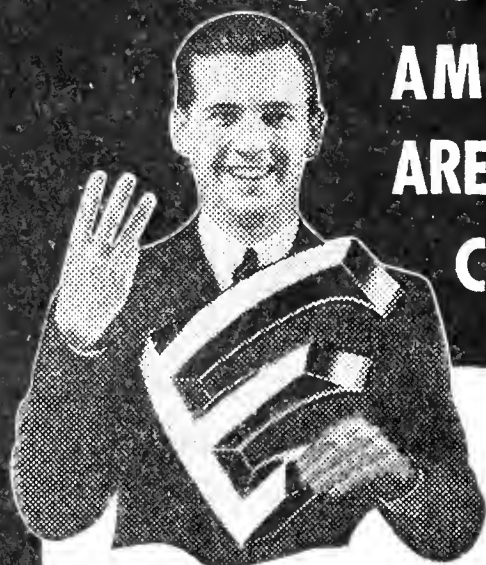
In London Town, think of seeing the places that you and I have read about all our lives, and longed so (Turn to Page 27)



A LITTLE CHALET in Switzerland, with the majestic Alps in the background. Come with the American Agriculturist party next August, and have a look that you will long remember.

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES



AMERICA'S *First Choice* TRACTION TIRES
ARE NOW SO *Easy to Buy* THAT *Every Farm*
CAN BE PUT ON RUBBER . . .

Triple-Braced Traction Bars

A patented Firestone construction feature which provides the extra traction so necessary to deliver maximum draw-bar pull for plowing, pulling and all farm operations. Only in Firestone Ground Grip Tires do you get this exclusive and patented feature.

by making a small down payment. This plan further provides for payment of the balance on terms that suit your individual requirements.

The Firestone Cut-Down Wheel Plan

provides a method for cutting down the spokes of the steel wheels on your tractor and implements. A new Firestone drop center rim is then welded to them. Originated and perfected by Firestone, this operation is quick and economical and brings you the added comfort and savings in time and fuel which only Firestone Ground Grip Tires can give you.

The Patented Construction Features and Exclusive Advantages

of Firestone Ground Grip Tires enable them to save more time and fuel, provide more traction and draw-bar pull — ride more easily and clean better in all soil conditions because the construction features which make these advantages possible are fully covered by United States patents:

Triple-Braced Traction Bars, which cannot bend, break or tear off.

Longer Tire Life, because of the patented Firestone Gum-Dipping process which protects against penetration of moisture, and provides greater strength. Patented tread compound protects against sun and weather.

Tread Guaranteed Not to Loosen, because two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords provide inseparable union between the triple-braced tread and cord body.

Scientifically-Spaced Triple-Braced Traction Bars provide better cleaning action in all soil conditions.

52 to 89 Extra Inches of Traction Bar Length give greater earth-biting power.

32% Greater Tread Bar Surface Contact assures increased pulling power.

21% Flatter Triple-Braced Tread provides greater shoulder traction.

Continuous Triple-Braced Traction Bars, joined together for smoother riding.

The Firestone Demonstration Plan

You can prove the extra traction advantages of Firestone Ground Grip Tires on your own farm. There is no obligation for a demonstration of Firestone Ground Grip Tires. Send in the coupon or call on your nearby Implement Dealer, Firestone Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store and find out how little it costs to put your farm on rubber.



BATTERIES

For a quicker start and more of them, be sure your new battery is a Firestone. Ask about the economical Firestone Battery Changeover Plan.



SPARK PLUGS

Get better performance and greater economy from your car or truck by installing a set of Firestone Spark Plugs today.



BRAKE LINING

It takes safe brakes as well as safe tires to make a safe car. Insist on Firestone Brake Lining when you have your brakes relined.

Listen to **THE FIRESTONE VOICE OF THE FARM**. Everett Mitchell interviews a Champion Farmer every week during noon hour.

Listen to **THE VOICE OF FIRESTONE** featuring Richard Crooks and Margaret Speaks and Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, N. B. C. Red Network.



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NEW TRACTOR AND
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The Firestone Convoy Tire delivers long, safe mileage on rural roads at low cost per mile. This high quality, long mileage tire is Triple-Safe against the dangers of blowouts, punctures and skidding.	4.50-21	\$8.10
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The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part, please send me:

- () A copy of the new 1939 Firestone Farm Guide Book.
() Full information about the Firestone Special Farm Payment Plan.
() Full details of the Firestone Cut-Down Wheel Plan.
() Please demonstrate the performance and economy of Firestone Ground Grip Tires with my own tractor on my own farm.

Make and model of tractor.....

Please demonstrate on..... (date)

Name.....

R.F.D. or Street Number.....

Town..... County..... State..... (Z)



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

NUMEROUS long-time Grange anniversaries in New York State are bringing together large crowds and proving significant occasions. Among the subordinates which have recently celebrated a 65th birthday have been Lyons Grange in Wayne county, with an attendance of more than 300 and with Dana P. Waldron as guest speaker; and East Fayette Grange in Seneca county, with an equally large attendance. Shells Bush Grange in Herkimer county has just observed its golden jubilee anniversary, with a stirring address by State Overseer W. J. Rich of Salem. Other birthdays of similar importance will be celebrated by Empire State Granges during the early part of 1939.

* * *

A **STRIKING** illustration of making a Grange fair pay, without any "shady" features, gambling, or other questionable attractions, is furnished by Morris Grange, No. 105, in New Jersey, which carried out such a project in the late autumn, drew an attendance of 30,000 people and made a net profit of better than \$3500 in cash. This is the fourth year that Morris Grange has demonstrated such fair possibilities and the example is a good one for all Granges and other groups. Many said it couldn't be done, but Morris Grange went ahead and did it!

* * *

FORMER STATE MASTER Albert W.

Lawrence of Springfield, Vermont, was recently the victim of an accident that nearly cost him his life. While working in his garage a pan of gasoline became ignited and Mr. Lawrence attempted to carry it out of the building. On the way the gasoline suddenly exploded, burning Mr. Lawrence's right hand severely, while his face was completely singed. Fortunately his eyes escaped injury, but it will be a long time before he can use his right hand.

* * *

PATRONS of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, are jubilant over the decision to hold the next session of the Massachusetts State Grange at Pittsfield, the dates being December 12, 13 and 14, 1939. Berkshire is one of the strong Grange counties of the Bay State and its members are already laying their plans for entertainment of the state convention.

* * *

DURING Farm and Home Week at the University of Maine in Orono (beginning March 27) Wednesday, March 29, has been set apart as Grange Day, with a complete program of varied attractions. State Lecturer Hartley M. Stewart of Houlton will be in charge and probably Granges from every county in the Pine Tree State will be well represented.

* * *

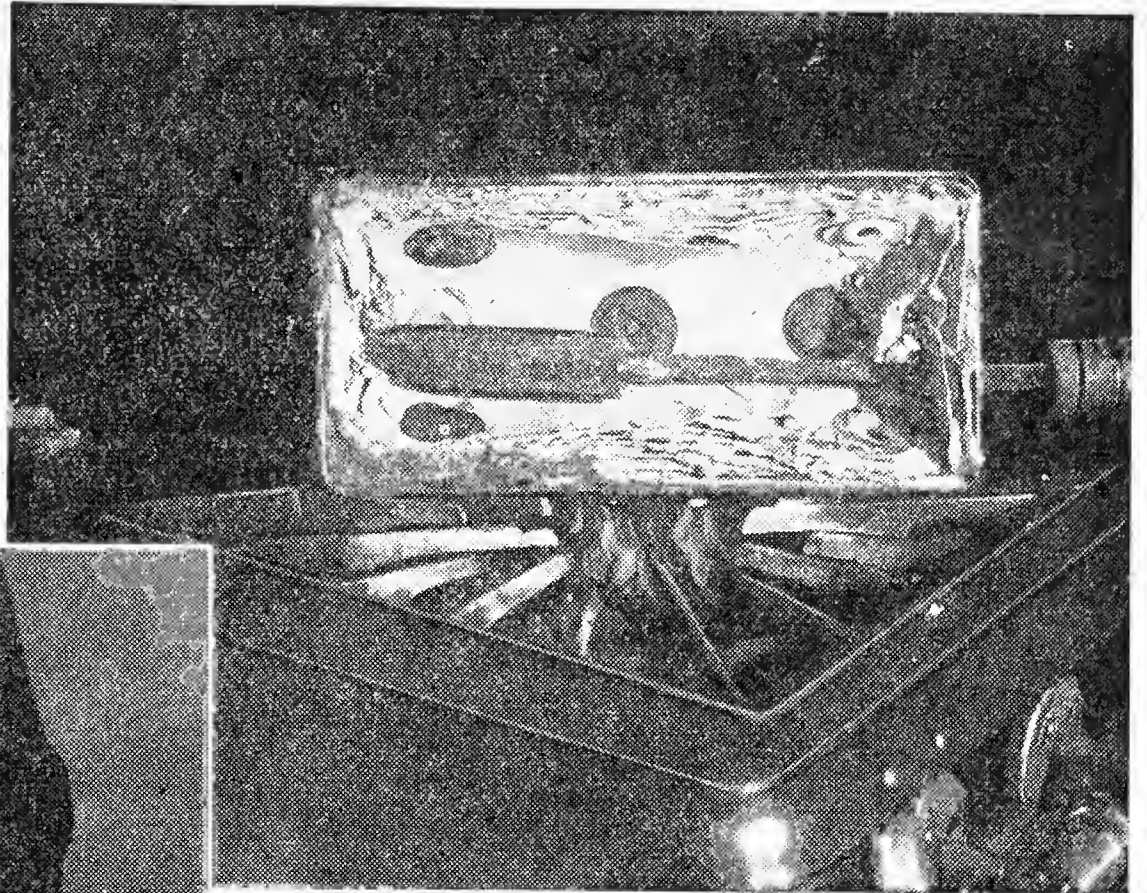
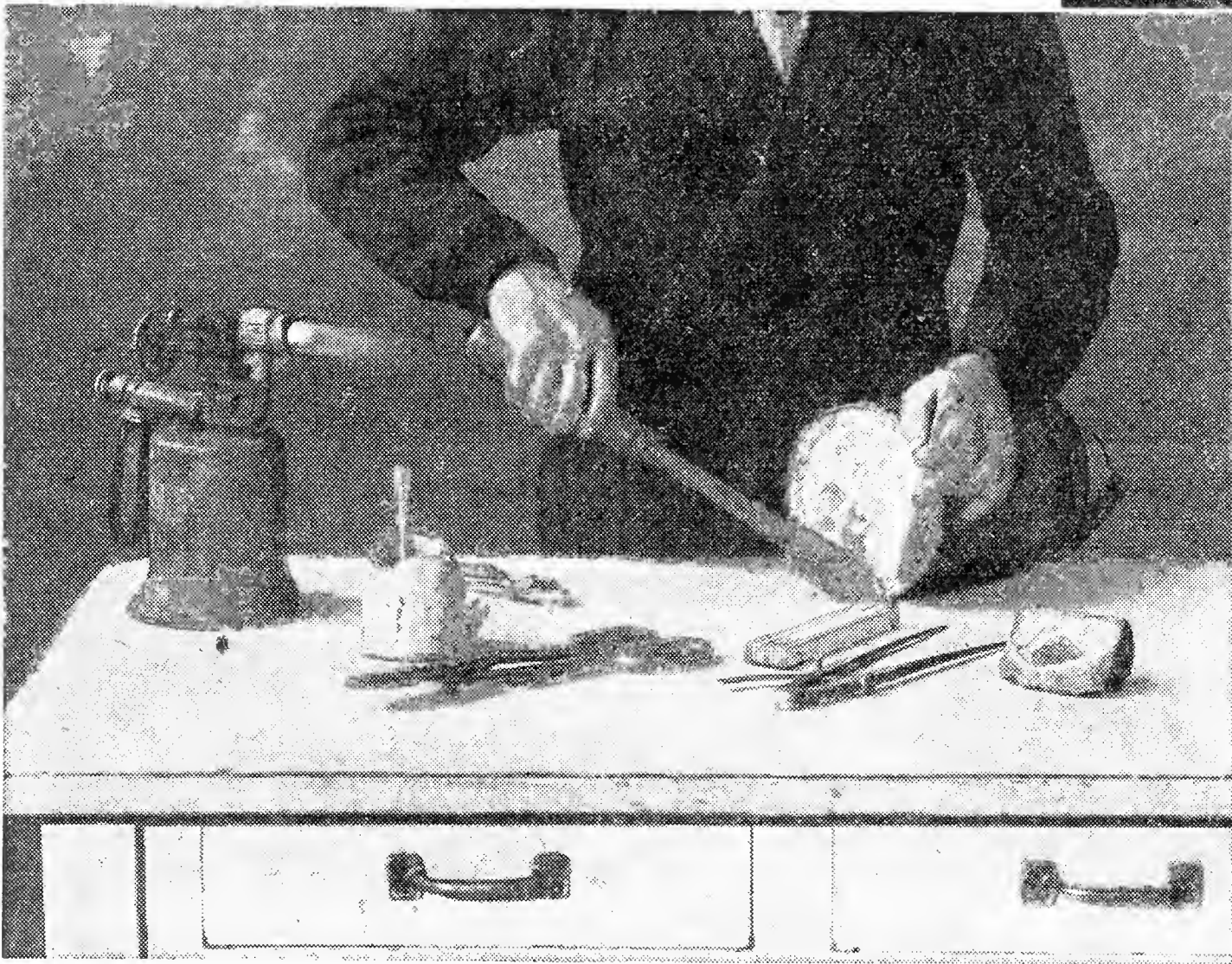
MANY REGRETS are expressed in Grange circles that Mrs. Susan W. Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y., who for a decade has been National Superintendent of the Juvenile work of the country, has felt unable to continue the responsibility longer. Mrs. Freestone has proved a very efficient leader in this branch of Grange work and under her direction the Juvenile department has prospered in nearly every state. She is succeeded in the position

(Continued on Page 25)

SEND THIS COUPON IN TODAY!

Solder It

By I. W. DICKERSON



HOOD FOR HEATING SOLDERING COPPER.—An excellent way to heat a soldering copper over an open gas or gasoline burner. About a dozen layers of sheet asbestos are pasted on the inside of a bread pan and then fastened with tin washers and nails. Holes are then cut in the end to insert the copper and hold it up off the grate. Turning down the flame holds it at any desired heat.

SOLDERING SEAM ON CAN BOTTOM.—This shows the materials and equipment ordinarily used for farm soldering, and also the proper position of soldering copper so solder will flow into the seam. The object on the right is a large crystal of sal ammoniac for testing the heat and cleaning the soldering copper.

ANYONE can do successful soldering if he will study each job carefully and see that the following essentials are secured:

1. Keep soldering copper clean, at the right heat, and properly tinned.
2. Scrape and clean thoroughly the surfaces to be soldered.
3. Use the proper flux for the given surfaces.
4. Heat both surfaces above the melting point of the solder, by applying the solder copper or by preheating with the blow torch.
5. Fasten or hold the work so solder will run into the joint to be united.

Heating the Soldering Copper

First smooth and clean the point of the soldering copper by pounding the faces smooth with a hammer or by filing with a coarse file. Then heat to the proper temperature as follows:

Heating with Gasoline Blow Torch

Best for general farm soldering, since heat is steady and easily controlled, and can be carried to the roof or the tractor or wherever needed. It is also useful for pre-heating large pieces.

Heating Over Open Burners

Most farm homes have open flame stoves burning gas, bottled gas, gasoline, kerosene, etc. It is unsatisfactory to heat soldering copper directly over these, but the use of a cover or hood heats quickly and turning down the flame holds the heat steady as desired. (See illustration). Two bricks laid a short distance apart, a third on top and another across the back also can be used.

Heating in Coal or Wood Fires

It's difficult to hold the soldering copper at the proper heat and keep the point clean in a stove, furnace, or other coal or wood fire. However, this meth-

od works fine if a short piece of pipe closed at one end or an old wagon skein is put into a hot fire and the soldering copper put inside. The iron can be heated nicely in a forge after the coal has been coked.

Failure to secure the proper heat for the soldering copper is the stumbling block for most beginners, since successful soldering cannot be done if the point is a few degrees too cool and the tinning will be burned off if the proper heat is exceeded very much. The expert solderer can tell the proper heat almost at a glance, but the beginner should go by these tests:

1. Rub the hot copper on a large crystal of sal ammoniac. If hot enough, it will give off clouds of pungent smoke.
2. If hot enough, the point should melt solder almost instantly.
3. If hot enough, the point rubbed on a pine stick should smoke freely.
4. If too hot, the tinning will be burned off the point.
5. It is much better to have it a little too hot than too cool, and the beginner will do well to keep the heat as high as possible and still have the tinning on the point bright or tinged with yellow.

Soldering Fluxes

Some kind of flux is necessary with nearly all farm soldering to keep the surfaces free from oxides and to make the solder flow more freely. The most common is *zinc chloride*, which can be used with tin, copper, brass, steel, iron, and is about the only flux which will give good results with steel. It can be secured from any tinner, or can be made by diluting commercial hydrochloric acid with an equal amount of water in a wide-mouthed glass jar. Small pieces of scrap zinc, such as can be cut from old dry cells, are then added slowly until there is no further action of the acid. This can be applied with a small brush. It is quite corrosive and should not be used on elec-

trical work, and any joint on which it is used should be thoroughly washed.

For electrical connections and radio work, a *non-corrosive soldering paste or special liquid flux* should be used. These are on the market or can be made by stirring zinc chloride crystals in water until no more will dissolve. To five parts of this solution add one part of glycerine and four parts denatured alcohol. A *non-corrosive paste flux* can be made by rubbing together equal parts of zinc chloride crystals and vaseline. These non-corrosive fluxes are also suitable for general soldering work, and can be as bright dips for the hot, tinned soldering copper.

Commercial hydrochloric acid diluted with an equal volume of water should be used as a flux for soldering zinc or galvanized iron. *Powdered resin* is the favorite flux for bright tin, and is also helpful in difficult soldering with almost any metal. Self-fluxing wire solders with either a rosin or a cut-acid core are handy to use on light jobs and in close quarters, such as electrical and radio work.

Soldering a Seam

Surfaces which are to be soldered must be as clean as possible, with all grease, paint, dust, rust, and other foreign material removed as completely as possible. Many beginners do not realize the importance of thorough cleaning and fail on that account. File, scrape, or grind the surface until the bright metal shows before trying to solder. Emery paper or steel wool is good for removing scale and rust, while soft surfaces may be scraped with a knife or a tinner's scraper. When the work is clean, apply just enough flux to be sure both surfaces to be joined are wet.

Remove the soldering copper from the fire, quickly test it for proper heat by rubbing one or two faces on the sal ammoniac crystal, dip it for an instant into a jar of sal-ammoniac or zinc chlo-

ride cleaner, touch it to a bar of solder, and quickly put one face flat against the joint, holding the work so the solder can run into the joint. Start at one end of the joint and hold it stationary until the work becomes hot enough for the solder to run freely, then draw the point down the seam only as fast as the solder will follow. When the solder on the point is used up, pick up a new charge or better hold the bar of solder to the point as it is moved along. When the soldering copper becomes so cool that the solder does not flow freely, it must be reheated. When done the seam should be completely filled, with no excess solder, and should then be scrubbed with a solution of soap and washing soda in water to remove excess flux.

Sweated Joints

Pieces of sheet metal are "sweated" together, and this is the usual method of patching a large hole in a pan. The two surfaces are cleaned and fluxed in the usual way, then each one "tinned" with a coating of solder. They are then placed together and reheated by holding the hot copper on the patch while pressing down with a stick. When the solder flows freely again, the heat is removed and the patch held down until the solder hardens.

Soldering Enameled Ware

Holes in enameled ware can be soldered in the usual way after the enamel has been removed by grinding or otherwise so as to expose a ring of clean metal. Zinc chloride flux should be used, and all excess scrubbed off after the job is completed.

Failure to pick up solder means that the soldering copper is dirty or not hot enough. Slow running solder means that the copper is not hot enough or has not been held on the surface long enough. Rough uneven solder means not enough heat. Patchy adhering means grease or dirt on the surface. Failure of the solder to run into the seam means poor cleaning, too little heat, or not enough flux to keep down the oxide.

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Why One County Cut Its Taxes

PEOPLE of Westchester County, N. Y., under the leadership of the Westchester County Taxpayers Association and the Citizens Public Expenditure Committee, have won a striking victory in forcing the county to cut its tax budget more than \$5,000,000.

Westchester is one of the most extravagant counties, with one of the highest tax rates in New York state or in the Union. There just didn't seem to be any end to the politicians' spending of public funds. But there was! The people got mad. American citizens are long-suffering, but when they do rise up, look out!

They rose up in great meetings in Westchester County, and under competent leadership they demanded that the Board of Supervisors get the taxes down. The New York Times, reporting on this remarkable achievement, said:

"The Budget Committee, confronted by petitions bearing more than 12,000 signatures, eliminated all salary increases and new positions except those required by the new county charter. The Park Commission, instead of being increased from \$274,700 to \$450,626, got only \$224,700."

Assessed valuations throughout the county have been reduced by some \$30,000,000 under pressure of public opinion. Many other results were obtained.

I call attention to this achievement as an example of what can be done in other counties and towns. Not such large savings can be made, because such extravagances do not prevail in other counties. *But there is room for cutting taxes in practically every municipality, large and small, in the United States.* And it won't be done until you, the people, insist. When are you going to start?

Why This Consumer Does Not Buy Apples

AS STATED in our last issue, we have come to a time when apple growers must find some way to improve their marketing practices. We here in the Northeast have the best quality apples in the world, but we don't get the best prices.

One answer is an effective cooperative marketing organization supported by all apple growers. And another, which is suggested by the following letter, is to find some way to get quality fruit to the consumer who wants it and will pay for it. In doing this, care should be taken to avoid too much official regulation and regimentation. The whole problem needs more study than it is getting. To start a discussion and get some facts, let's have some letters from you fruit growers. Here is the picture from the consumer side:

"Your frequent apple talks on the editorial page are effective in that they just make our mouths water for a good dish of apples within reach as we enjoy the winter evenings, but we seem to have to let it go at that.

"It is a peculiar situation. We live in Essex county—one of the best of apple counties, but we just can't seem to get decent apples at a reasonable price. Some of the growers prefer to ship the best apples away or store them for higher winter prices rather than sell in the fall. If they are willing to sell locally, it is more than the apples are worth to go as far as we might have to to get them. Those sold at the store at retail prices are out of the question for farmers with very limited means. Those sold by fruit peddlers may be cheap but one seldom is sure of quality. Even the peddlers often put such a high price on them that we cannot buy even if we are sure of the quality.

"Once at silo filling time two men with a truck

load of apples stopped and asked if they could trade apples for dinners. I gave them their dinner and felt that as the silo men had already eaten and part of it had to be warmed over that the men really didn't get such a good bargain as they left me nearly half a bushel of apples. I soon felt that no matter how poor a dinner they had, I was the goat. I don't think there was a perfect apple in the whole batch.

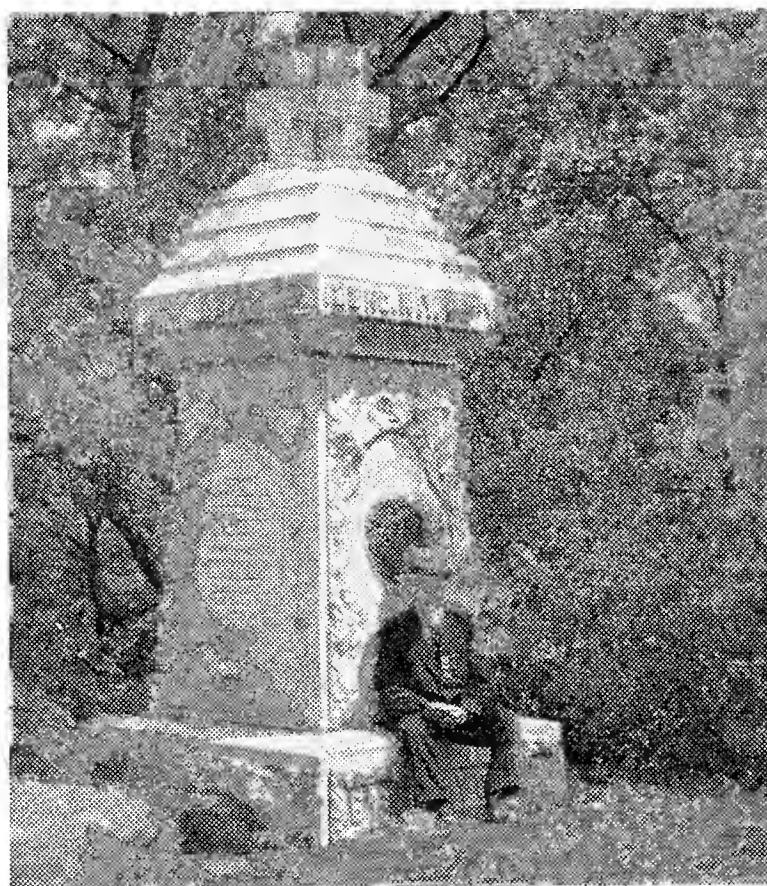
"Other similar experiences have made me feel that it is hardly safe to buy apples from the trucks. One time I bought a peck—every one was bad. The truckman came again in about a week and I told him about them. He was very sorry and said he would make it up on the next trip. There wasn't any next trip.

"That is why many of us around here are without the joys of an apple barrel down cellar.—Mrs. R. E. P., New York."

Is Weather Changing?

ROMEYN BERRY was in the office a couple of weeks ago—about mid-January. He said that he was going to set his hired man to plowing that same afternoon. I remarked that I couldn't remember such fine mild winter weather. "Nonsense", said Rym, "old records are full of references to such weather in the wintertime. Every little while," he continued, "people get the idea that the climate is changing, but I have seen records that go back for half a century, and they prove that we have just the same kind of weather on the average that we ever had."

Romeyn is right, of course. People just forget what happened years ago, and are only impressed by what is happening now. You often hear the argument that they used to have more sleighing than they have now. Of course that is



Into my office the other day came an old friend, Fred Stevens. He handed me the above picture of his uncle, D. W. Stevens, sitting on a monument on the Gettysburg battlefield in 1938 on almost the exact spot where he fought in the great battle in 1863, 76 years ago. This old soldier, still living, enlisted at Elbridge, New York, and now lives in Wasco, Illinois. He lost an arm in the wilderness fights.

As I looked at his picture I wondered what he was thinking while he sat there on that monument. If you have been to Gettysburg, you know what a quiet and peaceful countryside it now is. So it must have been hard for the old soldier and others from both North and South who came back for the 1938 reunion, to visualize all the noise, confusion and turmoil of that old fight so long ago. Perhaps it now seems to him like a dream, and he wonders what it was all about!

so, because they scrape the roads now, and the snow melts faster anyway on the hard roads than it did on dirt roads.

But, then, if you want to argue with Romeyn and me about this weather business, go ahead. We will print your letters.

Seed Time May Be Weed Time

IT IS SAID that the pioneer was bothered with few weeds, that they came mostly with civilization. Certain it is that all of us can now name dozens of familiar weeds with which we have to contend that were unknown to our grandfathers.

The largest source of weed seed, and the chief way by which they are spread, is through seed. It will soon be seed time. It follows, therefore, that the best protection from weeds is to buy high quality seed that is free, or as nearly so as possible, from weed seeds.

Chosen People

"Those who till the soil are the chosen people of God."—Thomas Jefferson.

I SUPPOSE we ought to take a strong statement like that with a grain of salt, for of course the farmer is a human being, and all of us know several of the cantankerous variety. Nevertheless, environment is nature's greatest mold. We are what we are largely because of our surroundings. Heredity and environment are nature's strongest influences, and the farmer has the advantage of all others in his environment.

Few indeed are there who can walk through an orchard at blossom or harvest time without being a little different than they were before. No one can watch a young tree or animal develop without consciously or unconsciously being influenced by the power of nature and of nature's God. No one can grow a good crop, or see the sun rise in the morning and set at night, watch the coming of the rain and the sun, feel the wind upon his cheek, and watch the rolling seasons, without being influenced toward higher and better things.

Therefore, so far as a man is susceptible to his surroundings, the farmers are chosen people of God.

Eastman's Chestnut

I THINK my bad disposition got its start trying to teach calves to drink when I was a kid. I never could get anywhere with the little brutes without putting my fingers in their mouths and shoving their noses down into the milk. Then the calf was sure either to bite, tip the pail over, or at least snort and blow the milk all over me.

So I have very much of a fellow feeling for the old Yankee deacon who started on his way to church one bright Sunday morning and then happened to remember that he had not fed the calf. He went back to the house, carefully warmed the milk, took it to the barn, and started in to feed the new calf without changing his clothes. Any farmer can guess what happened. The calf stuck his head down in the pail, caught the bail on the back of his neck, snorted, reared back, threw his head up, pail and all, and poured the milk down the legs of the deacon's Sunday-go-to-meeting suit.

Gripping the calf by the ears, the good deacon pumped his head violently up and down into the pail, and shouted:

"If I were not a deacon and a pillar of my church, I would jam your blankety-blank head right through the bottom of this blankety-blank pail!"

Are Dairymen Being CHEATED in Butterfat Tests?

By E. R. EASTMAN

A FEW DAYS ago a dairyman walked into my office and asked me what I would do if I were in his position. He said that he was positive that the milk dealer to whom he was selling his milk was cheating on the butterfat test. So sure of this was my farmer friend that he had had his milk tested two or three times in the Cornell laboratories, and each time the test was considerably higher than he got from his dealer. "That being the case," said I, "I would certainly go straight to that dealer and demand a square deal." "It won't do," said my friend, "for, should I do this, within a month some excuse would be found by my dealer for refusing my milk, and I would be without a market." Then he went on to say that the difference between what his milk really tested and what the dealer gave him amounted to a good many dollars in a year.

There is probably not a single dairyman who has sold fluid milk for any length of time who has not believed at some time or other that he was being cheated in his butterfat test. Because both the individual cow and the dairy herd vary so much in their butterfat, I used to think that almost always farmers were mistaken when they claimed that they were not getting the test to which they were entitled. NOW I AM NOT SO SURE.

In the large dairy county of Delaware, New York, where I was county agent years ago, I had general supervision of ten cow testing associations. I found that when farmers joined these associations they would quit complaining about their butterfat test. I thought then that when their own records showed how their cows varied from day to day they realized that they were wrong in thinking that the dealer was cheating them. In thinking this over since, however, I have concluded that maybe in some cases the farmers in the cow testing associations quit complaining because the local plant manager, knowing that the farmer knew what his test actually was, was more careful to give the farmer his rightful test.

Can So Many Farmers Be Wrong?

Now, there is enough trouble in the milk business without my stirring up any unjust suspicions. That is the last thing I want to do, and I want to say right here that I believe that most dealers are absolutely honest in their butterfat test, and that farmers are often wrong when they think they are being cheated. But there is enough evidence accumulated on the other side of the picture so that it is time that this subject is given an airing, both for the benefit of farmers and of honest dealers. There is an old saying that where there is smoke there is fire, and I don't believe that so many farmers can be wrong all the time in their belief about the test.

One of the troubles with the butterfat test situation is the pressure of milk companies to make their plant managers come through with a good butterfat record. In an effort to do so, and to hold their jobs, without doubt some of these plant managers are tempted to play fast and loose with the butterfat test. So, while the companies themselves may be honest, their policies may have forced some of their representatives into ques-

tionable practices so far as butterfat is concerned.

How the State Helps

So emphatic has been the farmers' belief that they were not getting a square deal in the past, that the State of New York and some other states assume the responsibility, through departments of agriculture and markets, of checking up on the butterfat tests. Here is how it is done:

Where a milk buyer pays for milk on a butterfat basis, the New York State law requires that, on request of the producer, the buyer shall keep duplicate composite samples, and at the end of the period for which the sample is kept, the producer has his choice of the two composite samples, both of which shall be sealed.

The producer can then send this duplicate composite sample to the State College within ten days, where it is tested for butterfat as a check on the buyer's test. Also, buyers are required to re-seal the bottle containing their composite sample and to keep it for at least ten days to permit the Commissioner of Agriculture, or his representative, to examine and test it.

Any person testing milk where the test is used as a basis for payment must be licensed by the state, and glassware used in making the test is required to be examined at Geneva to determine its accuracy.

Now, department officials do an excellent job so far as their limited finances and personnel permit, and what the department does helps a lot, but it is obvious that with hundreds of milk plants and thousands of dairymen in the state, an occasional check-up by an inadequate force of men cannot control the problem. In the method of checking, also, the state official tester checks only the *dealer's sample*. If the dealer is dishonest, can he be trusted to take and hold the sample in his possession? Recent research shows that tests vary, depending on place in vat from which the sample is taken.

When a dealer is caught red-handed, I understand that all that is usually done is to make him pay for the amount of losses that he has caused through his dishonest testing. The law provides heavy penalties, which should be applied.

The problem before the industry, and I repeat that this is a problem of the honest dealer as well as of the farmer, is to find what can be done further to insure honest butterfat tests.

Let's Get the Facts

The first step in any program is to get the facts, and the way to get the facts is to ask you dairymen some questions. Several of the farm bureaus have been wondering what to do to insure fair butterfat testing, because so many farmers complain to the county agents about it. As a result of a conference with some county agents and leaders in the farm bureau, I am



If there is the cheating in butterfat testing that many dairymen think exists, then it is not a problem of farmers alone but of the whole industry. It means that some dealers buy milk at too low a price, thus using unfair competition with honest dealers.

coming to you dairymen with a list of questions at the conclusion of this article, which I hope you will answer and return, with the understanding that your name will be held confidential in every way. We will be glad to hear from any and all dairymen in any northeastern state. If the questions do not cover your experience, write us a letter.

If this questionnaire shows that there is general and just complaint about butterfat testing, then possibly a program can be built and steps taken that will come nearer giving you a square deal. Here is the questionnaire. Fill it out, sign it, with the understanding that your name will not be used, and return it to E. R. Eastman, Department B, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.:

My Experience with the Butterfat Test

1. In your opinion were there too wide variations in the butterfat test for your herd at the milk plant during 1938?
2. Did you make a complaint to the plant manager during 1938 about your herd test?
3. Was an adjustment made following your complaint?
4. What was the adjustment?
5. Do you belong to a Dairy Herd Improvement Association?
6. Do you think that membership in the association has affected the test at the milk plant?
7. Are you entirely satisfied with the present method of sampling and testing your milk?
8. Do you have any suggestions for changing the present system?

Name

Address

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year at all types of drawbar and belt work. I was surprised, and so was the audience at the school, when we looked into the working parts of my tractor.

"The transmission and clutch parts were as good as new. The main and connecting rod bearings had never been adjusted, and this is the first time the sleeves and pistons were changed. Total repair costs for the eight years' work, including parts put in at the tear-down, have amounted to only \$47.50. I believe my tractor is now as good as when I got it, and I see why they say Case tractor life begins at ten."

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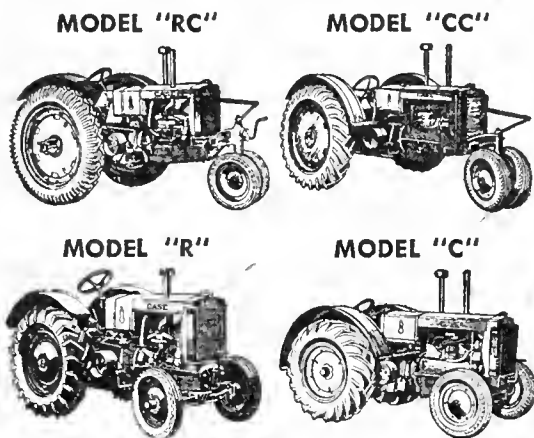
"Except for one year when we used a still cheaper fuel, it has always burned

distillate," they say. "It is now going into its tenth year of unflinching performance, always pulling a heavy load, and as far as wear is concerned it will run another ten years with very few repairs." Not counting the wheel lugs it has worn out, the Anderson tractor has cost a little less than one cent an hour for upkeep.

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It seems a shame. The fate of 5 acres of 50 year old Greenings that failed to show a profit.

DOWN They Go!

By ED. W. MITCHELL

I MET a friend one day who was very much upset and angry because a lazy tenant had chopped up and burned all of those parts of the house and barn he could safely remove, rather than go out and chop ordinary fire wood. He could not go to Florida like the boss, but he had no intention of going out in the cold either.



Ed. W. Mitchell

When I look at my own orchard, and some others I see along the road, it looks as though the apple men are too lazy to go to the woods for firewood and are cutting the trees nearest home for fuel. It almost makes me ill to see the grand old Greenings and Baldwins

laid low, that I have pruned, picked, sprayed and nursed like babies for the last quarter century.

They were husky youngsters when I got the farm, and have served to the best of their ability, but that is not good enough. Gradually the Ben Davis, Kings, Fall Pippins, Hubbardston, Seeknofurther, Spitz, and a dozen other good sorts have had to face the cost accounts, and have been found wanting. Now the Baldwins and Greenings are on the mat, and they have got to be good to get by. Any that show winter injury, or weakness of any sort, are due to go up the chimney in the near future.

I have just been reading some of the figures on labor income they get out for us up at Cornell, and some costs of production and returns from various sources that are reliable, and they strengthen my courage to use the axe. I know how much I have to spend on those trees every year, but I never know how much I am going to get back. If they are there I will bust a button to take care of them, and then wonder at the end of the season why I did it. It takes more strength of character to neglect them than it does to cut them down, and that is a tough enough test to suit me.

From the number of orchards I see being cut down this winter, I judge that a lot of other growers keep accounts, and are becoming convinced that our only chance to make money is with young, thrifty trees of desirable varieties. We are going to have to renew orchards more frequently than they did in the past, and our rotation will be nearer 25-35 years than the 45-60 that was the boast of western New York.

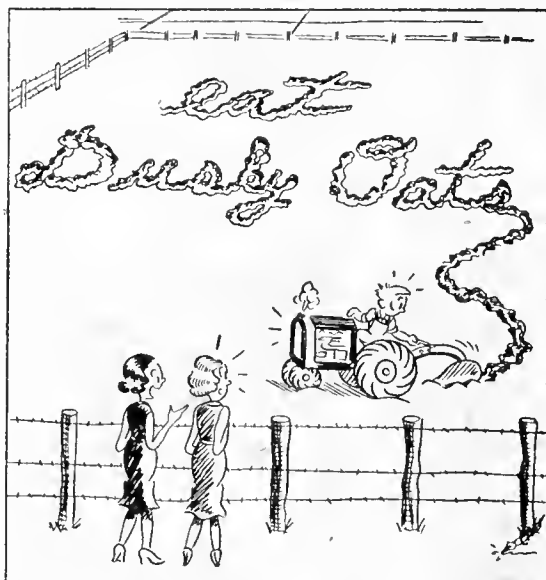
That bad winter of 1934-35 was a hard pill for the apple growers to swallow, but in the long run it may be

their salvation. It has certainly cleared out a lot of old trees of poor sorts, and forced growers to be as thrifty and efficient as possible.

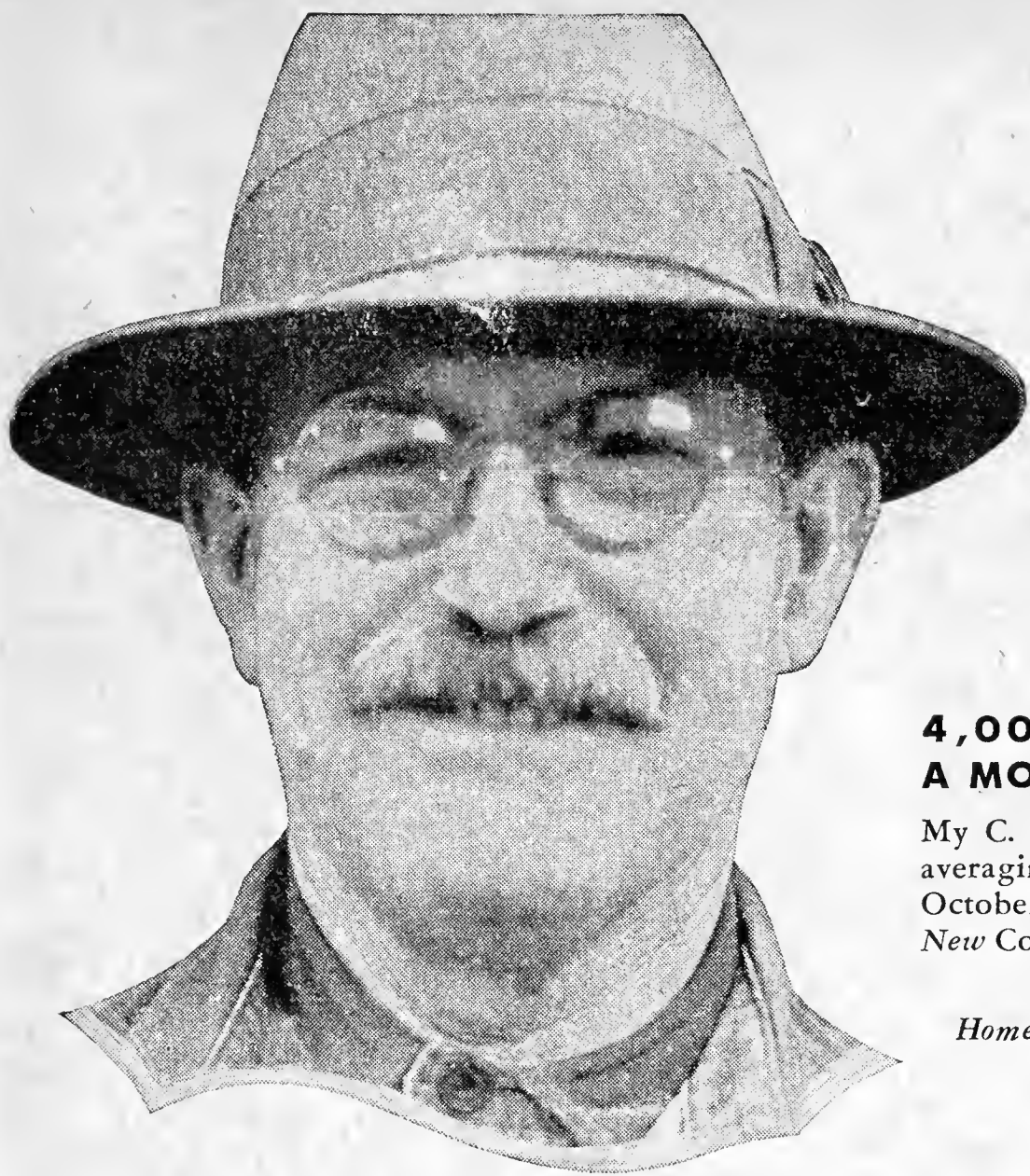
If my guess is right, we face a big crop in '39 and probably low prices. In addition the competition from citrus and other fruits and vegetables for the consumer's dollar is going to be more intense. We might as well join the proponents of preparedness and get armed for a long, tough fight. We do not want to be handicapped by boarder trees that can not pay their way. So I read another page from Van Hart or Gad Scoville, go out and blaze a few more trees, and then go away where I can not witness the slaughter.

It seems to be a recurring surprise to us apple growers that the public do not want poor apples, even when apples are scarce. I think we fuss and work so hard producing them, that we come to look upon them almost like people do their children, as very valuable, and apt to be kidnapped at the first opportunity. As a matter of fact, I never heard of any one stealing a child because they wanted the child, they want a reward. I sometimes think apples are taken, not because people want them but because they want to get rid of the peddler or clean up the surplus.

Whatever the reason, I am firmly convinced they will not take many apples unless the growers get together and advertise and push them in much the same way the orange and pineapple and other growers push the sale of their products. Everything else, nowadays, is sold by intensive sales promotion and I see no good reason why apples should be an exception. We might as well add an item for advertising in our budget along with other necessary expenses. No use raising anything you can not sell, and sell at a profit, and I think a good slogan for many of us would be; start with the axe, and finish with an ad.



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Jonabell Farm, Sewickley, Pa.



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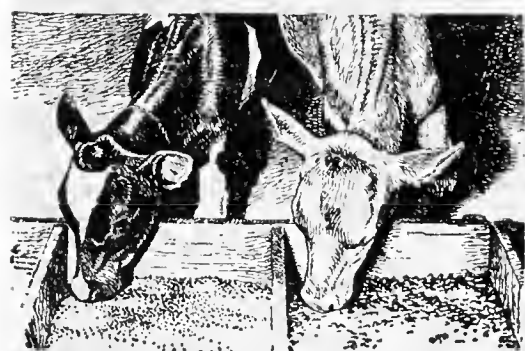
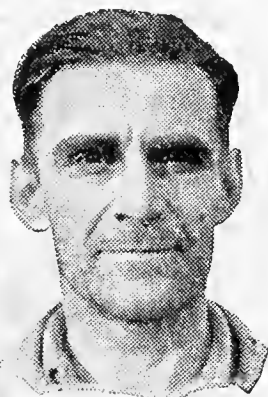
I changed from my home-mixed ration to *New Cow Chow* and increased from 63 to 83 gals. a day from 32 cows. Extra milk paid my *entire* feed bill.

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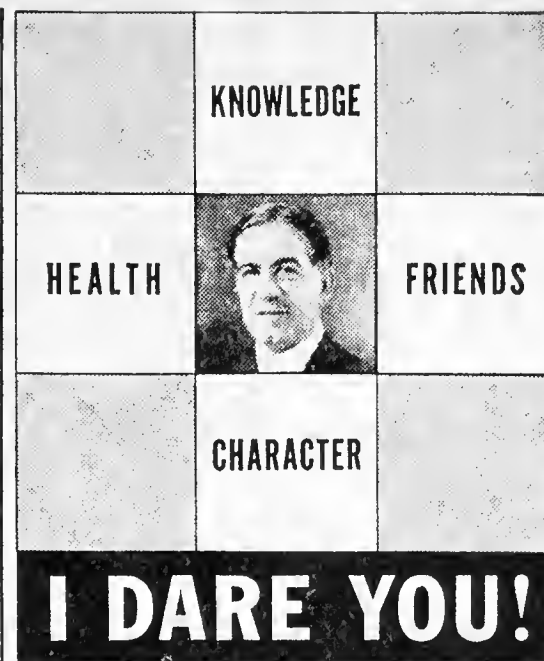
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I WANT
I WANT

What Do I Really Want?

A YOUNG MAN came to me not long ago and talked frankly about his problems.

"Why don't I get along faster? I am intelligent, willing to work, and ambitious," he said, "but I am not getting ahead."

Then, growing more confidential, he told me he would like to get married.

"Let's analyze your wants," I said. "You want to get ahead and you want to get married."

I noticed he looked a bit tired and underweight. I began asking him some direct questions.

"How much sleep are you getting?"

He answered rather sheepishly, "Not enough, I suspect. My girl friend and I like to go to the movies, and we play bridge a couple of nights a week. We have a lot of friends who invite us to parties, and we are very fond of dancing. To be honest, we don't get enough sleep."

"Well, the first thing I would advise," I said, "for any ambitious fellow and his girl, would be plenty of sleep. Why not set yourself a rigid rule of eight hours sleep a night?"

He did some mental figuring. He realized what a drastic change this would mean in his bedtime.

"I couldn't do that," he said frankly.

That young man wanted pleasure more than he wanted advancement. He paid for pleasure, but was it worth the price for the long pull? He thought he wanted to get ahead and get married, but his program indicated that he wanted his fun a lot more.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

IF I WERE TO PROPHECY your growth in the year ahead, I would say: "First tell me what you want." One of the first things most people want in life is security — the assurance that they will have enough to pay the bills, educate the children, and lay aside something for old age. But many forget that the greatest security of all is good health.

In my next column I am going to discuss with you how you might get good health and security, rather than poor health and insecurity.

If you will send me a 3¢ stamp, I'll mail to you my 12-page pamphlet, "WHAT DO I REALLY WANT IN THE YEAR AHEAD?" It will DARE you to be a Bigger Self.

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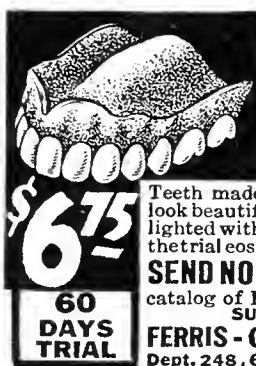
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Short Winters

By Romeyn Berry

THE CHIEF complaint we have against these modern winters is that they aren't long enough anymore. They lack powers of endurance; they have no staying qualities. And that's a pretty serious matter because the winter is the only time a farmer has to get ahead in. From the first of April on, the best he can hope for is to keep from getting behind.

According to the best authorities, the farm winter used to hang on quite a long while in the old days. Sometimes it became a pretty tedious and dreary siege. But it gave the family ample opportunity to get in the wood, trap fur, fill the ice house, get out fence posts, boil sap, manufacture wooden articles, and attend singing school. It isn't that way nowadays—not up our road anyway. Nowadays it seems to become the first of April just the time it stops being Christmas, and you have to get out and work on the fences before you've half completed the list of jobs you'd jotted down for winter accomplishment.

Take this winter for example: we had a list of things that were going to get done (on top of the routine things, of course) which included building an addition to the chicken house, cleaning out the last quarter mile of hedgerow, giving the floors in the house a coat of paint, cutting down some old apple trees which had outlived their usefulness, and putting drinking bowls in the cow barn. But here it is the middle of February and we've no more than ordered the floor paint and made a start in the apple trees and hedgerow. There is still some time left, to be sure, before Elmer and I have to get out and work on the fences, but I am becoming uncomfortably aware that our next winter's list of things to do is going to bear a striking similarity to our this winter's list of things to do.

My wife and I were talking this matter over the other night (she's pretty far behind, too, on the things she meant to do this winter), and we decided it was the school bus that was to blame. It was the school bus, she thought, that was changing our winters and making them too short for substantial accomplishment. Fifty years ago, she pointed out, a good big snowfall acted on our road just like putting a cork in a bottle. Every time it snowed heavily, the folks up our road were corked in for days and sometimes weeks. You might be able to get down to the store if you actually had to go, and the children could flounder to school after someone had broken a path, but generally speaking it was easier to stay home and get things done around the farm than it was to dig yourself down our road and out to the main highway.

But the school bus has changed all that, she thinks. Ever since the school bus started running up our road, the winters have been noticeably shorter, the snow storms lighter and more infrequent, and it's been years since one could not get into town any time he wanted to go, provided he was willing to shovel out between the barn and the road.

You might think, on the basis of superficial observation and lazy reasoning, that our climate was moderating, but it's probably the true explanation that ever since the school bus started running, the town has not let our road get corked up any more. The minute it starts to snow, the town trucks and plows are out and at it. And in the morning, after the most old-fashioned snowfalls, there lies the path open to education and enlightenment. Incidentally, it is also open to town, and lots of winter mornings it's easier for me, my wife says, to think of things to go to town for than to think of hoofing it down to the back pasture and chopping away at the hedgerow.

There's a good, level foot of packed snow over our wheat at this moment, and there's a snow-drift at the corner of the barn that the blizzard of 1888 would not have been ashamed of, but the road to town is cleaned off down to the tar, and it's been that way right along.

No sir! Our climate has changed only to the extent that the school bus and the town superintendent have changed it, and those two are really responsible for our being so far behind with our winter work. That thought is comforting to an inherited Presbyterian conscience!

Tuesdays and Fridays somebody has to go in with the eggs, the cream, and the dressed poultry. Mondays and Thursdays I have to go in and try to sell editors pieces about farming. And there is scarcely a week that there isn't some pressing need on Wednesdays and Saturdays for something that somebody has to go to town for.

It's true that the trip to town doesn't take very long, and one can always get home in time for dinner, but how far along does any farm job get when it isn't started until after dinner? I doubt if Columbus would ever have gotten out of sight of land—let alone discover America—if he had waited until after—

(Continued on Page 22)



"Of all the snoopy people! I just heard Mrs. Jones tell Susie Smith she was listening and heard everything I said about her!"

Garden Gossip

By PAUL WORK

FOR a number of years, payments have been available to vegetable growers from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in return for observing soil building practices under the agricultural conservation program.

For 1939, an allotment system providing benefit payments and deductions in connection with production of potatoes and truck crops or vegetables comes into effect. No brief statement can be strictly accurate about the terms of this system. Those who are interested should get in touch with the County Agricultural Agent to know just how it applies to a particular farm.



Paul Work

Under the new plan which does not supersede the Agricultural Conservation Plan but runs parallel to it, acreage allotments are assigned by states, counties and farms in areas which are designated as "commercial potato producing areas" or "commercial vegetable producing areas." Neither potato growers nor vegetable growers with less than three acres are involved. Peas and sweet corn for canning are not included. Allotments are based on areas planted in 1936 and 1937.

A farm which does not exceed the acreage allotment, is entitled to payments of three cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of potatoes for the acreage in the allotment. With commercial vegetables, the payment is \$1.50 for each acre in the allotment.

When a farm exceeds the allotted acreage of potatoes, payment is subject to a deduction of 30 cents per bushel of the normal yield of the farm for each acre planted in excess. For commercial vegetables, there is a deduction of \$20.00 per acre for excess acreage. There has been no material change in the plan and payments for soil building practices.

The system of allotment is entirely voluntary as far as the farmer is concerned. It is also apparent that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is anxious to have and is actively seeking the counsel of commercial vegetable and potato growers in the framing and carrying forward of plans. The difficulties of the allotment system are baffling enough. It behooves growers to acquaint themselves with

the plan and its operation and to make their views known as to future developments.

* * *

More New Varieties

Better Peppers

Growers for years have been asking for a pepper as excellent as California Wonder but earlier and more prolific. Last year's trials showed strains that represent a distinct advance in this respect not only in the Cornell trials but elsewhere. Among these are OAKVIEW WONDER, CALWONDER and HARRIS WONDER. WALTHAM BEAUTY and WINDSOR A continue to show up well.

Muskmelons

The Northeast is getting interested in muskmelons smaller than Benders and more uniform as to size. The last two or three years have seen the introduction of a number of varieties or strains which are not strictly alike and yet which have points enough in common to make a group name desirable. One of the first of these to appear was Golden Marvel and the name "MARVEL GROUP" is suggested. Among the names that appear are GOLDEN MARVEL, MARVEL, PRIDE OF WISCONSIN, WAYSIDE MARKET, MARKET KING, PHILADELPHIA SPECIAL, ABBOTT & COBB and JERSEY GOLD. The vines of all are vigorous and persistent through the season. The melons vary somewhat in size among the strains but within a strain are reasonably uniform. They are somewhat elliptical in form, distinctly but not very closely netted with a gray-green ground color. The flesh is very thick, orange in color, juicy and of high quality. They bear some resemblance to Honey Rock or Sugar Rock but most of them are a little more elongated and a little larger. The Marvels and Wayside Market are larger than the others. In our trial, these melons came in with Bender. Some catalogues report them earlier and some later.

New Lettuces

IMPERIAL 44, a new strain of the Iceberg type of lettuce, was mentioned a year ago as heading up better than most strains during summer weather. There is, as yet, no lettuce that is a really safe bet for mid-summer but trials and publicity have created so heavy a demand for Imperial 44 that most of the seed houses are sold out.

IMPERIAL 847 is also attracting a good deal of attention. COSBERG represents the progeny of a cross between Cos and old Iceberg. It seems well suited for upland, making rather small but very firm and heavy heads.

* * *

New Vegetable Book

"The Vegetable Growing Business" is a new book by R. L. Watts, recently retired as Dean of Agriculture at Penn State, and his son Gilbert S. Watts, successful commercial grower in Central Pennsylvania.

The new book is distinctive and rather remarkable in the fact that it is built on successful commercial experiences of both writers and yet takes full account of the vast volume of research findings that have become available during the past decade or two.

This is a fine book for anyone interested in vegetables to possess and read. It is clear cut, concise and interesting as well as smooth reading. The publisher is Orange-Judd, price \$3.50.

"Go to GRASS"

IF YOU WANT GOOD LOW-COST FEED for GRAZING or SILAGE

TREAT GRASS AS A CASH CROP and it responds like a cash crop. Well-fertilized grass often yields two to three times as much good, green, high-protein feed. Top-dressing grass real early with 200 pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia per acre not only produces more green weight, but also extends your grazing season 10 to 15 days at the time you need feed most.

The extra grass that Sulphate of Ammonia produces can be mowed in the early bloom stage and ensiled with molasses or phosphoric acid. You are inde-

pendent of the weather with high-protein grass silage to feed during the summer dry spell.

More of the milk check is yours when you pay a small fertilizer bill instead of a big feed bill. Domestic SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, on sale by your fertilizer man, is low in cost and rich in nitrogen, the element that makes grass grow. It contains 20.5% nitrogen — all soluble, all available. You give growth to your grass when you give it 200 pounds of Domestic SULPHATE OF AMMONIA per acre. Remember to get it on early, before growth starts.

for **FRUIT** Domestic SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, applied to fruit trees, strengthens the bloom, betters the set and increases the yield.

for **GRAIN** Domestic SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, at 100 pounds per acre applied early on winter wheat, usually adds 6 to 7 bushels per acre to the yield.

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Patented Tool Control Pays for itself in One Season. Write for Free Catalog. Tells all about famous SHAW DU-ALL TRACTORS — lists money-saving Low Factory Prices. Amazing money-maker for farms, truck gardens, orchards, nurseries, poultry ranches, flows, barrows, discs, cultivators, mow mowers, cut tail weeds, runs belt machinery. Write nearest office for 10-Day Trial Offer.

10 DAY TRIAL OFFER—Try it at our risk. 2 to 5 H.P. walking or riding types. 3 speeds fwd. and reverse. Air tires or steel wheels.

SHAW DU-ALL TRACTOR

SEED CORN — YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES, SURE CROP, GOLDEN QUEEN, and YELLOW DENT. Producers of choice seeds for 25 years. \$1.75 delivered. CARLTON SEED COMPANY, Porter's Sideling, Pa.

25 CABBAGE PLANTS 10¢

Special trial offer to get acquainted—Your choice of 25 Frostproof Cabbage or Onion Plants for 10¢, postpaid. FREE—1939 catalog of all kinds of hardy, field-grown Vegetable Plants with special premium offers. Write today. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Box 902, Albany, Ga.

Frostproof Cabbage Plants: Leading varieties, immediate shipment 500-55¢, 1000-\$1.00, 5000-\$4.50, 10,000-\$8.00. Will ship C.O.D. Free catalog tomato and other vegetable plants. OMEGA PLANT FARMS, Omega, Georgia.

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"Cream of the Crop"—99.50% Pure or Better

Down comes the price on CLOVER SEED. You can sow them freely and still buy Dibble's choice seeds. Write for our prices today. Ordinary alfalfa is plentiful—but hardy northern grown seed of verified origin, like Dibble's, is scarce—will be in demand.

Wise seed buyers will select their needs early—no need to resort to inferior or imported varieties, with Dibble quality at present prices! Every bushel from extreme northern states—adapted to your soil and climate. All sold with our famous 10 day money-back-if-you-want-it GUARANTEE, subject to any test you wish to make.

D. B. TIMOTHY SEED low in price—use freely wherever you can this year.

D. B. MEDIUM RED CLOVER	D. B. NORTHWESTERN ALFALFA
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TIMOTHY—ALSKE NATURAL MIXTURE	D. B. WH. BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

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The Dibble Creed: One Quality Only—the BEST it is possible to grow. One Price Only—the LOWEST possible.

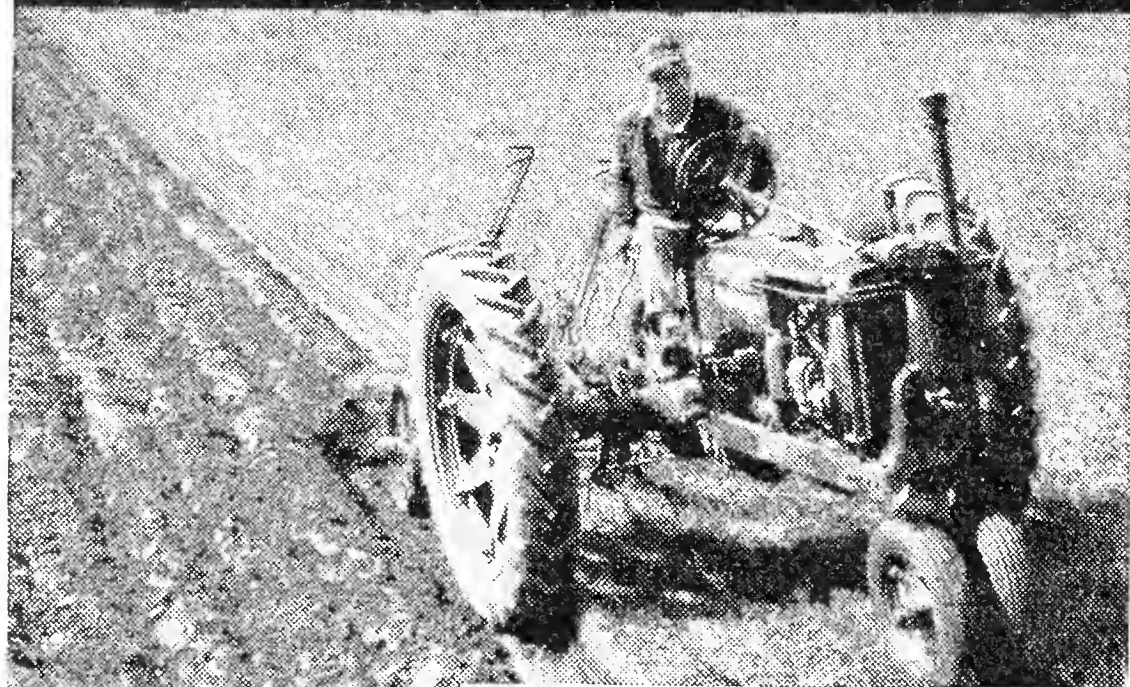
FREE SEND TODAY!

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER, Box C, HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.



ELMER CUT THAT HOLE IN THERE SO THE APPLES WOULD FALL RIGHT IN HIS LAP

Tough, Wiry Stubble Turns Easily with McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS



• When it's time to go into the field next spring, plowing will be the number one job. For this all-important work, *depend on ruggedly-built McCormick-Deering Plows*. They do good, thorough work, leave the soil well pulverized. This cuts down the time needed for tillage jobs to follow. McCormick-Deering Plows make seedbed preparation easier and more efficient. *Make them your choice.*

Back of every McCormick-Deering Plow stands International Harvester's many years of plow building experience, assuring you quality; strength; easy adjustment; and sound, practical design throughout.

McCormick-Deering Plows are made in sizes and types for every soil condition. Just say the word—and the McCormick-Deering dealer will help you choose the right plow for your farm.

Besides tractor plows (illustration shows a McCormick-Deering Little Genius and Farmall 14 Tractor) you have a wide choice of quality-built horse-drawn plows. Ask about the full line of sulky, gang, disk and walking plows.

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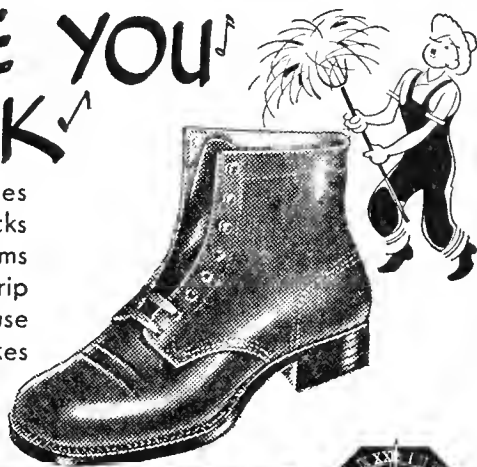
WHISTLE WHILE YOU WORK



SMOOTH
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BACKS

The easiest, most comfortable shoes you've worn... smooth seamless backs give real heel comfort. No inside seams to chafe heel, no outside seams to rip or tear. And they save money because their rugged leather construction makes them last longer.

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HARRIS SEEDS

BEST FOR NORTHERN GARDENS

We breed and grow those vigorous early strains of vegetables and flowers that insure success for gardeners whose seasons are short. Such seed is more hardy and vigorous and gives exceptional results wherever grown.

Be Sure To Try Harris' New Hardy Carnation!

Vivid colors, exquisite fragrance, profuse bloomer. Rivals greenhouse flowers in size. Blooms early in summer. Perennial easily grown from seed.

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and to insure getting the best seed, order direct by mail from our Seed Farms. Prompt service.

If you grow for market, ask for the Market Gardeners and Florists Wholesale Price List also.

Joseph Harris Co., Inc., R.F.D. No. 30, Coldwater, N. Y.

1939 CATALOGUE now ready



BRING ON Your Questions!

By H. L. COSLINE

THE ORIGINAL American Forum centered around the old chunk stove and the cracker barrel in the country store. Here on an evening, after the chores were done, the men gathered to discuss politics, weather, and the state of the country. Automobiles and good roads thinned out the ranks of cross-road stores, and with them went a meeting place where farmers could swap ideas.

About a year and a half ago, Tom Carman and James Holman, enterprising feed dealers of Trumansburg, became enthusiastic boosters for a poultry forum. They talked the idea continually, and finally, with the cooperation of a few poultrymen, decided to go ahead. It was decided to make it a tri-county forum, with members from Seneca, Schuyler, and Tompkins counties. Since that time, attendance has never been below 50, and has been as high as 150.

The January meeting this year was held in the church at Perry City, where for the modest sum of 50c the ladies of the church supplied a supper that would have done credit to any hotel. This may not be an essential part of the forum, but it is popular with this group.

I suspect that no rigid rules can be laid down that will guarantee a successful forum, but from what I heard in Perry City, I judge the following to be worth some thought:

1. **MAKE SOME PLANS.** As the name indicates, a forum is marked by the absence of speeches. There are questions and discussions on the part of all. Under ideal conditions, a forum might just naturally develop into a valuable session, but there is always grave danger that the discussion may get side-tracked unless plans have been made to guide it. In the Tri-County Forum, individual remarks are limited to three minutes.

2. **STICK TO ONE SUBJECT.** This rule is open to argument, but the selection of a topic keeps the discussion timely and allows for thoroughness and the reaching of some definite conclusion. However, the chief reason for selecting one subject and sticking to it involves the 3rd rule which is—

3. **HAVE AN AUTHORITY ON HAND.** It is obvious that it is impractical to have a half dozen authorities, but it is comparatively easy to have one who can qualify if you limit the

discussion to one subject. At Perry City, parasites were in the defendant's box, and the man who supplied many of the facts was Dr. Levine of Cornell. As an interested observer, I was certain that much of the value of the discussion would have been lost without the presence of a man who knew the available facts about common poultry parasites.

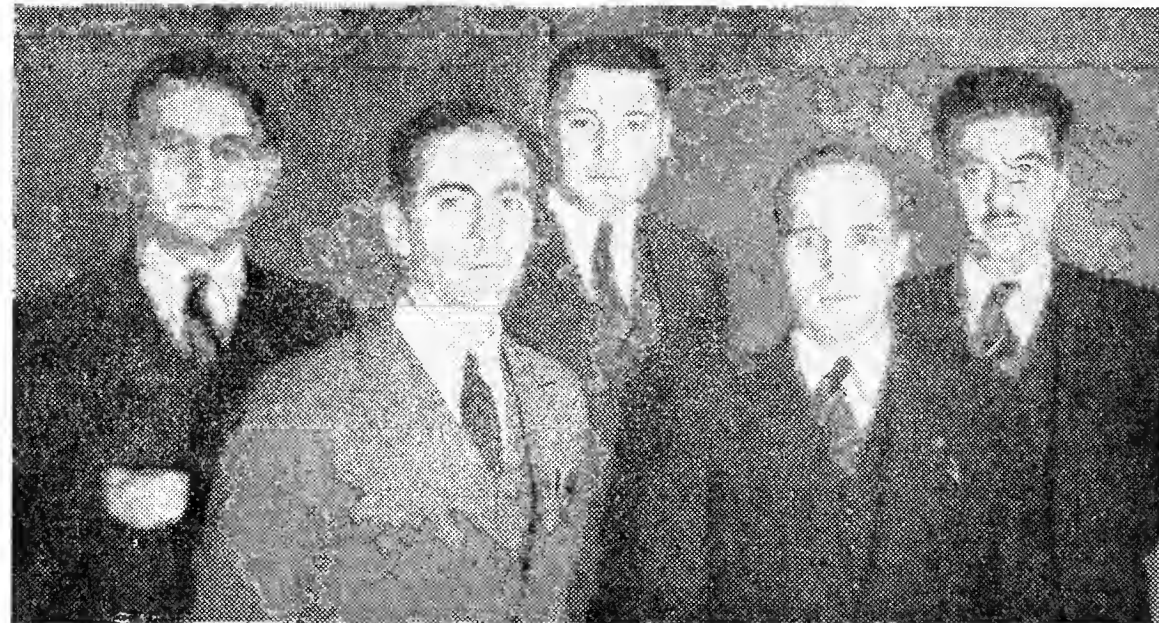
4. **KEEP ON SCHEDULE.** The invitation read, "Supper at 7:00 sharp" and there was no delay. The custom is to close the discussion promptly at 10:00. Not everyone went home immediately, but some, especially those who had driven some distance, did. Of course, if the majority had wished it, the closing time could have been at 11:00, or even at 2:00 in the morning, but it is important both to start and to stop the regular discussion promptly at the hour agreed upon.

5. **BE ADAPTABLE.** Some forums like to have a speaker to start the discussion. That has its advantages, and the decision should be up to the members. A fine example of adaptability is the Tri-County Forum. Probably confining the group to one county would have made the number too small. The area to be included is worth some study. Likewise, it would be admirable but unwise for a poultry enthusiast to start a poultry forum in an area where there are too few poultrymen to make a sizeable group. In some areas a dairy forum would work out better, or it might be sheep, vegetables, fruit, or whatever appears to be of the greatest interest to the greatest number.

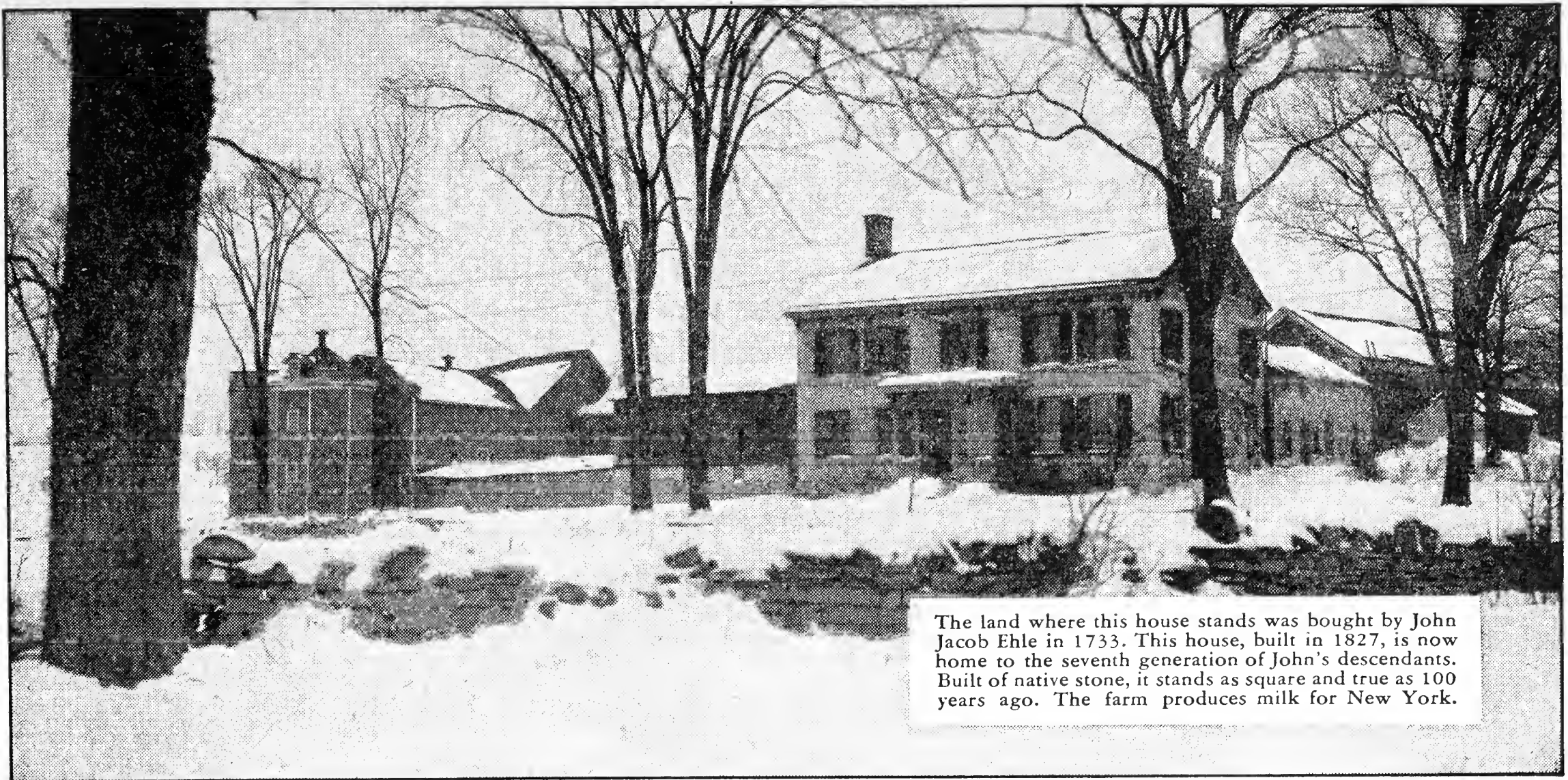
One incident at Perry City gave convincing testimony of the value of the forum. Said one man:

"Some time ago at Forum, we discussed diseases, and the necessity of getting an accurate, quick diagnosis was emphasized. The very next day some of my hens were sneezing. I took them to a laboratory, where the trouble was diagnosed as laryngotracheitis. I sent that day for some vaccine. Even so, by the time it arrived and we had vaccinated the flock, the trouble had spread to a large proportion of one pen. We stopped it, and the birds in other pens were not affected. My attendance at Forum that time saved me a lot of money."

There is nothing new about forums. It is just a matter of adapting the old country store idea to modern conditions. Start one in your community.



Here is the committee that arranges the programs for the Tri-County Poultry Forum. From left to right the men are: back row, Howard Thompson, Interlaken, N. Y.; Mr. Vorhees, Lodi, N. Y.; James Holman, Trumansburg; front row, Raymond Arthur, Odessa, N. Y.; James Rice, Trumansburg, N. Y.



The land where this house stands was bought by John Jacob Ehle in 1733. This house, built in 1827, is now home to the seventh generation of John's descendants. Built of native stone, it stands as square and true as 100 years ago. The farm produces milk for New York.

Land that makes Men Free

THE MOHAWK VALLEY had known three flags—Dutch, French, and British—by the time John Jacob Ehle arrived. By the Queen's consent he came to preach the gospel to the Indians. The year was 1727. He came to a land where white men fought white men for control of a vast new continent. Indians, with torch and tomahawk, sought to stop the westward march of settlers.

Just west of where Palatine Bridge now stands, John Ehle built a small stone house on the north bank of the Mohawk. When it was done he bought 300 acres in a strip straight up from the river. White neighbors were few and far between, but most of them spoke John's High Dutch. They were Palatines. In search of equality and freedom they had dared a wild new world.

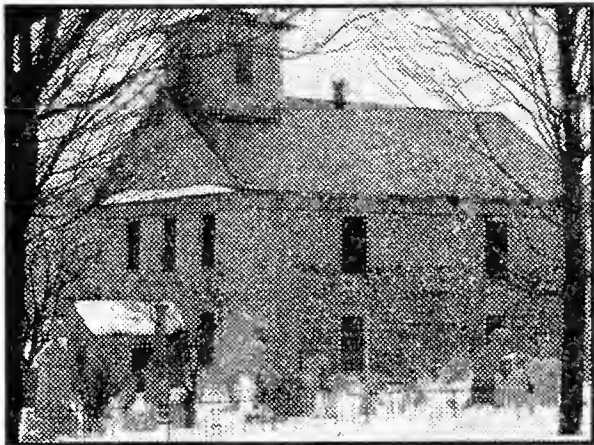
The Palatines prospered with hard work and good farming. Rich bottom land and fertile slopes soon grew wheat and barley for down-river towns from Schenectady to New York. John Ehle grew old in the valley and his sons had sons of their own.

* * *

Then came 1776, and with it war news from New England. The colonies had declared for independence. Some Palatine lads shouldered muskets to join the far-off struggle, but most stayed home to tend the crops and clear more land for next season. Wheat to feed the army brought a good price, and Mohawk Valley barns were a granary for the country.

But war came closer—into the Mohawk

Valley marched Colonel St. Leger in the summer of '77. Just 30 miles west of Herkimer his forces attacked Fort Stanwix. To arms! Every man from 16 to 60. Father and son, brother and cousin, they counted 800 defenders. St. Leger mustered 2000.



On this site was a Dutch Reformed Church where John Jacob Ehle preached when he first came to the Mohawk Valley. The present structure was built in 1767, was stockaded in 1776 and became the famous Fort Herkimer. It stands on the south bank of the river just below the town of Mohawk.

today for John's great-great-great-great-grandson. In 1939 the same strip of land is still home to the eighth generation.

* * *

Two hundred years have brought great change to Mohawk Valley farming. The first hundred saw rich profits from crops of wheat and barley. Heavy freight wagons and wide-bottomed scows plied back and forth past Ehle's front door. Then came the Erie Canal in 1825, and in 1836 the railroad. With them the grain trade moved westward. Mohawk fields became pasture for cows; butter and cheese became the main crops.

About 1850 came hops and broom corn, and joyful days of prosperity. But change follows change and those crops moved on. Mohawk Valley cheese became world famous and Little Falls prices became standard

for the country. But still more change, and now the big dairy barns up and down the valley produce milk that goes to market in insulated tanks.

* * *

Like many sections of the Northeast, the Ehle farm is not easy to work. But the lessons of time have shown how to keep this farm productive. Its pasture and hay are better. Its alfalfa feeds 65 head, including 40 cows that make milk for the city. The place today is free and clear.

Time and again this farm paid for itself as new generations took over. Three times in two centuries it paid for sturdy new homes. In its eight generations, this land and this home boast scientists, students, and soldiers. This is the land that men fought and died for. This is the land that makes men free.

This is one of a series of articles published as

*An Expression of Confidence
in Northeastern Agriculture*

* * *

About half the farms of the Northeast are owned free and clear. They have earned their independence. The others are mortgaged; and the greatest risk to their owners is the chance of losing what progress they have made.

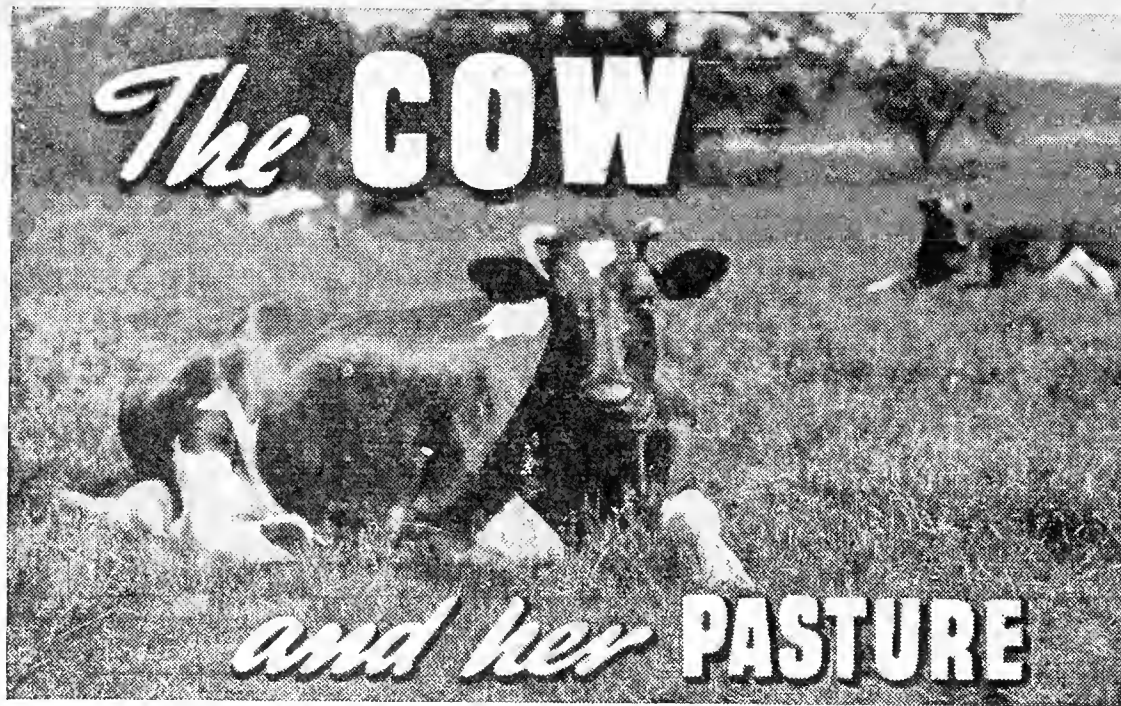
For some 30,000 farmers of New England, New York, and New Jersey, the Federal Land Bank is providing a type of mortgage financing that gives the greatest degree of safety.

"Safe Financing" is the name of a folder that describes these farm mortgages in detail. You may have a copy. It is free for the asking.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

The Northeast is a Good Place to Live



INCREASED profits in dairy farming result from a pasture fertilization and management program which increases yields of high-protein grasses and clovers, lengthens the grazing period, and reduces barn feeding costs.

Potash, phosphorus, and calcium are lacking in most pasture soils, and must be supplied before much response can be expected from nitrogen. Fertilizer analyses in the 1:1:1 and 1:2:2 ratios, applied in amounts to supply 25-50 lbs. of nitrogen and 50 lbs. each of phosphoric acid and potash, are recommended.

Consult your county agent or experiment station regarding the plant-food needs of your soils. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised how little it costs to include the right amount of potash in your pasture fertilizers.

Write us for our booklet "The Cow and Her Pasture."



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Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinctive sales service at their command, NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS. It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



TROUBLE?

Chapped, cracked Teats have upset many a dairyman at milking time. Use Corona Wool Fat regularly. Quickly helps heal, soften and soothe and keep Teats and Udders soft and pliable. Furnishes oil to lubricate the skin. Inhibits germ growth. It is the dairyman's friend!

FAMOUS DAIRYMAN PRAISES CORONA

"The best Teat salve I ever used!" says Mark Keeney of Overbrook Farm. The beneficial effects of Wool Fat are well-known. Use CORONA on cows, horses and other livestock, and on your own hands. Ideal for chapping, minor wounds, scratches and bruises.

At dealers or direct postpaid. 8 oz. can 65c, 20 oz. special dairy size \$1.30.

FREE SAMPLE Use it and see for yourself! Write today!

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CORONA WOOL FAT

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CYCLONE! Struck In The Night — But The Marietta Silo Was Still ALL There

Barn completely wrecked by Cyclone! But solidly and undamaged stood this Marietta Concrete Stave Silo. (Owner's name on request.) Again proving, it's the Built-to-Endure investment—Marietta's Way—that profits most . . . Now, our 1939 stronger type of construction—designed to meet ALL demands for legume ensiling—sets a new pace for silo service on the farm . . . Building to withstand increased pressure from hay also means most perfect silo for corn. A new "Marietta" is your protection against fire, storm and time. Write for Profit Facts.

The MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP.

MARIETTA, OHIO, Branch Plant—Baltimore, Md.

Paste On Post Card—Mail Today

The Marietta Concrete Corp., Dept. 4A, Marietta, Ohio.
I'm interested in NEW SILO for Hay . . . Corn . . . Ensilage . . . for greater feeding economy and profits.
Name
Address



Dairymen Say: Keep the ROGERS-ALLEN LAW

HUNDREDS of signed petitions and letters like those on this page are pouring into the offices of *American Agriculturist*. Only two letters out of all those that we are receiving express opposition to the Rogers-Allen Law. The rest emphatically request the Legislature not to repeal or modify it. But the anti-farm gang is at work, trying to show that farmers are not for this law. Therefore, if you wish the Rogers-Allen Law continued, and if you want a living price for your milk bad enough to fight for it, sign the petition on this page (if you have not already done so) and mail it at once to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. These petitions will in turn be brought to the attention of the New York State Legislature. Now read the following letters from dairymen:

* * *

Would Have Been One Less Farmer

I HAVE WRITTEN my legislator and am enclosing my signed petition for continuance of the Rogers-Allen Law in its present form. I wish I could write one for all my neighbors, who just don't take the time or have some other reason. For my part, I surely don't want to go back to last summer's price. If I had to, there would be one less farmer here.

I am young, have been farming since 1935 when I bought a place next to Dad's, and with his tools and help I have accumulated a nice sized dairy; but if the price of milk had not improved just when it did, the Federal Land Bank would not have received their interest Jan. 1st.

If I take the price of milk which I received last winter and figure my losses from that for the summer, it would run a little over \$2,000, which means everything to a fellow trying to get started. I am hoping and praying that our legislators can see the farmers' side of the milk situation. If they don't, I feel that all the dairy farmers in the Northeast will be licked for ever, because many are in the same position as myself.—V. L., Akron, N. Y.

* * *

Grange Supports Rogers-Allen Law

AT A MEETING of the Mohawk Valley Grange on January 24, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Mohawk Valley Grange go on record as favoring the retention of the Rogers-Allen Milk Law, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to *American Agriculturist*.

—Marion F. Persse,
Secretary, Fonda, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: At the annual meeting of the New York State Grange at Jamestown, Dec. 11-17, a most emphatic resolution was passed endorsing the Rogers-Allen Law, and asking the Legislature to leave it alone for at least two years so that it could be given a fair trial. Dozens of Subordinate Granges have passed similar resolutions.

* * *

Too Many Selfish Interests

IT SEEMS TO US that it is unfair to give so little time to this movement, since only a real test will give us opportunity to profit by it. We hope the Milk Pact will have a fair trial, and we want to thank you and the *Ameri-*

can Agriculturist for the effort you are making to help dairymen. We need that help.

There are too many selfish interests that would gladly tear down any united effort of the farmers. You may be interested to know that Lowville Grange last Saturday passed a resolution requesting that a fair trial be given the Rogers-Allen Law and the Milk Pact.—E. L. A., Lowville, N. Y.

* * *

Ayrshire Breeders Pass Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed by the Federation of New York Ayrshire Clubs and Breeders at their annual meeting in Syracuse, New York, on January 4th, 1939:

WHEREAS, New York State is primarily a dairy state, and

WHEREAS, the income from dairy products has been ruinously low, and

WHEREAS, The New York State Federation of Ayrshire Clubs and Breeders, representing the Ayrshire Breeders of New York State, meeting in Syracuse, New York, January 4th, 1939, worked for the passage of the Rogers-Allen Law which was designed to produce a living price for milk, and

WHEREAS, the Federal and State Milk Marketing Agreement is a natural outgrowth of the Law, and

WHEREAS, milk prices under this agreement have shown a marked improvement,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the New York State Federation of Ayrshire Breeders go on record as favoring the continuance and support of said Law until such time as it proves itself undesirable and unworkable.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the attitude of farm paper called "The Rural New Yorker" toward the Rogers-Allen Law, Metropolitan Bargaining Agency and the Federal and state milk order has been detrimental to the best interests for the improvement of conditions of New York dairy farmers,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to our U. S. Congressmen, State Senators and Assemblymen, and that they be urged to give it their full support.

Resolution Committee:

Ralph E. Lewis,
Nellis B. Bronner,
J. L. Atwood.

* * *

Dairymen's Salvation

LAST WEDNESDAY I attended a meeting of the Dairymen's League held in Warsaw, N. Y. If anyone thinks for one moment that the dairymen belonging to the League are not in favor of the Rogers-Allen Act, I wish they could have been present and seen the enthusiasm that was evident in behalf of its continuation. Our Grange Hall was nearly filled with League members and visitors from at least three counties.

Everyone felt that this law is the dairyman's salvation.—G. M., Silver Springs, N. Y.

* * *

Let the Rogers-Allen Law Alone

AS A FARMER with more at stake in the milk business than the average, I would like to express my opinion. I know that if the farmers had not obtained the increased price paid after the Milk Marketing Agreement went into effect this fall, there would have been more unpaid taxes and mortgage foreclosures than there are.

(Continued on Page 15)

I most emphatically believe that the Rogers-Allen Law, the milk bargaining agencies, and the milk marketing agreement based on this law, should be given a fair trial, and respectfully request the legislature to leave the Rogers-Allen Law in its present form.

Name

Address

You Want a LIVING PRICE for Your Milk, Don't You?

YOU WANT...

- . . . fair treatment in the weighing, testing and delivery of YOUR milk.**
- . . . to hold profits to dealers to a fair basis!**
- . . . the consumer to have the best milk possible!**

THEN YOU WANT the very same things for which the Dairymen's League has been fighting for 20 years!

Think of these things as you sit by your fireside tonight. Ask yourself this simple question: "If the Dairymen's League has been fighting for the very things I want, then isn't the Dairymen's League actually fighting for me?"

Of course, it is. For the aims of the Dairymen's League touch the heart of every dairy farm home in this milk shed. *A living price for milk plus fair and honest treatment* mean higher standards of living for all of us . . . for every man, woman and child who lives on a farm.

There can be no difference among farmers in wanting these things. There may be honest differences as to how to get them. But once we all see clearly that *we want the same things*, then we are beginning to march shoulder to shoulder in our fight to make the things we want come true.

We are beginning to see the Way

During the past few years another very important understanding has been growing up among us. We are learning that WE, the farmers of this milk shed, **MUST DO THE JOB OURSELVES**. We have learned that we cannot depend upon dealers to give us these things which mean happiness for our families. We have learned that we cannot depend upon laws, however well they are meant. All but a handful of the farmers of this milk shed now realize that only by co-operative effort

can we gain our just rights. All are beginning to agree that collectively we have the strength to demand what our families deserve. All of us are learning the power of true co-operation.

Proud of the Part We've Played

We thousands of farmers in the Dairymen's League are proud of the part we have played in the last twenty years. We have been at the front of this fight taking all the abuse. We have been the victims of lies and propaganda; the one group at which all of the fire of the farmer's enemies has been directed. But during that time we have proved many things which are now being recognized by more and more farmers every day.

We have proved that only by working together can farmers put their own price tag on their own milk.

We have proved that farmers can and will work together for the common good.

We have proved that farmers can manage their own affairs.

And now that we all have come so far, let's fight to hold what we have achieved. Let's oppose all effort to pit farmer against farmer from whatever source it may come. Let's **all** know our TRUE as well as our FALSE friends.

This Statement is Published by

30,000 Dairy Farmers who Own, Operate and Control the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.



The NEW Surge MILKER

Milks Quicker! Cleaner! Cheaper!

Write For
"EASY
MONTHLY
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•Only 4 inches instead of 4 feet to keep clean—easiest to keep clean—clearer milk. •It milks faster. •It gets more milk (less stripping). •It milks all cows better—a light pull for an easy milker—a heavy pull for a hard milker and a progressively increasing pull on all cows as they are milked out. •And now—all Stainless Steel! •Write for the Free, fascinating Surge Catalog, Proof of Superiority, Easy Monthly Terms Offer. HURRY!

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Three walls of protection keep heat in and frost out. A Craine Triple Wall makes better silage... No hoops to tighten. Stands like a lighthouse against a gale.

RECOVER OLD WOOD STAVE SILO with Crainelox SPIRAL Binding. Make it a Triple Wall, at 1/2 cost of a new silo! Erect early for grass silage. Pay later. Write **CRAINE, INC.** 23 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

The only Silos selected for the New York World's Fair

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CRAINE SILOS CORN GRASS LEGUMES **8 TYPES** TILE WOOD CONCRETE

SWINE

Fall Pigs at Sensible Prices (all Breeds) 6-7-8-9-10-12 weeks old. \$3.50; \$4; \$4.50; \$5; \$5.50; \$6; \$6.50 each. Check, P. O. Order, C. O. D. on approval, all vaccinated to protect your investment. Selected young Boars for immediate and future service at Farm Prices. I am anxious to co-operate with you. Chas. Davis, Box 11, Concord, Mass., Res. Carr Rd.

HORSES

HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT. FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER, Charlton, Iowa.

GOATS

GOATS—Few high grade Saanen and Toggenberg grades, freshen soon PONY FARM, Himrod, N. Y.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators



Safe and dependable treatment for Spider Teat, Scab Teats, Cut and Bruised Teats, Obstructions.

Dr. Naylor Dilators are sterilized, medicated and saturated with the antiseptic ointment in which they are packed. They have a deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture which fits either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing and which carries the medication INTO teat canal to seat of trouble.

The Only Soft Surface Dilators

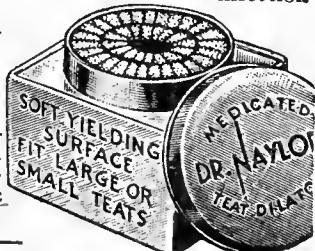
Easy to Insert—Stay in the Teat

Whether infection at end of teat, cut or bruised, the resulting condition which closes teat canal making it hard to milk is always the same—INFLAMMATION.

To relieve inflammation in a wound or bruise the treatment most universally used by the veterinary and medical profession is—to apply antiseptics, healing agents and a sterilized, soft absorbent dressing.

Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators apply this same treatment for removing inflammation from the milk canal of cows' teats. They carry antiseptics and healing agents into teat canal to combat infection and promote healing. The dilators themselves are sterilized, soft, absorbent dressings which protect the inflamed area, absorb inflammatory exudates and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

Sterilized, Medicated—Packed in Antiseptic Ointment Large Pkg. (48 Dilators) \$1.00 Trial Pkg. (18 Dilators) .50



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ENTIRE HERD.

Sired by King Bessie Colantha Ormsby Fayne 730806, also Echohurst Joe Colantha 758121. Both these bulls for sale, and cows, heifers, calves sired also by Vee-man Piebe King and Echohurst Joe Colantha. Also dairy equipment, silo, carriers, coolers, horses.

SALE MARCH 15th, 1939

Send for circulars and poster to

Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, N. Y., Auctioneer and Sales Mgr.

Sale at Plung Brothers, Owners, South city of Hudson, N. Y.

Individual charts, Federal Accredited Bang, Mastitis, Vaccinated for shipping fever.

DOWN THE



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

I HOPE the sketches on this page will help you to better "know your sheep", particularly since the value of sheep is determined to a large extent, by their age.

No. 1. LAMB'S TEETH are small, thin, shelly and usually a little curved from the center to right and left, but

firmness in the jaw, and the shrinking of the gum. Remember continually that as age advances, the teeth are constantly wearing narrower.

* * *

Horse ages can be told in the same general way by stepping up the entire classification a year, but for the average man who is not buying a colt or a young horse, the width of the tooth at its base, as it comes out of the gum, is the important thing. The narrower the tooth at that point, the older the horse, and the reason this is important in horses is because long teeth can be cut off, cups can be burnt into grinding surfaces, etc., but the base of the tooth cannot be "monkeyed with".

* * *

The importation of live cattle for slaughter is over for this quarter. The quota has been reached in the new Trade Agreement, and from now until April 1st, no more cattle can be brought in except on the old \$3 per hundred basis, which is prohibitive. This ought to "buoy up" our cattle market, particularly when you realize that we had 66 carloads of Canadian cattle on our market this week Monday. Nevertheless, don't forget that April 1st another quota starts for the next quarter.

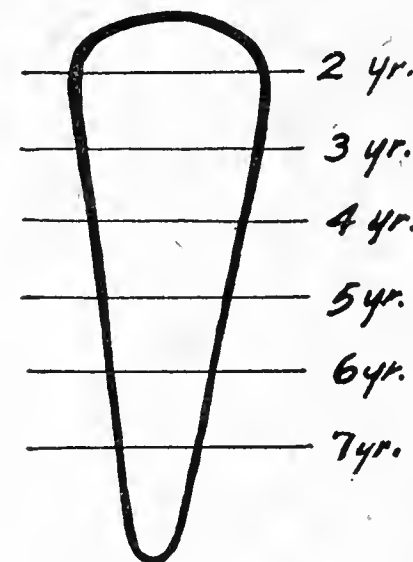
* * *

Right now, look out for pregnancy disease in your ewes. Ewes heavy with lamb, two to four weeks before lambing time, will hang back, may stagger, some will go blind, may grind their teeth, and as the disease progresses, will lie down and be unable to get up. This is really a carbohydrate deficiency. During this period, if you will feed your ewes daily from one-half to one pound of grain, or molasses, per head, you have then, the practical preventative for this disease, which is taking more and more of our Northeast ewes each year, particularly the old and thinner ewes.

* * *

Livestock of all classes has done more for the producer this year of low priced farm products generally, than for a good many years, but did you know that farm income is influenced more by its livestock than by any other one thing?

ANNUAL WEAR



can be told from stubs of old teeth, which are blunt, and come from a shrunken gum.

No. 2. YEARLING TEETH show two large, central, permanent teeth. They show at 18 months in about 85% of all sheep; the balance at this age, will still show lamb mouth.

No. 3. TWO-YEAR OLD TEETH show four large, permanent teeth, but at 30 months of age, only about 40% will still show this mouth, and the balance will show a three-year old mouth.

No. 4. THREE-YEAR OLD TEETH show three pairs of large, permanent teeth, but at 42 months, over half of all three-year olds, will show a four-year old mouth, and a four-year old has four pair of permanent teeth, but over half of the three and all the four-year old will look alike.

No. 5. Beyond the age of four years, it is necessary to judge age by the width of the teeth, their wear, their



CLARE KILGAT
"I forgot my ax! Well, one man can't think of everything."

**MORE WOOL
and MORE MONEY
for you**

STEWART SHEARMASTER

DOES A QUICK, SLICK JOB

Get 10% more wool from same sheep or goats with the fast, easy-to-use Shearmaster. Powerful ball-bearing, fan-cooled motor inside the special EASY-GRIP handle—diameter barely 2 inches. Designed for farm flock shearing. New professional type tension control. Removes fleece from sheep in a few minutes. No second cuts. Longer fibre wool grades better—brings more money. Saves time—work. Pays for itself quickly in extra wool secured. Shearmaster, complete with 2 combs and 4 cutters, only \$22.95 at your dealer's or send us \$2.00. Pay balance on arrival. Slightly higher west of Denver. Write for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 7664 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill. 50 Years Making Quality Products.



3 Exclusive Features!

Only in the Unadilla Silo can you have the *sure-step, sure-grip, door-front* ladder. Only in this famous silo can you have patented lock dowelling—that ties the entire structure into a tight... wind-proof silo. The Unadilla is also specially built for heavy grass silage.

Send today for catalog, prices and early-order discounts.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, New York.
Agents wanted for open territory.

UNADILLA SILOS



PERMANENT PROFITS

Grange Saves in Many Ways

Permanent profits are assured with a Grange Silo. It will last for years—for a lifetime! It saves in feed, in succulence, in time and labor. Year in and year out, it saves in money too. Every detail of a Grange silo means greater economy of operation, greater satisfaction, better profits.

Your Grange Silo will do double duty—on early hay crops and on later corn silage. Make use of ALL your crops. Many are erecting "extra" silos for summer use—or for grass silage. But be sure you get the right silo! The best way to be sure is with a GRANGE.

Early Order and Early Erection discounts available right now. Ask about them.
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THE ONLY CONTINUOUS HINGED SILO DOOR!

CONCRETE STAVE METAL TILE WOOD

GRANGE SILO CO.
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MAKE ELECTRIC FENCER FROM OLD AUTO COIL

Costs nothing to build. 10c brings complete plans (formerly 35c) & big NEW catalog of 500 electrical items.

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3 IMPORTANT BULLETINS FOR CALF FEEDERS FREE!

WHAT? A FEED BETTER? MOST ECONOMICAL WAY TO FEED? DO YOU HAVE PLENTY OF SKIM MILK?

MAKE your calves gain faster—cut expenses! Follow easy directions in new bulletins: (1) Do You Have Plenty of Skim Milk? (2) Most Economical Way to Feed a Calf. (3) What? A Feed Better Than Milk for Young Stock? Get your free copies—now!

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NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Dairymen Say: Keep the Rogers-Allen Law

(Continued from Page 12)

And if the farmers can continue to get somewhere near their share of the consumer's dollar this year, the greater return will mean a more secure agriculture and enable farmers to begin buying the many things now greatly needed.

I would suggest that until the *anti-everything gang* can give us a better and more workable law, they had better let the Rogers-Allen Law alone.

—F. E. F., Wellsville, N. Y.

Gets His Goat

PLEASE DON'T let a few noisy fellows make you believe that all farmers are against the Rogers-Allen Law, nor are all of those belonging to the Dairy Farmers Union against it either. I am a Union member, but I voted for control and I was not the only one by a long shot.

We had the right to set our price last summer and I have not forgotten it yet. South New Berlin members (local cooperative) were selling sometimes for as low as 75c a hundred (return to farmers).

Why should not the majority rule? If the farmers don't want control later, they can vote it out if I understand right. And why should a Consumers Committee from New York City try to make us believe they are representing the farmers?

Last summer we were all bidding against each other until milk was sold for next to nothing, but I did not see the Consumers' Committee worry about the farmer then.

I've tried to put my view on paper (it gets my goat so I don't know as I can think straight) but it looks to me as if we will not get anything for our milk as long as some people stir up strife. My son thinks the same way.

—A. W., Smyrna, N. Y.

Milk Order Has Helped Them

WE ARE certainly for the Rogers-Allen Law and the Bargaining Agency, and would like to have it enforced as it is now. It surely has done us a heap of good, and so has the Milk Marketing Agreement. It should have a fair trial.—(Signed): William Tamm, William Gerhardt, Arthur Lawyer, Olin Deering, Martin Deering, Aloinzo Wilson, Middleburg, N. Y.

Feels Encouraged

I AM PART OWNER in this business and I am so encouraged with our raise in the price of milk that I want to tell you we all desire to give this Rogers-Allen law a long, fair trial. We almost went into bankruptcy last year. I was about ready to give up. Now the prospect is a lot brighter. We have paid up some of our back bills and perhaps can catch up in our business if we can continue to get a price for our milk.

I say we are encouraged and don't let the anti-farm gang impress you folks that we want a change again. They have tried to keep the farmers fighting and divided long enough. They don't represent us people in this way and we want you to know it.

—Mrs. C. J. C., Adams Center, N. Y.

Farm Organizations Support Law

I AM ENCLOSING my signed petition for retention of the Rogers-Allen Law. You are to be commended for your stand and your untiring efforts in behalf of this law. I am proud to say that I am a member of three great farm organizations that support this law one hundred per cent—namely, the Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the Dairymen's League.—L. T. D., Madison, N. Y.

Buffalo Producers for the Law

I BELIEVE I can speak for a dozen producers of fluid milk for the Buffalo market in this locality who will do everything in their power to protect their own interests. Down with the anti-farm gang!—C. T. S., Cowlesville, N. Y.



WHY DISASTERS OCCUR DURING THE BARN-FED MONTHS

Cows that score good yields during warm weather and pasturage months often fail utterly soon after they come to barn. This would not seem strange if one could SEE the digestive and generative organs groaning under the strain of converting dry, rich feeds into milk during the long winter months. The merciless grind breeds disasters that steal upon you like a thief. Your profits from milk get winter-killed!

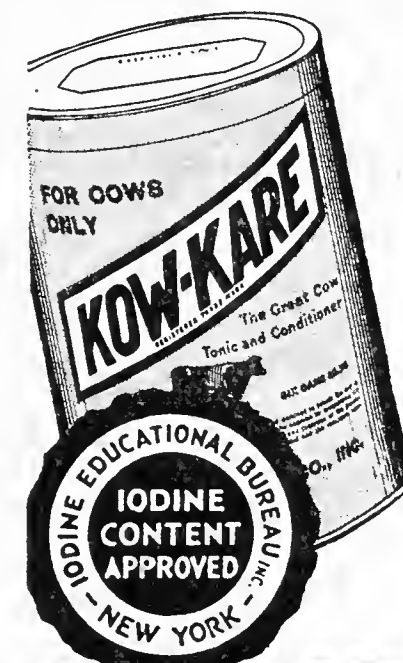
Feeding procedure should change with the weather. Instead of expecting physical functions to operate smoothly under unnatural strains, wise cow owners adopt the plan of giving KOW-KARE as a feed supplement. The medicinal herbs and roots and balanced quantities of Iron and Iodine are planned to promote vigor in the organs that must bear the severest strain. Instead of health going downhill and feed going to waste, the cow is being assisted to convert her diet into bumper milkings with minimum hazard to her future health.

Freshening calls for Special Aid

The calving ordeal, especially in winter or spring, finds a cow at her lowest ebb of resistance. Unaided, she is often the prey of disorders that lower or destroy her ability to drop healthy calves and maintain profitable production. Kow-Kare with the feed for a few weeks before, during and after her danger month will pay big dividends in maintained vigor and absence of disorders.

Kow-Kare is found at general stores, feed dealers and druggists. If ordered by mail, \$1.25 for large size, 65¢ for medium size will include postage.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY, INC.
DEPT. 12, LYNDONVILLE, VERMONT



KOW KARE

THE Iron AND Iodine CONDITIONER

A PRECISION ELECTRIC FENCER PARMAK

Now the World's Largest Selling Electric Fencer

More than 50,000 farmers saving millions of dollars with PARMAK. One wire on light stakes costs only a small fraction of ordinary barbed or woven wire fence. A harmless electric sting holds all livestock like steel and concrete. Five new precision models. **30 DAY TRIAL OFFER** proves that PARMAK is superior.

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DEALERS—Agents—Distributors—wanted. Big profits on fencing season just starting. Many valuable EXCLUSIVE territories open for immediate acceptance. (Est. 1923)

Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co. 54-R, Kansas City, Mo.

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1091 Lud St., Escanaba, Mich.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

America's "Frontiers" Unchanged

HORNETS' NEST was stirred up both here and abroad by recent report that President Roosevelt had said that America's frontier was now on the Rhine. When newspaper correspondents asked him about it point blank, President flatly denied remark, said "some boob got that one off", and that he would like to meet its author face to face.

Two other happenings previously added fat to fire. When a new-type bombing plane crashed in California recently, it was discovered that riding in it was a Frenchman, member of a French aviation mission. Investigation revealed that Army, Navy, and Treasury of United States, at President's order, were aiding France to buy airplanes in this country for rearmament. Later, secret conference was held between President and entire Senate Military Affairs committee. Immediately storm arose over President's "new" foreign policy.

Nine Republican members of House Foreign Affairs Committee signed statement criticizing alleged special facilities given to French air mission as tending to "entangle us in foreign conflicts and endanger the peace of America." Former President Herbert Hoover accused President Roosevelt of preparing the people for a new step that could only end in war. In both Senate and House, demands were made that Administration shed light on its foreign policy.

Following day, at press conference, President not only branded remark about frontiers in France as a lie, but declared that there is nothing new, nothing secret about American foreign policy, and outlined it as follows:

1. We are against any entangling alliances, obviously.
2. We are in favor of the maintenance of world trade for everybody—including ourselves.
3. We are in complete sympathy with any and every effort made to reduce or limit armaments.
4. As a nation—as American people—we are sympathetic with the peaceful maintenance of political, economic and social independence of all nations in the world.

In Washington, Assistant Secretary of War Johnson, commenting on both French and British orders for planes, said that since they were of a type that were not on U. S. restricted list, the orders were wholly a private matter.

Supreme Court Gives TVA Verdict

BY 5 TO 2 VOTE, Supreme Court rejected suit of fourteen private power companies to restrain Tennessee Valley Authority from competing with them. Justice Roberts, who delivered majority opinion, held that charters of these private companies do not free them from competition "either from individuals, other public utility corporations or the State or the municipality granting the franchise." Two other judges, Justices McReynolds and Justice Butler, disagreed with this view.

Latter declared that TVA program sought deliberately to sell power in "unlawful and destructive competition," and he called TVA yardstick rates "confiscatory."

Although Court did not rule on constitutionality of TVA, its rejection of private companies' suit is looked upon as TVA victory which will permit it to go ahead with its program of generating and distributing electric power. Private companies in area are reported ready to sell their properties to TVA, or to cities in which they are located, because they cannot compete with TVA rates.

TVA decision, it is believed, will have far-reaching effect upon American business, for it seems to open way for further government competition with private enterprise.

President Continues Relief Fight

AFTER signing emergency relief appropriation for 725 millions to carry WPA until July 1st, President Roosevelt lost no time in asking for more funds. Three days later, Congress got message demanding another 150 millions for WPA—same sum by which it cut President's original request for 875 millions.

Though bill permitted President to ask for more funds later, understanding was that this was only if a new emergency arose before July 1st. Congressional "economy bloc" is said to regard President's immediate request for more money just as a continuation of the fight.

Chairman Woodrum of House Appropriations subcommittee made following comment on President's message: "I don't know what action the committee will take, or whether it will take any. I don't see that the situation has changed, and I have not changed my view that the 725 millions we have already appropriated will be enough." Chairman Adams of Senate Appropriations subcommittee also said that neither the relief situation nor his own views as to what should be done had changed.

Amend Wagner Labor Act

"SURELY where there is so much smoke there's fire," says Charles R. Hook, Chairman of National Association of Manufacturers Board, in an article on Wagner Labor Act, recently published in United States News.

Mr. Hook points out that demand for amendment of Wagner Labor Act comes not only from employers, but also from a "large section of organized labor" and from the public. "The National Labor Relations Board," declares Mr. Hook, "should be the first to welcome congressional investigation of what is wrong with the Act, the first to suggest wherein the law could be improved. With dissatisfaction from so many varied sources, the need of impartial investigation certainly is established." National Labor Relations Board has opposed a congressional inquiry.

Mr. Hook advocates amending the act to correct its one-sided character, to make it impossible in the future for

the Labor Board to act as prosecutor, judge, and jury, and to do everything that Congress can do to guarantee impartial administration of it. If you are going to set up rules for a game, says Mr. Hook, they have to apply to both sides.

Last week, Representative Taber (New York Republican), senior minority member of House Appropriations Committee, proposed withholding funds from National Labor Relations Board until the Labor law could be amended so both industry and labor would be assured a square deal.

SLANT: Not only are labor and industry involved in this unfair Wagner Labor Act, but farmers are just as much concerned as anyone else. Agriculture is supposed to be exempt under the law, but in practice this exemption means nothing. Thousands of farmers and their organizations all over America are up in arms over this unfair Act, demanding that it be repealed or amended to give agriculture a fair deal. *American Agriculturist* is in receipt of thousands of signed petitions and letters, showing that northeast farmers are almost unanimous in their opposition to the Act as it is being administered by the Labor Relations Board. If you have not already expressed yourself on this important subject, write us a letter and it will be submitted with the other letters and petitions to Congress, asking for an amendment to the law to protect agriculture.

Less Farm Products Exported

MORE demand by foreign buyers for American industrial products and less demand for American farm products was 1938 foreign trade story, according to figures recently made public. Last year, purchases of American goods by foreign buyers were four-fifths as large as during boom year of 1929, but they lined up differently. In 1938, war goods were in heaviest demand.

Foreigners bought last year eight times as many airplanes and airplane parts as in 1929; six times as much scrap iron; nearly three times as much metal-working machinery; 20 per cent more semi-manufactured iron and steel; also, more fuel oil and copper. On other hand, they bought only quarter as much lard as in 1929; one-third less unmanufactured cotton; barely one-third as large a quantity of American meat products; and a third as large a volume of dairy products. America sold about as much wheat abroad last year as in 1929, but American taxpayers paid more than 20 cents a bushel to subsidize these wheat sales.

One reason for falling off in exports of farm products is said to be war scare which makes importing nations seek to become self-sufficient in food-stuffs. Another reason given is that foreign nations can afford to buy from United States only what they absolutely need because we buy less from them than we sell them. Economists point out that goods in foreign trade must be paid for in goods, services, or gold; that if United States buys less than she sells, then foreign buyers have to pay us the difference in gold; and that United States already possesses more than 60 per cent of world's mone-

tary gold, with many nations lacking large enough quantities of gold to pay for what they need. Result is they either don't buy from us or turn to barter type of trade favored by Germany, Italy, and Japan.

SLANT: A third reason for falling off in farm exports might be reciprocal trade treaties negotiated in past few years by Secretary Hull, which have certainly not always been to advantage of the farmer.

Mounting Cost of Farm Program

RECENT issue of the publication, *Business News*, publishes some interesting figures showing what government experiments in "helping the farmer" have cost in the past 10 years. In 1934, cost jumped from about 83½ millions to nearly 444 millions. Here are the figures from then on:

1935	\$1,035,170,286
1936	898,733,978
1937	1,017,943,003
1938	799,696,835
1939	1,248,060,200

Ten years ago, the entire agricultural appropriation (about 76½ millions) went to U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1930 the Federal Farm Board came into the picture. In 1931, the Commodity Exchange Administration was added. In 1933, AAA appeared. Since then, the following programs have joined the farm family:

Removal of Surpluses.
Farm Security Administration.
Parity Payments, etc.
Commodity Credit Corporation (Ever Normal Granary).
Aid for Tenant Farmers.
Benefit Payments to Sugar Growers.
Electric Home and Farm Authority.
Rural Electrification Administration.
Farm Credit Administration.
Crop Insurance.
Direct Relief (by Department of Agriculture).

SLANT: With so much expert help from the government, it is strange that agriculture is still in the dumps—or is it strange?

Farm Credit News

Dr. Myers Receives Medal

"OUTSTANDING service to American agriculture" recently won for Dr. W. I. Myers, former governor of Farm Credit Administration, the Distinguished Service Medal of American Farm Bureau Federation. Award to Dr. Myers was in recognition of his splendid work as Farm Credit head, in directing refinancing of American agriculture from 1932 on down to 1938, when he resigned as governor to return to Cornell University to take the place of the late Dr. George F. Warren as head of Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management.

In announcing the award to Dr. Myers, American Farm Bureau Federation declared, "It is generally agreed that Dr. Myers did a magnificent piece of work in handling one of the most difficult jobs in the national administration."

SLANT: Farm people throughout the Northeast know and love Dr. Myers and are happy that he has received this recognition of his work as head of FCA.

Farm Loans in Good Shape

Loans totaling more than 210 millions were repaid during 1938 by farmers who are members of Production Credit Associations, according to recent report issued by Farm Credit Administration.

Production Credit system extends credit to farmers for periods ranging from four to six months to finance crops, and for periods of a year or more

to finance dairy cattle and range livestock. These associations have loaned a billion dollars to farmers since they were organized five years ago.

SLANT: In Northeastern states annual meetings of Production Credit Associations have been exceptionally well attended this winter by farmers, and enthusiasm for the Production Credit Service is wide spread.

Spanish War Draws to a Close

AS WE GO to press, end of Spanish Civil War is at hand. Since capture of Barcelona by Spanish Rebels, events have moved swiftly in Spain. More than 130,000 Spanish refugees fled before General Franco's advancing army and crossed the border into France. On arrival there, soldiers were disarmed and almost all of them sent to internment camps to be fed and held in safe keeping until their future is arranged for. Women and children among the refugees were distributed in homes throughout France.

One war correspondent who witnessed escape of Loyalists into France described it as a "strange parade", and said that good humor of crowd was remarkable. Some refugees, he wrote, hung on desperately to a few of their possessions. One peasant drove his five black goats along. Some women struggled on in high-heeled shoes and fashionable clothes, covered with dust. Wounded soldiers hobbled along as best they could, one fellow on crutches having taken off his artificial leg and slung it over his shoulders. Twenty-three Americans were said to be among the crowd.

Besides unending stream of human beings, there were horses, cars, trucks, artillery, and herds of cattle.

First reports that defeated Loyalists would surrender were denied when Spanish Rebels held out for "unconditional surrender." However, latest news as we go to press is that peace moves are under way and that the end of the war is matter of a few days.

Britain and France are reported ready to recognize victorious Rebel Commander Franco's government, on condition that no foreign troops will remain in Spain once the war is over. It is also rumored that they will grant him the large loans that he needs to rebuild Spain, idea being to make him less dependent upon his Italian and German friends who helped him win the war.

Ohio Valley Hit By Another Flood

DURING fortnight, more than 30,000 people were driven from their homes in Ohio Valley as heavy rains and snow brought rivers above flood levels. Six persons were reported dead, roads and schools closed, and there were dangerous rock slides in mountain sections. Water supplies in some cities failed and typhoid warnings were issued by health authorities.

Officials estimate that losses due to flood will be well over \$1,000,000. Red Cross and other relief agencies are on the job caring for persons made homeless.

1938 Saw Fewer Auto Deaths

TRAFFIC deaths dropped 19 per cent in United States last year, according to report made by National Safety Council in Chicago, which means that 7,643 fewer persons came to an untimely end in 1938 than in

1937. Number who were killed in nation was plenty large enough—32,000. Nearly 60 per cent of these accidents occurred at night. Most hazardous days were found to be Saturday and Sunday, between 7 and 8 p. m. Safest day was found to be Wednesday between 6 and 7 a. m.

Drop in auto deaths in New York State was 17½ per cent. New Jersey reported lowest number of traffic deaths in that state in 12 years—865—a 32 per cent reduction over 1937.

Carroll E. Mealey, New York State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, pointed out in his report to Legislature that traffic deaths are not a "necessary evil which must be tolerated" but are something that can be corrected by cooperation of drivers. Proof that public is getting more auto accident conscious

was shown by decline in accidents caused by drunken drivers, reckless driving, and speeding.

Good Books to Read

SCOUTING FOR RURAL BOYS, *Boy Scouts of America*. This is the first Rural Leader Guide Book ever published by the Boy Scouts of America, and will be invaluable to scout leaders, scouters, scout executives, and to all groups of rural leaders for what it presents in rural organization, training, program and activity materials.—*Boy Scouts of America*, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. \$1.00.

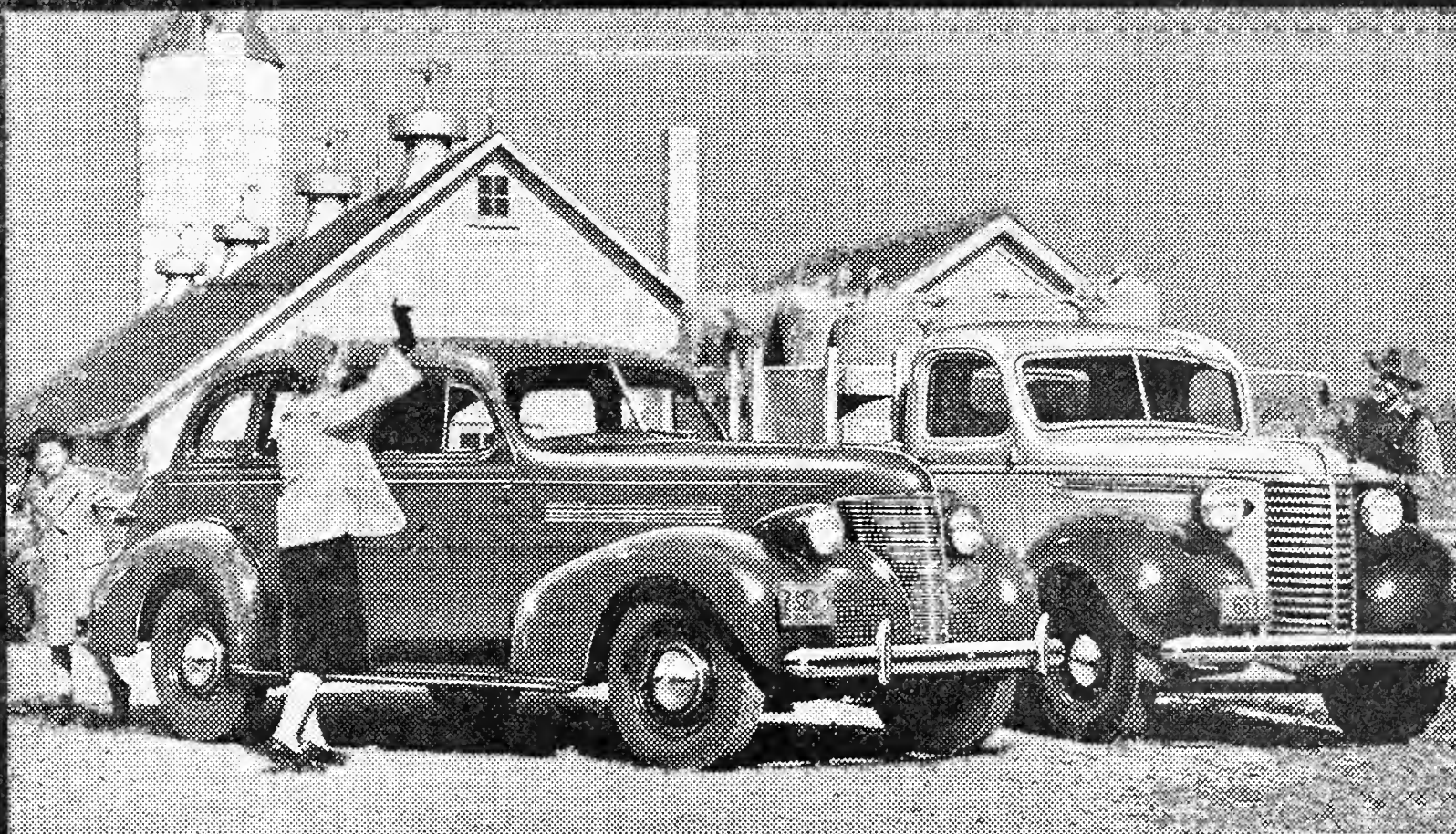
KING GEORGE VI, *Hector Bolitho*. The ascension of King George to the throne of England, under painful circumstances, reads almost like romantic tales of old. But today princes are called upon to

compete with democracy, and their victories must come through character. Prince Albert's quiet, rather retiring life gave no hint of the great future in store for him, yet Mr. Bolitho has traced that career in a way that holds the interest of the reader from start to finish.—*J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia*. \$2.00.

Good Movies to See

GUNGA DIN. Kipling's well known poem forms the basis of a spectacular film which brings the atmosphere of several of his other ballads and tales to the screen. Stirring story of battle and adventure, in which three soldiers, inseparable friends, and a water boy, set out to put down an uprising of a fanatical sect of Hindus. The scenery is particularly fine. Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Joan Fontaine.

Whether you want a passenger car or truck "CHEVROLET'S THE CHOICE"



The beauty, performance, driving and riding ease of Chevrolet for 1939 quickly prove that "only Chevrolet gives so much for so little."

For good, sound, honest value, "Chevrolet's The Choice" again in 1939! It brings you higher quality in every part and feature . . . from its extra-powerful, extra-economical Valve-in-Head Engine to its outstandingly beautiful Body by Fisher with New Aero-Stream Styling . . . from its Perfected Vacuum Gearshift*, which does 80 per cent of the work of shifting gears, to its Perfected Knee-Action Riding System†. And Chevrolet brings you all these advantages at new lower prices and with low cost for gas, oil and upkeep. See this car of maximum value at your nearest Chevrolet dealer's today!

Chevrolet's big, brawny trucks for 1939 are designed for the load, powered for the pull, priced to save you money.

The truck for bigger loads and smaller bills . . . the truck for your job this year . . . is Chevrolet! Chevrolet brings you a choice of 45 different models, in eight wheelbase lengths, including new Heavy Duty Cab-Over-Engine models—all selling in the lowest price range! And these new Chevrolets are the great power-pullers of the economy field, the most dependable trucks built today, with Massive New Supremeline Truck Styling, Vastly Improved Visibility, Chevrolet's Famous Valve-in-Head Truck Engine and Powerful Hydraulic Truck Brakes. Save in all ways—in purchase price, in operating costs and in upkeep—by choosing Chevrolet trucks for 1939!

*Available on all models at slight extra cost. †Available on Master De Luxe models only.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
General Motors Instalment Plan—convenient, economical monthly payments. A General Motors Value





from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B.
SKEFFINGTON

THE other day I went to Webster, where the Monroe and Wayne County poultry committees had arranged a poultry school. It was the day after the big storm and the weather man said there was 16 inches of snow on the ground. In many places it had drifted higher. I know. There were good reasons to expect that the attendance would be small, but 140 persons signed the sheets passed around. To my mind this was very interesting as indicating desire of farmers to learn about improving their methods.

During the past month or more I have been attending "winter meetings" almost constantly. Week after week I am surprised by the turnouts, by the interest shown, and by the good spirit of the gatherings.

First, the sessions of the State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club were better than usual. Aside from better attendance, I attribute this to abandonment of the consumer show. After the first show at Syracuse in January, 1937, I said that too much emphasis upon developing a consumer show would spoil a good farm meeting. I am in favor of both kinds of enterprises, but last year proved that the combination as set up at Syracuse would not go.

A show intended to attract consumers must have the appeal of showmanship that it is difficult to obtain as a sideline of a farm meeting. My idea of a consumer show is to stage it in New York City, to reach great masses of consumers. In the meantime, it was apparent to me that the potato and vegetable conventions this year were far more successful from the point of view of being farmers' meetings.

What About Cull Apples?

Both the Rochester and Kingston meetings of the Horticultural Society set new records. In each place Secretary Roy McPherson had to rearrange exhibit space in an effort to accommodate all applicants. At Rochester there is room for expansion by further rearrangement, but the Kingston show presents a problem of finding more space. This speaks for itself—that these two shows have "arrived" in a big way. At both places I talked with exhibitors and found they were pleased, and on almost every hand I heard good comment about the programs.

A highlight of the Kingston program was a discussion of what to do about cull apples. The speaker was W. S. Campfield, secretary of the Virginia State Horticultural Society. The problem, he explained, is that many growers feel that the competition of poor apples often spoils the market for good apples. An illustration was the 1937 season when many apples were dumped because of lack of markets.

The situation has many angles. I remember a reply to a question by Dr. V. R. Gardner, director of the Michigan Experiment Station. Asked if Michigan growers favored cull regulation, he said: "Yes, for the other fellow."

It Can Be Done

Campfield apparently had about the same feeling, for he told the growers how it could be done and then said: "But I don't think you want it."

One way to regulate cull apples, he said, would be by uniform state and federal laws. He estimated that to obtain such regulation in 19 eastern states would take at least 25 years. "You don't have to worry about the western states," he said, "because they will take care of their culls."

When I was in Washington state last

fall I found shipment or sale of apples below C grade was prohibited except to by-products plants. In California it is illegal to ship ungraded fruit.

Campfield could see no use in one state adopting cull regulations unless all of them did so. While federal regulation alone would apply only to interstate shipments, it would leave the way open for growers to dump their junk in markets within their states. State regulation alone would not bar shipment to other states.

"The way out" suggested by Campfield was through sanitary regulation enforced by the federal Pure Food and Drugs Administration. He already had talked with Dr. W. G. Campbell, chief of the administration, and found that the latter now has enough authority for such regulation but no funds to attempt it.

How It Would Be Done

The pure food bureau is charged with enforcing sanitary restrictions on foods and drugs offered for public consumption. Because of limited funds, Campbell explained to Campfield, enforcement now is limited to drugs, cosmetics and such foods about which the public would have no way of determining their purity. In other words, enforcement is confined to impurities or defects not visible to the consumer's eye.

Regulations could be drawn defining apples as suitable for human consumption when free from certain amounts of rot, wormholes, filth, etc. These could be made to apply to culls. "Such regulation might not be ideal, but it would get many of you," Campfield told his audience.

He said such regulation might not go as far as some growers thought it should, but that it would help. "However, I don't think you want it," he challenged.

The pure food bureau chief thought he could undertake such work if given about \$125,000 annually to employ 35 or 40 inspectors.

If the apple industry wants this kind of regulation I doubt if it would be

very difficult to get such an appropriation from Congress.

What, if anything, do growers wish to do about it?

* * *

Porter Gets Duncan Award

Roy A. Porter of Elba, pioneer in packaging and marketing vegetables in consumer packages, has been selected as the recipient of the 1938 award of the Duncan Memorial Fund. This fund was set up as a living memorial to the late H. S. Duncan, originator and director of the State Farm Products Inspection Service. Its purpose is to give recognition each year for outstanding accomplishment in better marketing practices for New York State fruits and vegetables.

Honorable mention was voted to Alonzo G. Allen of Waterville for his leadership in better grading and in obtaining recognition for New York seed potatoes; to Grover C. Farley of Williamson, "for providing a high standard of marketing service for growers of Western New York; and to Jay Gelder of Chazy for originality and versatility in developing marketing practices.

Steuben Co. Potato Convention

CURTAIN raiser for the 12th Annual Steuben County Potato Growers' Convention at Cohocton, February 23, 24, is to be motion pictures of the largest potato farm in the United States, the 6100 acre McDonald Island in the Sacramento River near Stockton, California.

Speakers from four states will appear before the meeting which will pack the auditorium of the Cohocton Union School to discuss marketing, soils, fertilizers, disease and insect control, and other phases of potato production and marketing. A keynote speaker is to be G. W. Lamb, President of the Bank of Cooperatives, Springfield, Mass., in former years Secretary of the New York State Certified Seed Potato Growers' Assn., who comes to Cohocton to discuss the advantages and limitations of potato production in that area as compared with other commercial potato areas of the United States.

Speaking in the same period is Charles Harmon, prominent seed potato grower in Caribou, Maine, and Fred Bateman, machinery manufacturer of York, Pa. A dozen speakers will take part in the discussions that begin promptly at 10 and adjourn at 3 each day.

A new feature of the meeting is to be an exhibit of the 15 lb. bags and other special packs from most of the potato producing areas of the U.S. Classes for both the old and new varieties are

included in the Show, which is predicted by Clerk Art Wager of Cohocton to outnumber the 122 entries of last year's event.

Lee Edmond, chairman of the farm bureau potato committee, extends a cordial invitation to potato growers in Steuben and other counties to attend this 12th annual meeting which is dedicated to the betterment of the potato industry. Write the farm bureau office, Bath, for a copy of the program.

Grange Lecturers' Conference

A conference for Grange Lecturers will be held at Hotel Mizpah, Syracuse, March 2, 3 and 4, in charge of the Lecturer of New York State Grange, Mrs. Stella F. Miller, West Chazy, N. Y. National Lecturer, James C. Farmer, of Keene N. H., will be the speaker one evening and will be present on the 3rd to discuss ways and means of improving the lecture hour and Grange work in general. State Master, Raymond Cooper, and other state officers will attend the conference and take part in the program. Registrations should be sent to the State Lecturer, with the information whether hotel reservation is wanted, and for what time.

Sheffield Producers Elect Officers

At the recent meeting of the Sheffield Producers, the following officers were elected: Harry M. Smith of Bellefonte, Pa., president; W. D. Case of Bloomville, N. Y., vice-president; Homer S. Rolfe of Lisbon, N. Y., secretary; and A. J. Williams of Franklinville, treasurer.

Executive offices of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association will be moved from Cobleskill to Syracuse.

The State Trademark

Nearly a year ago a law was passed by the State Legislature providing for state brands and trade marks to identify New York State produce to consumers. Any producer using this trade mark must apply to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets for permission to use it, and must agree to observe the rules and regulations as set up by the Commissioner.

One of these rules is that the label shall not be used on any package of farm products until there has been an official state inspection to be certain that it meets the grade, for which inspection a charge will be made.

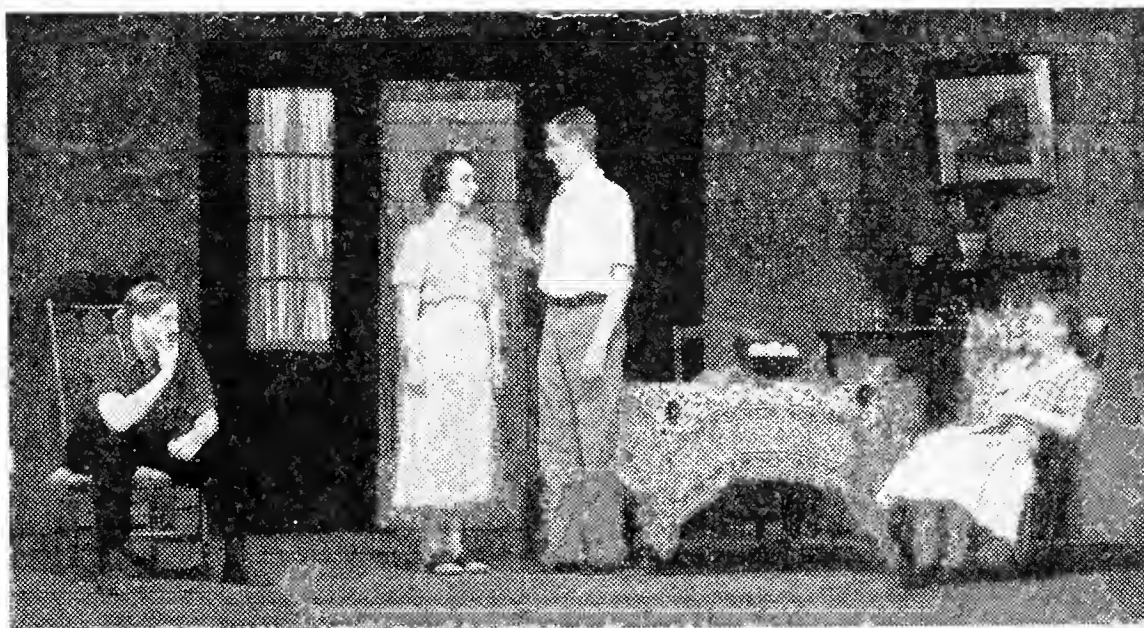
The state brand label may be used in addition to any private mark or name under which the grower or packer has been accustomed to market produce. The labels are printed and sold by the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the money received for them is to be spent to advertise the product from which the fund is derived. In other words, money received from the sale of labels for apples will be used to advertise apples.

One of the most interesting exhibits at last fall's State Fair consisted of an apple grader and a potato grader. The apples and potatoes run through the graders were labeled with a state trade mark and sold in consumer packages.

Because of the importance of these two crops, the state brand will be used on them first, but later it is expected that it will be extended to other farm crops. Any producers who are interested in getting further information about the label can do so by writing to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

Discuss Cheese Problems

Commissioner Noyes has been holding a series of conferences to discuss possible amendments to the Federal-State Milk Order to protect independent cheese factories in northern New York. This is a live subject in that area. Dairymen have pointed out that in some cases more money has been paid for milk going to independent cheese factories than for milk included in the market-wide pool but which is manufactured into cheese. There is wide belief in the northern part of the state that the situation should be changed so these independent cheese factories can continue in business.



WANTED — ONE ACT PLAYS!

MANY people have grown into the habit during the past several years of sending us a poem for the Amateur Poet's Corner or a short story for possible publication, but few seem to think that they can write a play. Though a different form of expression, playwriting is quite as interesting to experiment with, and not too difficult for a beginner. Amateurs sometimes turn out surprisingly good plays. Why not try your hand at writing one? *American Agriculturist* is sponsoring a contest, with cash prizes, for the

best one-act plays submitted by June 1.

For additional details of the contest and advice on writing a play, write to Play Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., or to Professor A. M. Drummond, Director of Cornell University Theatre, Ithaca, N. Y. Let us know now if you intend to compete.

Picture shows an amusing scene from amateur play, "A Bed of Petunias," produced by students of New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics during Farm and Home Week last year.

The Outlook for Milk Prices

PART II.

By LELAND SPENCER.

IN THE previous article, we pointed out that milk prices usually follow the trend of commodity prices in general. Sometimes milk prices are higher than the general price level because of strong demand or short supply. Sometimes they are below the general average of prices because the demand is weak or the supply is too large. Occasionally milk prices are pulled out of line for a short time by arbitrary price fixing.

The demand for fluid milk is more steady than the demand for most products, but it is affected by the weather and by the amount consumers have to spend. Changes in the demand for milk show up in the quantities purchased by consumers and to some extent in the prices paid. We have found that consumers use more milk in hot weather, so that sales of fluid milk always increase moderately in the summertime.

Changes in sales of fluid milk from year to year seem to depend upon the condition of business more than upon any other factor. When business is depressed, consumers reduce their purchases of milk. When business picks up, the milk orders are increased. This relationship between business activity and milk sales is shown in the chart.

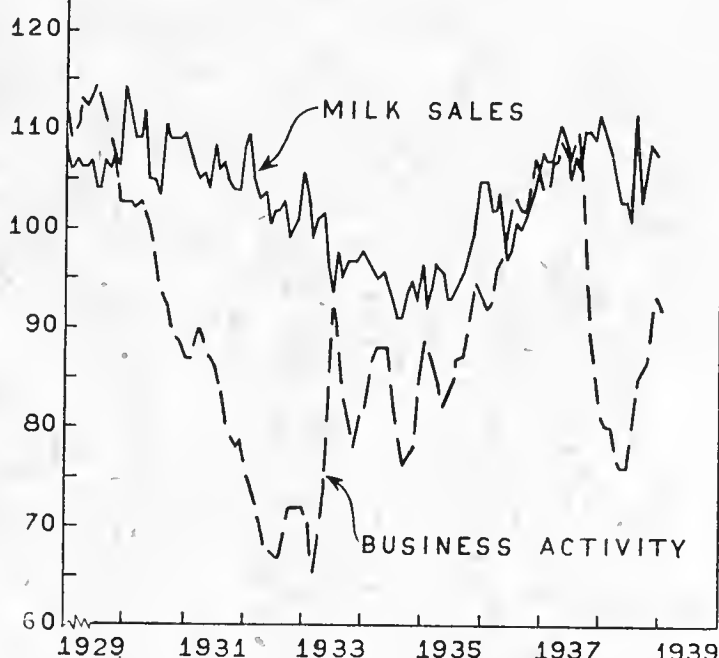
If you examine the chart closely, you will notice two other things. One is that milk sales do not fluctuate nearly so much as general business activity. During the depression that started in 1929, the TIMES index of business activity dropped about 45 per cent, but milk sales in the New York market were reduced only 10 per cent. Again in the "recession" that started in the summer of 1937, business activity fell about 35 points, but milk sales declined only 5 or 6 per cent.

Another interesting fact brought out in this chart is that milk sales do not fall off immediately when the business index turns downward. Neither do they increase promptly when business begins to improve. Sometimes the lag between business improvement and the up-turn in milk sales has been as much as a year. The most recent low point of business was in May 1938. The exact low point of milk sales is a little uncertain, but it probably fell in July or September. Judging from the records of milk receipts at the New York market, and allowing for the usual seasonal changes, consumers have been increasing their purchases of fluid milk during the past three months.

The people who make a business of forecasting business conditions about the first of each year seem pretty well agreed that the index of business activity will rise somewhat further during 1939. If it does, it is very probable that the demand for fluid milk will be stronger. Better business also would strengthen the demand for cream, ice cream, and butter. This is one of the most encouraging factors in the dairy outlook for 1939.

December Apple Record

An encouraging sign for the apple industry is the out-of-storage movement for December, which appears to have set an all-time record. In the United States the movement totalled 4,547,000 bushels, more than half a million in excess of the previous December and the five-year average. The federal storage figures as of Feb. 1

Index numbers
1925-1929 = 100

VARIATIONS IN NEW YORK MILK SALES AND IN UNITED STATES BUSINESS ACTIVITY SINCE 1929
Milk sales have been rising the past few months and will go higher if business improvement continues.

show holdings in the Midwestern and Shenandoah sections to be a third less than a year ago. Holdings at the first of the year in the United States were 18 per cent lower than a year earlier, and in the Northeast the decline in holdings was 17 per cent. Only the Pacific Northwest had anywhere near as many apples as a year earlier.

Also it will be noted that the market is much better than it was a year ago. A smaller crop is in part responsible for this, and it is evident on every hand that the continuing promotional efforts of the Apple Institute and other organizations is having its effect.

It was noticeable at the Rochester and Kingston meetings of the growers that speaker after speaker emphasized the value of keeping up the trade promotion and advertising work. A few months ago in the office of the Washington State Apple Commission I was impressed with a scrapbook showing how apples are getting publicity in magazine articles and in many other ways beyond the usual range of promotional effort. I was told that "editors are becoming apple conscious." If this is true, it shows the value of continuing and enlarging the promotional effort.

To my way of thinking, a woman friend put her finger on the problem or at least part of it. She said: "Convince women that apples are good for their health and beauty and growers will have no trouble getting rid of their crop."—Skeff.

Bigger Markets for Fruit Juices

Good word for future prospects of selling more apples in the form of juice is statement of Dr. D. K. Tressler of N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Tressler says that the future of the fruit industry should be bright, if the widespread interest in the development of new uses for fruits and fruit products shown by research workers in Government and State laboratories and in private industry can be taken as an indication of what may be expected during the next 10 years.

He predicts that canned and bottled apple and cherry juices will become important all-the-year-round beverages within the next decade and that the production of these juices will utilize millions of bushels of first and second grade apples and cherries. Frozen sliced apples and the making of apple flakes or apple flour for the baker are expected, he says, to absorb large quantities of apples.

The introduction of quick freezing units and cold storages by farmers operating roadside stands, he believes, is already within the realm of possibility and, coupled with an increas-

ing use of cold storage lockers, means that more and more fruit will be preserved for use either by the farmer and his family or for sale out of season to his customers.

Eggs

About the first of February the State Department of Agriculture and Markets figured that it took 8.4 dozens of eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed. A year ago it took 8.6 dozens, two years ago 10 dozens.

As compared to last year, poultry feed averaged to cost 20c a hundred less. The price of eggs received by producers average 2c a dozen less than a year ago.

The American Produce Review estimates that storage holdings on January 28 were 144,000 cases, compared with 343,000 cases a year ago; and that frozen eggs on the same date totaled 52,598,000 lbs., compared with last year's figures of 96,952,000 lbs.

Recent drop in egg prices left those who made early predictions of trend out on the limb. Despite low storage stocks, prices went down, the chief explanation given being heavy production.

Butter

On January 28 the American Produce Review estimated storage holdings of butter of 114,124,000 lbs. (of which about 26,000,000 lbs. were owned by private trade), as against estimated holdings of 32,500,000 lbs. on the same date a year ago. Up to January 27, 46,207,230 lbs. of butter had been released by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. to various state relief agencies.

The sales of oleomargarine for the month of December were 19.8% less than in December of 1937; and for the year of 1938, sales of oleo were 3.8% lower than in 1937.

Farm Prices

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that prices of farm products for January were 1 point higher than for December. Prices were higher for grains, potatoes, milk cows and horses; lower for eggs and apples; and slightly lower for beans, hogs, butter, veal calves, lambs, and wool.

Prices of farm products were 1 point lower than they were in January a year ago.

For the entire country prices of farm products were 2 points lower in January than they were in December, and 8 points lower than they were a year ago.

Prices paid by farmers for things purchased were 20% higher in January than they were in 1910-1914.

Stocks of Danish cabbage as of January 1st were 2½ times as large as a year earlier and late onions 8% higher. The South is shipping a heavy crop of early cabbage in spite of some cold damage in the shipping sections. Canned vegetables are held in ware-



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

WGY—SCHENECTADY

Monday, February 20th

12:35—"Storage Troubles of Apples," Dr. R. M. Smock.
12:45—"Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Fred W. Crumb.

Tuesday, February 21st

12:35—"Getting Ready for the Sap Run," E. M. Root.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "Just Rugs," Florine Walling.

Wednesday, February 22nd

12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "Keeping Down the Repair Bills," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Robert Rie-nov.

Thursday, February 23rd

12:35—"Blue Ribbon Chicks," H. T. Huckle.
12:45—"M. N. Champlin, Children's Aid Society, Oneonta, N. Y."

Friday, February 24th

12:35—"Farm Producer Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Marjorie Planty.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, February 25th

12:30—"WGY 4-H Fellowship," "A Service Club Serves Rural Boys," Member, Albany Kiwanis Club Committee on Agriculture.

12:45—"Grange Views and News," "The Machinery of Government," Vermont State Grange.

Monday, February 27th

12:35—"Homemade Rubber Tire Equipment," Prof. F. L. Fairbanks.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News," Francis E. Griffin.

Tuesday, February 28th

12:35—"Maple Sweets," Ray F. Pol-lard.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "The Neglected Oven," Francis Akin.

Wednesday, March 1st

12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "Sending Electricity About Its Business," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, March 2nd

12:35—"Just Weeds," H. B. Little.
12:45—"The Mid-Winter Meeting at Cornell," (Future Farmers of America.)

Friday, March 3rd

12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Everice Parsons.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, March 4th

12:30—"WGY 4-H Fellowship," "New Ideas in Homemaking Club Programs," 4-H Club Member, Fulton County, N. Y.
12:45—"Grange Views and News," "The Paths of Peace," Greene County Pomona Grange.

houses in volume about a third larger than a year ago. In spite of this, wholesale prices of canned vegetables have advanced slightly. Stocks of frozen vegetables are more than double those of a year ago.—P. W.



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which will give you a good living, is permanent, and offers chance for advancement? Sincere effort as field man for the *American Agriculturist* guarantees this. Write me at once giving me your qualifications.

—G. C. Bartlett

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Advertisers

Winner of Sheep Shearing Contest



John E. Jeffers, winner of the 1st International Sheep-Shearing Contest at the Chicago Livestock Show. His time was three minutes five seconds, but judging was also based on quality of work done. Mr. Jeffers is a custom shearer, and averages 135 sheep a day.

First prize of \$100 and 3 other cash prizes were awarded by the *Chicago Flexible Shaft Company* of Chicago, Ill., and all contestants used electric shearing machines manufactured by that company.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company of Wilmington, Delaware, have a small folder entitled "Uramon for Fruit Trees", which they will be glad to send on request. Uramon is a concentrated nitrogen carrier containing 42 per cent urea nitrogen.

Redbird Farm, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass., announces that despite the wind damage caused by the September hurricane, the farm is increasing its facilities. A new broiler house has recently been completed and is the largest building on a farm famous for big buildings.

The building will be used to finish off surplus cockerels resulting from the large demand for partly-grown pullets. A four-story laying house is rapidly being pushed toward completion.

Mr. George Hagopian has established a foundation flock of production-bred Leghorns. It has been his aim to produce all eggs incubated on the farm. He now has about 62,000 breeders, all Massachusetts-U. S. pullorum clean.

Bayer Semesan, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, will send free of charge blueprint showing details of manufacture of a seed duster made from a 30-gallon oil drum.

The Nitragin Co., 3808 N. Boothe St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will be glad to

send "Legumes for Profits." Authorities state that inoculation of legumes, which costs only a few cents an acre, is always good insurance, and absolutely necessary if proper bacteria is not present in the soil.

Starline, Inc., Dept. 1036, Albany, N. Y., will be glad to send a 64-page farm plan book. For your convenience, you will find a coupon which you can use on page 21 of the February 4 issue.

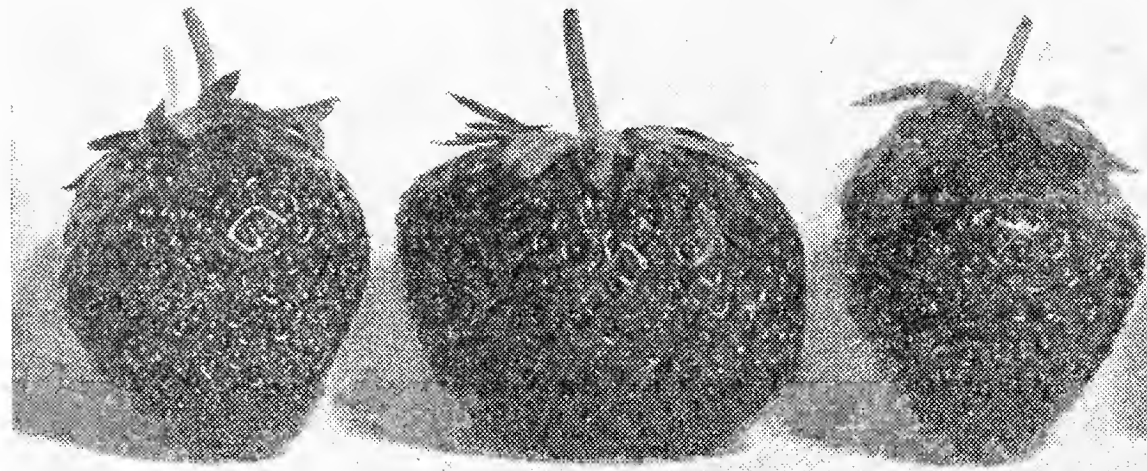
The Carnation Co., Dept. D, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, have three booklets available to readers. The titles are:

1. Do you have Plenty of Skim Milk?
2. Most Economical Way to Feed a Calf.
3. What? A feed Better Than Milk for Young Stock?

They are yours for the asking.

"Mealtime Magic with Milk," containing some new recipes, will be sent you if you will drop a post card request to the *Bureau of Milk Publicity*, Albany, N. Y. Mention *American Agriculturist* when you write.

Did you tack up the back page of the February 4 issue in your brooder house? It contained valuable suggestions for rearing baby chicks from the *Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange*, Ithaca, N. Y.



—Courtesy W. F. Allen Co.

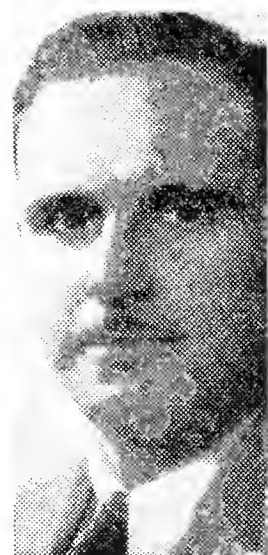
NORTHSTAR—A Promising New Medium Early Strawberry. This noteworthy introduction recently released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is the sensation of the season. The big, beautiful berries rival Fairfax in quality. W. F. Allen Company, strawberry specialists, at Salisbury, Md., report harvesting "a larger percentage of large berries" than any other variety grown by them. Northstar is recommended as a second early variety for both home and market planting.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Egg Prices

By J. C. HUTTAR

I WAS out in Cleveland on the first of this month in a meeting of egg producers, egg dealers and federal government officials. The rapid collapse in egg prices in early January brought this meeting about. It was called to determine whether the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation should include the purchase of eggs in its relief distribution program.



J. C. Huttar

Dewey Termohlen, Chief of the Poultry Section of the A.A.A., presided and explained the law under which such purchases were authorized.

He pointed out first that the law said quite specifically that a burdensome surplus of any farm product must be proven before such government purchases of any product can be made. Then he said that these products must be distributed to people on the relief rolls of the country in accordance with their reasonable needs for a well balanced diet.

In general, a surplus seems to be burdensome when production for a part of a year is so great that dealers, speculators, and investors are unwilling or unable to finance in storage that part of the supply which cannot go into immediate consumption, except at a price so low as to mean big losses to producers. In such a case, says the Department of Agriculture, production is so discouraged as to cause a severe shortage and resulting prohibitive prices to consumers.

Weather conditions were so favorable during November and December that a heavier production was brought on all over the country than the markets could absorb without drastic price drops. The purpose of these price drops is to get a lot of folks back to eating eggs again who quit when eggs were so high in price in the fall. Fortunately, this year retail prices came down sooner than usual after the wholesale price drop, and the period of piling up of eggs in the wholesale market was shortened. Of course, more wintry weather had something to do with this too.

Two separate meetings were held in the morning at Cleveland. In one room the producers, hatcherymen and poultry journal editors met and in the other room the egg dealers. Being an employee of a producers' egg marketing cooperative, I was allowed to attend both meetings. So I divided my time between the two. The thing I got the most kick from was the reasonableness of both groups.

The producers discussed the problems along these lines: First, eggs are an important source of income to farmers and are also a highly nutritious food for the needy. So egg purchases for relief are very worth while. Second, if the government should try to support the price level, how high or how low should they try to hold the minimum. And here's where I thought the producers showed an especial amount of good sense. It was pointed out by a producer that feed was cheaper than last year and if prices were artificially supported too high, this spring's hatch would be so big that the surplus problem would be tremendous in another year. So he

didn't favor too high a level.

After apparently going over this second problem thoroughly (I didn't sit in on this whole discussion), the producers' group recommended a price level for the spring not more than one cent a dozen below last year's prices.

Third, the producers recommended that purchases be made for immediate distribution only, and not in quantities that would have to be stored and thus depress the market for some time to come.

The Dealers' Viewpoint

The egg dealers also displayed a lot of sympathy for the other folks' point of view. After a very thorough discussion in which many parts of country were heard from, they came out with these general recommendations:

First, that they too favored the purchase of eggs for immediate relief distribution only.

Second, that egg dealers on general principles didn't favor government participation in their business. They contended that it upset the orderly processes of distribution.

Third, that the purchasing which was done be at a price level somewhat lower than that recommended by the producers. Their argument was that private capital would have to finance the biggest part of the spring's surplus production. The people who have furnished this capital have a right to expect the price level to be low enough on the surplus so that their capital will be reasonably safe. They contended that these folks have become discouraged because in the last twenty years there have been many more years of losses than of profits in financing storage eggs.

Joint Meeting

In the afternoon, the two groups met jointly in one common meeting. They ironed out most of their differences pretty well, and let those points on which they could not come together stand as separate recommendations.

Now, Dewey has gone back to Washington, together with Bob Osborne, who represented the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at the meeting.

The procedure now is for Dewey's poultry section to watch prices, production and the weather. When he thinks a burdensome surplus in eggs is to be found in the market centers, he will recommend to Osborne's outfit to buy eggs, where to buy them, and at what prices.

The F.S.C.C. will then arrange the actual purchases and see that the eggs are properly distributed to folks on relief.

Have you purchased your dollar membership in the World's Poultry Congress yet?



"It's my first operation, girls!"

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The World's Poultry Congress — A Challenge

By L. HARRIS HISCOCK,

Chairman, New York State World's Poultry Congress Committee.

WHEN the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition meets in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28th to August 7th, 1939, it will represent the grand climax of the most intensive drive that the poultry industry and all its allied interests have ever undertaken. If a true story of how the Congress came to America were ever written, I believe it could honestly be said that a few of our national poultry leaders brought the World Poultry Congress to

try, but you are contributing your share to make the Congress better and larger.

In all the states where people are being asked to support the Congress financially by the purchase of a dollar participating membership in this International undertaking, we are being asked: just what does it all mean and what benefit are we as poultrymen going to derive from this meeting next summer? By purchasing a membership in the Congress and so adding your mite in support of it, you are contributing to one of the greatest consumer-education campaigns which has ever been attempted in this country, for it can truthfully be stated that the major theme of the entire Congress will center on consumer education. In the year following the holding of the World Poultry Congress in Canada, the use of poultry products in that country increased 30%. The increase in the use of our poultry products in the months succeeding this event next summer will depend solely upon the actual participation of everyone of us in furthering and supporting the activities of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress.

Out of the \$1.00 you pay for a membership in the Congress, 75% goes to the National Committee for Poultry Congress activities, the balance to the State committee so that, with your purchase of a \$1.00 membership, you are making a direct contribution to your local committee. And in New York State, you are helping to make it possible for at least thirty 4-H boys and girls and Future Farmers to go to Cleveland to participate in the eleven-day Youth Program, for that is what our share of your dollar is to be used for. Here they will meet with the Youth from forty-seven other states, compete with them in judging and demonstration contests and enjoy the

(Continued on Page 22)

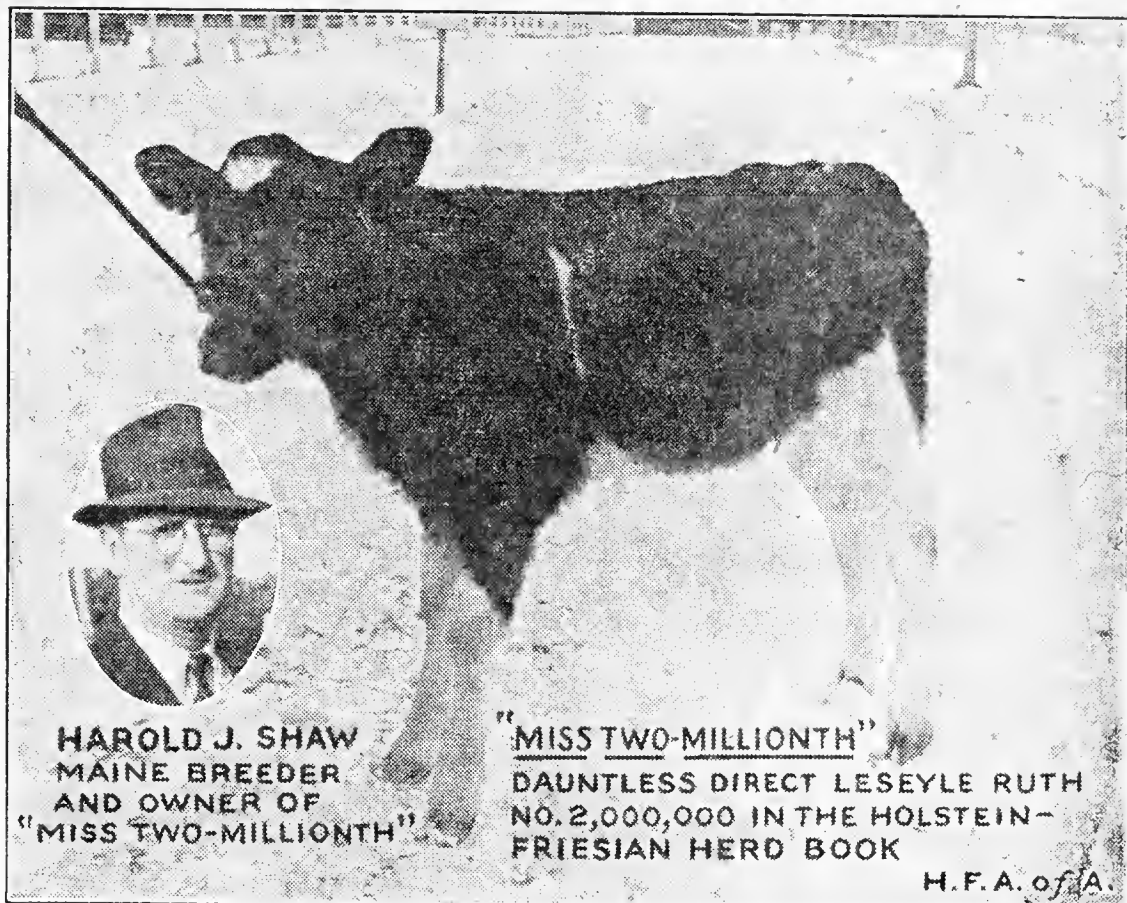


L. Harris Hiscock

this country as a challenge to a great but sleeping industry, an industry which rates at a billion a year as an agricultural commodity but which, from the standpoint of organization and the defense of its own heritage and rights, has seldom stood up to fight.

It would be impossible for me in such a short article to go into all the details of this wonderful international event at which the United States of America will play host. I assume that almost everyone is familiar with what the Congress will have to offer with its national and international exhibits, commercial exhibits, competitive live bird exhibits, gigantic consumer programs, scientific and popular programs, an eleven day Youth program; in short, programs of such appeal that anyone connected in any way with the industry will want to be present and not miss the chance of a life-time. Here is a poultry event of such startling significance that it makes one realize that poultry keeping has jumped from the backyard onto the front page of newspapers and magazines the country over. It is indeed significant that, if the poultry industry had attempted to purchase the amount of advertising that this great event has received, the bill would amount to well over \$300,000.00.

To carry out the program of the World Poultry Congress, the problem of financing it was essential. The budget of the Congress is based on two sources of revenue: the sale of exhibit space and the sale of one dollar participating memberships. While the sale of exhibit space can carry the current expenses of the Congress, the sale of memberships will determine without question the extent of the actual program. By purchasing a dollar participating membership, you are not only expressing faith in the poultry indus-



HAROLD J. SHAW
MAINE BREEDER
AND OWNER OF
"MISS TWO-MILLIONTH"

"MISS TWO-MILLIONTH"
DAUNTLESS DIRECT LESEYLE RUTH
NO. 2,000,000 IN THE HOLSTEIN-
FRIESIAN HERD BOOK

H.F.A. of A.

Two Millionth Holstein Cow Registered

A MILESTONE in dairy breed progress was reached the other day at Brattleboro, Vt., when the Holstein-Friesian Association of America issued registration certificate No. 2,000,000 for a Holstein-Friesian female. No other breed of cattle, either dairy or beef, reports the Extension Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has closely approached this record. Her predecessor in this bovine numbers game came 1925, when the 1,000,000th Holstein-Friesian female was registered, just forty years after the present herd book was started.

The lucky number came up for a baby calf of distinguished parentage in the herd of Harold Shaw, Maine, leading dairyman and Milk Control Board Member of the Pine Tree state. Dauntless Direct Leseyla Ruth 2,000,000, which is the official name of "Miss Two Millionth", is a daughter of the Shaw herd sire, Baker Farm Dauntless 668,530. Her dam, Direct Leseyla Ruth 1,717,523, is by another famed sire, Ormsby Direct 553,013, and not only has a production record of 672.4 lbs. fat in a year at 3 years of age, but was crowned champion of the Maine DHIA show in 1938. The Shaw's Ridge Herd has been on continuous test for production in the Holstein Herd Test for the

past 11 years, and has averaged 431 lbs. fat per year for the period.

This milestone in registrations spotlights the wide acceptance of registered Holstein-Friesians by the dairymen of America, and the contribution this breed has made to dairy progress. Originating in Holland, the imported foundation numbered only 7757 head during the period from 1852 to 1905, with none since the later date, and the largest numbers during the 'eighties. The story of the fecundity of the big Black and White Cow is strikingly told by "Miss Two Millionth" and the organization of 32,000 members which can trace her family tree back through the years in every generation to those original imported foundation animals.



ARE FOXES ON THE INCREASE? — Hunters in Ontario County, N. Y., report foxes were plentiful last winter. Photo of a group of Stanley hunters with fox pelts as a background shows that these reports are true. From left to right: Charles Pelling, Clyde Johnson, Donald Shaner, and Cordia Melious.

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• "Black Leaf 40" with our "Cap Brush" Roost Applicator enables you to cut your delousing costs three-fourths. "Black Leaf 40" has plenty of reserve strength not only to kill adult lice but to kill young lice, as they hatch.

For individual bird treatment apply a drop two inches below the vent and on the back of the neck to kill body and head lice.

"Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers everywhere. Insist on original factory sealed packages to insure full strength.

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CAP-BRUSH ROOST CUTS COSTS 3/4

TAP ALONG THE ROOSTS... THEN SMEAR.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry. Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from Red Squill, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and \$1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you \$2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
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OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

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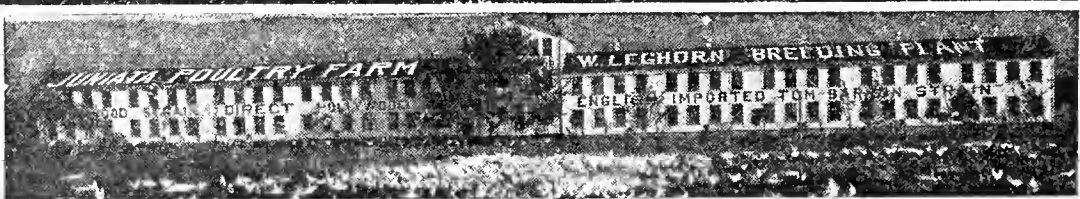
PRICES on Orders of 100 to 5,000 for Immediate Delivery, or until April 30.

	Grade A Special Matings per 100	Special Matings per 100	Grade A Special Matings per 100	Special Matings per 100
White Leghorns—"Big Type"	\$9.00	\$10.00	Hamp-Rock Cross Pullets	
White Leghorn Pullets—			95% true to sex (From	
95% true to sex—	18.00	19.00	U.S. Approved Breeders)	\$13.50 \$14.50
White Leghorn Cockerels—			Hamp-Rock Cross Cockerels	
95% true to sex—	3.50	4.00	95% true to sex (From	
New Hampshires—	9.50	11.00	U.S. Approved Breeders)	9.50 10.00
R. I. Reds, B. Rocks—	9.50	10.50	Rock-Hamp Broiler Cross	
White Wyandottes, White			Both sexes BARRED—	10.00
Rocks	9.50	10.50	Heavy Assorted—No Leg-	
			horns—No weaklings—	7.50

On lots less than 100, add 1/2c per chick. Remember, deposit of 1c per chick must accompany the order. WE PREPAY POSTAGE and GUARANTEE 100% Safe Arrival. BIG FREE CATALOG NOW READY. SEND FOR YOUR COPY and READ ALL THE UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS OF SUCCESSFUL CUSTOMERS.

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NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks—Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS (95% Accurate)	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS.	7.50	37.50	75.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	10.00	50.00	100.00
DAY OLD COCKERELS—\$3.00-100; \$15.00-500; \$30.00-1000. ASS'T. OR HEAVY MIXED	6.50	32.50	65.00
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY BOX A			RICHFIELD, PA.

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17 kinds. Straight run, sexed, hybrids. World's largest production makes lowest prices possible. Big catalog illustrated with 115 pictures FREE. Hatches daily. Quick shipments.
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\$5.40
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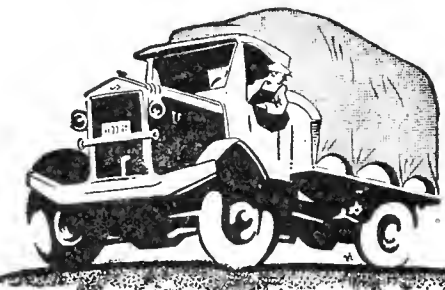
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RUNNER DUCKLINGS, \$7 for fifty, Pekins \$8.50 for fifty. **HARRY BURNHAM, NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.**

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Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad.

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Leghorn Cockerels	\$2.50	\$12.50	\$25.00
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
LARGE HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE	12.50	62.50	125.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
Heavy Mix	6.00	30.00	60.00
All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D. Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.			

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	100	500	1000
Large Type W. Leghorn Pullets, 95% guar.	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.00
N. H. Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.00
Large Type W. Leg. B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
N. H. Reds, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.00	35.00	70.00
Heavy Mix—\$6.50; Wh. Leghorn Cockerels—\$3.00-100; Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Blood-Tested Breeders.	8.00	40.00	80.00
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BAUMGARDNER HUSKY HI-GRADE CHICKS

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D.
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns—\$7.00
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PREPAID Safe del. Cash or C.O.D. Circular FREE.
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The World's Poultry Congress

(Continued from Page 21)

greatest experience of their lives. Remember! These boys and girls of to-day are the poultry leaders in our industry of to-morrow.

By supporting your local committee, by working for the Congress, you are doing an untold good to the poultry industry in your state. As chairman of the New York State Committee I can state without hesitation that the work for the Poultry Congress has done more to unify the poultry industry and all its allied branches than any other single event in our history. We have not only become acquainted—poultrymen, men in our Agricultural Colleges and in the Agricultural branches in Albany—but we have learned to work side by side, shoulder to shoulder, for the good of a common cause. We have gained a knowledge and a glimpse of a truly great industry that needed just such a thing as the Poultry Congress to rouse it from a sleeping giant into a truly great billion dollar industry. Think of it! A little over a year ago we were just a lot of poultry people. To-day we are forty-eight states strong. Forty-eight state committees working for the Poultry Congress. Tomorrow these same committees will be the future minute men of the Poultry Industry.

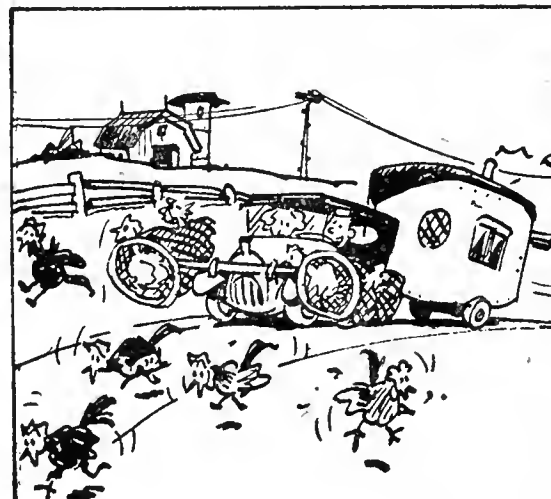
Short Winters

(Continued from Page 8)

noon instead of sailing at the crack of dawn. It's the same way with winter jobs on the farm; nine-tenths of them are started right after breakfast or not at all.

But perhaps things aren't quite as bad as my wife thinks they are. To be sure, some of our this winter's list of promised accomplishments will have to go over to next winter's catalogue of jobs-to-be-done, but nevertheless whenever I scrape the frost off a window-pane and gaze guiltily across the snow-clad fields and meadows, I can see lots of things that in some mysterious way have got themselves done in the course of the last two or three months.

Farm improvements—apart from the routine of seed-time and harvest, of barn chores and house chores—move in the ponderous manner of the glacier. From day to day you can't detect any progress at all. But if you set up marks on the bank and keep records, you'll find that in the course of the years she's moved down the road quite a piece. I guess, mebbe, we'll be able to make out and get ahead in spite of the school bus and the short winters.



SEE WHAT I MEAN BY LIVING OFF THE COUNTRY, MARY?

WHITE ROCK

BABY CHICKS \$12.100 PER EGGS FOR HATCHING... \$7.100 PER



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	50	100	500	1000
Will Ship C.O.D.				
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$36.75	\$70.00
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets	7.00	13.50	66.25	130.00
Black or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.00
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.00
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.00
White or Black Giants	5.25	10.00	48.75	95.00
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.00
Ask for our complete list of Pullet and Cockerel Prices. ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.				

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100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. 100 500 1000
Large Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar. \$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.00
Large Type White Leghorns 7.00 35.00 70.00
Bar. Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand., R. I. Reds 7.50 37.50 75.00
Special New Hampshire Reds 8.50 42.50 85.00
H. Mixed \$6.50, Day Old Legh. Chks. \$3.-100. All breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for New Free Catalog & actual Photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.
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Large Type English Sex 100 500 1000
Leghorn Pullets (95%) \$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.00
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Day Old Leghorn Cockerels 3.00 15.00 30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 7.50 37.50 75.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross 8.00 40.00 80.00
White & Black Minorcas 7.50 37.50 75.00
Heavy Mix \$6.50-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience.
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English Type S. C. White Leghorns \$7.00
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S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg. Day-Old Pullets, 95% 13.50
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Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order Direct. Circular Free.
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Keystone Chicks, Pleased customers since 1910.

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Utility grade Lots of 100 500
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns \$6.95 \$34.50
Barred and White Rocks 7.95 39.50
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds 7.95 39.50
Heavy Breeds Mixed 7.45 37.00
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Prepaid by Parcel Post—100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. \$1.00 per 100 will book your order. Hatches weekly. Order today for Feb., Mar. and April. Also Registered Berkshire Swine, Catalog Free.
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Richfield Hatchery's QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. 100% Del.
Large Type English Sexed 50 100 500 1000
Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 95% G. \$6.50 \$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.00
S. C. White Leghorns, English. 3.50 7.00 35.00 70.00
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds 4.00 7.50 37.50 75.00
Heavy Mixed 3.50 6.50 32.50 65.00
Ass'd Chicks \$6.-100; Leg. Cockerels \$3.-100. Chicks Hatched from healthy tested Breeders. Postage 'Pd. Free Lit. **RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Pa.**

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Write today for early order discount and CIRCULAR. **NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.**

BARRON White LEGHORNS

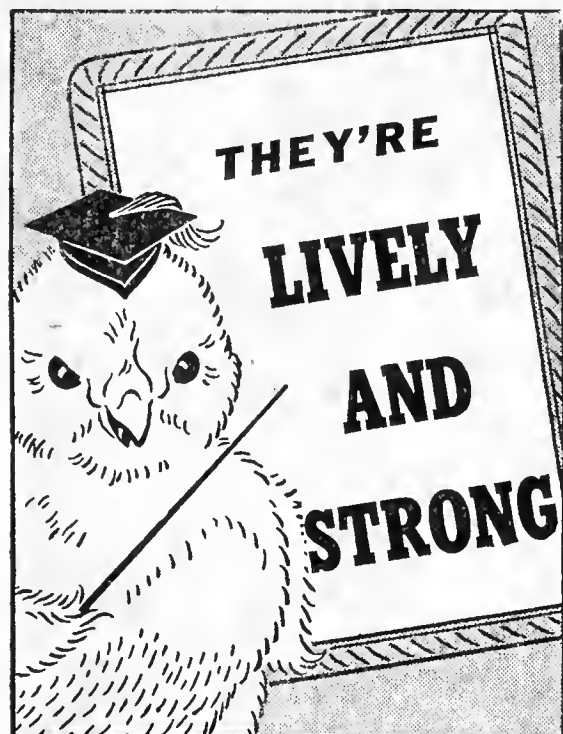
We imported foundation stock direct from England. State bloodtested for B.W.D. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Chicks \$9 per 100, \$43 per 500, \$85 per 1000. FREE CATALOG.
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STONE RUN English Leghorns

Cash or C.O.D. 100% Live Del. P.P. English Leghorn PULLETS 95% guar. \$13.-100; Unsexed English Leghorns, \$7.-100; Bar., White Rocks, R. I. Reds, \$7.50-100; N. H. Reds, \$8.50-100. Leg. Chks., \$3.-100. H. Mix, \$7.-100. From FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. Catalog FREE.
STONE RUN HATCHERY,
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5000 BABY TURKEYS WEEKLY. Three best breeds. Livability, quick maturity. Outstanding qualities. Discount for early bookings. **HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.**

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They've got pep in every step... high "egg-ability" that means extra eggs, extra earnings. Kerr chicks have been carefully checked year after year on the big Kerr Farm. For 31 years, Kerr Chicks have been bred to lay better than the average. More than 120,000 breeders are annually culled, banded and blood-tested. Write for Free Chick Book and Advance Order Discount Offer.

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Real Progeny Tested Breeding. From R.O.P. Official Hens, 200-324 Eggs. Proved Long-Life. 4 Breeds, Champions, 1938 Contests. Sexed Chicks. Partial Payment Plan. New Free Catalog. Schweigler's Hatchery, 208 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.



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by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

Lesson XI. BREADS

IN ORDER to predict how any bread mixture will behave, a few fundamental facts about flour will help. "Strong" flours suitable for yeast breads are made from hard wheats, which are richer in gluten than soft wheats. From the latter come the "weaker" flours, which we actually prefer for quick breads, cakes and pastries.

Kneading makes gluten more elastic; therefore it better holds in the bubbles of gas given off as the tiny yeast plants feed upon the sugar and starch of the bread mixture, a process of fermentation actually. Cooking kills the yeast and stops the fermentation, besides developing pleasing flavor and giving the loaf a permanent form. By the same token, soaking a yeast cake in too hot water or overheating while raising will kill these plants.

It takes time for yeast plants to grow and make dough light; hence the wide use of so-called "quick" breads. Of course, "quick" breads also depend upon gas for their leavening but it is provided by the union of baking powder with liquid or by soda with some acid, as sour milk, lemon juice, vinegar, cream of tartar or molasses.

In the case of pop-overs or Southern beaten biscuit, no leavening agent whatever is used, the lightness of popovers depending upon sudden expansion of moisture into steam, and the lightness of beaten biscuit upon the expansion of air which has been pounded into the dough.

"All-purpose" flours are mixtures of wheats and are designed to make good average bread or cake. If we want top-notchers of either class, then for bread we need a bread flour rich in gluten, and for cake, a cake flour with more starch. Bread flour feels more gritty when rubbed between thumb and fingers; cake flour holds an imprint better when squeezed in the palm and is whiter than bread flour, which should look slightly yellowish. Pastry flour is not so finely milled as cake flour and contains more gluten. Hence it is especially good for baking powder biscuits as well as for pie crusts.

Convenient proportions to carry in mind when remembering quantities needed in bread mixtures are:

Pour batter: equal parts by measure of flour and liquid.
Drop batter: 2 parts of flour with 1 part of liquid.
Soft dough: 3 parts of flour with 1 part of liquid.
Stiff dough: 4 parts of flour to 1 of liquid.

Making breads is easy and interesting and how the family responds! A system of work makes it easier; here are a few hints that may help in that respect:

- 1—Assemble all ingredients and all utensils before starting to mix.
- 2—See that your oven will be right when it is needed.
- 3—Sift flour once before measuring; measure all ingredients accurately using standard measuring cups and spoons. Use only tested recipes from a reliable source. Such recipes are based upon level measurements unless otherwise stated.

SOUR CREAM OR MILK GRIDDLE CAKES

1 cup flour	1 cup thick sour milk or cream
½ tsp. salt	1 egg
½ tsp. soda	1 tbsp. melted butter added last if milk is used.
1 tsp. baking powder	

Break the egg into a mixing bowl, add the liquid and sift into it the mixed dry ingredients. Beat until well mixed and drop by spoonfuls on a hot griddle. The bottom should be browned nicely when the top is well puffed and ready to turn. Do not turn twice or the cakes will be heavy.

Variation: If sweet milk is used, omit soda and

increase baking powder to 2½ tps. Since sweet milk has a more thinning effect on the batter, ¾ cup will be all that is needed.

POPOVERS

1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 cup sifted soft wheat flour
1 teaspoon melted fat
½ teaspoon salt

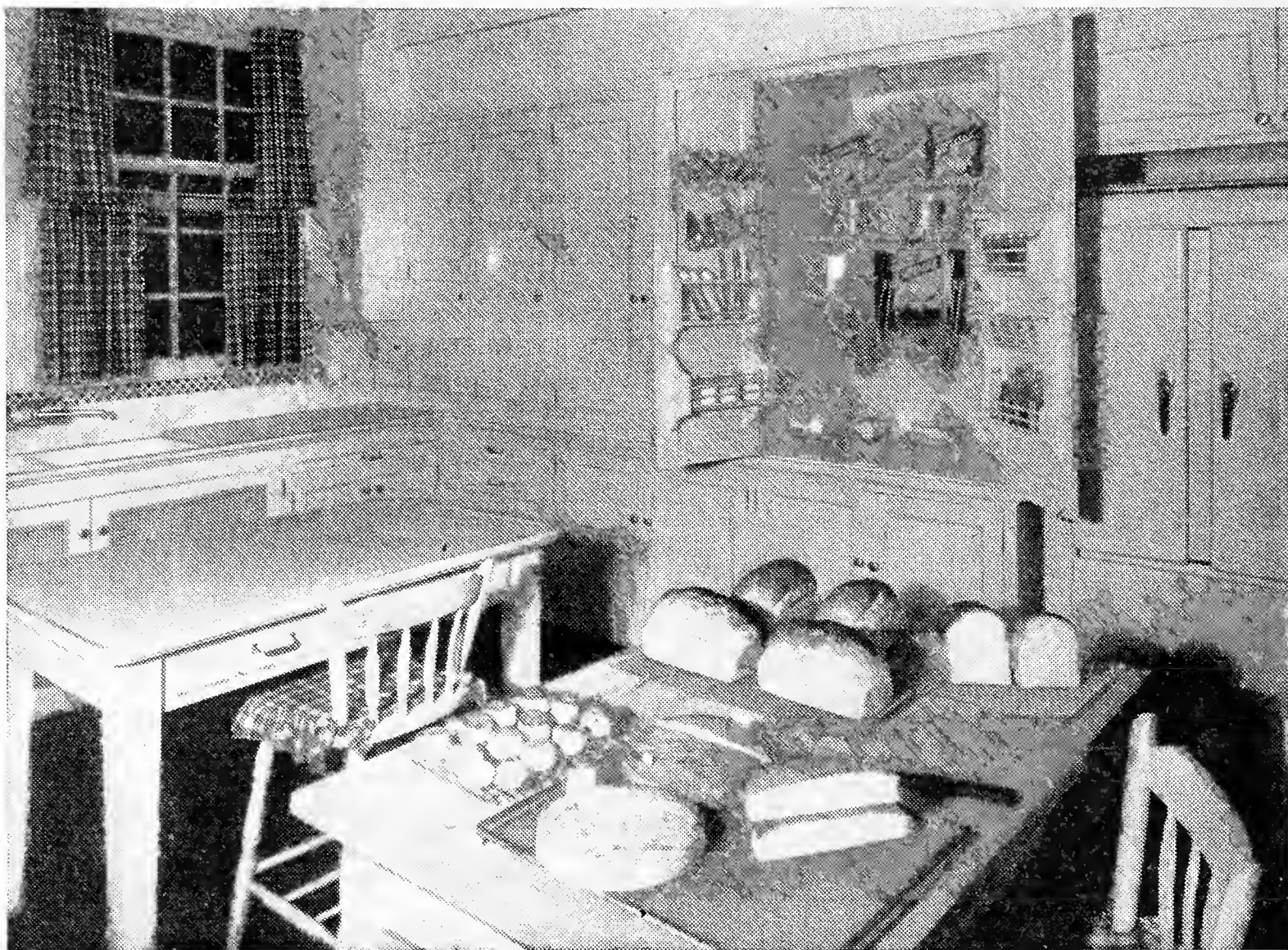
Stir liquid slowly into dry ingredients to avoid forming lumps. Half fill hot well-greased muffin pans,

preferably iron or granite, or custard cups (not more than half full) and place at once in a hot oven, about 425°. After about 20 minutes lower the temperature to about 350° so that the protein in the eggs and gluten will "set" thoroughly and the shell is crisp and brown. Total time of baking is about 45 min.

MUFFINS

2 cups flour	1 cup milk
¼ cup sugar	4 tps. baking powder
¼ cup fat	½ tsp. salt
1 egg	

Mix by the cake method—creaming butter, adding sugar, beaten egg, milk and sifted dry ingredients. This gives a better texture, fewer tunnels and



—Photo courtesy General Mills, Inc.

Delicious homemade breads and biscuits are easy to make, and how the family responds!

QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than March 4.)

- 1—Why does hard wheat make better bread flour than soft wheat does?
- 2—(a) How does yeast make bread light?
(b) How are quick breads made light?
- 3—Why is yeast bread kneaded and quick breads only slightly so, if at all?
- 4—If you were buying your flour in bulk, how could you tell whether it was better for bread or cakes?
- 5—Looking at the recipes given with this lesson, how would you classify each one as to batter or dough proportions?
- 6—In which class would pie crust belong? (See Pie Lesson.)
- 7—How would you classify Foundation Cake? (See Cake Lesson.)
- 8—How does the dough of yeast rolls differ from that of yeast bread?
- 9—What have flour manufacturers put on the market in recent years to make quick breads easier to make? Name at least five different brands.
- 10—Do you make yeast breads at home? Do you use dry or compressed yeast?

EDITOR'S NOTE: If you have not already sent to the following companies for recipes and other printed matter, we suggest that you do so in connection with this lesson on Breads, and mention that you are enrolled in the American Agriculturist Cooking School:

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Washburn-Crosby Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cooperative G. L. F. Products, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.
R. B. Davis Baking Powder Co., Hoboken, N. J.
Calumet Baking Powder, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Ave., New York City.
American Sugar Refining Co., 120 Wall St., New York City.
National Sugar Refining Co., 129 Front St., New York City.
Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lever Bros., 164 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
Swan's Down Flour, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Ave., New York City.

better crust than the regular "muffin method" which adds melted fat last to the mixture. Bake in greased muffin tins at 400° for 25 minutes.

To vary: Add spices, nuts, dates or raisins.

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

2 cups flour	¾ cup milk
3 tps. baking powder	4 tbsps. butter or other shortening
½ tsp. salt	

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift again. Cut in shortening, add milk all at once and stir until flour is dampened. Then stir vigorously until mixture forms a soft dough and follows the spoon around the bowl. Turn out on slightly floured board and with the fingertips knead lightly 12 or 15 strokes. Roll or pat ½" thick, cut with floured cutter, bake on ungreased baking sheet 12 to 15 minutes in hot oven (450°). (Makes one dozen 2-inch biscuits).

To vary: 1—Substitute sour milk for sweet. Add ½ tsp. soda and decrease baking powder to 2 tps.

2—Sprinkle tops of biscuits with grated cheese and a dash of cayenne before baking.

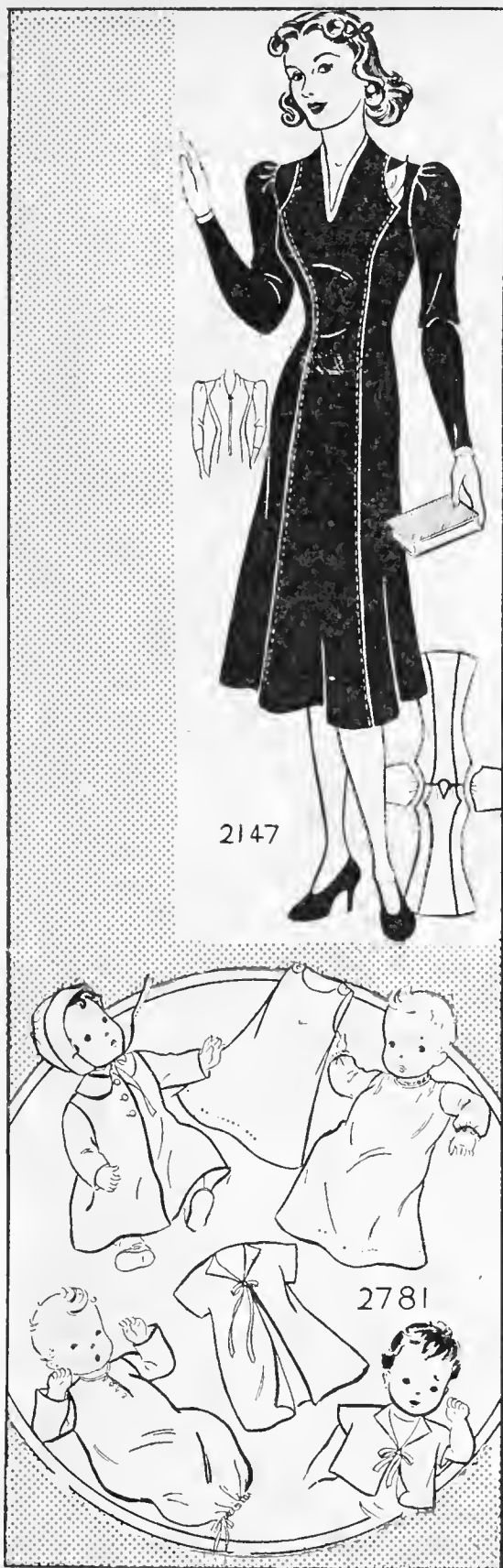
3—Roll dough ¼" thick, cut in rounds, brush the lower one with melted butter, put on a dab of marmalade, top with another round of dough and bake in a hot oven.

4—Roll an oblong of dough ¼" thick, brush with melted butter, coat with sugar lightly mixed with cinnamon, sprinkle with nuts or raisins, then roll like a jellyroll; cut ¾" slices across and place cut sides down in muffin tins. Bake in quick oven.

YEAST BREAD (Straight dough method)

1 cup scalded milk	2 tbsps. sugar
1 cup lukewarm water	1 tsp. salt
1 tbsp. lard	1 yeast cake
1 tbsp. butter	6 cups sifted flour

Let yeast cake stand in lukewarm water until softened. Pour warm milk on (Turn to opposite page)



NECKLINES are Flattering

THE FORM fitting dress is still the big idea as far as dresses are concerned. Skirts for evening dresses usually billow or flare, but for daytime wear they limit themselves to convenient rippling.

At this time every year, springy looking prints appear to liven up the costume. Flower prints strongly predominate.

Princess Dress Pattern No. 2147 with its flattering new neckline and cunning high-up pockets is not only easy to make but charming to look at. Pattern sizes are 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1 1/4 yards of 1-inch bias binds.

Layette Pattern No. 2781 is designed for a complete outfit for a small baby or for the large baby doll. The sketch shows what is included in the

set of patterns, which are in one size only; the material requirements are stated on the pattern envelope.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Enclose 12c extra for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Magazine.

The A.A. Cooking School

(Continued from opposite page)

butter, lard, sugar and salt in a mixing bowl. When lukewarm, add dissolved yeast cake and flour to make a stiff dough. Turn on a floured board, knead until mixture is smooth, elastic to touch and bubbles may be seen under the surface. Return to the bowl, cover with a clean cloth and a plate or other tight cover, let rise overnight in a temperature of 80-85° F. It should double its bulk.

In the morning, punch down in the middle, pull the sides into the middle and turn the smooth side up. This allows fermentation to continue without danger of stretching the gluten too much. Allow dough to rise again. Knead on board, shape into loaves or biscuits, let rise at 80-85° F. until again doubled.

Bake in fairly hot oven at first, about 400-415° F. for a 1 1/2 lb. loaf, higher for smaller loaves. Turn around in the oven after 20 min. and lower the temperature slightly. Baking will require from 45 min. to an hour for loaves, 15-20 min. for rolls. Brush with milk or butter just before removing from oven. Cool without covering on racks.

Variation: 1—Use 1 cup white flour and the rest of entire wheat.

2—A sponge may be made by combining the liquid, yeast and 1/2 the flour; let stand overnight at 65-75° F. In the morning, add all other ingredients and proceed as for the straight dough method.

3—Rye bread may be made by the sponge method, using half rye and half wheat flour.

Icebox Rolls

1 cake compressed yeast	1 egg
1/4 cup lukewarm water	1 1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 cup shortening	2 cups scalded milk
1/2 cup sugar	8 cups sifted flour

Soften the yeast in the water and add about 1 tsp. sugar. Cream the shortening, add sugar, the beaten egg and cooled milk, then the yeast. Stir in the sifted flour and salt until the dough is stiff enough to knead. Toss on a floured board and knead from 10 to 15 minutes or until the dough is smooth and elastic. Put the dough into a greased bowl, brush the surface of the dough with melted fat and keep in a warm place until doubled in bulk. Turn on the board, knead, again grease the surface of the dough, cover and put in the refrigerator. When rolls are wanted, cut off the dough that is needed, shape, place on greased sheet or pan, put in a warm place to double in bulk, then bake in a hot oven, about 400°, from 15 to 20 minutes. This dough will keep for 3 or 4 days or even for a week in cold weather.

Grange Cleanings

(Continued from Page 2)

by Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell of Greensboro, North Carolina.

* * *

LIBERTY GRANGE, No. 99, at Marlboro, New Jersey, has just celebrated its 63rd anniversary and took the time to dedicate an attractive new Grange home the same day. The latter was made possible through the fortunate purchase of an unused church last November, which has been admirably remodeled for Grange uses. The equipment of the new hall is complete and the structure represents a great amount of volunteer labor. State Lec-

turer Howard B. Hancock was the principal speaker of the occasion and Patrons came from a great number of New Jersey subordinates.

* * *

CONNECTICUT PATRONS are very happy over the fact that the wife of their State Master, Mrs. Cora D. Tucker, has been named as chairman of the Home Economics Department of the National Grange. Mrs. Tucker is an experienced Grange worker, is widely known throughout her state and the possessor of much executive ability, which especially fits her for the duties of her new position.

* * *

A RECENT Grange rally meeting at Lynn, Massachusetts, brought out nearly 1,000 members to welcome National Master Louis J. Taber, while the official force of New England was extensively represented. The mayor of Lynn welcomed the visiting Patrons and a full evening's program was carried out, including a joint installation of officers, Pomona and subordinate.

* * *

THE DEATH of Arthur A. Brigham recently at Lakeland, Florida, recalls a New England Grange leader of 50 years ago who was very active in building the organization. Mr. Brigham was for two years Master of the Massachusetts State Grange and organized many subordinates in that state; he did much of the pioneer work which started the Order in Rhode Island; later organized the first subordinates in South Dakota, out of which grew the State Grange; and during his last days spent in Florida he even organized some subordinate Granges there. Mr. Brigham was 82 years old.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Get Set to Go!

WHEN I look outside and see the sun shine from a bright blue sky, even though the earth is still white my fingers begin to itch and my mind gets busy with garden plans. But experience has taught me that a little self-restraint is needed and that oftentimes plants get off to a better start if seeds are not planted so early that the plants get spindly before they can be put outside.

I have learned that preparedness is half the battle for many garden chores. With seeds on hand, soil sterilized, and flats in readiness, actual seeding can be done quickly. It is the getting ready which takes the time.

Other things which need inspecting, to be sure that they will be ready to plant when the time comes, are roots, corms and bulbs. Gladioli corms which have been treated with naphthalene flakes before storing should be shaken out now, since they probably will start during February to form root knobs. If the naphthalene is left on, these may be injured.

If dahlia roots have dried off too much, they can be soaked in water enough to plump them up, or they may be sprinkled and covered with newspapers. The main damage to dahlias occurs at the base of the stems where the "eyes" are. After the roots are plump again they can be stored as they were originally, with some dry covering to prevent further drying out.

Any other summer bulbs such as tigridia or Ismene lilies, should be examined to see how they are faring. If necessary, they can be plumped the same as the dahlias.

On warm days lightly stir the mulch around perennials to be sure that air gets in. This may be repeated several times before it is safe to remove the protection altogether.

This Home-Mixed Cough Remedy is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of sugar syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all.

Then get from your druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real savings for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough remedy. Instantly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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Wm. Henry Maule, 715 Maule Bldg. Phila. Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



come, thirty-eight of them. I was watching out for Coleman, but he didn't appear until after I had called the school to order. Then I heard a loud stamping of feet in the entry outside. The door was thrown back and the young giant walked in. Seeing that school had begun, he stopped on the floor and stood staring at me with an evil grin.

"Take your seat," I said. I expected we would have trouble right there; but I guess he didn't quite like the looks of me. He slouched up into the darkest corner of the back seat, and all the while till recess time he sat there watching me, like a cat. Out of the corner of my eye I was watching him, too. I didn't mean he should catch me unawares.

"When at length I gave the boys their recess, he followed the others out, still staring hard at me, as if he were not quite able to make up his mind what move to make first.

"His manner was so insolent that I had half a mind to collar him as he passed me. Afterwards I went to the outer door to see what was going on. Young Coleman stood in the yard a few steps away, facing the door. The moment I appeared he shouted, 'I stump you out here!' I was out there before he had more than spoken. He clenched me like a tiger, and the other boys scattered. He was strong as a moose, but I saw at once that he had no skill as a wrestler. I let him yank and twitch at me at first till I learned what he could do and how I could best conquer him. He kept yanking at me, and we went all over the yard. The little pupils began to cry.

"I found that he couldn't get me off my feet, and now with a quick trip and leg-lock I threw him on his back and jumped clear of him. I thought he probably had had enough of it. But I didn't know him yet. He jumped to his feet with a howl and came at me head down to butt me in the stomach. I stepped away and with a blow knocked him face-down on the ground. That set his nose bleeding and roused his bad temper. He burst out cursing me, doubled his fists, rushed forward and struck at me with all his might. I parried the blow, and, since he wanted a fist fight, I gave him back one over the eye that landed him on his back again. But he was up in a moment and came at me, striking wildly, blindly, with all his strength. He would have killed me if he could. With his nose streaming blood and his hair dishevelled, he looked like a maniac.

"I thought it was high time to end it, for half the smaller children were crying and the girls rushing out, some of them running toward the nearest neighbors, screaming that the new master was killing Jack Coleman! I closed with him, threw him, then held him down and choked him till he gave in. 'Don't! Don't!' he gasped. 'I'm licked!' I twitched him up to his feet, twirled him round and gave him a couple of kicks in the direction of the schoolhouse door. 'Go back in, and take your seat,' I ordered, and he went.

"I wasn't in the least hurt myself, but my old coat sleeves were!

"By this time half a dozen people, men and women, had come on the run in response to the alarm the little fellows and the girls had raised, and for a while there was a commotion while I explained what had occurred. The school agent had appeared and was the most tickled man I ever saw. He kept patting me on the back, muttering, 'Good boy! Good boy!' Young Coleman's father, or his uncle, had also reached the schoolhouse, and he walked up to the back seat, where his son sat, still mopping his nose, to look him over and ascertain how badly he was hurt. When he came back to the master's desk where I stood, I was afraid

Some Go Singing

By M. Lucille Ford.

Some folk go about their work, sour,
glum and blue,
Wishing they were some where else —
and they make you wish it, too.
Some folk go half-heartedly, their
thoughts afar are clinging;
Some folk howl, and some folk growl —
and some go singing!

Some folk walk along the street, sober,
sad and grave,
Saving smiles for some place else, or
maybe none to save;
Some with heads among the clouds see
nought as on they're swinging,
Some in a huff, and some are rough —
and some go singing!

Some folk live from day to day,
grouchy, selfish, mad,
Never speak a kindly word — maybe
never glad.
Some folk mope and whine and fret
as time it's way is winging,
Some folk jeer and some folk sneer —
and some go singing!

at first that I might have to fight him, too. But he shook hands with me. 'Glad to know you,' he said. 'Glad of it. Jack has needed that for a good while. He got too big for me to thrash,

"Far Countries for to See"

(Continued from Page 1)

intensely to visit! Westminster Abbey, the grim old Tower of London, where they cut off heads in the grim old days, the Houses of Parliament, beautiful St. Paul's Cathedral, and Buckingham Palace, where the King and Queen and the little princesses live when they are in London. Ever hear the "changing of the Guard?" We will see that picturesque ceremony.

Across the English Channel, which until recently gave England her isolation and helped to make her a great sea power, we visit Holland, land of canals and quaint, clean Dutch villages. In Belgium and beautiful Brussels we will be reminded how this small nation resisted valiantly the onward march of the German army in the Great War. Then on to Germany, where we will spend a whole day sailing down the Rhine, with its castles frowning down on the river the same today as they did centuries ago. Remember Bingen on the Rhine? To those in the *American Agriculturist* party such names as "Bingen, Fair Bingen on the Rhine", will be real living facts seen with our own eyes, no longer something dim and far away, only to be dreamed of.

Switzerland, with the majestic Alps and their eternal glaciers glittering in the summer sunshine, will of course be included. From Switzerland, our itinerary takes us to France and Paris, that city of cities, where we will marvel at

two years ago. At last he's got what he deserved."

"Well, that was about the only thing you could do under the circumstances," remarked the Old Squire, judiciously. "That was what they hired you for."

Master Pierson inquired whether he had had any further trouble with Jack Coleman. "None whatever. He and I got on very well after that. Jack wasn't a bad sort. He had got to thinking he could thrash everybody and needed to learn he was mistaken. That was all. He was a pretty good scholar, too. I took him through his Common School Arithmetic that term and gave him a fair knowledge of geography."

Our visitor passed the night with us, but was up and away in the storm, early the next morning. We bought a copy of his "Polar and Tropical Worlds," at four dollars and fifty cents. He cleared, as he told us quite frankly, a dollar and a quarter for each copy he sold. He said that he had sold fifty-one copies during three weeks' canvassing.

Hudson Maxim never came our way again. The impression he left with us was of an unusually energetic youth, a little too self-assertive, perhaps, but straightforward and very vigorous, physically — an impression which his subsequent phenomenal success in life has amply verified.

the Arc de Triomphe, the Tomb of Napoleon, and the large parks, some of which are the most beautiful in the world. From Paris we will motor out to Versailles, ancient home of the kings of France, important also to Americans in modern times because here was signed the Treaty which ended the World War—or did it?

From France we sail for home, on a ship with every modern luxury, and as we turn our faces to our own America we will say with Henry Van Dyke:

"'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the kings —
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.
Oh, it's home again, and home again,
America for me!
I want a ship that's westward bound to plough the rolling sea,
To the Blessed Land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars.
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars."

The one price of \$497.50 covers all of your expenses from Montreal, including even your tips. As I said at the beginning, we never before have organized such a trip, because we never could get a price, services and itinerary that we could recommend with enthusiasm. But now, through the cooperation of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line and the Travel Service Bureau of Newton Center, Massachusetts, we have the best European tour for the money that I have ever known anything about. I know of no other way by which you can get the luxuries and service that we will provide on this trip for anywhere near the price. You will be freed from all of the worries, irritations and responsibilities that travellers are usually subjected to. You will have nothing to do but to have a good time, an experience that will last you through all the years to come.

Of course I have only just mentioned a few of the high spots and the things we will see. For a complete itinerary and detailed description, write to European Tour Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

LETTERS

Altona, New York
January 14, 1939.

Gentlemen:

I wish to thank you for your check of \$30.00 which came at a time when I was in need of money having been unable to work for several weeks and bills were piling up.

In appreciation for your prompt service, I shall be glad to recommend your insurance company to anyone I may come in contact with.

I have not fully recovered from my accident but am able to be out around supervising business.

Very truly yours,
E. E. LEAZOTT.

* * *

213 Underwood St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
January 6, 1939.

Dear Sir:

In an automobile accident a few months ago, I suffered a mild concussion and was kept in bed under the doctor's care for ten days.

I want to thank you most sincerely for your kind consideration and prompt payment of the \$10.00 claim I presented which helped meet my extra expenses at that time.

Am very glad to have had this policy, and assure you my husband, son and I will always keep protection with your company.

Sincerely yours,
LAURA A. BARTON.

* * *

Farmington, Maine
January 13, 1939.

Dear Sirs:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of check for \$8.57 in settlement of my claim for damages I suffered in a wagon-auto accident on November 30, 1938.

Many thanks and best wishes. You can use my name in a future issue of *American Agriculturist*.

Yours truly,
ALNA D. WATSON.

* * *

Penn Yan, N. Y.
January 11, 1939.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

Thanks for my check for \$50.00 and your prompt, courteous service. My doctor bills will be paid today with this money. Without it, I would have been a long time paying it. In appreciation of your services, you may use this letter as you wish.

MRS. MARTHA McCANN,
Route 3,
Penn Yan, N. Y.



N. A. Associates, Inc.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



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THE WAIT FARMS

Leading Show Herd of the East and Leading Herd in Herd Improvement Registry over 9 year period in our classification of 50 cows or more milked twice daily.
Bull Calves—all ages for sale from our great Show Bull, including several old enough for service.
PRICES REASONABLE.

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The Wait Farms, Auburn, N. Y.

Elmvale Farm

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BULL CALF BORN SEPTEMBER 28, 1938.
Dam's record 446 lbs. fat, 12,000 lbs. milk, ave. 3.7% at 3 yrs. Sire's dam, 22,000 lbs. milk, 771 lbs. fat. Herd accredited and negative.

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Outstanding Holstein Bulls

Bull calves to Service Bulls; Sired by King Strathmore Matchless, who has excellent show record; three nearest dams averaged 1125 lbs. of butter and 25065 lbs. of milk. Excellent A.R.O. records are now being made by the dams of the bulls.

Pay us a visit or write for further information.
T.B. accredited and Bang's Disease approved.

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FRESH OR SOON TO FRESHEN. ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES! HERD ACCREDITED FOR T.B. APPROVED FOR BANG'S DISEASE.

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FOR SALE Holstein Baby Bulls

AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Forbes". The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

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AVERAGE HERD TEST 450 LB. FAT FOR THREE YEARS. FROM 28 COWS, ONE-HALF OF THEM FIRST AND SECOND CALF HEIFERS. A FEW CALVES AVAILABLE FROM THESE GOOD COWS FROM CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE, 705164, SON OF SIR INKA MAY.

MARCY R. KLOCK

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM,
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TEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

TO FRESHEN FOR FIRST TIME IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE ON BLOOD TEST.

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BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

Senior Sire: SIR INKA ORMSBY VEEMAN 638469—Proven Sire.

Junior Sire: MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 6TH, a 4% Bull. Two Great Sires.

C. S. HARVEY,

CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK

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"All-American Type—High % test—Heavy Production" are backing the bull calves we are now offering at Fanyan Farms.

"Cornell Royal Blend", our 1/2 time herd sire whose dam, "Catherin", the 1938 All-American, has also the honor of being the highest record cow of 1938—29,333.8 lbs. milk, 1,152.5 lbs. fat. His second dam, "Pride", All-American 3 yr. old, World's record 2 yr. old in 305 da. Class B.—mature record of 25,305 milk, 1,079 fat, ave. test 4.3%.

Bull calf, born Jan. 17, sired by Blend, from a beautiful dam: who at 1 yr. 11 mo. in official Class C (twice a day milking) made 9,192.8 milk, 347.4 fat, 3.8% test—own sister to a former N. Y. State Class C leader—and from a proven dam with over 550 lbs. fat.

Herd Fully Accredited and Negative.

C. C. BENNETT

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Guernsey Bull

from low cost record cow, ready for service, \$100.

Wild white clover seed, N. Y. grown.

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BULLS --- Guernsey

2 to 9 mos. old—From A.R. Cows.

PRICES TO SUIT PRESENT TIMES.

They are sons of Langwater Victor and Verbena's Bell Buoy from dams with records up to 700 lbs. Some from good producing Dams now on test. At sacrifice prices. Write or come to

BARRETT FARMS

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P. O. Address: E. J. Barrett, Ithaca, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls For Lease

On free lease for 3 1/2 years, baby sons of Princess' May Royal, 14 year old proved sire whose production index is 16,693.18 lbs. milk, 834.66 lbs. fat on dam-daughter comparisons. To D.H.I.A. dairymen registered bull calves out of cows with records. To non-D.H.I.A. dairymen sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows with records.

T. E. Milliman

Churchville, N. Y.

Two Choice Young Guernsey Bulls

Sired by Lynbrook Reliance's Jerry 210335, a full brother of Lynbrook Milky Way 394108, World's record cow in EE out of 650 pound 2 yr. olds.

LYNBROOK FARM

Southboro, Massachusetts.

Wood Homestead GUERNSEYS

EAST SMITHFIELD, PA.

Owing to crowded conditions we are offering for sale, pure bred cows and bred heifers, also yearling bull of Langwater breeding. We have bred them all, and they make splendid records.

FULLY ACCREDITED FOR T.B. AND BANGS.

A. W. WOOD, P. O., Milan, Pa.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

Several very choice Grandsons of the Great A.R. Sire, Langwater Valor 79775, out of our best show cows with good A.R. records. Reasonably priced. ACCREDITED. BANGS APPROVED HERD NO. 360.

J. EARL SCOTT

DANSVILLE, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY Bull Calves

Receiving orders for calves from 3rd high herd in state, D.H.I.A. 1936, fat average for 37 of 464. Will sell very cheap when calves are young. Dam of sire has A.R. record of 650 lbs. fat and Class F. All cows have H.I. records. Have one bull calf two months old. Dam's record, three consecutive years' average 10,460 lbs milk, 596 lbs. fat.

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Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 325 HEAD - Negative

28 years continuous Advanced Register testing.

PROVED SIRES, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS.

Young bulls for sale at bargain prices.

Write us for pedigrees and full descriptions.

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Production bred Jerseys. Sybil and Owlrest breeding of the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state. Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of O.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.

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Dams records 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. fat.

First check first choice.

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is siring wonderful individuals in my herd. He is a prize winning son of Imp. Dreaming Royalist and out of Ashley Blonde Maid with a Silver Medal record at 2 years of 7895 lbs. milk, 467 lbs. fat in 305 days at Twin Oaks in New Jersey, and now headed for a Gold Medal this lactation. Animals for sale at all times. A visit will convince you.

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

March 21 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd of John B. Seitz, Camp Hill, Pa.
Apr. 17 Louis Merryman's 31st Semiannual Guernsey Sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds, Timonium.
April 25 Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
April 27 New England Spring Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.
May 9 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd at Estate of M. M. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa.
May 11 14th Annual Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton Interstate Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.
May 11 Annual Auction Sale of Foremost Guernsey Assn., Inc., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 13 James Baird Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
June 9 American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, N. J.
June 10 Jersey Cattle Sale, Simsbury, Conn., Folly Farm.

Coming Events

Feb. 28 Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Annual Meeting, Springfield.
Feb. 28 Fifth Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, State Armory, Gloversville, N. Y.
March 16-21 New England Spring Flower Show, Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass.
March 29-31 Annual Extension Conference, Cornell.
April 30 Opening of New York World's Fair.
May 10 Annual Meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
June 10 South Central New York Field Day and Bull Sale, Cortland County Fair Grounds, New York.

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REGISTERED BULL CALVES. 7 MOS. OLD. FARMERS' PRICES. BEST BREEDING LINES.

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Several young imported mares heavy in foal (individually or in matched teams) and a nice selection of stallions, including the Senior and Reserve Grand Champion at Eastern States Exposition.

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8 matched teams of mares in foal; 4 other matched teams including a mare and a horse; 5 colts that will be 1 year old in Spring; 1 pair of mare mules; 1 registered Belgian stud colt coming 2 years old, with white mane and tail, very good individual; 1 registered Belgian stud 5 years old, sorrel with white mane and tail, weighs 2000 lbs.; also several odd horses and mares. A great many of the above are sorrels with light manes and tails and many of them won prizes at the Fairs last season. You probably saw them.

TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES — over 50 head to choose from.

If it is something good you are interested in, write me our wants and will let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.

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Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

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BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.
• Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
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FINEST CLOVER
5 lb. pail, 75c.
10 lb. pail, \$1.40 Post Paid.
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Fine quality, thick, rich, and fine flavored.
60 lbs. Clover, \$4.50; 28 lbs. (handy pail), \$2.25. 60 lbs. Buckwheat, \$3.30; mixed, \$3.90, not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid \$1.50. Special, 12 lbs. average Clover postpaid, \$1.50.
REMEMBER, HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.
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Bronze Turkey Eggs

We are now booking orders for hatching eggs at following prepaid prices: April, 20c each; May, 18c; June, 16c; July, 14c. From fine healthy birds, Adirondack grown. Free Circular.

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Our New Hampshires are pure, as foundation stock came directly from New Hampshire. Our White Leghorn breeders are two years old or more, mated to trapnest, progeny tested cockerels. All stock is pullorum free. HATCHING EGGS AND PULLETS FOR SALE.
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Hollywood—Hanson Pullorum Clean

White Leghorns

Tube Test, and no reactors past 5 years. Large birds; large white eggs. Choice Cockerels for sale. Free Folder.

WILLOW BROOK EGG FARM
Geo. D. Shultes, West Berne, N. Y.

De Roy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY PEDIGREED R.O.P. WHITE LEGHORNS PROGENY TESTED

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 7 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 71%). A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

Now Booking Orders for the Season
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.
Poultry breeder and hatcheryman.

N. Y. STATE OFFICIAL
Certified S. C. W. Leghorns
26 years breeding for livability, production type, large egg size and excellent egg color and quality. Always 100% clean on pullorum tube test.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM

Parmenter Red Breeding Cockerels

From high producing dams with sire's dams' records from 285 to 314 large eggs. SPECIAL PRICES for immediate shipment.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM
Box AA, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

GO-RAN-FLO
Vigorous Layers
THAT LIVE, GROW AND LAY.

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Crosses

All pullorum clean. Years of breeding from leading blood lines, Hanson, Oryden, Burkard, Nedlar and others. Many individually pedigreed cockerels from progeny-tested dams up to 300 eggs.
Reasonably priced. — Write for circular.

J. R. GORANFLO
GREENE, NEW YORK

MORRIS MONEY MAKERS

White Leghorns-New Hampshires
Backed by 23 years breeding experience. Pullorum tested. Reasonably priced. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. MORRIS & SON
ALPINE, NEW YORK

C. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRE

— A strong, hardy stock —
100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100% Pullorum Clean. Write for details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,
Box C, Gallupville, New York

Echo Heights Farms

Pullorum free pure strain New Hampshires. Hatching Eggs, \$4.00 per hundred. — Stock direct from R.O.P. progeny tested birds. Write

H. C. CHAMBERLIN
JORDAN, NEW YORK

BABCOCK'S
HEALTHY LAYERS
W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLORUM CLEAN
Reproducers of America's finest strains — Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD ITHACA, N. Y.

WHITE MOUNTAIN STRAIN

New Hampshires

N.H.-U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN.
Exceptionally high livability and egg production. Hatching eggs that "hatch" from mature breeders. PRICES REASONABLE.

Hammond Farm, Plymouth, N. H.

FARLEY PORTER'S Leghorn Ranch

Sodus, N. Y.
Certified Trap-Nested Production Leghorns. Won at N. Y. State Fair 18 out of 20 prizes. Large Leghorns—Large Eggs—Large Profits.

Content Farms TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Prize selection of Breeding Males now available. Write for catalog.
Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N.Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
U. S. R.O.P. Progeny Tested
Mc GREGOR FARM
MAINE, NEW YORK

KEYSTONE
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, N. H. and R. I. Reds, and White Rocks. Pleased customers since 1910.
Also Registered Berkshire Swine, Sow and Boar pigs. Price lists free.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS
Box 46, RICHFIELD, PA.

Blood-Tested New Hampshire and White Leghorn Breeders of Merit
The Rogers Farms
FERGEN, N. Y.

BULKLEY'S QUALITY
White Leghorns
TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.
WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

We wish to extend to the people interested in better poultry a cordial invitation to visit our Poultry Breeding Plant at any time.

Last year in U.S.R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.
LARGE BIRDS—CHALK WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH
Box A, HOBART, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery
PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED Barred Rocks BARRED CROSSES—SEXLINKS HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Owner, GREENLAND, N. H.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
BREEDING MALES
HATCHING EGGS
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS
HOME GROWN.
Our own strain produces large white eggs.
Francis J. Townsend
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

RICH POULTRY FARM ESTABLISHED 1911
S.C. White Leghorns
Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell—and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.
WRITE FOR PRICES
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University. All B.W.O. tested.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

KAUDER'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRE
NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS for Long LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION
Let Kauder help you to gain extra Livability and extra egg production. Increase flock egg production; 10% and more through INHERITED Livability from PROVED ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year old Hen classes.
Reduced Prices
Advance Order Discount.
Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens. Direct Progeny Tested Breeding. You save by ordering IMMEDIATELY.
Write for New FREE Catalog and Discount Prices.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106 New Paltz, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
PROGENY TESTED.
R. O. P. & Certified S. C. W. Leghorns
Write us your needs.
E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

FROM the letters I have been receiving, I feel that I have conclusive evidence that the farm people of the Northeast are doing some mighty serious thinking these days.

TAXES UP — PRICES DOWN

The response to my suggestion that the time has come when farmers must take a definite stand against any increase in real estate taxes has been almost terrifying. This is tax time and apparently a lot of farmers are sore over the increased taxes they are having to pay. *I am myself.* I'm just as sore over the way farm prices are falling. We probably can't do much about the latter situation, *but we can have something to say about taxes.*

ADVANTAGE LOST

Through the agency of the Farm Credit Administration farmers got access, for the first time in history, to capital at reasonable market prices. This advantage accrued to farmers early in President Roosevelt's first term. *Lower interest rates saved individual farmers dollars, and agriculture as a whole millions.*

As I see conditions at the present time, however, all of the savings which accrued to agriculture in the form of lower interest rates, as a result of the work of the Farm Credit Administration, have been wiped out by the increases which have occurred in our real estate taxes.

WE MUST TAKE A STAND

So great is the momentum of public spending, so reasonable on their face are most projects for which public funds are expended, so vitally do these public expenditures touch all of our lives that *it is going to take a super-human effort to turn the tide.*

Every farmer who thinks, however, must realize that there must come a stopping place somewhere along the line. *We have got to take a stand or lose our farms.* Under these circumstances, I, for one, have decided where my stand will be. **THERE MUST BE NO FURTHER INCREASES IN REAL ESTATE TAXES.**

* * *

Lamb Pasture

In connection with our plans for finishing a lot of lambs on our Larchmont Farm next fall, I am trying to figure out a plan for the best utilization of a 20 acre field which adjoins the barn in which we shall feed the lambs.

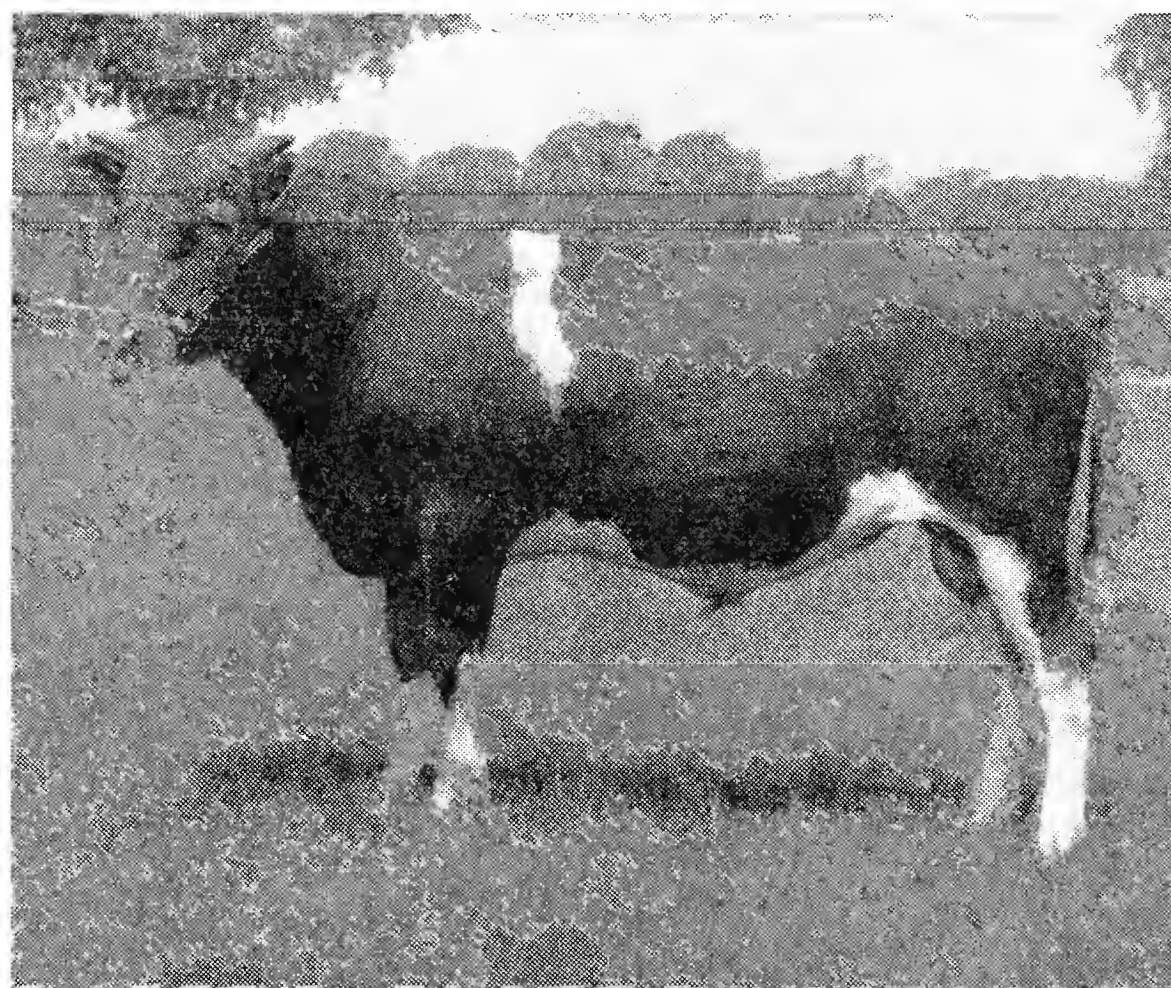
This field, at the present time, is in sod one year old and it will be top-dressed with manure this winter. Normally we would produce a crop of hay on it, but I am not quite satisfied with the stand of grasses and I am afraid that we have got more hay acreage than we can handle. Also, I want to grow a spring grain on this field in 1940, if possible.

Under the circumstances, I am planning on plowing the field early in the spring, so as to give the manure a chance to break down, and then on sowing it to some crop or crops which the lambs will harvest.

Perhaps the best suggestion I have received to date comes from E. B. Clark of Auburn, N. Y., who, in commenting on the tough time I reported making soy beans into hay, writes:

"I meant to tell you last year you couldn't cure soys, but they make excellent lamb feed. Drill them in rows, 24 inches wide. Cultivate them once or twice. In harvesting them, the lambs follow the rows and there is little waste."

I really would like to hear from any farmers who have grown soy beans to be harvested by lambs and to know what they think of the idea. Also, I would appreciate suggestions from men of experience as to what they would



The sire of the bull we leased, like his dam, is owned by H. B. Wilson, Meadowbrook Farm, Caledonia, New York. He is Cornell Royal Calculator No. 210570. In Mr. Wilson's herd are 27 daughters of this bull, the first eight of which have finished their lactations as two-year olds. Under ordinary farm conditions, and on two milkings a day these heifers have averaged to produce in 295 days 7686 lbs. of milk and 378 lbs. of fat. It seemed to Hank and me that these daughters of Cornell Royal Calculator in Mr. Wilson's herd had about the uniformly best udders of any lot of cattle we saw last summer, although to be sure we did not have the time to inspect too many herds. The bull we are leasing for use in our herd is Calculator's Demonstrator.

put into the 20 acre field I have described, bearing in mind that the field is so shaped that it can be fenced off in sections and that I want the lambs to do the harvesting.

* * *

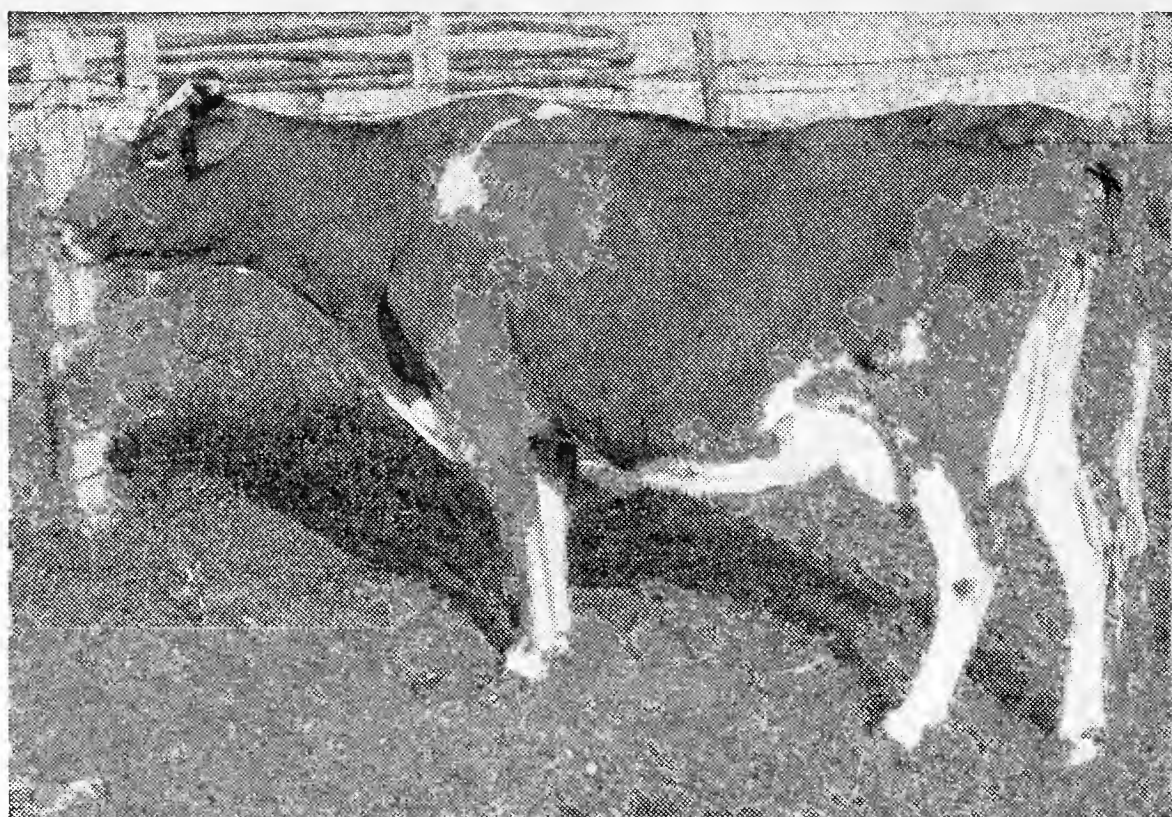
Practical Ideas

As the days go by, letters pile up on my desk from farmers whom I know to be successful and practical. I plan on passing on to you the ideas these farmers write me, but quite often I find that I fail to do it. Here, however, are a few suggestions which I am passing on because I feel you may find them of value:

SOY BEAN CULTURE

W. S. Carriage, Sweet Farm, Waterloo, N. Y., writes:

"You are not alone in making mistakes growing soy beans. This is my third year and it is the most successful of any. I drilled the beans for two years every hole and went over them with a weeder until a foot high, but the weeds became a pest to harvest with the combine. This last season I had only six acres planted in 35 inch rows. We cultivated them four times. The weeder was used once before they were up and three times afterward. I have a wonderful crop, better than 2½



We spent a good deal of time last summer looking for a bull to use on our pure-bred and grade Guernsey heifers. We first tried to find a proven bull worth the money which could be bought, but didn't run across any, so we ended up by leasing the son of the cow, General's Charming, shown above. This cow has a 334 day lactation record of a little over 9000 lbs. of milk and 450 lbs. of fat under ordinary farm conditions. We chose a son of hers, not only because we liked the cow, but also because of her two daughters, full sisters to the bull we selected. These heifers had fine production records, and like their dam, udders of the very finest shape and quality. General's Charming is owned by H. B. Wilson, Meadowbrook Farm, Caledonia, New York.

seems a trifle too small:

"At the present time the writer has three miles of electric fence and expects to extend it next Spring. There is no doubt that the electric is the coming farm fence and that it will have a marked influence on agricultural and livestock practices. The fence row will be a thing of the past when farmers learn how to construct electric fences and how to use them. Fences will then be permanent or portable as one likes. Three hundred pounds of posts, wire and insulators are sufficient for a mile of fence, excluding corner posts and gate posts."

COOKING BEANS

With cull beans and even sound ones worth practically nothing, farmers everywhere seem to be figuring on feeding them. I know we are at Sunnysgables. Hawver Brothers, Otego, N. Y., have written in about their experience cooking beans. They say:

"You spoke of having set up a cooker to cook beans. Since writing you, we have had a little experience with beans which may possibly be of use to you. First, we tried cooking the whole beans, but this required a lot of time and heat and the hogs did not eat them well. Then, we ran them through the hammer mill, added a little salt and some molasses and then cooked them. We found it took only a few minutes to cook the ground beans after they came to a boil. We hope this may be of some benefit to you."

MUSTARD CONTROL

K. C. Livermore of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., offers me the following on my present hobby of controlling mustard. He writes:

"From local experience, I know that 10 to 15 lbs. monohydrated copper sulphate dusted on oat fields will kill mustard and not kill oats. I presume results would be the same in barley. It might be harmful to corn and probably would be to potatoes and some other crops. By timing the application, one can get nearly all the mustard that would germinate and set seed without the necessity of making a second application.

"Usually it is necessary to repeat this treatment each time the field is in spring sown grain for two or three times, since many seeds will not be near enough to the surface to germinate the first time. Dust applications are more convenient than spray and usually more thorough. Wheel damage to the grain is slight if the application is made fairly early and the ground is not too soft."

ft. high with 20 to 30 pods on a stalk and not an armful of weeds on the whole six acres. It pays to cultivate soy beans as early and as late as one can without doing harm to the root systems."

ELECTRIC FENCES

Miles and miles of electric fencing will be put up this spring. Lots of farmers are already making their plans, so a suggestion or two from Albert D. McNair, of Dansville, N. Y., is quite timely. Writing about electric fences, Mr. McNair says:

"In regard to sheep I agree with Mr. Babcock that, at present, results are not entirely satisfactory. Although I have confined within a two wire electric fence the most rambunctious ram I have ever known, I did it by putting a wire around his neck with an aerial extending 15 inches above the neck. When he attempted to go through or under the wire he literally got it in the neck. . . .

"One thing that I do not like about the electric fences that I have seen and heard about is the 'barbed' wire. Its only advantage is that the point of the barb gets through the hair to the skin and gives a good electric contact, but the disadvantages are great. The writer has used, for three years, a smooth wire electric fence, starting with a No. 14 wire, then changing it to a No. 16 and even a No. 17 wire. However, the latter size



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Wanted—A Chance

HERE is a letter from a young man who needs a helping hand. It is all very well to urge those who have made mistakes to start over again, but to do that someone must furnish a job. We feel certain that among our 180,000 subscribers, there is someone who will be glad to do this. Send your replies to A. W., American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and they will be forwarded to the writer.

"Having no one in the world that I can write to, I just had to write to you. Hoping that after reading this letter, you may be able to help me in some way, I will do my best and explain my case.

"I wish to be frank with you and start from the beginning. Over six years ago I was out of work a year, and tried in every possible way to secure employment of any kind. I just couldn't find anything to do.

"Being broke, down and out at the time, and knowing of no one to whom I could turn to ask help, I lost control of myself and got into trouble. I was arrested in New York City—charge, robbery—and sent up here to Auburn State Prison for from 5 to 10 years.

"I was 20 years old and didn't realize then what I was up against. Now I can see what a fool I've been ever to get myself into trouble. I see my mistake, and during all these years that I've been here (six now), I've had plenty of time to think things over and to make up my mind a long time ago that when I am released from here, I will work hard and make good.

"However, before I can be paroled, I must locate a job. For 3 years I've been eligible for parole. I have appeared before the Parole Board five times, and always have been denied parole because I can't locate employment. The Parole Board told me when I got a job, they would release me—not before. Otherwise, they will keep me here for four more years.

"You can see what I am up against, also what it means to me to find a job. I understand how bad conditions are today on the outside, with millions of people out of work and on relief. How can I, while in a place of this kind, ever expect to find work without someone's help from the outside?

"For the last three years I have written to a countless number of people asking their help. So far I have always met with disappointment. It seems to me that there isn't anyone out there willing to give a human being another chance.

"I'll admit I don't blame anyone but myself for being in a place of this kind. I made a big mistake, and have paid for it dearly. All I ask of anyone is to be given a chance so I can prove to everyone concerned that I can make good when released from here.

"During the last few months I've been getting a lot of old American Agriculturists and enjoyed reading them very much. That's how I happened to write to you. I was hoping and praying that you would

be willing to help me out.

"I wish to be truthful and say that I've never been on a farm in all my life. Have been interested in farming, and also studied about it a great deal. If given a chance, I would like to work on a farm, because I don't care to go back to the place I came from. I would be only too glad to work for just my room and board. Later on, after I learned about farming, they could pay me for the work I put in.

"I was born and raised in New York City, of German and Polish decent. I am 26 years old, in good health, never drink, am a hard worker, and always willing to learn. If there is anything you care to know, please write and I will gladly answer any questions asked."

All the Traffic Will Bear

"What can you tell me about the..... Company. An agent called and tried to get me to sign a contract to reshingle my home with white asbestos shingles. Before I sign I would like to know whether or not they are reliable."

In this case, we think you would get a better deal from a local contractor. We are omitting the name of the company because they are operating entirely within the law. The most damaging information we have is that agents who get orders are hired on a sliding scale of commission from ten to twenty-five per cent, depending not upon the size of the order but on the price for which this order is sold. Therefore, it is to the interest of the agent to charge as much as he can get and not to give the customer the very best deal. We feel that it is best to compare prices in your own town to get the best possible price.

The Other Side

In the January 7th issue we reported that a Postal Fraud Order had been issued against the Columbian Music Publishers, Toronto, Canada. We have been asked by Columbian Music Publishers to bring this information up to date, and we are glad to do so at this time.

On November 16 the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia issued a temporary restraining order which prevents the operation of the Fraud Order issued by the Post Office Department. On December 16 Justice Cox continued this restraining order pending appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. In plain English, this means that pending court decision, the Columbian Music Publishers can use the U. S. mails.

Commenting on the situation, Columbian Music Publishers state:

1. That when first visited by U. S. Post Office Inspectors, they had been in business only six months and, therefore, it was natural that royalty payments at that time were not large.

2. That it is to their credit that they are able to obtain music arrangements at low cost.

As is our usual practice, we are glad to present the other side to our readers.

Unordered Merchandise

"I have received letters from a refining products company of New York City, trying to interest me in a product called Scalemeny Water and Metal Treatment. Without ordering any they shipped me a drum of the product which I had to ship back, after which they threatened to sue me for the money. Now I have a second letter, acknowledging with thanks my order for a two hundred pound drum of the product. I sent no such order. I thought this might be of interest to your readers."

The proper thing to do on unordered merchandise sent you is to refuse to accept it. Occasionally a customer signs an order without realizing what he is signing, therefore it is important to use care in attaching your signature on any paper.



JACOB B. BILL, JR.
Deceased

THIS young man, 19 years old, was killed December 22 when the car in which he was riding got out of control and crashed into the ditch.

Check No. _____
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
1939
Claim No. R-102886 N. Y.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
January 16
Pay to the order of Jacob B. Bill, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob B. Bill, Jr., deceased \$1000.00
One Thousand and no/100
PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15
FORM 440-B
Claim Examiner

Perkinsville, N.Y.
January 20, 1939

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Mr. E. C. Weatherby, Gen. Agt.
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

We are writing this letter to you to express as best our words can the feeling of gratitude we have for you and the company you represent.

Perhaps you do not know that it was just 23 days before our son was killed in a terrible auto accident, that one of your salesmen gave us the opportunity to have this most wonderful protection at a cost that enabled us to have a policy for each member of the family.

Of course, no amount of money could stop one bit of sorrow we have to bear, yet the check for \$1000.00 which came through so promptly is a source of great help in taking care of the many bills that must be met at such a time.

You are at liberty to use this letter any way you wish if by its use other parents can be induced to have their children carry this wonderful insurance.

Again thanking you, we are

Sincerely

Mr & Mrs Jacob B Bill

This New Policy
PROTECTS YOU
in EVERY
ACCIDENT

TRACTOR — TRUCK
WAGON — SLEIGH
FARM MACHINERY
KICKED BY HORSE
GORED BY BULL
BURNING BUILDING

COMMONLY INSURABLE
IN OR OUT OF BUSINESS

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION

NAME _____
P.O. _____
NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
E. C. Weatherby GENERAL AGT—ITHACA, N. Y.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

**COW OF THE YEAR**

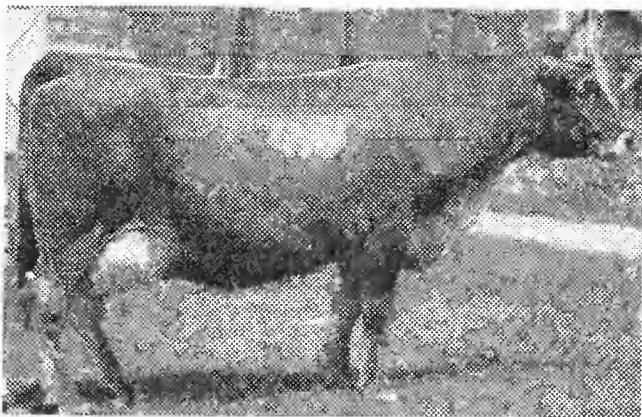
Cornell Ollie Catherine 1501460, National Grand Champion, All-American Aged Cow and highest producer for 1938 with 29333.8 lbs. milk and 1156.6 lbs. butterfat. Highest record cow ever to win Grand Championship at National Dairy Show,

Announcing G.L.F. SUPER TEST FEED

16% PROTEIN

**Famous Record-Making Cornell Test
Ration Now Available to G.L.F. Patrons**

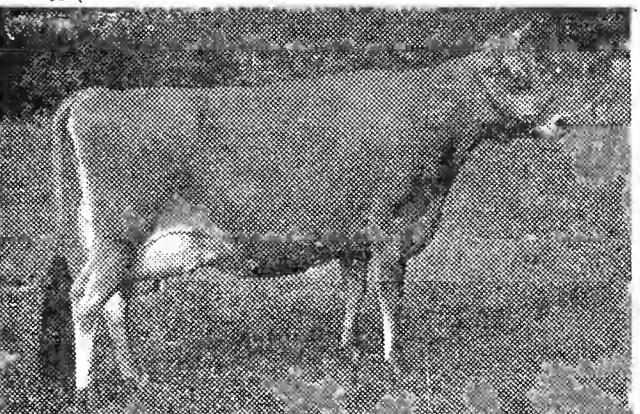
The cows shown here made their records on Cornell Test Ration, now available to G.L.F. patrons as Super Test Feed.



BROWN SWISS—Orpha A produced 22923 lbs. milk containing 900.29 lbs. butterfat in mature class. Sixty-seven production records in the Cornell University dairy herd on all dairy breeds and all ages average 16385 lbs. milk and 675 lbs. butterfat. Twenty-three were 305-day records; 24 were made by two-year-olds, 16 by three-year-olds, and 12 by four-year-olds.



AYRSHIRE—Cornell Ruel Ayr produced as a 3-year-old in 305 days 12955 lbs. milk containing 542 lbs. butterfat—fourth place in her class. As a four-year-old she produced in 305 days 14068 lbs. milk containing 613 lbs. butterfat—third in her class and winner of the French Cup.



JERSEY—Ixias Oxford Star produced in 305 days as a junior three-year-old 9987 lbs. milk containing 520 lbs. butterfat qualifying for Silver Medal. A stablemate produced 738 lbs. butterfat as a 3-year-old, thus qualifying for the Gold Medal.

G.L.F. PATRONS may now secure, ready-mixed from their own mills, the famous Cornell Test Ration. Rarely if ever has a feed been made available to dairymen with such a record of results behind it.

In the Cornell University herd and on dairy farms throughout the Northeast this feed has been producing class and world records for years. It is now being furnished by G.L.F. mills in response to a growing demand for a 16% Super Feed by dairymen who have first quality roughage and are feeding for production records.

Molasses is Included

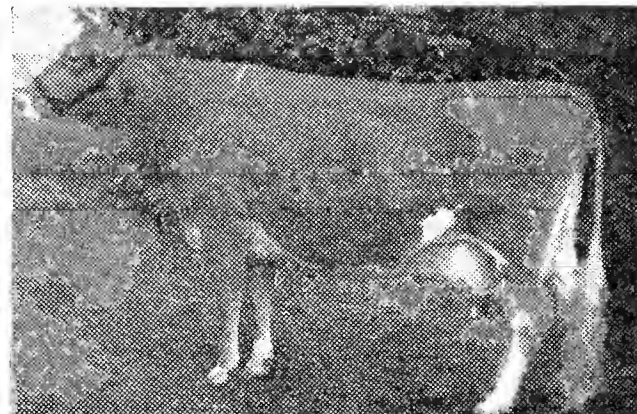
Super Test Feed is identical with the Cornell Test Ration except that it contains 100 pounds cane molasses per ton, whereas the molasses is fed separately with Cornell Ration. Here is the open formula:

200 lbs.	34% Protein O. P. Linseed Meal
360 "	Wheat Bran
	(may contain mill run of screenings)
340 "	Hominy Feed & Corn Meal
370 "	Ground Oats
300 "	Corn Distillers Dried Grains
300 "	20% Protein Coconut Oil Meal
100 "	Cane Molasses
20 "	Steamed Bone Meal
10 "	Salt

2000 lbs. SUPER TEST FEED

Guaranteed Analysis

Protein.....	(minimum).....	16.00%
Fat.....	(minimum).....	4.50%
Fiber.....	(maximum).....	11.00%



GUERNSEY—Eminent's Golden Rod produced 13052.9 lbs. milk containing 767.5 lbs. butterfat as a three-year-old in Class DD. This was seventh highest record for the breed in the class when made and highest record for the year in New York State.

Experience shows that this formula keeps cows in splendid condition and "bloom." Even very high producers eating large quantities of grain will not tire of it or go off feed.

Super Feeds for Super Cows

This new 16% fixed formula feed is a companion feed to Super Exchange Dairy 20% and Super Milk Maker 24%, which have also produced many world's records. Like them it is intended primarily for very high producing herds and for cows on test, and for dairymen who prefer to feed the same formula the year round.

Most dairymen will continue to find their most practical and economical feeding program in the use of one of the approved flexible formula feeds. Equal in quality of ingredients to the super feeds, these feeds cost two to three dollars per ton less because they take advantage of changes in the price and supply of various ingredients.

In this Corner

"Wife vs. Mother" is the dangerous theme tackled by Rym Berry in the forthcoming G.L.F. PATRON. This is one of 15 feature articles by such writers as H. E. Babcock, Lucile Brewer, and Professor Savage. Watch for it about the middle of March.

Can you raise a yearling heifer for \$33 feed cost? Ernest Rathbun of Unadilla, N.Y. can and does. Mr. Rathbun has a string of yearling and two-year-old purebred Ayrshires raised by the G.L.F. Calf Starter method. He says he can raise a well grown 500-pound yearling by this method with less trouble and less cost than any other way.

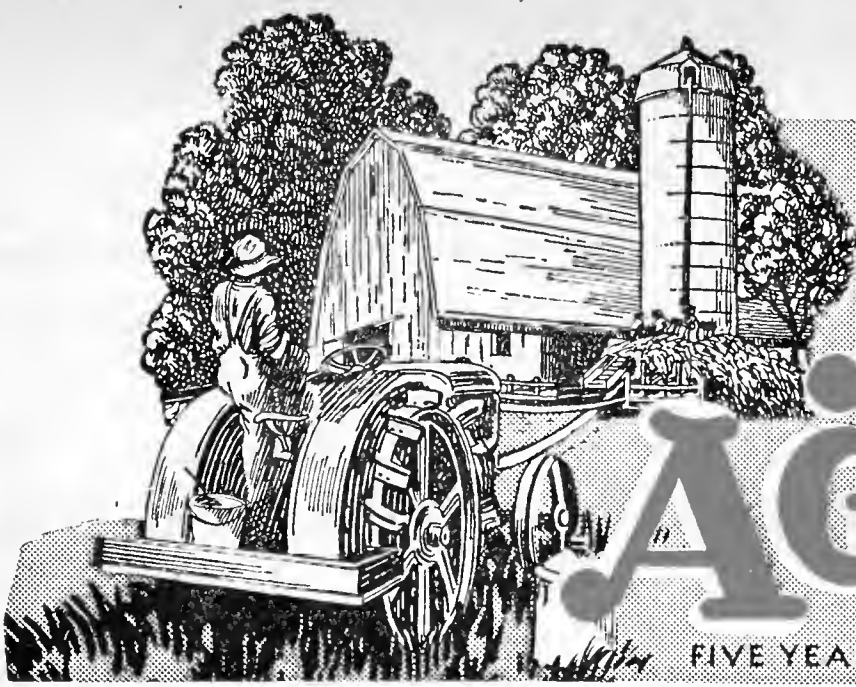


When snow drifts are deep, manure piles up in the shed. Where to spread it when the weather breaks—corn land or grass land? This is the time to figure out whether you'll make corn silage or grass silage next summer. Each year more and more farmers are making grass silage with cane molasses or Silo-Phos. G.L.F. Service Agencies have 'em both.

The G.L.F. Reporter



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

FRUIT *for the* *Home Orchard*

THE GROWING of fruit for home use has not received the attention that its possibilities for contributing to farm living and enjoyment of life deserve. There is real satisfaction in having available throughout the season an abundance of high quality tree-ripened fruits of all kinds. Besides being healthful, they have great possibilities in the kitchen, as any housewife is aware. Children, too, appreciate a constant supply of the different fruits, and one of the delights of childhood is gathering and consuming a few fruits when hungry.

If fruit is grown and consumed in the amounts desirable in a well-balanced diet, the home orchard will justify its cost. In many cases enough surplus may be sold to neighbors to pay for the fertilizer and spray materials. The purpose of this article is to indicate a succession of reliable varieties which will enable the family to enjoy a continuous supply of home-grown fruit throughout the season.

King of fruits is the apple, because of its great usefulness in the kitchen and as a dessert fruit for at least eight months of the year. A succession of varieties is needed to provide fruit during summer and early fall. With the early varieties which ripen quickly and do not keep well, several may be grafted into one tree. One good-sized branch in a tree will provide all the fruit that can be used before the next variety is ripe.

Lodi, which is essentially a larger and more productive Transparent, starts the apple season in early August. Next in season is Early McIntosh, a bright red, high-quality offspring of McIntosh which it resembles. Milton, another McIntosh type, ripens in Wealthy season, or a month earlier than McIntosh. Two good fall cooking and baking apples are Twenty Ounce and Fall Pippin, both old favorites and well-known to farm housewives. Standard dessert apple of late fall and early winter is the McIntosh. Ripening a little later and keeping slightly better is Cortland, fine for dessert as well as the kitchen.

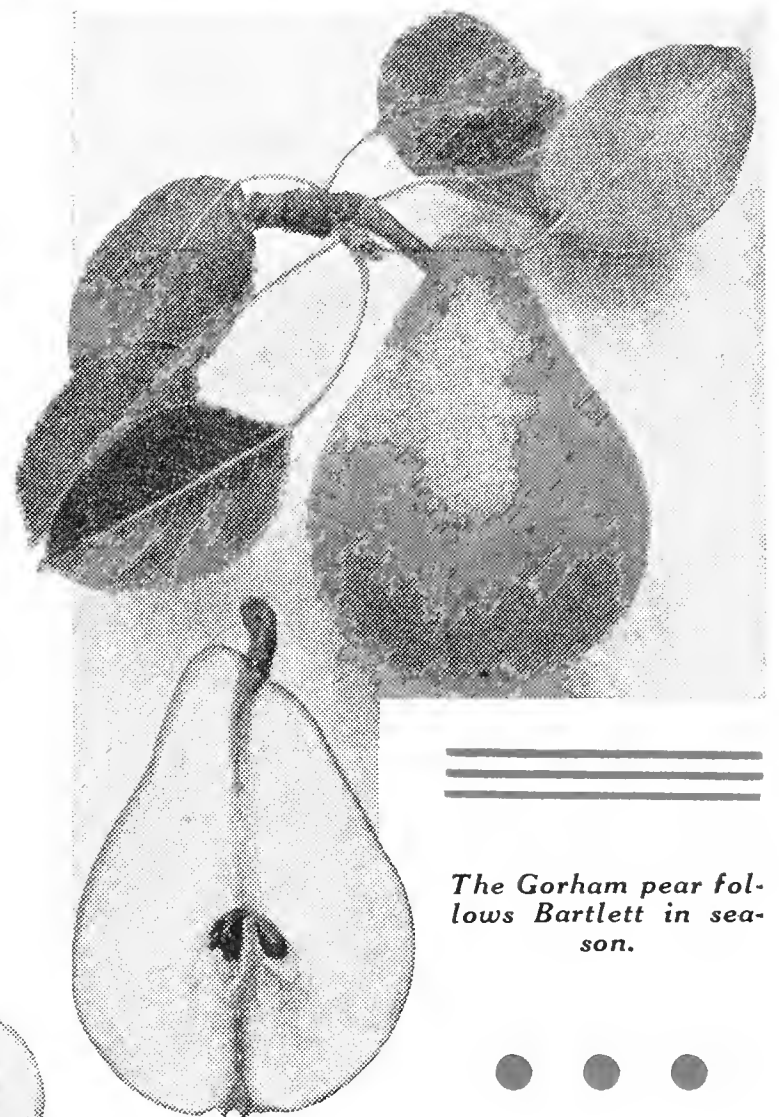
Rhode Island Greening, perhaps the most useful apple in the whole list, is still the standard winter cooking apple. Another old favorite, valuable for dessert as well as cooking, is Northern Spy. If a winter sweet apple is desired, Sweet Delicious is as good as any.

* Dr. Slate is specialist in charge of small fruits at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

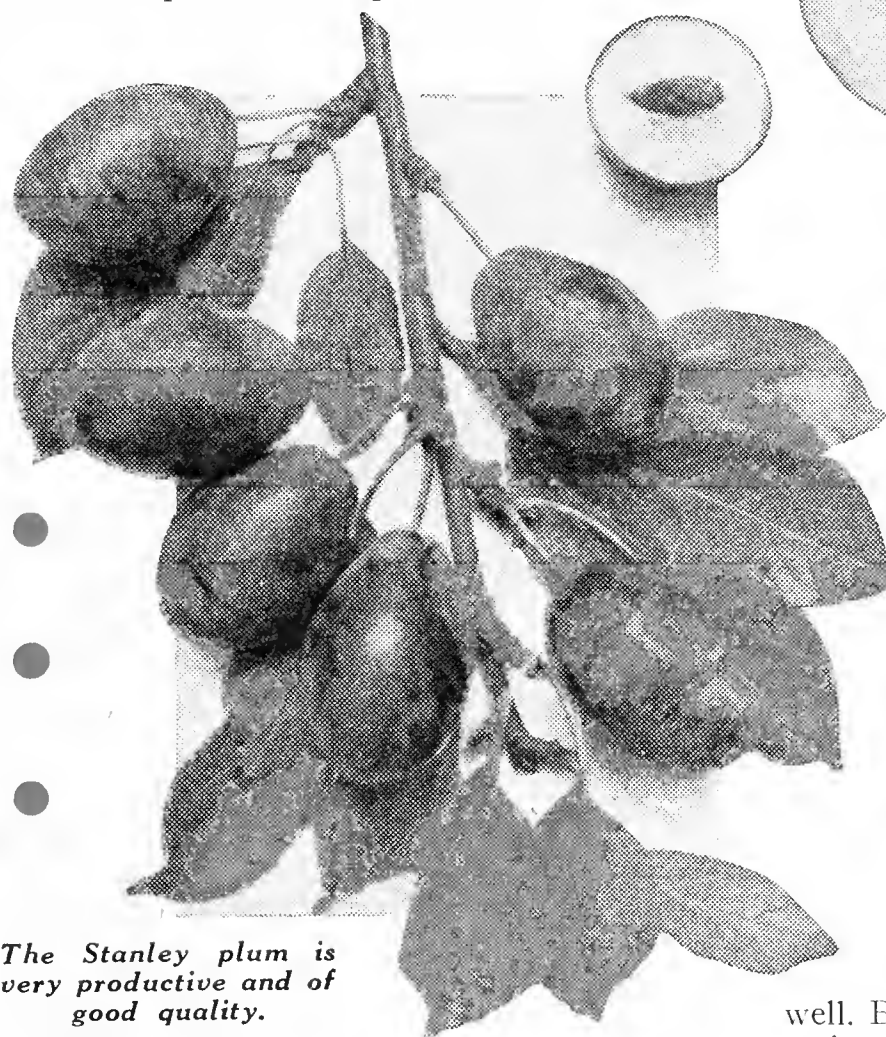
by G. L. SLATE *

Dolgo is a fine crabapple, useful for jelly and pickling, and profuse bloom and bright red fruits make it worthy of a place near the edge of the lawn where its beauty as well as its utility may be enjoyed.

When it comes to pears, Tyson is a choice little summer variety of good quality and fine tree characters. Standard and first choice is Bartlett, followed by Gorham which is of the same general type. Seckel is choicest of all in flavor, and has a blight resistant tree as well; Beurre Bosc, though having rather a weak tree, produces a superb fruit. The winter



The Gorham pear follows Bartlett in season.



The Stanley plum is very productive and of good quality.

pears possess serious faults, but Anjou and Winter Nelis are suggested to extend the season.

Peaches are a favorite with everyone and easily grown. Mikado, ripening in early August, opens the peach season. Coming along in mid-August is Oriole, a very pretty little peach of good quality. Golden Jubilee follows Oriole and Vedette is a few days later. In season with Vedette, but white-fleshed and of superior quality, is Cumberland. Halehaven, a new variety of South Haven season, is so promising

that it is recommended even though not extensively tested. An old favorite, valued chiefly for its high quality, is Champion, a white-fleshed variety. Elberta winds up the season with a big crop that must tree-ripen to be had at its best. This is the peach to can.

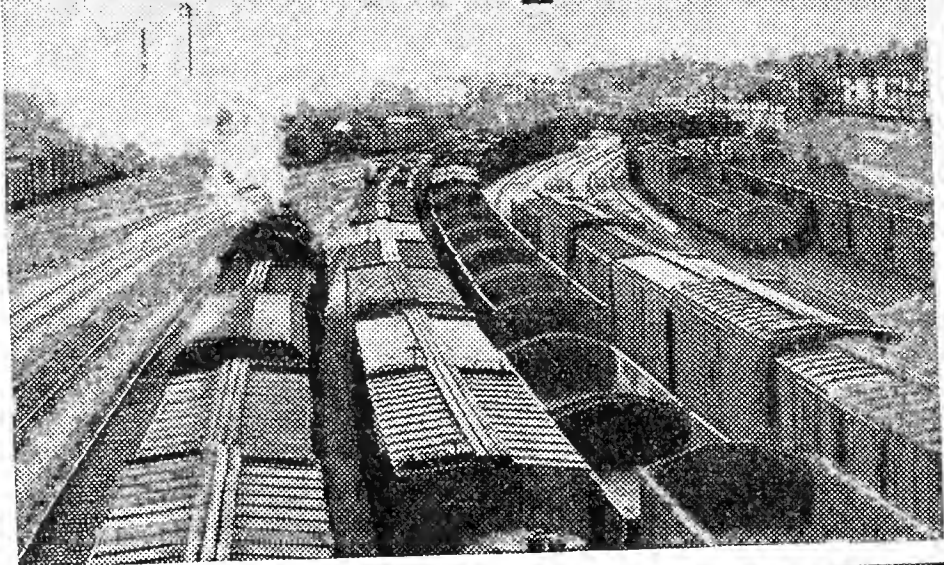
The nectarine, "a peach with the skin you love to touch", or a fuzzless peach, is an interesting novelty with the same cultural requirements as the peach. Sure Crop, a white-fleshed variety, is best.

Plums are useful for canning and for jam and the best varieties are superb dessert fruits. Japanese varieties are earliest, with Beauty and Abundance opening the season. Less hardy than other plums is the tree of Beauty. The first real high quality plum is Washington, a European type of light yellow color and a rich flavor. Imperial Epineuse is very sweet and cans well. Best of all for canning and excellent for eating when dead ripe is Italian Prune, often sold as Felleberg. A good blue plum ripening with it is Stanley. Reine Claude closes the season, hanging long on the tree in the cool October weather. Room should be found for a Shropshire damson, which makes excellent preserves and jam.

Sweet cherries are doubly welcome, first, for their high quality, and second, for their earliness, Seneca ripening in early June in an early season. It must be protected from the birds. Black Tartarian, an old dooryard favorite, ripens ten days later, (Turn to Page 13)

For Important Court Decisions on Milk Marketing Orders See Page 5.

You're looking at some "Railroad Implements"



AMERICAN farmers have three and a third billion dollars invested in "farm implements," such as plows and harrows, cultivators, tractors and combines.

Now the railroads have "implements" too. You know them as box cars, cattle cars, passenger cars, locomotives and things of the sort. And the railroads have about five and a half billion dollars invested in such equipment.

You might think, with this investment, that new purchases would hardly be needed.

But it's just like farming. And with all their implements, American farmers bought half a billion dollars worth of new equipment in 1937.

So, the railroads, in order to keep abreast of the times, must also buy new "implements." In the past ten years ending with 1938, they spent an average of about 165 million dollars per year for additional equipment.

This money has brought several advantages to shippers such as you. It has increased the pulling power of locomotives, for instance,

17%. It has helped to increase the carrying capacity of freight cars. It has played a part in increasing the speed of freight trains 50%.

But the railroads' job, like that of the farmers', is never finished—and if the railroads are to keep on doing the best all-round transportation job in the world they need to keep on replacing old "implements" with new ones. If they had the money they could spend to advantage at least one half billion dollars a year for the next five years just for new "railroad implements."

All of which means, the railroads need a fair chance to earn a living, so they'll be in good shape to move farm products to market when you want them to go.

A program of Federal and State legislation looking toward giving the railroads that fair chance to earn a living is outlined in a recently published booklet called, "For Better Times—A Square Deal in Transportation." Write for a copy.

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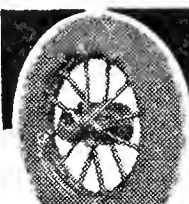
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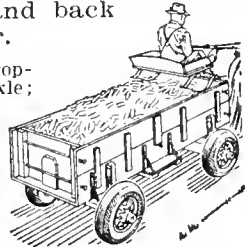


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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in **THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.**

The TOWN MEETING

We Still Need It

By **MARK SMITH**

Supervisor, Town of Hector, Schuyler County, N. Y.

"Yet all the while in secret, without sound,
The fat worms gnawed the timbers underground.
The twisting worm whose epoch is an hour,
Caverned its way into the mighty tower;
And suddenly it shook, it swayed, it broke,
And fell in darkening thunder at one stroke.
The strong shaft with an angel on its crown,
Fell ruining; a thousand years went down.
And so I fear my country, not the hand
That shall hurl night and whirlwind on the land;
I fear the vermin that shall undermine
Senate and citadel and school and shrine—
The worm of greed, the fatted worm of ease,
And all the crawling progeny of these—
The vermin that shall honeycomb the towers
And walls of state in unsuspecting hours."

NO QUESTION will arise in the minds of thinking people with regard to the real meaning of Edwin Markham as expressed in the foregoing lines. Centralization of power is today menacing many of our old fundamental institutions of local government. The desirability of preserving the old township unit of local government is the main subject to be dealt with in this article.

Toulmin Smith in 1851 said: "Local Self Government is that system of government under which the greatest number of minds, knowing the most, and having the fullest opportunities of knowing it, about the special matter in hand, and having the greatest interest in its wellworking, have the management of it, or control over it." Also that "Centralization is that system of government under which the smallest number, and those knowing the least, and having the fewest opportunities of knowing it, about the special matter in hand, and having the smallest interest in its wellworking, have the management of it, or control over it."

Do we—nowadays—fully appreciate our township form of government? My boyhood recollection is that men, talking to my father and referring to our town of Hector, spoke with greater pride and respect than is usual today. Our Town—ten miles square—containing nearly one-third of the two thousand acres in the County of Schuyler was often spoken of as the State of Hector. As Supervisor for the past three years, I have been afforded an opportunity to study, first hand, the operation of this large town which had its first town meeting in 1802, and to observe the strength and value of this old institution.

Experience and observation lead me to say that we should be alert to use every effort to retain and preserve the principles of this old type of local government. This is the day of the political and professional reformer and their motives are not always to be trusted from our standpoint. Whenever the word REFORM shows up with regard to town and county government it is time to be on guard because some old valued heritage may be in jeopardy. The interests of the metropolitan area and those of the up-state section are not always identical.

Loss of local power or control and greater expense are two almost inevitable results of reforms in local government set-ups. A high authority has been quoted as saying that the township unit is the most efficient and economical unit of government now in use.

The town board is the policy-making

body of the town and administers the affairs of the town. The local town unit protects the health, the person and property of the citizens, administers relief and maintains the highways. The local school districts provide education—thus the fundamental needs of the people are supplied by the local units of government. The town board is answerable to the electorate which is the true fountain-head of local government. The town clerk and assessors may be elected or appointed. The work of Collector may be done by others. Great care should be exercised in the selection of the Justices of the Peace because today, with the increased demands of the people, their position is of increasing importance.

In our town, instead of the usual four, we have five Justices of the Peace. The responsible nature of the Justices' position has been mentioned, yet in our town the total per diem pay of the five Justices in 1938 was \$292.00.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Association of Towns for information regarding a case of county reform which shows how it is apt to turn out. In a certain county of the state of New York the office of Justice of the Peace was abolished in the towns of the county. The total combined salary of the Justices of the Peace per year was \$3,500.00. Under the new charter a district court was established with six Justices who receive \$8,000.00 each per year.

As chairman of a town board, I have come to have complete respect for the collective judgment of the Justices with regard to matters of town business which come before the board. Our board consists of four farmers and a garage owner who is also a farmer. Much of the time of our monthly sessions is spent in reviewing and auditing the bills for home relief. A town public welfare officer's order is actually and legally final yet it relieves the welfare officer somewhat to have these bills discussed and audited. Home relief in our town for 1938 amounted to \$18,177.98. The taxpayer's viewpoint is really the deciding viewpoint in the last analysis. The citizen of a community is the most important thing in a community. If local control is to be retained, efficiency will have to be the main consideration. There is nothing that disgusts the substantial citizen like the existence of petty politics. Sometimes in county affairs officers imagine they are the county if they are allowed to stay in office too

(Continued on Page 14)



How Is Your Soil Fertility BANK ACCOUNT?

A Contest With \$60.00 in Cash Prizes

EACH SPRING for the past two years we have offered a Seed Contest for readers. They were so popular that we had many requests for another contest, so here it is.

This year we are calling it a Soil Fertility Contest. Don't fail to enter it. It is interesting to find out how many things we think we know until we come to write them down. This contest will give you a fine opportunity to test your knowledge, to gain more knowledge, and to win either the \$25 first prize, one of the other cash prizes, or one of the merchandise prizes offered by our advertisers.

The important thing is to start at once by ordering some of the catalogs and booklets offered by seed and fertilizer companies, by writing to colleges of agriculture or the U. S. Department of Agriculture for bulletins, and perhaps by borrowing or buying a book or two on soil fertility. Incidentally, you will find the answers to some of these questions in back issues of *American Agriculturist*.

We suggest that you write to the Mailing Room of your College of Agriculture and either ask them for copies of available bulletins on soil fertility or ask for a list of available bulletins, from which you can choose those which you feel would be helpful. The U. S. Department of Agriculture commonly makes a charge of 5c each for farmers' bulletins, but they are worth it. Drop a post card to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask them to send you a list of available bulletins, from which you can make your selections. If you do not already have a reference library, this will be a good way to make a start.

There are a number of excellent books on soils and soil fertility. One is *Farm Soils* by E. L. Worthen, published by John Wiley & Son. Your local bookstore will be able to get it for you if you would like to own a copy. Also there are: *Soil Science* by



YOU May Be the Winner

For the best answers to questions on this page, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** will give the following prizes:

- First Prize \$25.00
- Second Prize 10.00
- Third Prize 5.00
- 20 Prizes of \$1 each

In addition to these cash prizes, merchandise prizes will be distributed to those sending in the best answers.

W. W. Weir, published by the J. E. Lipincott Co.; and *Fertilizer and Crop Production* by Van Slyke, published by the Orange Judd Co.

Here are the questions: Answer 12, including No. 14 which MUST be answered. Because northeastern farming is so diversified, we have felt that it is not fair to ask that you answer questions about crops which you do not grow. Hence the choice of questions.

CONTEST QUESTIONS

(Answer 12 including Question 14)

1. What are "quick soil tests"? How useful are they?
2. In fertilizing potatoes, where should the fertilizer be placed in order to get the best results from it?
3. How is 29-3 seed corn produced?
4. If some alfalfa seed were offered to you containing some red seeds, would you buy it? Why?
5. How should farm manure be handled in order to prevent loss of fertility?
6. In what ways does humus (organic matter) increase the fertility of soil?
7. In what ways can pastures be improved?
8. Where orchards are in sod, how should they be managed and fertilized in order to maintain soil fertility?
9. When is the best time to cut hay and why?
10. One of two materials is commonly added to grass when put into the silo. Why? What are they?
11. Name ten elements that are essential for plant growth.
12. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the legume family?
13. What are some relatively new va-

(Continued on Page 15)

THE RULES

1. Contestants must live on a farm or grow a garden.
2. No member of a family connected with *American Agriculturist* is eligible. Also ineligible are County Agents, and teachers of agriculture in high schools and colleges.
3. All entries must be postmarked not later than March 27. Address entries to Soil Fertility Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.
4. The editors of *American Agriculturist* will be the sole judges of the contest. Entries will be judged on accuracy, neatness, and on the amount of reference material read. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. Winners will be announced in the April 15 issue.

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REA NITROGEN—HAS ALL THREE OF THESE DESIRABLE QUALITIES:

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Most crops respond best to nitrogen from a non-acid-forming or only slightly acidic source.

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When the plant food in a fertilizer has the foregoing three properties, you can be sure it will give good results with a wide variety of crops, soils, and seasons. Almost without exception, the phosphoric acid and potash in your fertilizers possess these three properties, and are therefore rated as Triple-Plus plant foods. *But how about Nitrogen?* Check your fertilizer against this table:

	YOUR FERTILIZER		
	Nitrogen*	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Completely available	?	+	+
Leaching resistant	?	+	+
Low equivalent acidity	?	+	+

*You can insert the word "Urea" here, and substitute plus (+) signs for the question marks.

Du Pont UREA NITROGEN rates (+) on all three. That's why we call it the Triple-Plus Nitrogen. That's why manufacturers are using more and more "URAMON" and Urea-Ammonia Liquor in their complete fertilizers. That's why more and more growers who apply nitrogen only to fruit, haylands, pastures, and other crops are turning to "URAMON," the semi-granular, Triple-Plus, high-nitrogen fertilizer, which is free-flowing, easy to handle and apply. Write for booklet "Urea—Triple-Plus Nitrogen."

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THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

The Way to Stop Raising Taxes

TO PROTEST largest state budget in history of New York State, and to demand a reduction in the state's ever-increasing tax burden, more than 7,000 persons representing 292 citizens' organizations appeared in Albany on Washington's birthday before a joint meeting of the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

The movement was sponsored by the Westchester County Taxpayers' Association and the Citizens Public Expenditure Committee. Represented were taxpayers and civic organizations, home-owner and rent payer groups, community clubs, farm organizations, and cooperatives, women's and mother's clubs, rotary, lions and other service clubs, youth welfare groups and others of similar character.

The "forgotten man" in this America of ours today is the taxpayer, and it is a healthy sign that he is getting up on his hind legs to protest against the ruinous taxes. Real estate owners, including farmers, are also tremendously interested in the present state budget, because Governor Lehman has proposed an extra real estate tax of \$1 per thousand on the assessed valuation of real estate. Real estate just cannot stand any more taxation. We are fast getting to the situation where the last thing in the world that a man wants to own is a home or a farm, because of the tax situation.

On the other hand, Governor Lehman and the State Legislature and government officials in other states have my sympathy. They are on the spot, for it is the citizen himself who is mostly to blame for this tax situation. He is the one who has insisted on more and more government, and the officials are simply carrying out the wishes of the voters. "You can't have your cake and eat it." The way to stop the increasing taxes is to stop asking for so much government service.

Attention, Dairymen!

NO DAIRYMAN interested in the present or future of his business should miss reading the article on the next page, describing the adverse court decisions on the Rogers-Allen Act and the milk bargaining agencies. These decisions are a serious blow to the dairy farmer.

But the situation can be met successfully if dairymen will inform themselves of the facts and continue to act together.

Hired Labor Problem Increases

EVEN in these times, when so many people are on relief, it grows more and more difficult for farmers to get hired help at wages which they can afford to pay. Men just will not work for farm wages when the prevailing rate in every other occupation is higher.

Although farm wages declined slightly in 1938 in New York, and probably throughout the Northeast, they are still high in comparison with prices farmers received. In the fall of 1937 and 1938, farm prices fell below pre-war prices, but farm wages declined only to a point 25 per cent above pre-war wages. This trend seems likely to continue.

We have had hundreds of letters from farmers and their hired men on the labor situation. From these letters I have drawn two conclusions. First, many farmers will reorganize their business to get along with less help. This will mean more labor saving machinery and a better layout in fields and barns to save work.

A possible second way to meet the labor situation is to go into some kind of a profit-sharing

deal with a good man or good men, which will give him or them a little personal interest in the business.

The Apple Growers' Problem

LOOKING back over the past 15 years, apples on New York and other northeastern farms have paid fairly well as compared with other crops. But there has been a fairly steady decline in price returns for apples.

According to Agricultural Outlook, published by the New York State College of Agriculture, production has varied from 117 million bushels in 1936 to 211 million in 1937 and 130 million in 1938. It is expected that there will be a relatively larger crop in 1939.

During the ten years from 1925 to 1935, the number of apple trees of bearing age in the United States decreased about one-fifth, but during the past thirty years yield per tree has increased on an average of about 1 per cent per year. Comparing the decrease in the number of trees with the increased yield per tree, the normal apple crop may be expected to decline from the present 155 million bushels to 140 million bushels in 1945. That is a favorable factor. So also is the fact that Great Britain has reduced its import duty on apples by one-third.

On the unfavorable side is decreasing consumption, owing chiefly to the tremendous increase in the production of citrus fruits, and the efficient efforts to advertise and sell these fruits. Oranges are now more common on many tables than apples. While I like oranges, I do not believe there is any reason for this except that the apple growers have not done as good a job of marketing as have the citrus people. Is it not time for apple growers to consider seriously, how they can stop the declining market and prices for apples?

Why A. A. is Reliable

A lion met a tiger
As they drank beside a pool.
Said the tiger, "Please inform me
Why you're roaring like a fool?"
"That's not foolish", said the lion,
With a twinkle in his eyes,
"For I am called the King of Beasts
Because I advertise."

A rabbit heard them talking,
And he ran home like a streak,
He thought he'd try the lion's plan
But his roar was but a squeak;
A fox came to investigate,
Had luncheon in the woods,
The moral: When you advertise
Be sure you've got the goods.

THE ABOVE was sent me by Mr. D. W. Phelps of Bridgewater, New York, who says that he uses it to advertise his A-I fresh eggs. He says, "You can use it to advertise A. A. Why not, for you have the goods."

Into my office the other day came Mr. Ingalls, our advertising manager, with an offered advertisement which, if we had accepted it, would have brought \$1,000 and possibly \$2,500 additional revenue to the paper. In these hard times, publications have their troubles just the same as farmers do, and could we have accepted that money it would have meant much to us, and enabled us to turn more money over to the *American Agriculturist* Foundation to be used as loan funds to help farm boys and girls get an education.

But Mr. Ingalls and I agreed without question to refuse the advertisement. It was an advertisement of seeds, and our information is that the

seeds of this company are not reliable. We could not tell the farmer in our editorial columns to buy good seed and then advertise something inferior in our advertising columns.

We could have many more thousands of dollars of income in advertising each year if we accepted all advertisements without question, but *American Agriculturist* advertisements are guaranteed. If the advertiser does not make good, we will. All we ask in return is that when you buy, you consult our advertising columns, then get your supplies either directly through our advertisers or through your local dealer who handles the supplies advertised in our columns, and please be sure to mention that you saw the advertisement in *American Agriculturist*. If you do this, you will be assured first of guaranteed products; second, you will be helping to make your farm paper better; and third, you will be helping farm boys and girls get an education.

Farm and Home Week

MORE than 14,000 farm folks attended Farm and Home Week at the New York State Colleges at Ithaca in spite of bad weather and bad roads. One is moved to wonder why so many people make such a tremendous effort to listen to the lectures. The answer is that people are seeking, as they never have before, information on how to make a living and to live.

The enormous demand for bulletins, the thousands of letters that we of *American Agriculturist* receive asking for information, and the large attendance at all business meetings of farmers are additional evidence.

Give the American people the facts and they will make the right decisions, and it certainly seems as if the people are determined to have the facts.

Eastman's Chestnut

MORE than 25 years ago, when I was a teacher of agriculture, a great controversy raged among fruit growers over whether an orchard should be cultivated or have sod mulch. Most growers then believed in cultivation. Grant Hitchings of Syracuse insisted that sod mulch was the better way.

Time proved that Mr. Hitchings was right, for many types of soils. Time proved also that he was right in other ways as a farmer and a man. So the other night, he and Mrs. Hitchings stood before the Governor of the State and received the *American Agriculturist* Master Farmer Medal.

Among his other qualities, Mr. Hitchings has a sense of humor, as indicated by the following chestnut which he sent to me:

"This story was told to me by a young fellow from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, who had a very interesting southern drawl. Of course it is impossible to recapture a southern drawl on the printed page, but it does add considerable to the story.

"It seems this particular farmer had a nice block of apple trees about twenty years old, which needed trimming very much. He was a little too old to enjoy climbing around in the trees and wondered how he was going to find a man to help him. About this time, as he was starting to town, a stranger came along the road inquiring for work. The farmer asked him if he understood trimming an apple tree.

"The stranger said, 'Oh yes, I have done that many times.' The farmer decided to let him have a try at it. He brought out the tools and showed him the trees, and left on his trip to town. On arriving home at noon he asked his new man how many trees he had trimmed. The man said, 'I didn't trim any this morning. I cut the trees down and thought I would trim them this afternoon.'"

"YES"—"NO", Say Judges on MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Boston Order Ruled Constitutional— New York Order Unconstitutional

COURT DECISIONS on milk marketing agreements have, during the past few days, come with breath-taking rapidity.

First came the decision of Judge Francis Bergan of the N. Y. Supreme Court at Albany affecting the Buffalo area. He declared unconstitutional the methods of price fixing and equalization provisions of the New York State Rogers-Allen Law.

The following day Judge Frank Sweeney of the U. S. District Court at Boston handed down a decision **upholding the constitutionality** of the Federal Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and the validity of the Boston Milk Order issued under that Act. An overwhelming majority of dairymen shipping milk to the Boston market will applaud the decision and consider it a great victory. Dealers will appeal the decision to the U. S. Supreme Court. Meanwhile the Boston market plan is in successful operation and getting results in better prices.

But that is not all. The next day, February 24, Federal District Judge Frank Cooper held unconstitutional the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement for the Metropolitan New York area, making the score two to one against milk marketing agreements unless, on appeal, some of the decisions are reversed.

No one can predict with certainty what effect these decisions will have. The first result is gloom among practically all New York State dairymen. Last fall 87 per cent of the dairymen voting favor-

ed the order, and many who were lukewarm about it last September, have become enthusiastic supporters since they have seen the dollars and cents results. The vote on the Buffalo order was even more favorable. Dairy organization leaders are fearful that the next result will be a trend toward chaos in milk marketing. It WILL BE unless dairymen forget all differences and stick together. During the past year they have done this to a remarkable degree, and now is no time to retreat.

To what can New York State dairymen turn at this moment? They still have the main provisions of the Rogers-Allen Law, permitting cooperative associations to work together. You will remember that the Federal-State Marketing Order was put into effect at the request of dairymen, and the order itself was written through

Dairymen Will Fight If They Have To

By E. R. EASTMAN

NOT SINCE those memorable days of the great 1916 milk strike have dairy farmers been so aroused and determined as they are now. Unless the milk dealers are quick to recognize this unanimous and determined spirit of dairymen, a general milk strike is unavoidable. Perhaps it should come now. Conditions have been brewing for a long time toward a showdown to see whether dairymen are going to run their own business or have it run by milk dealers, aided and abetted by the anti-farm gang, led by a farm paper publisher, and by some lawyers who have fattened for years by stirring up strife and dissension in the milk business.

Farmers are law abiding. Of course they will not take exception to the adverse court decisions explained on this page, except to appeal them, but they know that their milk is their own and they have come to the end of the road on the policy of selling it at starvation prices! While the court decisions are being appealed, farmers will not let their market go to pieces, so they are coming together in great mass meetings attended by thousands, to prepare to carry out voluntarily the principles of the Milk Marketing Agreement and to unite on a program, the chief principle of which is that no dealer shall get a single drop of milk who refuses to pay the full prices set up in the Marketing Agreement. I know from the thousands of letters I have had from dairymen lately that the dealer who refuses to pay this living price for milk will get no milk, nor should he. It's time to stop fooling!

I offer only one word of caution. Some of the dealers have tried to play square; they have lived up to the Agreement which they signed and will continue to do so. In the feeling of indignation sweeping the state, let's be careful to play fair.

Let no farmer be dismayed or discouraged; you and your cooperatives have developed the machinery for working together during the past year. As a result, you have had better milk prices. No one can take from you this knowledge that you can stick together and work shoulder to shoulder with your neighbor. Continue to do so through this crisis and be assured that if you do, you will get a price for your milk that will pay your expenses and will leave something over for your wives and children.

secured temporary injunctions restraining the Producers' Bargaining Agency, Dairymen's League and several individuals from persuading Cooperatives to withhold milk from certain dealers. They overlooked one thing, dairymen are aroused and continued to divert their milk, some hauling it as far as fifty miles. In this action lies the dairyman's strength.

Events leading to the decision which concerns
(Continued on Page 12)

What Dairymen Demand!

Several thousand dairymen, assembled in Syracuse on February 27, made a definite demand on New York City milk dealers. Producers asked that dealers sign by midnight, Saturday, March 4, contracts containing the essential provisions of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order. "If you don't", the producers said, "you will get no milk Sunday morning."

By resolution, dairymen stated that ALL producer groups and all handlers should enter into a voluntary agreement ratifying the terms of the Marketing Agreement, and continue to carry out its terms and provisions.

Another resolution expressed sympathy to the family of Charles Arthur of Lowville, N. Y., a member of the Resolutions Committee, who died suddenly while at the meeting.

Nine big regional dairy meetings are being held March 1 at eleven A. M. in the cities of Watertown, Malone, Utica, Granville, Olean, Elmira, Goshen, Cortland, and Delhi.

the cooperation of men representing both state and federal governments and representatives of the dairy organizations. At that time the hope was expressed that ultimately dairymen would be able to handle the situation without government assistance. The necessity for doing this, at least temporarily, has come sooner than anyone had expected, and before the tremendous force of dairymen has become fully organized. But be that as it may, the job MUST BE DONE unless dairymen are willing to allow prices to drift back to the depths of last August.

Cooperative members of the Producers' Bargaining Agency have been getting in some effective work. A number of New York City dealers refused to pay sums due into the equalization fund on milk purchased during January. "All right," the cooperative said, "then you get no milk!" Producers argued: "Why sell our milk to dealers who refuse to cooperate in keeping some order in the dairy industry?"

This diversion of milk worked so well that some dealers sought ways of throttling it. They

Principles and a Program Discussed and Agreed Upon at Syracuse Mass Meeting of Dairymen on February 27, 1939

- 1—Unless something is done immediately to meet the present milk marketing emergency, prices to farmers may be expected to decline from fifty cents to one dollar per hundred including those for February milk.
- 2—DAIRYMEN OWN THEIR MILK! They cannot be told what to do with it.
- 3—All dealers have signed an agreement with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, which has the force of a contract to pay the prices set up in the Marketing Order. This agreement still stands and has not been overruled by the Courts.
- 4—Dairymen, therefore, will rally around this agreement and will stand unanimously in enforcing this agreement to make dealers pay living prices for milk. Any dealer refusing to abide by his agreement and contract will get no milk.
- 5—Regional and local mass meetings will be held throughout the milk shed immediately to keep dairymen informed so that they can follow a program of action.
- 6—Neither individual dairymen nor their cooperatives should sign any agreement or contract with dealers until a program has been worked out, and an agreement reached for concerted and effective action.



VEGETABLES are greedy feeders on potash. Not only is plenty of this plant food necessary for high yields and good quality, but for improved flavor, appearance, and carrying quality so important in realizing profits on competitive markets. Potash also gives the plants more vigor and increases their resistance to diseases and frosts.

The best analysis to use varies with soil and cropping conditions. Complete fertilizers usually are required. To make sure your crops get enough potash, use fertilizers containing at least as much

potash as phosphoric acid. On many sandy soils, peats, and mucks, the potash should be up to double the phosphoric acid.

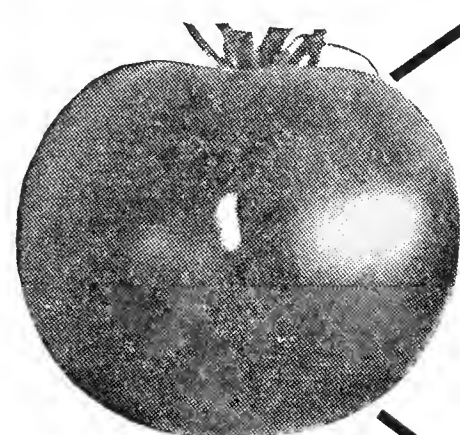
Consult your county agent or experiment station regarding the fertility of your soil. Ask your dealer about fertilizers high in potash. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash to insure high yields of good quality.

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FIGHTING FROST in the Garden

By PAUL WORK

IT'S A MAJOR triumph in the garden when radishes are ready in April, beets in May, peas by mid-June and tomatoes in July—all of this subject to adjustment according to the climate where you live. A common measure for all climates is to beat the neighbors or to hit the market when prices



Paul Work

are high. Moreover, it is a major tragedy when frost catches the sweet corn or beans or tomatoes when they have just nicely started under coaxing warmth and pushing soil moisture.

People always say we can't do much about the weather. Actually, we can. We will not be changing the climate very much but we can make changes in our plans, our dates of planting and also we can adopt various devices which will change a tiny little section of the climate immediately surrounding our plants.

First Find the Facts

The first step in adjusting ourselves and our procedure to frost is to know just what are the facts about plants and how frost strikes. People do watch the weather and they say a great deal about frost. Much that is said is true but casual observation and some unfounded traditions tend to warp our judgment. Some of these old traditions are very good. For example, St. Patrick's Day and Memorial Day are not too bad as guides because they come at the same time each year. Easter, a movable feast, is not so good. "Beware of frost at full moon" is open to question but if we change this to say that frost danger is increased on clear cloudless nights, we are noting a useful fact although it does not tell the whole story. The face of the sky needs to be read in conjunction with the behavior of the barometer and thermometer. If, at noon on a day in May, the sky is clear; the wind is in the Northwest; the barometer is rising and the thermometer is falling—one had better begin to prepare for a frosty night.

Another common saying is "Plant corn when oak leaves are as large as squirrel's ears". To one who makes a hobby of fighting superstitions that statement sounds rather weird. Nevertheless, it has a very good foundation for the stage of development of the leaves is a pretty good expression of how far along the season is at a given time. Of course, it does not prove very much about whether there will be frost next week or not; for oak leaves and others sometimes get nipped.

When to Plant

Every gardener ought to know "the average date of last killing frost" as determined by the Weather Bureau. At Ithaca, it is May 4th. This means that after this date, the chances are even that there will be a killing frost at sometime or other. There is also an even chance that there will not. To know this date enables one to make a planting program fairly intelligently whether the average date is April 15th or May 15th. Hardy things such as beets, carrots, onions, peas, radishes and spinach may be planted as soon as the ground can be made ready. One may even include lettuce in this list although lettuce, potatoes and cauliflower are somewhat less hardy. Well hardened cabbage plants can be set

out at the same time.

Among the tender things, there are considerable differences in hardiness. For instance, many plant sweet corn at about the average date of last killing frost taking a little chance. There is about a week which will be required to get the little plants above ground and so in danger of injury. Beans may be handled in about the same way. Tomato plants, which should not be overhardened and which are tender in any case, ought not to be set in most places until three weeks after the average date. Cucumbers, muskmelons, pumpkins and squash may be sowed in the open ground about two weeks after the average date.

Of course, in all these cases, experience is an even better guide and one may be governed by how much of a chance he is willing to take. It must be remembered that some of the tender things like tomatoes, eggplant and peppers will not grow very well in cold, wet weather even though there is no frost to actually kill them.

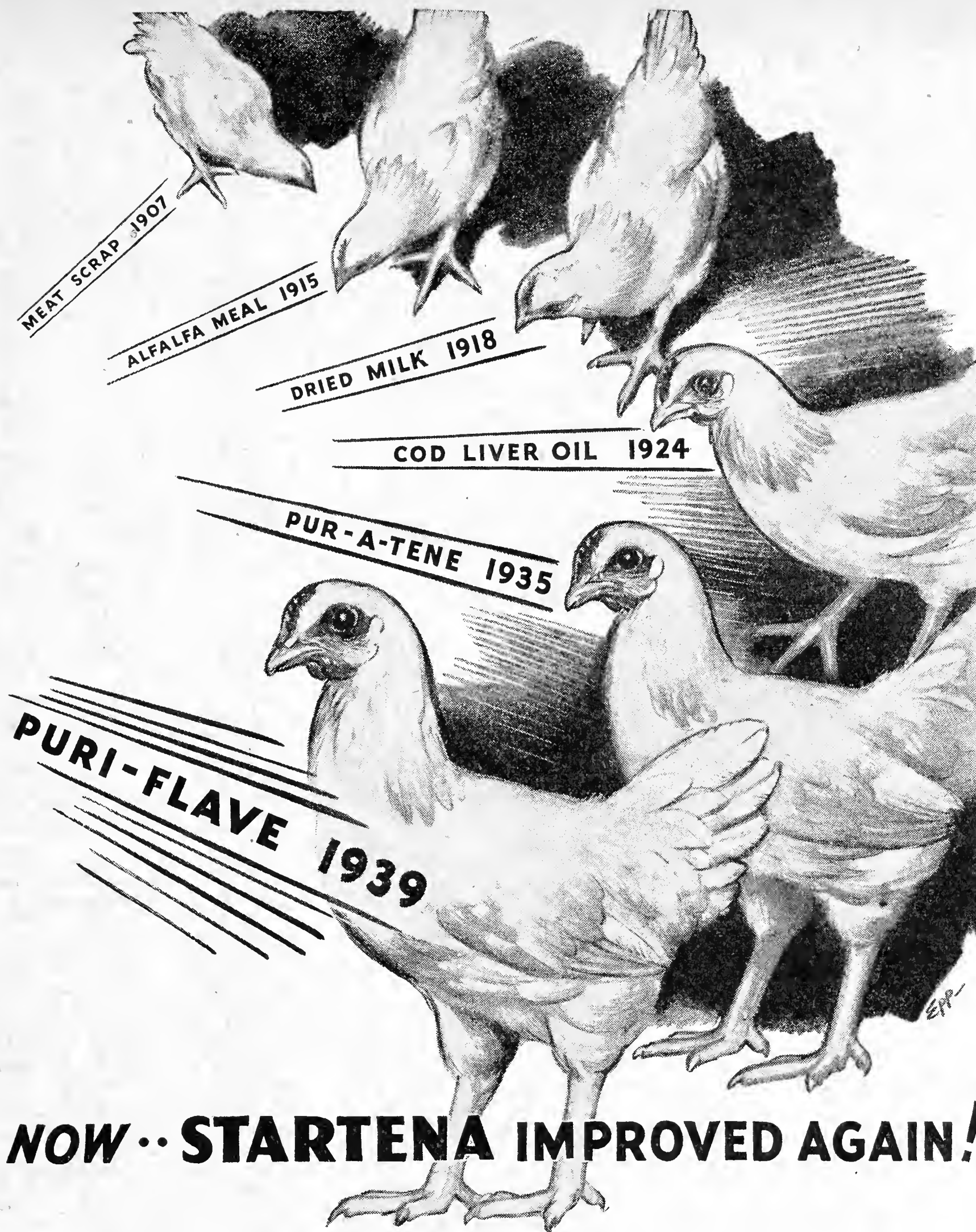
Black Frost—White Frost

Black frost; white frost; frost at 36°—all these have meanings but after all, the plants are hurt by temperatures low enough to freeze their juices, which means temperatures slightly below 32° Fahrenheit. When people say "there was white frost this morning, the temperature was down to 36°", it means one of two things. Either the thermometer was inaccurate or it was several feet removed from where the frost occurred. My thermometer, set free of the side of the house, is still four or five degrees above the temperature on the lawn on a snappy night. Black frost refers to freezing injury when the air has been so dry that there is no condensation of dew as the temperature falls and so, there is no opportunity for white frost to form. There may be white frost without injury to tender plants if the temperature of the tissue does not drop low enough to freeze the sap. When plants and soil are very wet, there may be no injury from frost because the temperature has not been low for a long enough time to freeze the free water that is present. Thus, sprinkler irrigation is sometimes used for frost protection. As long as there is free water unfrozen on the outside of the plants, the tissues are not hurt. I have seen celery plants that were plastered with ice but uninjured for this reason. If the irrigation is turned off during the night and all the free water present is frozen, then any other heat loss must come from the tissues of the plants themselves and injury will result.

Geography of Frost

The importance of knowing the average date of last killing frost for one's neighborhood is emphasized by (Continued on Page 19)





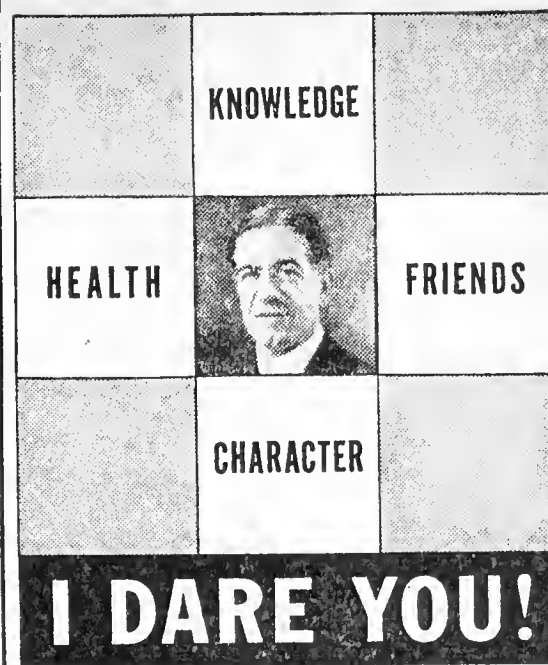
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WHAT DO I REALLY WANT?
I WANT HEALTH!

I DON'T like exercising, but I WANT HEALTH.

One morning in the washroom of a sleeper going East, I was taking my "liver-squeezer" and other exercises when a fat man, weighing over 200, with a tummy like a German goiter, came in. I stopped because there was hardly room for him and my exercises, too. He moved over to the corner and said, "Don't Stop. Go right ahead. I want to see you do 'em." So I finished my exercises and he commented, "Don't that beat you? Well, if I would take 'em, I wouldn't be carrying this around,"—then with a sigh, "BUT I WON'T!"

Like many others, he wanted results without paying the price.

■ ■ ■

REALIZING that good health is our greatest security for the future, I would suggest that you check to see if you are doing the things that build health, or if you are doing the things that tear down health.

If you are robbing yourself of sleep, being intemperate, over-eating, and under-exercising, then you show by your actions that you do not *want* health, and that you choose insecurity rather than security.

If, on the other hand, you find out the habits and diets that build health and stick rigidly to that program, then by your actions you show that you *want* health enough to give up some things that tear it down.

■ ■ ■

WHAT DO YOU REALLY WANT? Good health and the security that comes with it? Then I urge you to take a pencil and paper and write down your wants. Our wants are different. So our programs will be different. I'm going to presume to suggest a proven and tried program which, if followed, will bring results.

Which Do You Want?

SECURITY

(These build up Health)

Regular exercise—a mile a day
Good posture—erect
Sleep—8 hours
Balanced diet—plenty of vitamins in cereals and green vegetables
Eight glasses of water a day

STAND TALL

or

INSECURITY

(These tear down Health)

No exercise
Hollow chest—slump
Burning candle at both ends
Careless eating
Intemperance

In my next column I hope to pass along some more WANTS. If some of my readers would like my program for developing WANTS, send 3c in stamps and I'll send my 12-page WANT pamphlet which will DARE you to attain GREATER GROWTH.

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Pumping the HEAT Out of Apples

By ED. W. MITCHELL
Hudson Valley Fruit Grower.

AS KIPLING says, "You never can tell till you try, and then you are apt to be wrong." In this apple business every year is different, but our margin of profit is too small to allow for many mistakes, and the fellow who gets out on a limb is apt to get "shook down to the dogs." That's a term familiar to all the coon hunters who may read this. As the pack of buyers gathers round in the fall when markets are glutted, prices low, and money is needed to pay harvest help, many a farmer feels like a treed coon—he has no place to go but up a tree with the sure knowledge he is in for a "shake down."

This situation happens so often that it is one of the factors on which we must figure, just as we do bad weather, insects and crop diseases. Some provision for it is just as important as having spraying or dusting equipment to protect crops earlier in the season. The practical protection in most cases, is some sort of a storage.

Hands Are Tied

In the past, commercial cold storage was limited mostly to the city and town. This was supplemented by common or aircooled storage at the farm for that part of the crop that could not bear the tax of commercial storage, but which was too good to throw on the market at harvest time. Some of these common storages had ventilating fans, running water or other devices to make them more efficient than the average, but all of them were limited by the outside temperature. An air cooled storage has to sit with its hands tied till the weather turns cold.

Fortunately the spread of rural electrification and the growth of air conditioning have brought good, low priced refrigerating equipment at just the time we need it most. I have yet to meet a grower who has built his own cold storage who regrets the step. All of them wish they had done it sooner.

Like many other farmers, I had a good barn in which I took considerable pride. It has housed horses, cattle, chickens and all sorts of crops. As the fruit came on and other things were dropped from our production, our use for the barn decreased, till finally we made a common apple storage in one end, and used the rest for a packing room and to store empty apple boxes. This was not enough use to pay the carrying charges on the building, and the common storage would not cool off in time for anything but Ben Davis. A more profitable use had to be found for the building, and a better system for keeping the apples. A cold storage was the answer.

Last year we made over an old ice house into a cold storage that would hold 1500 bushels of apples, and got such good results with a little 1½ horsepower, air cooled machine that we decided to make a larger cold storage in the barn.

Insulation is Essential

Our normal crop is about 20,000 bushels, and we want to be able to protect at least half of it by cold storage when we have to. The barn is in five 12 foot bents; two had been shut off for common storage, two are packing room, and a driveway runs through the center. There is a large cistern just outside the door. It is an ideal layout for the purpose.

The building cost was not bad. We

figured that part of the old barn at \$600, and by using farm labor and some second-hand lumber, kept the building cost down to \$1255, or 14 cents a bushel. That is based on using 2 cubic feet of space per bushel and the whole 17,820 cubic feet of space as available for storage. Theoretically it should hold 8910 bushels, but the practical loading capacity is about 7,500.

Keeping Costs Down

Getting the most practical machinery for cooling was more of a problem than re-hashing the old barn. We had to keep the initial investment low, and wanted an outfit that would be economical and easy to operate. According to theory and the refrigerating engineers, one should have about a 5 horsepower outfit to refrigerate 5000 bushels of apples properly, but that brought the initial cost for machinery, and the operating cost higher than we felt was justified. We figured that only half of the space would be needed before the 20th of October, and that the

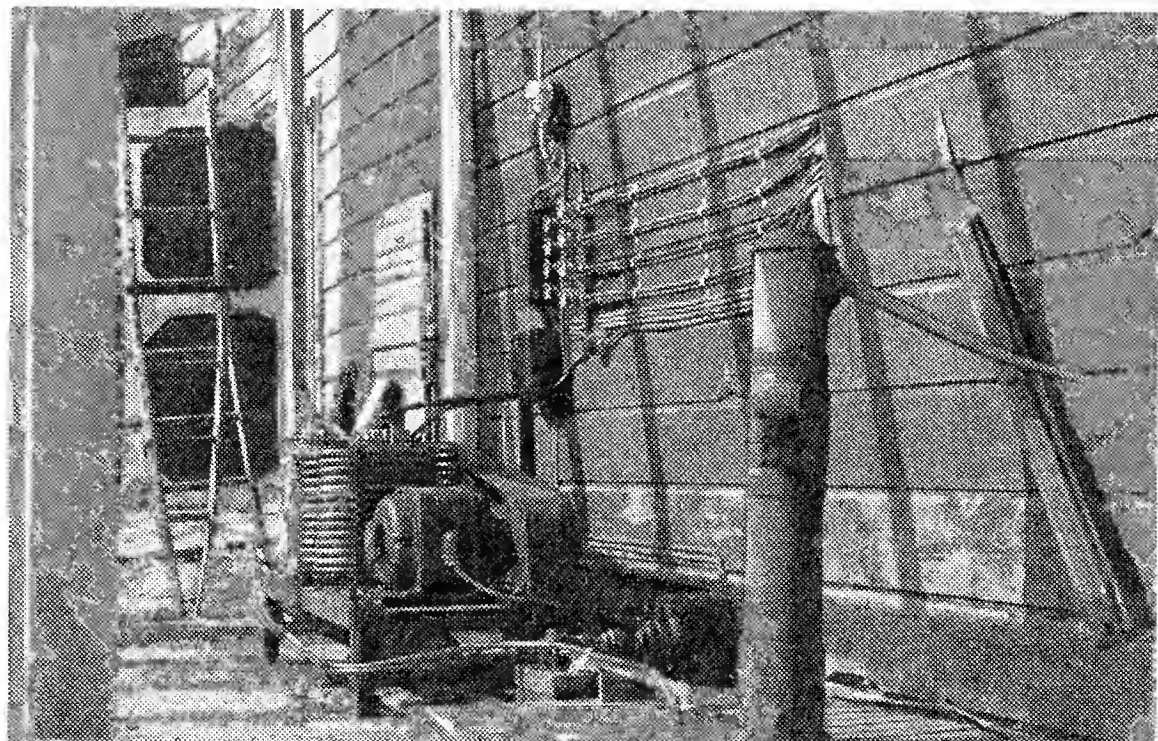
American Agriculturist, March 4, 1939

room, and the compressor. A 1/6 horsepower motor, set between the twin coils, has a fan on each end of the shaft and blows air across the coils and to the farthest corners of the room. It has capacity to change all of the air in the room every three minutes. The compressor is cooled by a little rotary pump that sends 10 gallons of water per minute through the coils and on up to the roof. There the water cools and flows back to the cistern.

Splitting Pennies

The 3 horsepower compressor is rated to take care of one of the twin coils, or four or five thousand bushel of apples. I wanted to hedge a bit against overloading it during the rush season, and to get as much good as possible from whatever cold flare might be available outdoors. Therefore we had the Jamesway engineer put in a little 19 inch ventilating fan that will change the air in the whole storage every ten minutes. It has a 1/8 horsepower motor and costs only a half a cent an hour for operation. That is some saving over the 3 horsepower compressor motor that costs about 5 cents an hour for current when it is working. There is really no need of splitting pennies that fine, because the electricity up to the middle of January amounted to only 1 1/2 cents a bushel, but I like to split pennies, and I want to get all the fun I can out of the business.

Everything is automatic. A thermostat and air switch in each room starts



This shows about all the machinery used: A motor and a little rotary pump for cooling; the 3 HP motor and compressor; 4 valves, copper tubes and wires to the fans and coils just inside. It's all automatic and frost proof.

later varieties could stand the lack of cold for a few days if necessary. We therefore determined to put in machinery that would cool half the space, and take good care of about 4000 bushel, and use a ventilating fan and outside air to supplement the compressor the last part of the loading season, and whenever weather permitted.

Cold storage of apples is easier than for some other crops because hot weather has dried out insulation to its maximum efficiency; weather is getting colder as the load increases; and loading is normally rather slow and gradual as harvest progresses. On most farms several varieties spread the picking season into fairly cool weather, and much of the heat can be drawn out by letting the day's picking stand in the packing room over night before going into the storage. Careful planning and management may partly replace large, expensive equipment. Our experience with the little storage gave us courage to proceed on that basis.

We put in a 3 horsepower General Electric standard air conditioning unit consisting of one double coil and twin fan in the center of the ceiling of each

and stops the compressor when the temperature varies a degree from the point at which it is set. The water pump is wired to start and stop with the compressor. The fan motor between the coils runs all the time, but as it costs only 7 cents a day for current, and adds but little heat to the room, I think it worth that to maintain a constant circulation of air. As soon as the rooms are cooled down to 32°, and the weather outside is cold, the ventilating fan can take over the job, and the compressor, and the fan motors can be shut off. The change of temperature in the rooms is very gradual and slight after they are once cool, and we find that running the Jamesway for 5 minutes morning and night is ample to keep the rooms down to proper temperature.

Most refrigerating machinery is figured on the maximum load it will have to carry during the peak of the loading period. It takes only a third or a fourth of that amount of refrigeration to maintain temperature, once the rooms are cold. That is why I think it a good plan to have the space divided into smaller rooms arranged so that

(Continued on Page 10)



From the tiny platform of Tell's Chapel on the lake of Lucerne, Switzerland, our party will behold a panorama of overwhelming grandeur.

To EUROPE

Next Summer

WITH spring just around the corner, it's hard to keep one's nose to the grindstone. Thoughts of warm days and plans for vacation keep popping up. And it's not a bit too early to begin to plan now for a trip this summer, especially when a marvelous "all expense" one has been planned for you by your own reliable farm paper.

All of us of *American Agriculturist* are excited about this European trip that we have organized in cooperation with the Canadian Pacific Company and the Travel Service Bureau, of Newton, Mass. Just four weeks will pass from the time we board our boat at Montreal on July 28 until we get back there again on August 24, but during those weeks we will visit the most romantic and beautiful places in seven European countries, as well as experience the fun of life on shipboard.

You can take this fascinating journey entirely free from worry or responsibility, for there will be two experienced escorts along to handle all arrangements for us. You won't even have to wonder whether your money will hold out until you get home. Your "all expense" ticket, which costs exactly \$497.50, covers all transportation from Montreal and return, all meals, hotel accommodations, sightseeing, tips, motor coach trips in England and on the continent, service of escorts, visas, and port taxes. In fact, the only things you have to provide are your passport and money for such personal items as laundry, souvenirs, etc.

We can promise you good company on this trip. A.A. parties are always congenial. As we go to press, we have a grand party leaving for a three weeks trip to the West Coast.

The printed itinerary for our European trip has just come off the press, and we will send this free of charge to anyone who writes in for it. It describes all the places we will visit in Scotland, England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and France. Also there is a map showing our route.

If you don't want to take this trip, we advise you not to send for this little booklet, for the description of the places we are to visit will draw you irresistibly with us even against your will—the *Lady of the Lake* country in Scotland, Edinburgh with its ancient castles, the English Lake District where the poet Wordsworth grew up; Shakespeare's home in Stratford-upon-Avon, and, close by at Shottery, Ann Hathaway's cottage with its thatched roof; famous Windsor Castle; London, the biggest city in the world, with its countless interesting sights; and then off to the continent where we'll see Holland's windmills, dikes, and quaint costumes; Brussels, capital of Belgium; Germany, with a voyage down the River Rhine, past ancient castles and medieval fortresses. From there we go to Switzerland, whose scenery is so indescribably beautiful and awe-inspiring that it makes you feel as if you were in fairyland. Last but not least, we'll visit France, spending two days seeing Paris and its environs. But send for our itinerary and let it give you full details. Just fill out the following blank and mail it to Tour Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.:

Dear Mr. Eastman:
I am interested in your European Tour, July 28-August 24. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding the trip, with complete itinerary.

Name _____
(Write plainly)

Address _____

(Mail to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.)

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Our 1939 catalog is a money-saver to every farmer who has a tractor. It's free! Write **IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO.** Galesburg, Illinois.



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Write for booklet on Fungus Control



Grass Seed MIXTURES

and Notes
for the
Crop Grower

UNDOUBTEDLY some men sow more grass seed per acre than is necessary. If conditions were ideal, a good stand could be secured by sowing half the usual amount, but, says George Serviss, "It is risky to sow less than 15 lbs. of a mixture of grass seed by prevailing methods, and it is wasteful to use more than 20 lbs. to the acre. A good hay mixture should have at least 50 per cent legume seed by weight."

The following grass seed mixtures are suggested:

Dry, Infertile Soils or Heavy Clays That Bake and Crack —

Mammoth red clover	10 Lbs.	5 Qts.
Timothy	5 "	3 "
Redtop	3 "	6 "

Well-Drained, Sweet, Fertile Soils —

Alfalfa	6 Lbs.	3 Qts.
Medium red clover	4 "	2 "
Alsike	2 "	1 "
Timothy	6 "	4 "

Fair Drainage, Moderately Sweet Soils —

Medium red clover	6 Lbs.	3 Qts.
Alsike	4 "	2 "
Timothy	8 "	6 "

Wet Land (Reduce Timothy and Red Clover and Increase the Alsike on Soil Both Wet and Sour)

Medium red clover	3 Lbs.	1½ Qts.
Alsike	5 "	2½ "
Timothy	5 "	3 "
Redtop	5 "	10 "

* * *

Chippewa Performance

In New York State last summer Chippewa potatoes were compared with Cobblers in 12 counties. In all but two tests the Chippewas gave a larger yield of No. 1 potatoes, the average difference being 39 bushels per acre.

Chippewas mature a few days later than Cobblers and the tubers are very white, well-shaped, and shallow-eyed. Some people question the cooking quality of this variety.

* * *

What the Tag Shows

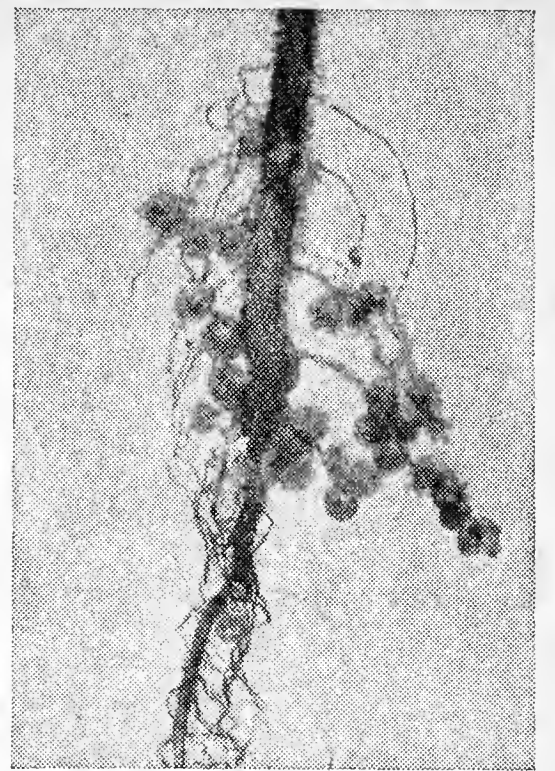
Reliable seed dealers resent the inroads being made in their business by fly-by-night concerns who sell so-called bargain or cut-rate seeds. The buyer can be reasonably certain that the price is low because the seed lacks quality. Commonly in states that have seed labeling laws, the information about the seed must be on the tag. However, the law does not prohibit the sale of poor seed. It is up to the buyer to study the tag and draw his own conclusions as to the quality.

* * *

Inoculating Legumes

Both in 1937 and 1938 about twice as much legume inoculant was sold as was used in 1934. Many states now have laws requiring that commercial inoculants be tested, and Dr. A. W. Hofer of Geneva reports that present day cultures are consistently reliable.

It is generally known that where a particular field has grown legumes, the soil generally contains proper legume bacteria. However, tests have shown that in most cases the addition



Without nodules similar to the one shown on this soy bean root, legumes cannot utilize the nitrogen from the air. Inoculation with the proper commercial bacteria is good insurance.

of commercial inoculants to the seed will increase the yield.

Inoculation is essential where legumes are grown on fields where that crop or one in the same group has not been grown in recent years.

* * *

Home-Grown Clover Seed

A good many New York farmers harvested some clover seed last year. Much of this has been tested at Geneva and reports indicate that home-grown red clover, grown last year, is remarkably free of weed seeds and that it is a good buy.

* * *

"Z" Disease

In 1933 and 1934 the so-called "Z" disease appeared in some western New York potato fields. It now appears that last year the disease was present on more than 100 farms in 13 western New York counties. Counties of Genesee, Monroe and Wyoming seem to have been affected the worst.

The disease is difficult to describe, but it often appears that a blow-torch has been applied to occasional healthy plants, burning some more severely than others.

No complete control measures have as yet been worked out, but Dr. C. S. Tuthill of Cornell says that an 8 per cent formaldehyde dust, used carefully, has helped. The disease is serious only on Rural varieties of potatoes.

Pumping the Heat Out of Apples

(Continued from Page 8)

all of the refrigerating capacity can be concentrated on the room that needs it most, and to have a ventilating fan to supplement the compressor. The twin coils in the center of the ceiling of each room are controlled by valves, so we can use either pair and concentrate on the one room; or run one coil in each room, or two in one room and one in the other, or all four at one time. It works out as handy as a pocket in a shirt.

Putting in the Apples

We loaded the lower floor with Macs, Cortland and Greening while the upper floor was being finished; in fact, we had a thousand bushel stored before the machinery was installed. Then we piled in from 400 to 600 boxes of hot apples a day against an estimated loading capacity of 300. That gave the equipment a thorough test, and although we could get down to only 36 to 40 degrees during that period, the apples kept well, and we are well pleased with the results. There were only three nights during that period when it was cold enough to use the fan, but when it did run it brought the temperature down about a degree an hour.

It is a feature that should be included in every installation of this sort.

We built an elevator out of two old hay loaders to take the apples up to the second floor. Besides learning how to build an elevator, we learned not to wait till the afternoon of the last day to build a storage. As usual, construction was delayed, waiting for a few minor parts, and we had the fun of holding some 4000 boxes of apples on the barn floor for a week, with a cold storage only 10 feet away, but in the wrong direction—straight up. It was very tantalizing, and did not help the keeping quality of the apples one bit more than it did my naturally sweet disposition. It was just another one of those little things that keep farm life from being dull.

Finally we got the elevator to functioning perfectly. Then we shot in those ripe, hot apples at the rate of about 1000 boxes a day. That was much too much for the equipment to cool, and came at a time when there was no cold night air to help with the job. Even with that handicap, we were able to hold an average of from 36° to 38° during that loading period, and could get down to 32° as soon as the loading let up for a day or two. The apples that were in good condition when they were stored, kept well; but the drops and apples that were over-ripe had to be moved by the first of the year. I am pretty well convinced that under normal conditions apples will keep fairly well at a temperature of from 34 to 36, or even 40.

What It Cost

The cost is not prohibitive. The machinery cost a little under \$2,000 so that building and machinery stand us between 25 to 35 cents per bushel, depending on whether one figures maximum, or convenient loading capacity. Electricity for operation cost \$80.34 (5356 kilowatt hours at 1½¢) to cool something over 6000 bushels from September 27th to January 19th. That figures about 1½ cents per bushel for current.

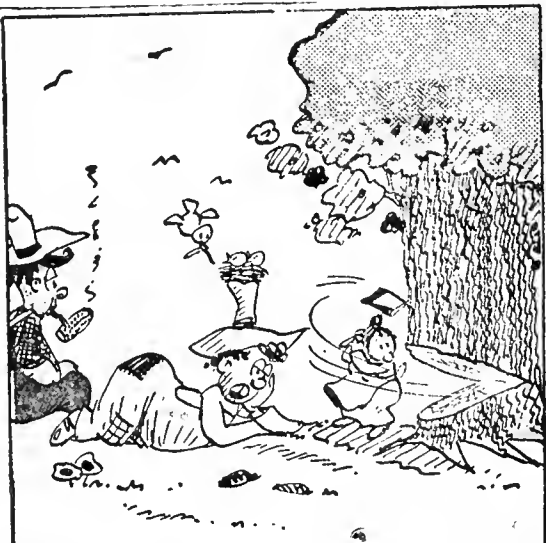
Selling apples well is just one degree harder and more important than growing them well. If we can't sell them at a profit—why bother to grow them?

Agricultural Conservation

There have been few changes in the provisions of the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program for northeastern states. Farmers who wish to cooperate in this Program may earn payments in two ways—by using approved soil building practices, and, in some cases, by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, tobacco, and vegetables.

Local meetings are being held to explain provisions of the Program to interested farmers, or information can be secured from your County Farm Bureau Agent.

The federal appropriation to handle the Program has not as yet been made, but that is nothing new. In previous years the appropriation has been made after the program has been started.



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The McCormick-Deering No. 61... A NEW 6-FOOT COMBINE AT A NEW LOW PRICE



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Check over the grain-saving features listed here. Then consider these *extra-value* facts: The No. 61 cuts and threshes 15 to 25 acres a day at a saving of 12 to 15 cents a bushel in wheat, compared to the binder and thresher method. It makes the harvest a *family affair*. It eliminates the use of twine, and shocking and stacking.

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SURPRISES IN THOSE
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IT NEVER FAILS to open a dairy-farmer's eyes, when he sees what happens in the city to the milk he produces. The necessarily costly equipment that guards it. The precision apparatus that pasteurizes and bottles it. The scores of trained men and women who test and guard it with laboratory protection.

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a complicated and delicate job. The milk that farmers produce must be rushed to the city at express schedules and delivered on time to hundreds of thousands of homes. And, in addition, Sheffield helps farmers to produce better milk . . . works to balance supply and demand . . . does many things, generally benefiting the dairy industry.

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"YES"—"NO", Say Judges on Milk Marketing Orders

(Continued from Page 5)

the Buffalo area started when Commissioner Noyes of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets started legal action to require four Buffalo dealers to pay into the equalization fund sums due as provided in the State Milk Marketing Order. The four companies were the Erie and Wyoming Farmers Cooperative Corp., Trevett Cooperative Association, Inc., Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc., and Arthur E. Landel doing business as the Williamsville Dairy.

Judge Bergan's decision of unconstitutionality was based on the premise that the Rogers-Allen Law unconstitutionally designates legislative power to the Commissioner of Agriculture and to producers. The Judge did not question the right of the State Legislature to regulate the dairy industry in the public interests or to fix prices, but indicated, also, that the Law neglects to state a public policy declaring that fixing a minimum price to milk producers is a solution to the troubles of the dairy industry.

Commissioner Noyes has said that if the points brought out by Judge Bergan can be corrected by minor legislative changes in the Rogers-Allen Law, this should be done as quickly as possible. He states there will be an appeal of the decision, and says that it will be difficult to regulate the milk industry of New York City until the appeal has been decided. Attorneys for the distributors have agreed that they will not stand in the way of an early appeal.

Now let's take a look at Judge Sweeney's decision on the Boston case in which he upheld the validity of the Boston Milk Order. Defendant milk dealers claimed that the Marketing Agreement Act and the Boston Order were invalid because they provided equalization on a market pool basis. Judge Sweeney disagreed, giving as authority for that decision, the recent decision of an Indiana Court in the Crescent Creamery case.

Dealers also claimed that the Act was invalid because it designated legislative authority to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Court denied the charge, holding that the Act set up definite standards for the Secretary to follow in issuing an order and also placed definite limitations on the provisions that could be made a part of any order. Judge Sweeney sustained the provisions concerning the producer referendum, citing a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Currin case.

The third claim of the dealers was that the milk produced in Massachusetts and distributed in Massachusetts was beyond the control of the Secretary. The Court held that Congress has a right to regulate this local milk in order properly to regulate inter-state traffic in milk.

Let's look for a moment at the events leading up to Judge Cooper's adverse decision on the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement for New York. Some time ago government agents started action against four distributors—the Jetter Dairy Co. of Oriskany Falls, the Central New York Cooperative of Cortland, the Schuyler Junction Cooperative of Frankfort, and the Rock Royal Cooperative of Delhi—contending that these concerns had refused to comply with the Milk Marketing Order by failing to participate in the producers' settlement fund as required by the order. Judge Cooper, in his decision of un-

constitutionality, indicated that the laudable purposes of the statute to secure better prices for dairymen are not criticised or condemned, nor is there any denial that the production and sale of milk present peculiar problems due to an excessive supply at certain times and scarcity at others. He stated that the challenge concerns the means set up in the statute and order for dealing with the conditions.

The defendant dealers claimed that the order permitted such gross discrimination as to drive them out of business and to confiscate their property without any lack of efficiency on their part. The defendants also claimed that the order was put forward by the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency in connection with the Dairymen's League; that it had the effect of driving out of business competitors not enjoying favorable arrangements with the cooperatives; that the vote on the referendum was brought about by misrepresentations as to the terms and effects of the order and bill on the part of agents of the Secretary of Agriculture and the State Commissioner of Agriculture as well as by the Bargaining Agency and the Dairymen's League; that the referendum was unfair; and that the Dairymen's League alone caused two-thirds of the favorable vote.

We will guarantee that a vote taken on the Order tomorrow would show an even bigger majority of dairymen in favor of it.

Judge Cooper's decision says: "The conclusion is that the statute as applied in the order is unconstitutional as to all of the defendants with the application of the situation and conditions here existing; that the order was not approved in accordance with the provisions of the statute and should not be enforced."

The question, "Where do we go from here?" is being considered by all who are earnestly and honestly concerned with the welfare of dairymen. There are several possibilities.

The first one that suggests itself is an appeal from the New York decisions. Doubtless that will be done. It is entirely in order to take controversial matters of this sort to higher courts, and history records innumerable cases in which these higher courts have reversed decisions. Unfortunately, that will take time. Cows have a habit of expecting a milker twice a day. Consumers want their milk delivered on the doorstep each morning, and while many dealers are fair and square, others will grasp every opportunity to beat down the price of milk.

The second alternative affects only the Rogers-Allen Law. If, as it seems from the decision, a few slight amendments or changes in wording are what is needed, that should be done without delay.

The third possibility is for organized dairymen to shoulder the load and carry on. In many ways this is the ideal solution. But it is far from simple. If a minority of dairymen are satisfied with the few cents more per hundred than their neighbor gets, regardless of the fact that both may be getting starvation prices, dairy cooperatives will be greatly hampered and perhaps prevented from handling the situation.

Perhaps we should mention a fourth possibility—just to let things drift. That would be the easiest course to follow, but unfortunately drifting is always downstream and never up.

SWINE

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224 Acres, 23 cattle, horse, machinery, crops included; good 6-room house, electricity, milk checks about \$2000, owner paid \$6000, sacrificing at \$3500, part down; picture page 37 Free 100-page book. Write today. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

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Grange Gleanings

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of De-meter of the National Grange.

NEW YORK Grange workers are looking forward to a series of regional conferences covering the entire state, with at least one such meeting brought within easy reach of every local community. These conferences start March 21 at Weedsport in Cayuga County; continue daily until April 1; then a break until April 22 and continuous county meetings to April 28; resume again May 9 and continue until May 24, when the final conference will be held at Bloomingburg. The State Lecturer, Mrs. Stella F. Miller, will be present at all conferences, State Master Raymond Cooper and associates will attend many of them; and the interests of the Juvenile Grange will be given a prominent place on the program. At most of these events the Dean Vivian slides will be shown, presenting in significant pictures the ritualism of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

ANOTHER GRANGE HALL dedication event in New Jersey has just attracted wide interest, when Grandview Grange at Flemington formally entered into the use of a beautiful new home, fully 300 Patrons and friends being present for the occasion, with State Master David H. Agans the dedicating officer. Grandview Grange is almost 40 years old and has a present enrollment of 450 alert Patrons.

THE MEMBERS of Meriden Grange in Connecticut, largest subordinate in the state, are very proud of their "grand old man," Herman Hubbard, who has just celebrated his 95th birthday. Mr. Hubbard is an enthusiastic member of the Order and attends Meriden Grange meetings quite frequently.

SORROW pervades Massachusetts Grange circles in the death of one of the most faithful members of its deputy force, James E. Hamilton of Palmer, a successful dairyman of Hamden County and a leader in all community affairs. He had served as both subordinate and Pomona deputy for a long period of years, and as such had officially inspected many of the Granges of the Bay State.

THE GRANGE LECTURERS of Maine to the number of more than 200 recently held their annual conference, heard earnest speakers, and made extensive plans for the year's work

ahead. One feature of the lecturers' get-together was the invitation of Governor Barrows (extended to the entire conference group) to a luncheon in the executive mansion, which is the old James G. Blaine homestead in Augusta. Governor and Mrs. Barrows graciously welcomed their Grange guests and in a receiving line with State Grange officers personally greeted all the visiting lecturers.

STATE LECTURER Charles R. Eastman is preparing a very attractive program for the annual school for Granite State lecturers, and will cover in a two days' session all phases of the Grange program. Prominent leaders in the life of New Hampshire are included in the speakers' list and National Lecturer James C. Farmer will sound the keynote of the session. The dates are March 29 and 30, and the meeting will be held at the University of New Hampshire.

STATE MASTER Edgar L. Tucker of Connecticut is calling on all the Granges of that state to stage a local tree planting occasion, either on Saturday, April 8, or as near that date as possible. Such planting will take place around Grange halls, schoolhouses and other public buildings, and will be accompanied by appropriate exercises.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE a series of workers' conferences and exemplification meetings is being held, in charge of State Master William J. Neal, covering all sections of the state. One of the largest of these will be for southeastern New Hampshire on Friday evening, March 31, at Rochester.

Fruit for the Home Orchard

(Continued from Page 1)

after which comes Schmidt. Tartarian is soft-fleshed, but Schmidt is firm and of delicious flavor. Still later is Windsor, which hangs well and prolongs the cherry season well into July. Of the light-fleshed varieties, Napoleon is among the best. Every farm should have a Montmorency sour cherry for canning, while English Morello will provide later fruit in this class.

Space should be found for an Orange quince, whose products enrich the table in the winter.

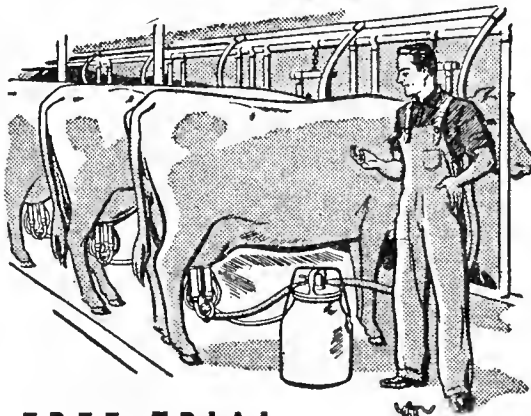
Good grapes may now be had around the first of September. Green varieties ripening at this time are Portland and Ontario, while Fredonia is the best early blue grape. Where frosts come early, these are all that will ripen reliably. Delaware, with its compact clusters of small red berries, is to grapes what Seckel is to pears. Too well known to need description are Niagara and Concord. Where seasons are long enough, Sheridan should be grown for its keeping quality, and Golden Muscat for its delicious flavor and large clusters. An interesting novelty is the Concord Seedless, which is fine for pie and jam as the berries are seedless.

Newburgh is a good red raspberry that is little troubled with mosaic. Later and of better quality is Taylor. Good blackcaps are Shuttleworth, Bristol, and Naples, which ripen in that order. For jam and canning the Sodus purple raspberry is excellent. Eldorado blackberry, Red Lake currant and Poorman gooseberry complete the list of bush fruits. Fairfax is the highest quality good strawberry, while Catskill is the biggest and most productive, and good in quality.

Many other good varieties are available, but those listed are all reliable, and, if well-cared for, should yield an abundance of fruit throughout their season. The collector of varieties who may want special purpose varieties, or wants to try new sorts as they appear, may apply to the writer for further information as to varieties and sources of stock.

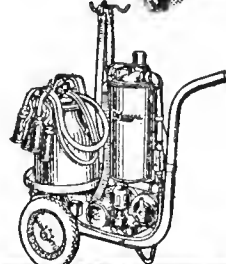
THE ONLY MILKER WITH THIS Important PRINCIPLE

It milks every cow, every day in the year, in exactly the same uniform rhythmic way, with a fast, pleasing, alternating action. It's the **DE LAVAL MAGNETIC**



FREE TRIAL

There are 5 types of De Laval Milkers, for every need and purse. Your De Laval Dealer will gladly provide you with a Free Trial Demonstration.



THE cow is a creature of habit—she doesn't like change; which is especially true of milking.

The De Laval Magnetic Milker applies this important principle. It milks cows in the best possible way, without variation, every day in the year. Cows are not disturbed by any variation in speed or manner of milking.

Milking action is magnetically controlled from the pulso-pump. Every unit works in exactly the same uniform, rhythmic way, with a fast, alternating action pleasing and stimulating to the cows. It is the only milker with this important feature. Proof of superiority is the many outstanding yearly herd records made by De Laval milked cows.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
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INTERESTING CONTESTS \$3,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

YOU DO NOT NEED TO BE A DE LAVAL USER TO ENTER CONTESTS

Any member of a farm family having one or more cows is invited to enter. See nearest De Laval Dealer for instructions and entry blanks for Contests. You are not required to buy anything and you may win a substantial cash prize. If you do not know your nearest De Laval Dealer where entry blanks may be obtained, write nearest De Laval office for his name. Contests end on April 30, 1939.

A GIFT FOR EVERYONE:

Every qualified entrant will be sent a free copy of the famous pocket-size De Laval Diary and Farmer's Handbook of Useful Information as soon as entry to the Contests is received at De Laval office.



DE LAVAL—World's Best Separators

For 61 years the name De Laval has stood for the best in cream separators. They skim cleaner, run easier, last longer, produce cream of better quality, and are easier to clean and wash than any others.

There are three complete series of De Laval Separators, providing sizes, styles, prices and terms for every need and purse. They can be bought on such easy terms that they pay for themselves while being used. De Laval Dealers will gladly supply free trial demonstration.



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by Zur Craine

The silos selected for the New York World's Fair are Craines! That doesn't make them one bit better—but it does show how good they are. Make better silage. Save you a lot of tinkering and repair expense. Make a landmark of your farm! Yes, you'll be proud to own a "World's Fair" Silo!

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ROSS METAL SILO

has that extra strength and tightness necessary for grass silage, at no extra cost. Fireproof—Lightning-proof—Storm-proof. 100% gettable silage in zero weather. Special discount for early buyers. Write today!

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WINTER FARM RELIEF!

Here's farm relief no farmer can afford to be without—EN-AR-CO (Japanese style) OIL. Stimulates local circulation for the relief of pains of Neuralgia, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Fatigue and Exposure, also the discomfort of Head Colds and Bronchial Irritation. EN-AR-CO has been doing it for over 50 years. Best insurance against a crop of troubles. Get EN-AR-CO today and get your quick pain relief. All Druggists. NATIONAL REMEDY CO. MADE IN U.S.A. NEW YORK



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DOUBLE from \$4.50.

1 BLOCK FROM PENN. STATION
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HOTEL McALPIN

BROADWAY AT 34th ST., NEW YORK
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I THINK HE'S RESTED ENOUGH NOW PAW—HIS PULSE IS NORMAL



FIGHTS INFECTIOUS GERMS while it speeds up Healing



FREE Sample

A generous 1-oz. facsimile package is yours at bare cost of packing and postage. Send 4¢ in stamps and demonstrate for yourself how Bag Balm promotes rapid, clean healing of injured tissues.

This famous aid to health of udder and teats is now vastly improved. Scientific research has developed an active ingredient which has the power to kill germs—a capacity seldom found even in human ointments. More than ever before you now have a truly SAFE ointment to guard the tender tissues that deliver the pay crop of dairying. Cuts, chaps and open wounds are natural incubators of infection. Bag Balm now kills these germs, at the same time promoting rapid healing, assuring naturally soft tissues. Bag Balm cannot taint the milk, and is correctly stiff for effective massaging of Caked Bag and to prevent rubbing or rinsing off too soon. Splendid for ALL FARM HEALING.

The Bag Balm package, and even the name, are widely imitated. Be sure you get the genuine. No substitute can deliver the well-known Bag Balm results. Big 10-ounce package only 60¢—at feed dealers, general stores and druggists. Send for free veterinary book, "First Aid for Dairy Cows."

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FOR SAFETY'S SAKE USE BAG BALM DILATORS

For internal teat injuries, scabs, hard milkers, etc. Designed to hold milk duct in natural shape while healing; molded of non-breakable ivory-like plastic, cannot absorb or carry pus infection. Fluted shaft carries in healing, antiseptic Bag Balm. Will not overstretch or slip out. 25 in ointment, 60¢ at dealers or postpaid.



FALSE TEETH

FIRM-FIT Dental Plates
Made in Our Own Laboratory!
AS LOW AS \$6.75
Should fit perfectly. Workmanship and material **Guaranteed**. Teeth made from your personal impression, look beautiful. **Wear plates 60 days** if not delighted with fit and your improved appearance the trial costs nothing. Money Back guarantee. **SEND NO MONEY** Rush postcard for **FREE** Impression material and catalog of **LOW PRICES**. Do it right now! **SUPERVISED BY A DENTIST**
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LOOK OUT!

NO matter what you are buying—seed, fertilizer, young trees, a milking machine, a radio, an automobile, a tractor, a binder, a washing machine, household supplies, electrical appliances, poultry supplies, and what have you, do it in a business like way. Get all the literature you can on advertised merchandise. It has weathered the test. To read about it, will open your eyes to the newest and latest developments. **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** accepts advertising only of reliable merchandise. You can depend upon it with the utmost confidence. Look out for unknown products.



3 Exclusive Features!

Only in the Unadilla Silo can you have the **sure-step**, **sure-grip**, door-front ladder. Only in this famous silo can you have patented lock dowelling—that ties the entire structure into a tight... wind-proof silo. The Unadilla is also specially built for heavy grass silage.

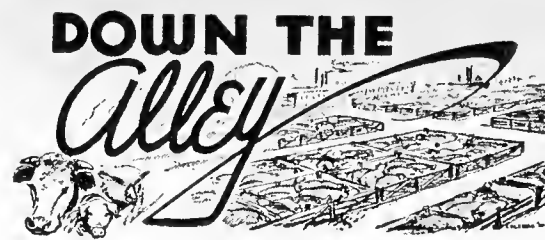
Send today for catalog, prices and early-order discounts.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, New York.
Agents wanted for open territory.

UNADILLA SILOS

HORSES

HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT. FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. **FRED CHANDLER**, Chariton, Iowa.



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

HERE are some things heard, said, and overheard during Farm and Home Week at the New York State College of Agriculture:

Prices of farm commodities will probably not be much higher this coming year. There is reason to believe farm prices have about hit bottom. WE would then say there is only one place to go—up—but THEY say probably not, barring a war or some such catastrophe.

Somebody said that last year in some counties horse replacements cost the farmer as much as cow replacements. Horses are still "big business" in New York State.

The corn yield in at least one central New York county was as great last year as the average acre yield in the great corn state of Iowa.

"Where can I buy some really good Guernsey cows?" Answer "I do not know, the demand is too great."

"Who wants to sell some good young Delaine-Dorset cross-bred ewes?" Answer. "Nobody—that has any."

Most farm people, when talking just between meals and lectures, do not believe the surplus milk problem is solved.

Marketing and production—the fact that they cannot be separated is really beginning to take hold.

Extension work and research work—these are also being coupled, the feeling being that until what is already known is practically made available—why get more?

The quick freezing of farm meats and vegetables at a centralized plant and then kept almost indefinitely in new, home zero-temperature refrigerators, not only opens up new living conditions everywhere, but new distributing systems, new production methods, in fact, its possibilities are so broad and far-reaching and yet so probable, that it is fun to think about it.

Livestock success depends upon the efficiency used in handling surplus feed on any farm or in any community. In this connection, I particularly like the use of the word "surplus" because it conveys the idea of a two-way operation.

Again this year the outstanding encouragement received from my few days here was the increased interest, not only at all livestock meetings, as shown by the attendance, but also the interest in the discussions of pasture improvement and the various uses and preparation of all sorts of hays.

The Town Meeting

(Continued from Page 2)

long. Such a situation has a peculiar effect on their ego.

The receipt by the smaller units of government of so-called state aid is something that is fraught with danger to the preservation of local control. There is an entanglement or in ordinary language a "tail" to such transactions—the "tail" is loss of some of the local control. Such processes are insidious—they work slowly yet surely. It is the working of the law of compensation which is a universal law. If you do not pay for something—you do not get the real article. You get a semblance of it. Most smart people prefer to step up and pay.

"Home rule" was not lightly gained

Are Dairymen Being Cheated?

AS A RESULT of the article under this title, published in the last issue of American Agriculturist, we are receiving many letters from dairymen discussing the butterfat test.

Many believe that they are getting an honest test; a majority do not. Before publishing anything more on the subject, we would like to hear from more dairymen. If you have not done so already, please fill in the following questionnaire and return it to American Agriculturist, Department B, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. If you have additional facts and views, write a letter also. Your name, of course, will be kept confidential:

MY EXPERIENCE WITH THE BUTTERFAT TEST

1. In your opinion were there too wide variations in the butterfat test for your herd at the milk plant during 1938?
2. Did you make a complaint to the plant manager during 1938 about your herd test?
3. Was an adjustment made following your complaint?
4. What was the adjustment?
5. Do you belong to a Dairy Herd Improvement Association?
6. Do you think that membership in the association has affected the test at the milk plant?
7. Are you entirely satisfied with the present method of sampling and testing your milk?
8. Do you have any suggestions for changing the present system?

Name

Address

and should not be lightly lost. It is a long time since Col. Richard Nicolls, the first Governor of the English colony of New York called a general meeting of deputies at Hempstead on March first 1665. The taxpayers of the towns elected the representatives. The Duke's Laws were worked out at this convention in which home rule by the people was recognized in principle and later worked out in a manner quite similar to our present system.

In the preamble of the first state constitution in 1777 we find: "This convention therefore, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, doth ordain, determine, and declare, that no authority shall, on any pretense whatever, be exercised over the people or members of this state, but such as shall be derived from and granted by them."

I think we need to watch that thought—"ON ANY PRETENSE WHATEVER", and take the hint from the Dukes Laws of 1665 that:

"In perticular Townes many things do arise which concerne onely themselves."



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with
**Electric
Fence**
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Get a **PRIME**
CONTROLLER

—and be sure of holding stock in wet or dry weather, saving up to 80% in money, time, work—using one wire, light stakes. Without the right Controller you may not save at all. . . . Prime Controller with Moto-Chopper gives you real job. Short Meter signals at house, tells you stock is held safely, 20 feet or 20 miles away. . . . Prime, original successful Controller, in use 8 years, used on tens of thousands of farms. . . . You save so much with electric fence you can't afford less than Prime!

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Send for free 32-page book, dealer's name, and Electric Fence Gate Coupon. The Prime Mfg. Co., 1302 S. First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

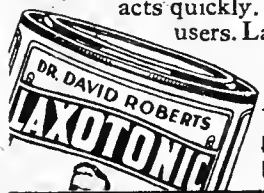
PRIME Electric Fence **CONTROLLER**

DR. DAVID ROBERTS

SAYS "NEVER
DRENCH CATTLE,
IT IS DANGEROUS"

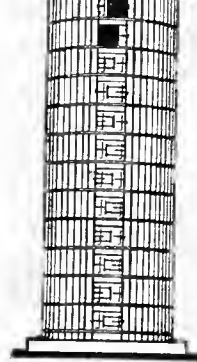
More cattle die from drenching than from the ailment. If you have a sick cow, give her Dr. David Roberts' Laxotonic, dry on the tongue. Especially effective for paralysis or stoppage of the bowels and loss of appetite.

EASY TO GIVE and PROMPT in ACTION
It's a dry powder. One teaspoonful on tongue acts quickly. Thousands of satisfied users. Large can, \$1, small, 50c.



Buy from the Dealer.
If no dealer, send direct.
Dr. DAVID ROBERTS Vet. Co.
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ECONOMY SILOS



SAVE \$20 TO \$50

Buy now—a real opportunity
Silo for Hay and Corn Silage

- Patented swing hinged doors—convenient, safe
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- Fully guaranteed. Established 37 years. Write for detailed information on Legume Silage and Free Catalog.

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ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
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WHAT? A FEED BETTER?
THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY TO
DO YOU HAVE PLENTY OF SKIM MILK?

MAKE your calves gain faster—cut expenses! Follow easy directions in new bulletins:
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(Check) Please send me: (1) ☐ (2) ☐ (3) ☐

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Publicity Increases Use of MILK

FOR SEVERAL years New York State has been trying to increase milk consumption through advertising and other publicity. Appropriations are made each year by the Legislature for this purpose, and later this money is collected and returned to the State by the milk industry. The tax is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per hundred. Of this the dealer pays half and the producer half.

The Bureau of Milk Publicity is set up in the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the problem of increasing the interest and knowledge of the consumer in milk and its products is approached from many angles. For example, in addition to straight advertising in newspapers, the cooperation is secured of schools, hotels, health, civic, women's, and youth organizations, Chambers of Commerce, granges, farm and home bureaus, in fact an effort is made to cooperate with any and every organization that can help in giving milk publicity. Milk Weeks and Milk Months are featured in some 25-30 cities, hundreds of talks on milk are given before civic groups and women's organizations, demonstrations on the food and health value of milk are given in colleges and high schools, special exhibits are put on at Fairs and Conventions, a large amount of free publicity on milk is secured through the press and the radio, and thousands of posters and milk slogan cards are distributed through banks, hotels, and in any other way by which they can be got before the public.

Milk is a cheap food compared with any other food, but it is hard to get this truth across to consumers, because they are so often told that milk is too high in price. It would seem that all this milk publicity activity, supported by the prestige of the State of New York, ought to help convince consumers that milk is the best and cheapest food in the world.

How's Your "Soil Fertility" Bank Account?

(Continued from Page 3)

rieties of (a) sweet corn, (b) watermelons, (c) potatoes, (d) muskmelons, (e) lettuce?

14. List the references you have read in securing answers to these questions. List booklets and catalogs which are offered by *American Agriculturist* advertisers and for which you have sent.

MERCHANDISE PRIZES

Bayer-Semesan Company, Wilmington, Delaware, offers the following prizes: two 5 lb. cans Improved Ceresan, 5 lbs. Semesan Bel, two 1 lb. cans Semesan Jr., and 1 lb. Semesan.

W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia, Pa., offers two merchandise certificates valued at \$1.00 each, good for seeds, bulbs or roots.

Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., offers 1 bushel Double Cross Hybrid 29-3 Seed Corn.

Joseph Harris Company, Inc., Coldwater, New York, offers prizes to the value of \$15.00 in seeds from the 1939 catalogue.

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa., offers twelve 1 lb. cans of Cuprocid.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York, offers the following prizes: $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel Cornell Double Cross 29-3 Seed Corn, 1 Bag G.L.F. 5-10-5 Fertilizer, 1 Assortment of G.L.F. Garden Seed, 1 Can G.L.F. Crow Defeat.

W. E. Benning, Clyde, New York, offers 100 Premier Strawberry Plants.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Maryland, offers 5 one-year-old Alberta peach trees, and 5 two-year-old Rome Beauty apple trees.

On January 1 U. S. stocks of wheat were estimated at 656,000,000 bushels as compared to 533,000,000 bushels a year ago. For the last six months of 1938 domestic disappearance of wheat approximated 383,000,000 bushels, against 385,000,000 bushels in 1937.

Surge THE FASTEST MILKER EVER BUILT —and Fast Milking DOES Get MORE Milk!



Authorities agree that faster milking DOES get more milk—and Surge is the fastest milker ever built! In addition, Surge milk travels ONLY 4 inches instead of 4 feet from teat to pail. Just 4 pieces of rubber to wash. NO claws. Surge uses rust-proof, easiest-to-clean STAINLESS STEEL in every metal part touching milk. Surge's exclusive Adjustable, Variable Pull feature enables you to do a faster, cleaner, more profitable job with less labor. Sold on Easy Terms.

NEW Surge MILK COOLER

"Shrouded
Air Current"

Surge SHROUDED
Milk Cooling Unit
—Complete with
Steel Cabinet



Surge's proved superiority has come about through an exclusive new cooling principle... SHROUDED AIR CURRENT which puts every bit of air to work cooling the entire condenser and greatly increasing the efficiency (explained in our catalog).

BIG ICE RESERVE keeps the cooling water ice-cold and cools the milk faster.

FACTORY SEALED COMPRESSOR UNIT comes to you ready to run. Does not require a refrigeration engineer... Factory adjusted for maximum efficiency and can be installed in Factory-Made Steel insulated tank or your own insulated concrete tank. Sizes: 2 to 30 can capacity. Learn how easy it is for you to own and operate one. Mail coupon!

SHROUDED
Unit for your
own Concrete
or Steel Tank

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

Dealers!
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Good territory
just opened to
Dealers and
Agents. Write
for details.

Surge Milking Machine Co.
566 Spencer St., Dept. 3063, Syracuse, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Send your free catalog, prices
and Easy Terms offer on

☐ SURGE MILKER ☐ SURGE COOLER

Name _____

Address _____

_____ No. Cows Milked _____



ISN'T IT SHOCKING GIRLS?

PARMAK ELECTRIC SINGLE WIRE FENCER

A Huge SAVING in FENCE COSTS
Now you can have all the fence you need, quickly changed, for crop rotation or where feed is. Makes farm earn more. One wire, quickly erected, on light stakes gives stinging that holds stock like concrete. Five NEW 1939 MODELS. \$9.90 up, two to five year service guarantee. Proven by over 50,000 delighted users. The amazing Flux Diverter Invention gives long service from safe, six volt batteries.

30 DAYS TRIAL OFFER!

Write today for FREE CATALOG—explains all—gives proof from users near you.

DEALER-AGENTS wanted. Sensational seller. Valuable exclusive territories open. Write now for details, catalog.

PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO., Est. 1923
54C, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Calf Raiser— I'LL RAISE BETTER CALVES FOR YOU AT LESS COST!

The Red Spotted Bag is Helping Thousands of Dairymen to Bigger Profits
It contains the famous Ryde's Cream Calf Meal, a scientifically prepared substitute for milk. Is specially steam-cooked, to aid digestion and decrease scours.

Try this New, Tested Way of DRY FEEDING
Ryde's Cream Calf Flokes eliminate messy wet feeding. The crisp, crunchy flokes are easy to chew and digest. Calves thrive, you profit.

FREE BOOK "Calf Husbandry" packed with practical advice on how to raise better calves. See your dealer or write

RYDE & CO., 5425 W. ROOSEVELT RD., CHICAGO, ILL.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT. East Thetford, Vt.

In All Its Perfected Features— The New Marietta Silo—For HAY

Marietta's 1939 Concrete Stave Silo—especially designed for Hay ensiling—is acclaimed as today's No. 1 silo investment for either Hay or Corn... for endurance, economy, efficiency and long-range profits... It possesses every perfection known to modern engineering and production. Its new hooping and other improved construction features provide TESTED strength for increased pressure... Built for Hay, it also means most perfect silo for Corn... Equipped with Famous Marietta Redwood hinged doors... Marietta's new high standard of Silo Service provides greatest value ever offered in silo construction. Write TODAY for FULL INFORMATION.

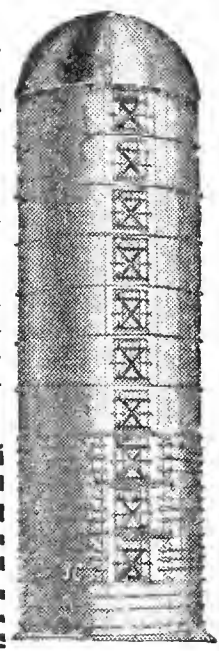
Paste on Post Card—Mail Today!

The Marietta Concrete Corp., Dept. AA
Baltimore, Md., 200 Chesapeake Ave.

I'm interested in NEW SILO for Hay
... Corn ... Ensilage ... for greater
feeding economy and profits.

Name _____
Address _____

The MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP.
BALTIMORE, MD., 200 Chesapeake Ave., Brooklyn Stat.



LETTERS

North Java, N. Y.
Jan. 4, 1939.

Dear Sirs:

Thanks very much for so promptly paying my claim, following my accident recently, which resulted in my being in the hospital for several days and then confined to the house for weeks.

I recommend your Company as a very good investment to any one.

Thanks again for my check for \$41.43.

Sincerely yours,
DONALD KEENAN.

* * *

Huntington, Vermont,
January 9, 1939.

Dear Sirs:

May I express my appreciation for the check for \$14.28 received and for the prompt manner that my case was handled. No other Insurance with so small a premium in my opinion offers more protection. It is my sincere desire that it will not be necessary to draw on this policy again, but will continue to subscribe for same because of the fine protection it affords for so small a cost.

Sincerely,
RUTH E. JAKUES.

* * *

Westfield, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your promptness in settling my claim, \$50.00 in the accident I had on October 25, 1938.

I have carried your North American Readers accident policy for the past twelve years and this is by second claim. On each occasion I have received prompt and courteous attention.

You may publish my letter in the *American Agriculturist*, with the statement from me that I recommend your accident insurance to any one who can qualify.

Very sincerely yours,
I. WARREN PLANK,
Westfield, Pa.

* * *

Ashfield, Mass.
January 11, 1938.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Thank you for the check of \$30.00 which I received in settlement of my claim. I was very much pleased with your prompt action.

Sincerely yours,
ESTHER L. BENJAMIN.



N. A. Associates, Inc.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Wagner Act Changes Proposed

BILLS outlining drastic changes in Wagner Labor Act have been introduced into Congress by Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, and Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. Burke bill would replace present National Labor Relations Board with another whose members would represent employers, employees, and the public. Present Board, said Senator Burke, is composed only of "organized labor partisans." Also proposed by Burke are: (1) Clipping of Board's powers; (2) Setting up of alternative system of handling labor disputes in federal courts; (3) Making it an offense for labor organizations or employees to threaten workers, or to interfere with orderly conduct of an employer's business, or to strike without an affirmative vote of a majority of employees, or in violation of a contract.

Walsh amendments were originally introduced on behalf of American Federation of Labor, but are reported now not to have A. F. of L's full support. Walsh and Burke bills will be studied by Senate Labor Committee at an early date and public meetings held later.

SLANT: Farmers are vitally interested in question of amending Wagner Act. *American Agriculturist* is sponsoring a movement to get gigantic petition from Northeast farmers and business men, demanding that Congress change this Act to provide a square deal for business and agriculture. If you have not signed the petition printed in our January 7th issue, write us today for a blank.

More War Jitters

BEFORE sailing on his Caribbean cruise to view fleet manœuvres recently, President Roosevelt made two radio speeches in which he called upon American Republics to stick together to save democracy from "ugly truculence of autocracy", and he again pledged his Administration to good neighbor policy. Also, he declared that disturbing conditions in Europe might cut short his two-weeks cruise.

"Disturbing conditions" abroad include the following:

1. Italian demands for French territory show no signs of letting up. Meanwhile, France is strengthening her defenses in Tunis and Somaliland, and Italians are reported to be mobilizing. Germany is also said to be calling up men for special training.

2. Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco, Spain's victorious Rebel Commander, are reported to be planning get-together in Milan before long to map out "common front in connection with international problems."

3. Third European sore spot continues to be Spain where, as we go to press, peace still hangs in the balance. Defeated Loyalists offered to end fighting and give up Spanish territory they still hold, on condition that General Franco would be merciful to government leaders and sympathizers. Franco has flatly refused anything but unconditional surrender. French and British efforts to intercede seem to have failed.

We Build Planes

By vote of 367 to 15, House of Representatives approved and sent to

Senate bill to increase our army's air fleet to 5,500 planes. Over 1,000 military planes have been ordered by France and Britain from U. S. manufacturers, and prospect is that orders will be filled in spite of row over President Roosevelt's action in permitting a member of French Air Mission to fly in one of our latest fighting planes, and subsequently his "secret" conference with Senate Military Affairs Committee. General reaction in this country to supplying France and Britain with planes is that it is not only good business but will tend to keep the dictators in their place.

Right and Wrong Farm Aids

SAID Representative Lemke, North Dakota Republican to Senate Agricultural Committee other day:

"After being lost in the dismal swamps for six years Secretary Wallace has come out of the same hole he went in, just where Mr. Hoover left us."

Representative Massingale, Oklahoma Democrat, criticizing present farm law, said:

"If we keep on trying this thing for another year or two we won't have anything to try it on."

In place of present crop control law, both speakers advocated substituting the cost of production measure now before Congress. Said Lemke:

"With a cost of production law farmers could produce all they wished and would receive a guaranteed price for that part of their crop consumed domestically."

Senator Lucas, Illinois Democrat, said a cost of production law could never be properly administered.

SLANT: Cost of production law would be just as impossible as present crop control law is. With guaranteed costs of production farmers would soon produce largest crops in history, completely wrecking markets. Both proposals are wrong. If government really wants to help, let it give farmers and others an honest dollar, and then give agriculture a good letting alone.

Real Wages

SPEAKING at National Farm Institute, Des Moines, Iowa, February 17, Chester G. Davis, member of Federal Reserve Board, and former administrator of AAA, said United States had greatest endowment of natural and mechanical resources in world, and yet there were millions of unemployed and country was faced with stark paradox of an almost unlimited gap of unfulfilled human wants and needs. Warned Davis:

"Unless this dangerous situation is met, United States will go Fascist and lose its liberties."

Some suggestions offered by Mr. Davis to meet this situation are:

1. Lower prices by manufacturers, looking to volume production instead of increased prices for their profits.

2. Larger real wages to labor by fixing their eyes on amount earned at end of year from steady employment in producing things people need rather than on highest attainable hour-wage for a minimum of production.

Paul G. Hoffman, president Stude-

baker Corporation, at same meeting said intensely competitive forces in automobile industry had resulted in low automobile prices with large sales, with low profits per machine but good profits on large volume, together with large employment.

"Price and wage controls didn't work for the Babylonians, and have not worked for benefit of business, labor, or consumer at any time since. We cannot loaf our way or legislate prosperity. We have got to work for it. We will start a real recovery in the United States only if and when business, labor and farmers cease their migration to State capitols and Washington asking for special privilege, but instead go for one purpose and one purpose only, and that is to see that free enterprise is kept free in America."

Farm Credit Helps Farmers

MORE than 6,000 farmers in the United States received mortgage loans with which to purchase farms during 1938. According to F. F. Hill, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, loans averaged from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Mortgage loans are made by Federal Land Banks. Three other banks take care of various kinds of credit needed by farmers. These are: the Intermediate Credit Bank, the Production Credit Corporation, with production credit associations throughout the country, and the Bank for Cooperatives which makes loans to farmers' cooperative organizations.

SLANT: Farm Credit System, mostly on a cooperative basis, makes loans available to farmers who can qualify at a reasonable rate of interest. They have been of great help to farmers during the hard times.

Argentina to Buy Less From U. S.

HENCEFORTH, Argentina will spend only as much money for American goods as we spend for Argentine goods, according to official announcement from that country. This will mean 40 per cent cut in Argentina's purchases from United States. Reason given: Argentina's diminishing foreign trade and growing deficits. Although similar policy will be followed with regard to all other countries, United States is hardest hit because it sells so much more to Argentina than it buys from her.

Argentina's action is also being looked upon as protest against United States trade bars which keep out her farm products that compete with our homegrown ones, particularly Argentine beef on which United States laid wholesale embargo because of presence of hoof and mouth disease in some areas. Recent refusal to allow sale of Argentine meat at Argentine Building of New York World's Fair brought things to a head.

Argentina is now expected to trade more with European countries, particularly Britain, Germany and Italy which are willing to barter their manufactured goods for Argentine wheat, meat, flax and corn. Germany, commenting on Argentina's action, called

it blow to President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy.

SLANT: It is almost impossible for this country and Argentina to get together on trade, because both export same farm products and are competitors. Also, American farmers are being paid by government to cut production of some of very products which Argentine produces. Farmers have not forgotten that, in 1937, AAA crop control and drought forced them to import large quantities of Argentine corn.

■ Golden Gate Fair Opens

OFFICIALLY open and operating since Feb. 18 is great West Coast Exposition, located on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay. It has taken three years to create the Western fairyland, for it had to be built not only from "the ground up" but from "the water up". Before work started, you could have sailed a boat where Fair now stands. Four hundred acres were drawn from bottom of San Francisco Bay and spread out in rectangle a mile long and 3,400 feet wide, at cost of nearly 4 millions. Total cost was about 7 millions and includes permanent buildings, roads, drainage, sewerage, water supply, etc.

American Agriculturist folks will be among first visitors to Fair, for our California Tour party (numbering 101 persons) gets there March 5. Among sights they will see are fascinating industrial exhibits, displays showing how western agriculture grows and markets its large-scale and specialty crops, latest accomplishments in electricity, a "treasure mountain" in which gold and other minerals will be mined daily, collections of famous art treasures from abroad, pageants depicting pioneer days, a Chinese village, the "Gayway" or fun area, and a million dollars worth of beauty in form of California flowers, trees, shrubs, lagoons, outdoor murals and entrancing effects in color lighting at night.

■ Nazis Hold Giant Rally in N. Y. City

GERMAN-AMERICAN Bund supporters marched by thousands into Madison Square Garden in New York City on Feb. 20, carrying banners with violent anti-Jewish slogans. They were ushered to their seats in the huge auditorium by uniformed "storm troopers." Although Bund officials were said to have promised that no anti-Jewish statements would be made at rally, Jews were freely attacked and banners on walls of auditorium screamed: "Smash Jewish Communism", "Stop Jewish Domination of Christian Americans", etc.

Thousands of anti-Nazi demonstrators gathered in nearby streets to protest against the meeting, but were barred from approach to Madison Square Garden by barrier of mounted police. Mayor LaGuardia, absent from city on speaking tour, had refused to prevent the rally, declaring New York City would protect Bund's right of free speech.

Commenting next day on the Bund meeting, New York Times said:

"We need be in no doubt as to what the Bund would do to and in this country if it had the opportunity. Unless its attitudes and utterances are greatly misleading, it would set up an American Hitler. It is an outspoken enemy of the traditions of the American democracy, including those upheld by George Washington, whom it insulted by pretending to honor."

SLANT: We agree with the New York Times.

Good Books to Read

THE FASHION WORLD. This is the title of *American Agriculturist's* spring fashion guide. If you plan to do any sewing this spring, or if you want a concise and delightful guide to current styles, don't miss this little book. Its twenty-three pages are crammed with the most attractive patterns that we have seen anywhere. Here are some of the titles of page displays which will give you an idea of the scope of this book: "Dual Personalities" (dresses which do double duty by slight changes in accessories); "When Day is Done and Shadows Fall" (charming, easy-to-make evening dresses); "A Bride in Springtime" (with patterns for everything from bridal gown to underwear and nightgown); "The Two Piece Effect" (jaunty skirts and blouses); "They Keep Your Secrets" (dresses especially designed to flatter the mature figure); "Her Home is Her Castle" (spiffy aprons and house dresses); "Fashions for Fun-in-the-Sun" (adorable outdoor togs, slacks, play suits, sun-back dresses and suspender skirts); "Accent on Youth"

(up-to-the-minute styles for youngsters); "College Requirements" (just-right clothes for the college girl). For your copy of this smart spring fashion guide, send 12 cents to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP RECIPES, Ruth Kellog McCurdy and Flora Sell Coan. Here is an attractive and interesting cookbook which has grown out of the experience of two Home Economics graduates, Ruth Kellog McCurdy and Flora Sell Coan. They ventured into the realms of hospital dietetics and teaching, and are now running a successful tea room in Scranton, Pennsylvania — all by way of saying that they are well qualified to give to the public reliable and popular recipes. Many of the recipes are given in both large and small quantities, making them useful both for the home and for community suppers. The beginner, too, will profit from the concise instructions and the tables provided for ready reference. The book contains twenty-two chapters covering everything from soups to desserts. Particularly timely during this Lenten season is the chapter containing delicious recipes for meat substitutes.—*Overbrook Town Shop*, 209 N. Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa. \$2.00.



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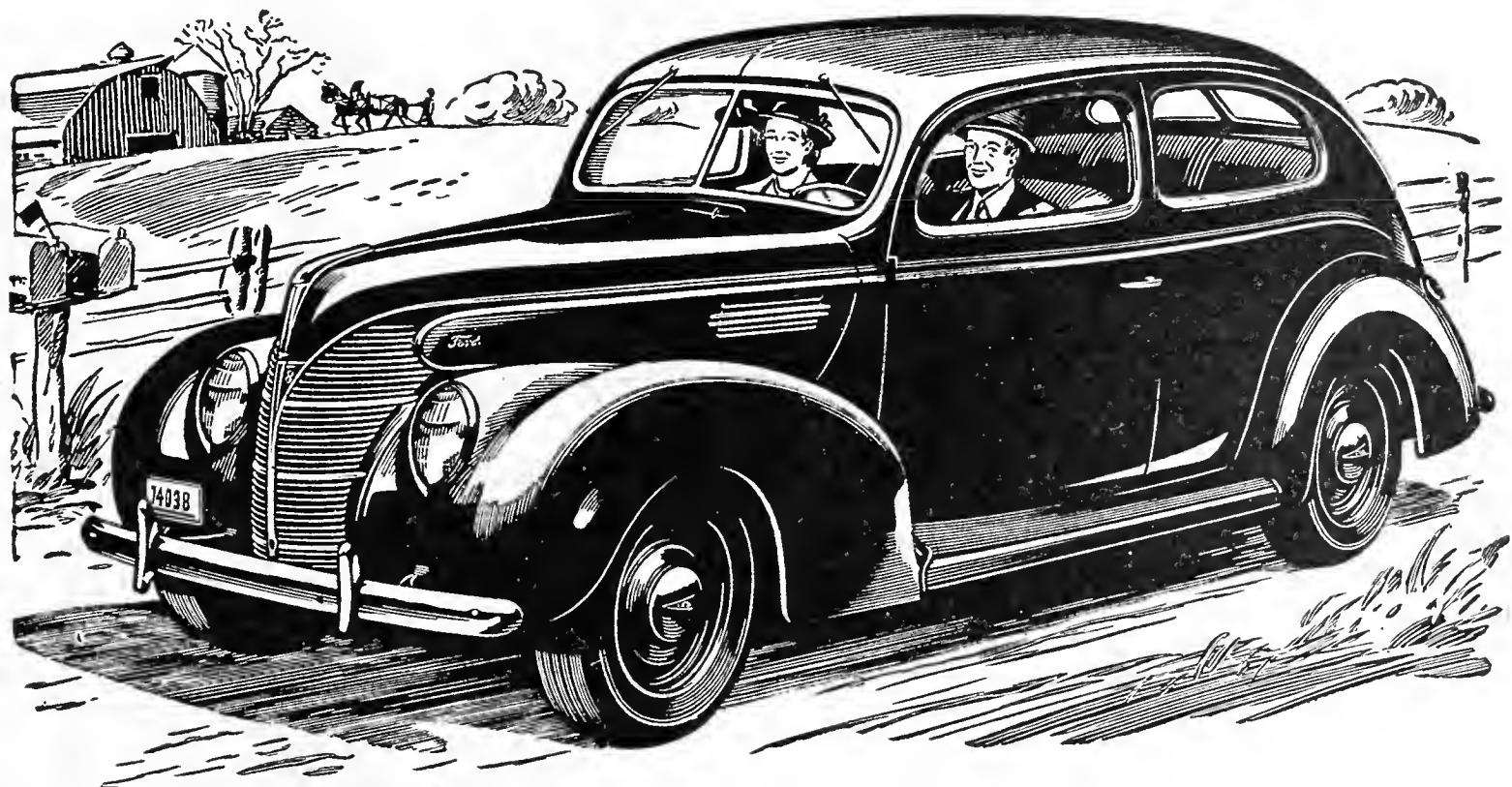
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This is for the 60 h.p. Tudor Sedan illustrated, and includes all the following: Bumpers and four bumper guards • Spare wheel, tire and tube • Cigar lighter • Twin air-electric horns • Dual windshield wipers • Sun visor • Foot control for headlight beams with indicator on instrument panel.

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MASTER FARMERS Honored at Banquet

A CAPACITY crowd of over 500 saw Governor Lehman present *American Agriculturist* Master Farmer medals to five 1938 Master Farmers on Thursday evening of Farm and Home Week at Ithaca. At the same time 4-A medals were given to eight young people—two Juvenile Grangers, two Boy Scouts on farms, two 4-H Club members, and two high school students of Vocational Agriculture. A picture of Governor Lehman, the Master Farmers, their wives, and 4-A winners is shown on this page.

The high point of the evening was the reading of the citations by Governor Lehman. Space will not permit giving them in full, but here are brief excerpts from each of the Master Farmer citations:

JACOB PRATT:—"Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, I realize that your decision to return to the farm was not an easy one, but I am sure you have never regretted it. It has brought opportunity and happiness, and tonight it brings you this Master Farmer Medal, the highest honor that can come to a farmer."

H. N. KUTSCHBACH:—"Mr. Kutschbach runs a big farm, and runs it well, but that is not the reason why he was chosen as a Master Farmer. With Master Farmers small things count. For example, no man can be unfair to his help and keep two hired men for nine years as Mr. Kutschbach has done. No man can think of himself only and serve his church as Trustee and his County Farm Bureau as President."

GRANT HITCHINGS:—"When the trees are in bloom or at harvest time, when red apples hang from every limb, the 325-acre apple orchard on the Hitchings farm is a sight worth seeing. Before us tonight stands the man whose vision and industry made those orchards possible."

T. G. REYNOLDS:—"Master Farmers are home lovers. The desire to be with his family was the deciding factor which led Mr. Reynolds to an important decision. Twenty years ago he held a responsible position with a seed firm. On one of his trips, while lying ill in a hotel room, he, as he says, came to his senses and on his recovery, he bought the Washington County farm where he now lives. He has not regretted that decision."

C. C. DU MOND:—"In the management of a farm, efficiency is an important item, and size sometimes increases efficiency. However, Chester DuMond believes that size, like other good things, can be over-

done. He remarks that his 74-acre farm may be a bit small, but says: "If I enlarge it, I would be unable to maintain the outside activities which I contend are essential to any progress in the farming game. It seems to me that Farm Credit work and Farm Bureau work must be done by those who have actual farm problems to face, if this work is to have the greatest possible value."

Before the Master Farmer and 4-A citations were read, Editor Ed Eastman, acting as Toastmaster, read the following letters:

"Please extend to all my friends, old and new, among the Master Farmers my hearty greetings and best wishes for an enjoyable banquet and a happy and prosperous year ahead. I trust that their skill and industry and resourcefulness will be rewarded by returns commensurate with their splendid effort."

(signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

"I hope you will extend my greetings and good wishes to all those who attend the Master Farmer dinner. I wish that it were possible for me to be present with them. Especially should I like to greet and wish further success and happiness to the Master Farmers, their wives and families, and to all the others present who are working so devotedly to better the lot of the good farming people of our State." (signed) HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

Several telegrams of greetings and congratulations to the new Master Farmers and 4-A Award winners were also read. The senders were: Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; Harper Sibley, Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; F. F. Hill, Governor of Farm Credit Administration; Frank Gannett, Publisher of Gannett Papers.

Then Toastmaster Ed introduced a number of guests. Dr. Day, President of Cornell University, welcomed the visitors to Cornell; and H. L. Cosline introduced Master Farmers of previous years who were at the banquet. It is a source of pleasure to all concerned that each year so many Master Farmers of former years attend the banquet. This year the number was 36.

Nominations Wanted

Now it is in order for readers to make nominations of men to be considered as Master Farmers for 1939. Address *American Agriculturist*, P.O.

Box 367, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Here are the 1938 Master Farmers and 4-A winners with Governor Lehman. From left to right, front row: Kenneth Lambert, Irving Davis, Marjorie Thompson, Mrs. Hitchings, Mrs. DuMond, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Kutschbach, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Pratt, and Thomas Wilson. Back row, left to right: John Lowden, Marion Tyler, Grant Hitchings, C. C. DuMond, Ward Burdick, H. N. Kutschbach, T. G. Reynolds, and Jacob Pratt.

Box 367, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

In this connection, it is well to remember that, with rare exceptions, the men named as Master Farmers are at least fifty years old.

Selections are not made on the basis of financial success alone. Master Farmers are good farmers, but equally important is the community service they have rendered, educational opportunities they have given their children, and the standing of the men themselves in their communities.

Officers Elected

Master Farmers met for luncheon on the day of the banquet, and elected the following men as officers of the Association of Master Farmers of New York State: Fred Hollowell of Penn Yan, president; James Stone of Marcellus, vice-president.

Plans will be made for a summer tour for Master Farmers. Also discussed were possible plans for some sort of a memorial for deceased Master Farmers of which there are now six.

Earlier in the day the Board of Directors of the American Agriculturist Foundation held a meeting. The term of David Agans, Master of New Jersey State Grange, having expired, Harry Taylor, Secretary of the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation, was elected in his place.

Porter Wins Duncan Award

To Roy Porter of Elba, N. Y., goes the H. S. Duncan Memorial Award for 1938. This is an annual recognition given to the man who, in the feeling of the Committee, performs the outstanding contribution to better marketing of New York State fruits and vegetables.

A year ago the honor went to the late Thomas Cross of Dutchess County.

This year honorable mention went to Alonzo Allen of Waterville, Grover Farley of Williamson, and Jay Gelder of Chazy.

Fast Axe Work

At the Farm and Home Week at Cornell, Archie Lobdell of Sullivan County, retained his title as New York State woodchopping champion. He broke his former record, established last year, by cutting through a 10" beech log in 37.2 seconds.

Other competitors in the finals were:

Martin Dinwiddie, Madison County, 40.2 seconds; Charles O. Bosket, Steuben County, 53.2 seconds, and Roy Wacenske, Monroe County, 1 minute 21 seconds.

In the 4-H woodchopping contest, state title went to William Murray of St. Lawrence County, who cut through a 6" beech log in 20 seconds. Edgar Pitts of Jefferson County was second with a time of 22 seconds; Ralph Betts, Schuyler County, third, 28.4 seconds; Peter Damin, Fulton County, fourth, 33 seconds; and Clifford Page, Tompkins County, followed.



- MONDAY, MARCH 6**
12:35—"Timber for Sale," Prof. F. E. Carlson.
12:45—"Parent's Court," "Understanding Malnutrition," Dr. Robert W. Frederick.
- TUESDAY, MARCH 7**
12:35—"W. E. Georgia, Farm Security Administration.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "Mother and Business Woman," Laura Wing.
- WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8**
12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "What Do You Want to Know About Electricity?" Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," "The Irish Again," Harold Thompson.
- THURSDAY, MARCH 9**
12:35—"Food for the Fruit Trees," C. H. Blasberg.
12:45—"Soil, Water and Flood," A. C. Watson.
- FRIDAY, MARCH 10**
12:35—"Tent Caterpillars and Canker-worms," Dr. A. B. Buchholz.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Lydia Tarrant.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.
- SATURDAY, MARCH 11**
12:30—"WGY 4-H Fellowship," "Counsel for the 4-H County Council," Member 4-H Club County Council, Columbia County, New York.
12:45—"Grange News and Views," "Charting a Course for Agriculture," Rensselaer Co. Pomona Grange.
- MONDAY, MARCH 13**
12:35—"Dollars and Chickens," Dr. R. S. Beck.
12:45—"Citizen Genet," Dr. A. C. Flick.
- TUESDAY, MARCH 14**
12:35—"Good Stock—A Better Flock," A. L. Kurdt, Ulster County, N. Y.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "A Five-Star Farm Home," J. Van Aernam.
- WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15**
12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "Light, Heat and Plant Growth," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," "Diplomacy," Bristow Adams.
- THURSDAY, MARCH 16**
12:35—"Let's Know What We Plant This Year," Ray Bender, Essex County, New York.
12:45—"Peter Ham, Farm Credit Administration.
- FRIDAY, MARCH 17**
12:35—"Putting the 'Bee' on the Bee Business," Dr. A. C. Gould.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Aldene Langford, Chenango County, New York.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.
- SATURDAY, MARCH 18**
12:30—"WGY 4-H Fellowship," "From City Boy to Country Boy Through 4-H Clubs," Angelo Canna, 4-H Club Member, Greene County, N. Y.
12:45—"Grange News and Views," "Drink and the Man," Dutchess County Pomona Grange.

The Outlook for Milk Prices

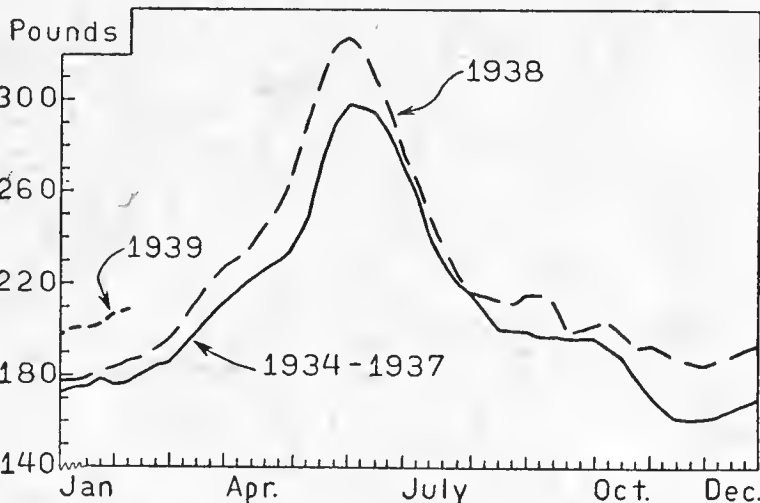
PART III.

By LELAND SPENCER.

AN unfavorable factor in the present milk situation is the high rate of milk production. During the latter half of 1938 and continuing to the present time the flow of milk has been larger than usual for the season, not only in New York, but throughout the country. A report just received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that milk production on February 1 this year was about 6 per cent larger than last year. On a per capita basis, U. S. milk production on February 1 probably was 2 per cent greater than the 10-year average for that date. That seems like a small increase, but with consumer buying power below normal, any increase in supplies is likely to have a depressing effect on prices.

In New York State, the Agricultural Statistician's office estimated milk production last month at 9 per cent more than the 10-year average for January. During the first six weeks of 1939, dairies delivering to Dairymen's League plants show an increase of about 12 per cent over the previous year and 15 per cent over the average for the years 1934-37. This is shown in the chart. Meanwhile, there has been some decrease in the number of dairies, but not enough to offset the larger deliveries per farm.

Unfortunately the high rate of milk production during the past year has not been matched by larger consumption, and the result is excessive storage holdings of manufactured dairy products. As of February 1, the total U. S. stocks of these products were more than



QUANTITY OF MILK SOLD DAILY PER FARM IN THE NEW YORK MILK SHED. In the latter part of 1938 and the first six weeks of 1939, production has been much above the normal rate. The number of dairies has decreased, but not nearly enough to offset the larger deliveries per farm.

double the normal quantities for that date.

There are some indications that this tendency toward oversupply of milk and dairy products may continue during 1939. The number of cows is increasing gradually, both in the New York milk shed and throughout the United States. Feed prices are low in comparison with milk prices, and there are ample supplies of hay and corn in the barns and silos. It is very likely, therefore, that farmers will feed their cows well and that milk production will continue above normal until the cows are turned out on pasture. After that much will depend upon the weather, but with normal rainfall during the summer, the larger number of cows being kept will tend to keep the milk flow above the average rate for past years.

New York Milk Price With Comparisons

	Jan. 1939	Dec. 1938	Jan. 1938
Milk, Grade B, 3.7%			
201-210 mile zone:			
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	\$1.90	\$2.03	\$2.09
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.95	2.065	2.21
Average, per cwt.	1.925	2.05	2.15
Index (1910-14=100)	116	114	129
40 basic commodities index (1910-14=100)	106.9	106.6	114.3
Dairy ration at Utica:			
Wholesale price per ton	\$27.02	\$26.66	\$30.47
Index (1910-14=100)	92	92	103
Pounds feed per 100 lbs. milk	142	154	141
* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.			

Manufactured Dairy Products

Important to dairymen is a heavy output of manufactured dairy products which for December topped the preceding peak for that month. In December 9 per cent more creamery butter was produced than a year ago, 15 per cent more evaporated milk, 1 per cent more cheese, and slightly less condensed milk.

On February 1 butter in storage, including stocks held by Dairy Products Marketing Association, Federal Surplus Commodities Corp., and state relief agencies, totaled about 90,000,000 lbs. Last year total stocks were 31,000,000 lbs.

Butter prices are being maintained by purchases of the F.S.C.C., which, during January and February, purchased about 8,000,000 lbs.

Eggs and Poultry

From January 1 to about the middle of February receipts of eggs in New York City were approximately 14 per cent higher than last year and 30 per cent above the average.

On January 1 there were 7 per cent more hens and pullets in farm flocks than there were a year ago, but 5 per cent less than the 10-year average. Low January egg prices resulted in heavy marketing of laying stock. Consequently, the average size of laying flocks decreased 1 per cent during January, compared to a 1 per cent gain in January 1938.

Farm prices of eggs between December 15 and January 15 fell much more rapidly than normally.

A bill introduced in Congress and

referred to the Senate Finance Committee proposes to amend the tariff act by imposing on poultry and poultry products imported into the United States the same sanitary requirements of production now required for meat.

Reduction of storage stocks, including both shell and frozen eggs, for January was equivalent to 518,000 cases, a little more than half the withdrawals last year.

Potatoes

Recent talks with potato growers bring forth some pessimism. Dan Dean says: "Last fall many growers were more optimistic than I was. Now a good many of them are more pessimistic than I am."

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the price of potatoes weakened slightly during January and early February. Carlot movement of old potatoes during the first five weeks of 1939 totaled 19,570 cars, as compared with 24,200 cars for the same period a year ago.

Reports from early and second early potato states indicate a reduction of 5 per cent in acreage compared to last year.

Apples

On February 1 cold storage holdings of apples were approximately 25 per cent less than last year. Movement out of storage during January was excellent, nearly equalling last year's figures when holdings were much heavier.

New York State holdings on February 1 were 3,460,000 bushels, compared with 4,434,000 bushels last year.

Up to February 11 carlot shipments of apples totaled 42,752 cars, not far below last year's figures of 49,837.

Livestock Population

It is time for the annual check-up on the New York State livestock population. Here it is, as of January 1:

	1938	1939
All cattle and calves	2,075,000	2,137,000
Horses	312,000	312,000
Sheep and Lambs	398,000	383,000
Swine	230,000	251,000
Chickens	13,211,000	14,030,000

Grass Seed Prospects

Briefly the following is what may be expected when you buy grass seed:

Timothy Seed.—About the same or slightly higher in price than last year.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—Slightly higher.

Orchard Grass.—About 25 per cent higher.

Red Top.—Little change from last year.

Red Clover.—Slightly lower than last year, but not as low as some previous years.

Alsike.—A big crop but a small carry-over. Prices probably a bit lower than last year.

Sweet Clover.—Probably considerably cheaper than a year ago.

Northern Grown Alfalfa.—A short crop and small carry-over will result in relatively high prices.

Market Briefs

On February 9 the Commodity Credit Corp. reported government loans on 4,228,000 bales of the 1938 cotton crop, which brought the cotton on which there are government loans up to nearly 11,200,000 bales. January cotton exports were the smallest for the month since 1872.

For the 1938-39 marketing year there will be at least 15 per cent more hogs for slaughter than the year 1937-38. A large increase in this spring's pig crops is expected.

The outlook for wool for the 1939 season is more favorable than it was a year ago. Domestic stocks of wool on hand December 31 were less than a year ago, and consumption for the first three months of 1939 are expected to be much larger than a year ago.

Strawberry acreage in early states is about the same as last year. However, second early, intermediate, and

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

March 9	103rd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
March 15	Plung Bros. Estate Holstein Sale, Hudson, N. Y.
March 21	Dispersal of Guernsey Herd of John B. Scitz, Camp Hill, Pa.
April 6	104th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
April 8	Dispersal of herd of 60 Bang's Accredited Guernseys, owned by Stephen Golubics, Fleetwood, Pa.
Apr. 17	Louis Merryman's 31st Semiannual Guernsey Sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds, Timonium.
April 25	Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
April 27	New England Spring Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.
April 27	Backus Bros. Special Holstein Heifer Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 8	Foremost Guernsey Assn., Inc., Annual Auction Sale, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 9	Dispersal of Guernsey Herd at Estate of M. M. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa.
May 9-10	105th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 11	14th Annual Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton Interstate Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.
May 11	Annual Auction Sale of Foremost Guernsey Assn., Inc., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 13	James Baird Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
June 6	Jersey Auction, Quechee Falls Farm, Quechee, Vt.
June 9	American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, N. J.
June 10	Jersey Cattle Sale, Simsbury, Conn., Folly Farm.

Coming Events

April 30	Opening of New York World's Fair.
May 10	Annual Meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
March 14-15	Annual Meeting of Northeastern Dairy Conference, Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, N. Y.
March 16-21	New England Spring Flower Show, Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass.
March 29-31	Annual Extension Conference, Cornell.
June 10	South Central New York Field Day and Bull Sale, Cortland County Fair Grounds, New York.

late strawberry states all show substantial acreage increases.

Probably the supply of late winter and early spring truck crops will be smaller than a year ago. Some early crops have been delayed and some have suffered frost damage.

Secondary cabbage states indicate that acreage will be 12 per cent below a year ago.

Milk produced on the farms of this country now annually supplies nearly one-fifth of the total farm income. This is one-third greater than it was a generation ago.

Fighting Frost

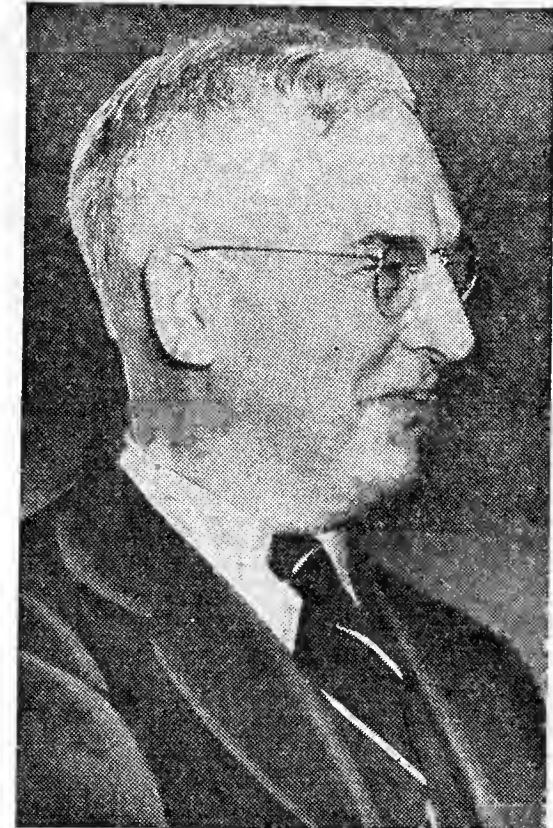
(Continued from Page 6)

the curious vagaries that are observed in frost habits. For example, the average date of last killing frost is not greatly different between Oswego and points in the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. On the other hand, if one goes East from the Adirondacks to Cape Cod, the length of growing season, which is the number of days between last killing frost in the Spring and first killing frost in the Fall, varies from 90 or 100 days on the one hand to 200 days on the other. Thus, the relations of sea and land and mountain are as important as latitude. Also, there are important local differences. If May 4th is the date for Ithaca, the figure would have to be a week or 10 days later for some points within 20 miles or even less.

In an early issue I plan to discuss the use of various types of plant protectors.

Chopped Versus Long Hay.—Reported recently by Dairy Bureau were results of heating tests made on chopped alfalfa and on long alfalfa hay. Investigators stuck thermometers in the mows and found the chopped hay reached a high of 106° in 2 days then dropped to 76° in 16 days. The long hay went up to only 81° and then dropped back to 72° within 2 days.

As a result of these tests the experimenters stress the fact that only dry, well cured hay should be chopped. They have also done some investigating on fineness and believe that it should not be chopped finer than three-quarters of an inch.



The late Senator Perley A. Pitcher.

member of the State Senate for more than 14 years. He served as Chairman of joint Legislative Milk Committee to investigate the milk situation in New York State. He was fair and thorough, and performed a useful service to the dairy industry of the State.

The New York State Legislature recessed a week as a sign of respect to its member, and his seat in the Senate was draped in mourning. His funeral was held in Watertown on February 23.

The death of Senator Pitcher is a real loss to the State of New York.

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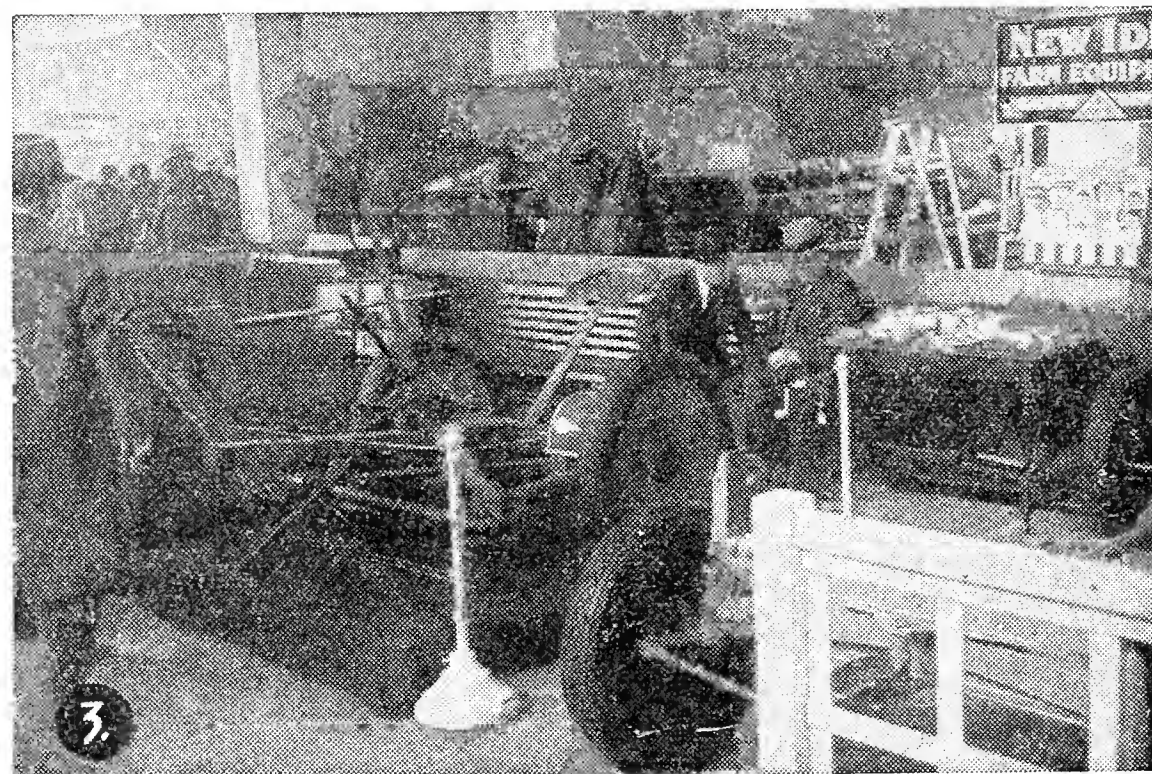
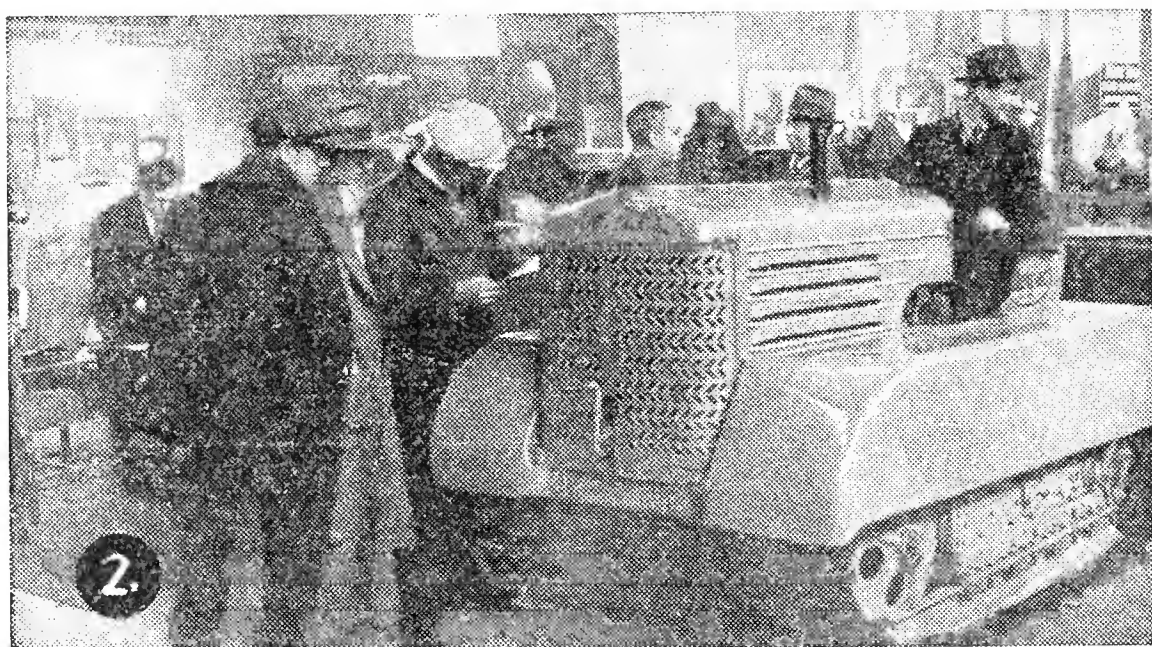
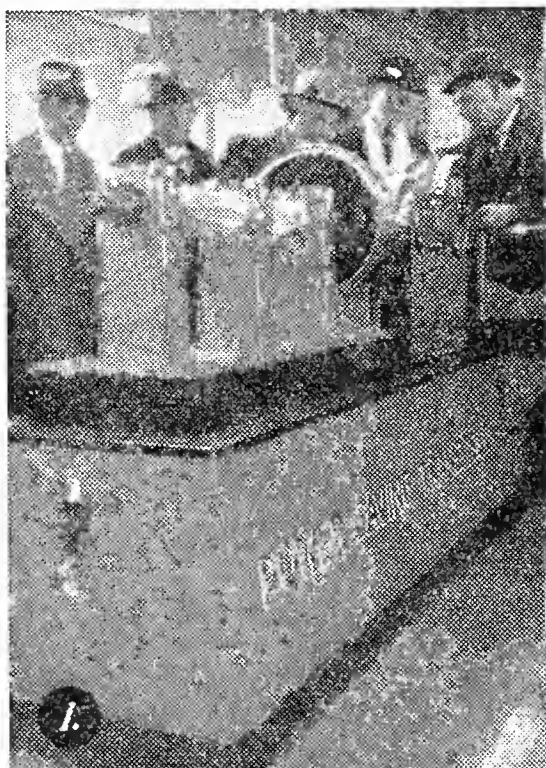
Farm Machinery at Rochester

AT THE annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester last January, there were constant crowds looking over the farm machinery exhibits.

On this page are four pictures snapped at the show. They are:

1. J. I. Case, with an exhibit of power-saving transmission.
2. Cleveland Tractor Co., where the young fellows enjoyed sitting in the driver's seat.
3. New Idca Farm Equipment, featuring a rubber-tired inclosed-gear mower.
4. Massey Harris, whose Clipper Combine attracted a lot of interest.

Salesmen in charge reported that interest was not inspired by curiosity alone. There were orders as well as interest.



NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Changing Times By J. C. HUTTAR

I DON'T know about you, but I find that I make a lot of mistakes because of habits of thinking. What I mean is that at some time in the past I became firmly convinced that a certain thing was so. I still do a lot of my thinking on the basis that it is still just as true. Once in a while I find that times have changed and then (after a struggle) I give up the old idea and line up a new one. I suspect some of my readers have been caught the same way.



J. C. Huttar

For instance, some folks still talk about high winter egg prices and low summer prices. Others think of the relationship between peak prices in the fall and bottom prices in the spring as still being three to one. Some of these New York egg dealers here still think of our northeastern poultry business as "small pumpkins."

If you're just doing a lot of speculating, I suppose there's no harm what you think, especially if you get a lot of fun out of it. But, if your farming plans depend somewhat on your thinking, you'll have to do as I do and take inventory on your ideas as they crop up.

Market Changes

I've been saying lately that certain market changes, especially those affecting the market's judgment of egg value, come about through evolution. That is, roughly 40 years ago the price of eggs was pretty well set on age. Storage eggs weren't worth as much as fresh eggs, and eggs coming from the West weren't worth as much as those coming from New York and Pennsylvania into New York City. Later on the size of the egg was added to age, then color, and finally interior quality as measured by candling. Now age, among market men and within limits, of course, is fading in importance and actual quality is stressed more and more.

Other changes cannot really be called evolution, but rather a distinct shift of the facts. For instance January is no longer the month in which egg prices are highest, as it was years ago. It is now nearly the lowest.

Spring prices no longer go down so low, nor do fall or winter prices go so high as they used to. In 1915 to 1919, for instance, the average egg price in the lowest month (April) was only 45 per cent of the price in the highest month (November). But in 1937 the price in the lowest month (May) was 67 per cent of the price in the highest month (October). Those are monthly average figures. If you actually take the lowest and highest prices on any one day, thirty years ago it was three to one; now it's just about two to one. So it's not quite so important to get those fall and winter eggs as it used to be (but it's still a good idea). Relatively speaking, I would say that costs of producing eggs in the different months of the year and getting bigger total production are now more worth thinking about.

This last point—higher total production of eggs per hen—is now more important because of another change. Average egg prices for a whole year in relation to costs of producing them has

also been lowered. This is just another way of saying that it takes a better hen to earn her keep than it used to. There are more good layers so competition from hen to hen is also keener.

Still another change is that competition has increased greatly in certain classes of eggs. The best egg field is more crowded than it used to be in all our eastern markets. Not only has the heavy surplus of a big poultry industry on the Pacific Coast come into this field, but we here in Northeast have furnished ourselves with more competition. We've produced more eggs and we've made them better. This change has come about very fast in the last five to eight years.

In 1932, out of New York City's total supply of eggs, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania only supplied 11 per cent. But in 1938 these three nearby states supplied 22½ per cent. Quality also has stepped up along with better grading and packing in about the same period.

The net result has been that there isn't quite as big a spread between low and high priced eggs as there used to be.

"Well", you might say, "then why is all this holler about producing better and better eggs?"

Simply this. While the spread may not be quite so great, it's more necessary to get the extra cent or two a dozen because prices are lower in relation to costs. Furthermore, competition is greater in this field, and it takes more effort to stay on top.

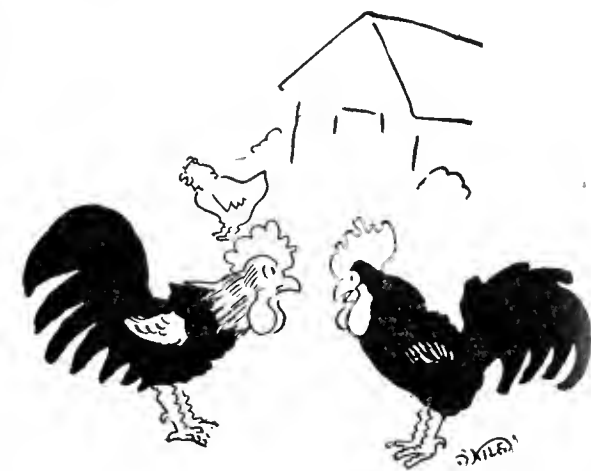
1939 Markets

With changing market conditions, farm planning should be adjusted every few years, or maybe every year, if you're going to get all you can out of your chickens.

A few things that appear right on the surface for 1939 are these:

1. Brown eggs in the first half of the year, at least, look relatively poorer (compared to whites) than last year. What they'll do after Labor Day will depend on the number of "heavies" hatched this spring compared to Leghorns.
2. Hatch promises to be bigger and so the relation of egg prices to feed costs not quite so favorable. This means better stock to start and closer culling.
3. With more eggs to be marketed, a consumption campaign in the spring will prove very valuable. (I understand there is one planned by chain and independent grocers.)

These short-time guesses are not as reliable as the slow, long-time changes I spent most of my time discussing. Keep your poultry business adjusted to the long-time changes. That's where the thinking habits, such as I'm a victim of, are most apt to get you in "dutch."



"With her disposition I don't see what keeps her from laying hard boiled eggs!"

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Hens That Die By L. E. WEAVER

EVERYONE knows that in recent years there has been a great increase in the number of laying hens that die. Everyone also knows that there has been an increase in the number of eggs laid by the average hen. It is not surprising that so many people take it for granted that the higher



L. E. Weaver

rate of production is the cause of the higher rate of mortality. To many people the fact that two things happen at the same time is sufficient proof that one must be the cause and the other the effect. Fortunately that is not necessarily true. Fortunately, too, some folks think more clearly and demand better evidence before making any

conclusions.

In this case evidence has been piling up that high production is *not* the cause of high mortality. On the contrary, the facts seem to be that only vigorous, healthy hens can lay at a high rate; and because they are vigorous and healthy, they can also continue to live.

We lose more layers than we used to because we have more weaklings in the flock. We don't cull them out when we put the pullets in the laying house because no one has ever learned how to spot them. They all look strong and vital and husky, yet many are doomed from the beginning because they are members of families with low natural resistance to certain diseases. They won't be able to survive.

At the Illinois Experiment Station they went back over the daily egg records of all the pullets that died. They found that up to the time of their deaths these pullets had laid fewer eggs than the survivors had laid in the same period. It was the low producers that were dropping out. They decided that the same lack of vigor that resulted in early death for the pullets had also held them back in their laying.

At the Kimber Poultry Breeding Farm in California the records are kept on complete families. One of their best males had 157 daughters that averaged 245 eggs each for one year. That is a marvelous record for high-speed laying, yet the first-year mortality among the daughters was only 4.4 per cent. One of their poorer males had 62 daughters that averaged 186 eggs each. The mortality was 21 per cent in this group. On this farm the records show that high production and low mortality tend to go together.

Professor F. C. Elford, Poultry Hus-

bandman for the Dominion of Canada, has recently made a report on a careful review and analysis of their laying contest data. The report states that the majority of deaths occurred in the lower producing pens and that mortality among hens laying at a high rate was less than among the low rate birds. While it is true that the season of highest production is also the period of greatest mortality, yet there was no evidence that "the strain of heavy production shortens the lives of the pullets."

What is the Cause?

One authority blames the modern incubators, brooders, and improved rations for the trouble. He says that these are doing their jobs too well. Hundreds of weakling chicks are hatched today that, in the old days of 50 per cent hatches, never saw the light of day. They are then coddled and pampered to maturity. It is true that today we get better hatches and lose fewer chicks in the brooder than a few years back. Perhaps we have suspended the law of natural selection to a certain degree, so that there is a survival of the unfit along with the fit. It sounds very possible, but here again I prefer to withhold judgment until more evidence is presented.

Chicks from Older Hens

At the end of a year of laying, most of the weak sisters will have passed out of the picture. Natural selection has been operating. The yearling hens that have survived have proven that they can lay and live for at least one year. There should be fewer weakling, short-lived pullets produced from such a flock than from a flock of pullets.

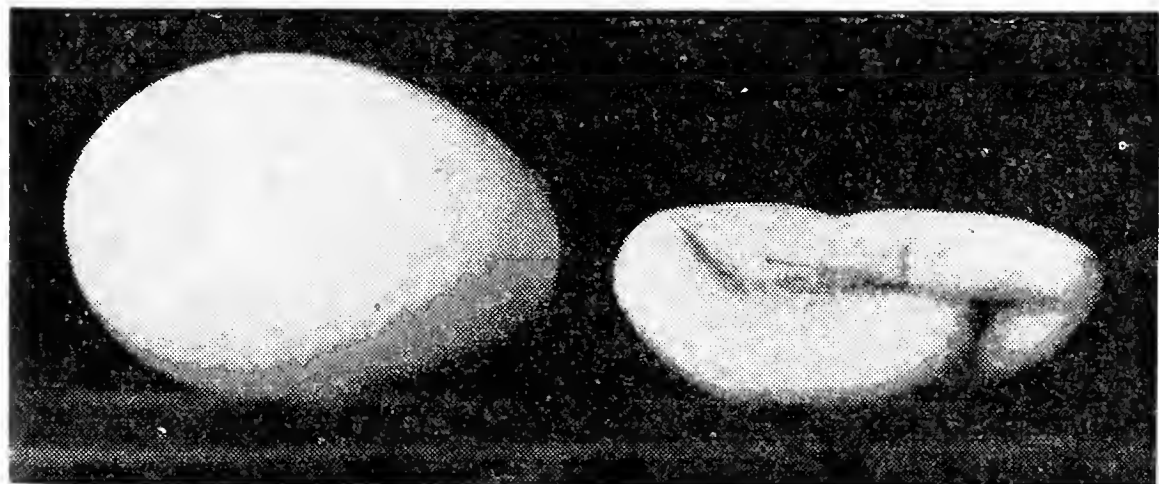
At the Ohio Experiment Station they found that pullets from hens laid a great many more eggs than pullets from pullets. The same was true the second year also.

Breeding for Disease Resistance

The time has not arrived, but is on the way when you can get chicks sired by older males that have proven their ability to pass on to their daughters high resistance to the ordinary things that kill pullets.

Visitors at Cornell's recent Farm and Home Week saw on exhibition two White Leghorn males. One had produced 132 daughters. Of them, 72.7 per cent died before they were 500 days old. The other male had 122 daughters the same year. Only 37 per cent of his daughters died in the same period.

The same difference was shown another season when the males were mated with other hens. Of course, 37 per cent is not exactly low mortality, but it does show that some families may hatch well, grow well, even lay well, and still carry a natural weakness that makes them easy victims of early death. The moral is: "Watch your step when you buy your chicks."



This "pretzel" egg was laid by a White Leghorn hen at the Western New York Official Egg-Laying Test at Stafford, N. Y. It is shown here compared to a normal egg. Maybe the hen was fed on beer mash.—LeRoy Fess.



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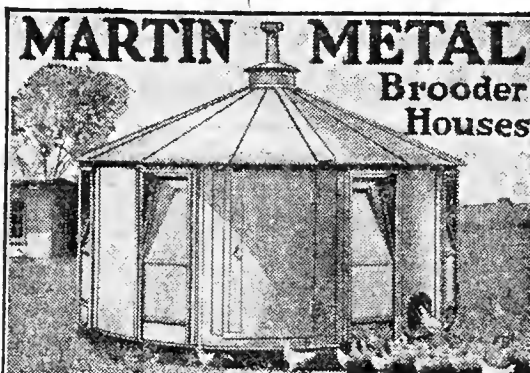
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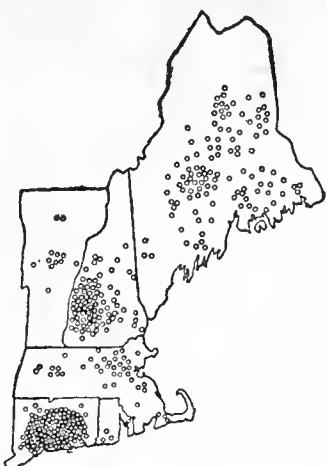
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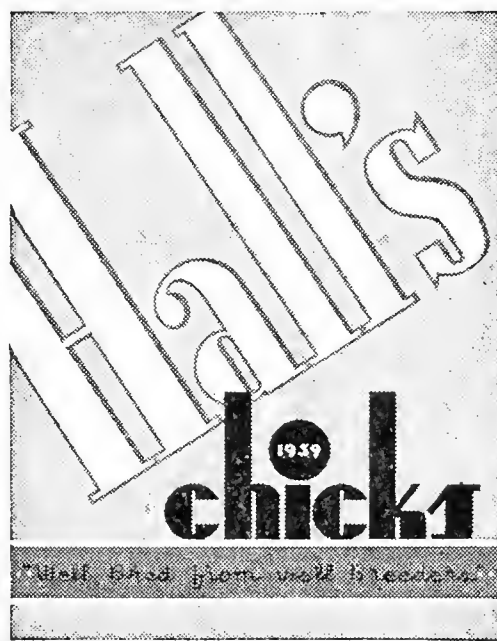
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Your Spring WARDROBE

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

COATS and suits are distinguished this season by tweeds in many patterns in gay colors which ordinarily we have not associated with such sturdy fabrics. Also there are the water color tones, grayed pinks and blues to complement the more vivid colors. Striped tweeds are slimming in their effect; many suits and coats are smartly collarless. Smart bold plaids have strong appeal for the younger set. Sheer woolens are porous in texture, yet we see many versions of twills, tricotines and gaberdines.

Navy is the most important blue. Other blues vary from aquatone to the vibrant royal blue. Pinks range from soft cameo tones to deep raspberry. Violet appears from mauve to fuschia. Beige, either putty or twine, is a classic for all spring suits and coats, while rosy brown is high fashion.

Coats gather many details and silhouettes from 1900, with youth and femininity as the theme. Slimness is emphasized, shoulder details are smoother, sleeves roomy and a definite swing at the back for loose coats. Fitted coats often have close fitted collars, circular set-in gores, giving an umbrella fullness.

The short top coat is very convenient to wear over suits or dresses. Everywhere are pockets, many of them in varied forms. Belts are either narrow or wide and crushed. Not much fur appears on coats.

As for dresses, the basque silhouette is new; the princess silhouette is extremely popular. Waistlines are lower.

The turn of the Century, the 1900's, Americana, and feminine charm are the keynotes for dresses. Jacket dresses are big news. They embrace every type and combine the uses of all fabrics

and colors. Sheer woolen dresses are perfect for street. They combine new color and soft sheer materials. These new woolens have a silk-like finish and are crush resistant. One-piece dresses are often trimmed with lingerie and lace, or with touches of colorful plaids on black and navy dresses.

Prints are daintier, with patterns moderately spaced, color on color, often with unexpected touches of white or with daring color combinations. The daintier patterns are for daytime, the larger floral patterns for evening.

Navy with white or color holds first place. Gold from pale yellow to deep burnt gold casts is also among first-family colors. Chartreuse and sage green also hold high place. The rose family ranges from lollypop to spring wine; fuschia, lilac and mauve to purple tones continue on the color calendar.

The wasp waistline is definitely here,



3184
SIZES 12-40
HAT AND
APPLIQUE
INCLUDED

as are brief fitted jackets, snugly fitted necklines and skirt fullness which begins below the hips. The majority of sleeves are short with slightly squared or rolled shoulder. We also see the bell sleeve which reaches below the elbow. Skirts flare, due to gores, fan pleats, or straight pleats stitched to below hip-line. The fuller the skirt, the shorter it is, averaging 15 to 16 inches above the floor.

Belts are wide and often crushed; ornaments consist of clips, or large bunches of colorful flowers worn preferably on belts.

Necklines vary, being heart shaped, softly draped or low, some square with white pique or lingerie to lend interest. The new, low oval necklines enhance the many-strand necklace which has found high favor. In shirtmaker dresses which still lead in favor, necklines are high. Some shirtmaker types affect two fabrics. Little girl collars are very good.

Creme dinner dresses are often the basic type with many versions of accessories. Marquisesettes, chiffons, laces, sheer crepes, printed chiffons or combinations of materials are used. Much lingerie and much eyelet embroidery with velvet and faille ribbon drawn through beading will be noted. Taffeta bands also are used on marquiesette dinner dresses. Crease resistance in spun rayon and cotton fabrics, color and blending of colors, sometimes as many as three of them, make spring styles exciting.

In sportswear, sharkskin is good for the classic tailored types. Surah which we often see is a good fabric to express Early American feeling. Nubby rayon especially in the hopsacking group is good in prints and in solid colors. The spectator type dress is very soft, using

Above—

NO SPRING STYLE is in higher favor than the princess, especially if accompanied by a charming little bolero. When a perky little hat is included, then the outfit is complete.

Pattern No. 3184 includes dress, jacket and hat, and comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch for applique for dress and hat; and 1¾ yards of 39-inch material for bolero.



much shirring, smocking, pleats and tucks. Belts and buttons are the most important trimming accessories.

Blouses are extremely important with suits. Satin especially in pure dyes and in white will be high fashion. Crepe, surah, paper taffeta, the sheers and lingerie fabrics enter into the blouse picture.

Jackets also highlight the spring season. They may be bolero, or waist length; some are gathered into a broad belt at the waist. The new boleros are short with a new soft shoulder look. Many have a matching cummerbund or broad waistband. Sheer wool flannel jackets with allover rhinestone designs and zipper closings are beautiful for afternoon and evening wear.

Petticoats of gay taffeta and prints or even with an embroidered cotton or batiste ruffle, emphasize the 1900 idea. Even nighties and other lingerie are made of cotton trimmed with laces, frills and flouncing.

In hosiery, copper tends to lead or suntones, but not the carrot or orangy tones of the autumn. There are new beiges and also some winish tones to go with fuschia.

Right—

EVEN little sister likes her skirts full. Equally pleasing to her will be the little bolero jacket which she can slip off and the sweet blouse with little girl collar. Navy and white plaid skirt buttoned on to a white or yellow cotton blouse with navy blue wool jacket would make a picturesque combination for any little girl.

Pattern No. 2077 is designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires ¾ yards of 39-inch material for bolero; 7/8 yards of 39-inch material for skirt; and 1½ yards of 35-inch material with 2¼ yards of ruffling for blouse.

Jacket-dress No. 2847 presents one of the spring's very best styles. The skirt has slim, straight lines, the bodice is becomingly soft while the long bolero is most flattering. It may be made up as a dress and jacket or as skirt and jacket with separate blouse. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with 1¾ yards of 35-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER patterns shown on this page: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Catalog.

The A. A. Cooking School

by
Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

LESSON XII—Puddings

THE term "puddings" belongs properly to those desserts using flour or some other cereal as a basis. This flour may have been already baked, as in bread, cracker or cake crumbs.

Since puddings, especially the hot ones, are among the most filling of all desserts, they are best served during cold weather, and the rest of the meal should be made correspondingly lighter when pudding is the dessert. Puddings vary from the easily digested cornstarch pudding, creamy rice pudding and similar ones to the rich, heavy-fruited plum pudding. Even children or people with frail digestions could well enjoy the former, whereas the latter should be fed only to those whose digestions are unimpaired.

Puddings are boiled, steamed or baked. Boiling is less common now than when a pudding bag or cloth was part of the equipment in every kitchen.

For steaming, a slow process usually requiring hours, the molds should be greased, filled two-thirds full of the mixture, and covers fitted on tightly to prevent steam from dropping on the pudding and making it soggy. Also, keep the cover on the steamer to prevent chilling the pudding. This is called moist steaming and is necessary for heavy puddings or those containing citron or dried fruits. Dry steaming is done in the top of a double boiler. This is necessary for custard mixtures, which curdle or the egg is toughened

at too high temperatures. Baking is quicker than steaming, but is apt to make the pudding dry.

The binding material in some puddings is a batter. Plum puddings, and other batters with fruit mixed in, belong in this group. So do cottage puddings which are merely a plain cake served with a fruit or other sauce. Upside-down cake is another variation of the batter and fruit combination.

Other starchy substances used to bind puddings are rice, tapioca, oatmeal, flour or cornstarch. These are cooked on top of the stove or in the oven. In many cases the cereal is supplemented by a custard as thickening

cream or a sauce made of the cherry juice thickened with cornstarch. If the latter is used, allow 1 tbsp. cornstarch, 4 tbsps. butter, and 1 cup sugar to 1 cup liquid. If canned cherries are used, sugar should be added to taste.

Other canned fruits or berries may be substituted for cherries, and a sauce made from the juice. Add lemon juice to the sauce for less acid fruits.

Carrot Pudding

1 cup ground raw carrots	1/2 tsp. soda
1 cup ground tart apples	1 tsp. baking powder
1 cup raisins	1 cup flour
1/2 cup brown sugar	1/2 cup bread crumbs
1/2 cup molasses	1/2 tsp. nutmeg
1 cup ground suet	1/2 tsp. cloves
	1/2 tsp. cinnamon

Mix all ingredients together, put mixture in mold or molds, and steam for 2 1/2 hours. Serve with cream sauce, made as follows: Cream together 2 tbsps. butter and 6 tbsps. powdered sugar. Fold in lightly 1 cup whipped cream. Flavor with 1 to 1 1/2 tps. vanilla extract and serve at once.

Butterscotch Pudding

3 cups milk	2 or 3 eggs	1/2 cup butter
3/4 cup flour		1/2 tsp. salt
1 1/2 cups brown sugar		1/2 tsp. vanilla

Make a thick white sauce by melting the butter, blending in the flour and salt and adding the milk gradu-

End of A. A. Cooking School

THIS is the last lesson of the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School, and we have an important announcement to make. Many of you have asked us to print the answers to questions asked with each lesson. To do so will take quite a lot of space, but we feel that a collection of brief questions and answers, covering our cooking school lessons, will be so useful to all of our women readers that we have decided to publish these in an early issue. There will be at least three whole pages of these questions and answers. Cut them out and save them, with the original twelve lessons, for permanent reference.

Many of you wrote us that you would appreciate a lesson on cookies, but we have decided not to include this in the cooking school. Later, Mrs. Huckett will prepare a special article on this subject, with recipes.

As soon as we have had time to grade all examination papers, contestants who have a grade of 85 per cent or over will be notified and asked to write a letter on "How the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School has helped me to be a better cook." Final choice of winners of cash prizes will be based on these letters.

After the final date when all papers must be in (March 18), it may be several weeks before contestants will receive further instructions from us. Please be patient, as we still have a tremendous amount of work to do here in the office before all papers are graded.

We hope that you have enjoyed our cooking school and that you have gotten a lot out of it. It has meant much extra work for Mrs. Huckett and for our office staff, but the hundreds and hundreds of nice letters that we have received from contestants have made us feel more than repaid.

agent. When eggs are used, they should be added after the starch has cooked thoroughly, first pouring some of the hot mixture on them, and then combining both mixtures. This prevents streaking. Only two or three minutes extra cooking should be allowed after eggs are added.

Allow two tablespoons cornstarch to each cup of milk and twice as much flour for the same quantity of milk in making a substitution. One egg is equal approximately in thickening power to 1 tablespoon flour or 1/2 tablespoon cornstarch.

It is very important to separate the starch grains before hot liquid is added; otherwise disastrous lumping results. Blend thoroughly the flour or cornstarch with the sugar, then pour the hot liquid on it. Other ways to prevent lumping are to blend the starch with cold milk or water or with fat. If egg is used, part of the sugar should be blended with it.

Cherry Pudding

1 cup pitted cherries	1/2 tsp. salt
1 1/2 cups flour	1/2 cup milk
3 tps. baking powder	1 egg
1/2 cup sugar	1/4 cup shortening

Sift flour with baking powder. Cream shortening; add sugar, salt and egg which has been well beaten. Add the flour and milk alternately to this mixture. Place fruit in bottom of greased baking dish and pour pudding batter over it. Bake in moderate oven, 375°-400° F. 30 min. This pudding may be served with a hard sauce, whipped

ally, stirring constantly to prevent lumping and sticking. When it thickens, place over hot water and cook covered 30 min. Remove from fire, stir in sugar, beaten eggs and vanilla. Beat until thoroughly blended. This is a very wholesome and simple pudding. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

Variations: 1—Eggs may be omitted. 2—Add 1/2 cup broken nut meats.

Steamed Apricot Pudding

1/4 cup butter	1/2 cup milk	2 eggs
1/2 lb. dried apricots		1/2 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups sifted soft-wheat flour		2 tps. baking powder
		1/4 tsp. salt

Wash apricots, chop fine, and mix with 2 tbsps. of the flour. Sift remaining flour with baking powder and salt. Cream fat, add sugar, and well beaten eggs, and add alternately with milk to the sifted dry ingredients. Stir in apricots. Pour into greased mold, cover and steam for 2 hours. Serve hot with hard sauce.

New England Pandowdy

Fill a deep baking dish with peeled and cored tart apples; any sweetened, stewed, canned or fresh fruit may be used in place of apples. Add 1 or 2 tbsps. water to make a little juice, sprinkle with granulated or brown sugar, season with nutmeg or cinnamon and cover with a baking powder biscuit crust. Bake in a 350°-400° F. oven. Serve with a sauce of thick cream well sweetened with ordinary sugar or scraped maple sugar.

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QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to *American Agriculturist* Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than March 18.)

- 1—How is a pudding distinguished from other desserts?
- 2—What precautions in cooking must be observed if the pudding also has a custard base?
- 3—Name 5 puddings using batter as binding material.
- 4—What cooking processes are used for cooking puddings?
- 5—If there are children in the family, what types of puddings should be emphasized?
- 6—Make a menu suitable for family use when carrot pudding is the dessert.
- 7—If you thicken your cherry pudding sauce with flour instead of cornstarch how much flour would you use?
- 8—If you preferred to thicken it with egg, how much would be needed?
- 9—Give as many reasons as you can think of for including fruits in puddings.
- 10—Is pudding a popular dessert with your family? Name any particular favorite.

The Dark Day

THERE have been several "dark days" and "yellow days" since the famous one of May 19, 1780, which spread such consternation and foreboding throughout New England; but none of them have equaled it in depth of gloomy obscurity. A strange darkness came on before midday, and for sixteen hours or more the people of New England believed that the end of the world was at hand.

Among many other attempted explanations, put forth at the time and afterward, one was that a comet, passing near the earth, had brushed its "tail" through our atmosphere. One savant attributed it to a hypothetical volcanic eruption in Labrador; still another to an unprecedented rarefaction of the air over North America, causing all the suspended particles of dust and smoke to settle in a zone near the earth's surface.

* * *

LYMAN MORRILL was the first white man who cleared land and built a log house in Waynor, Maine, and this is the story of the adventure which befell him while bringing his young wife and child here in the spring of 1780.

The War of the Revolution was still dragging on; and young Morrill, whose home was near Exeter, N. H., had served as a soldier. He had risen to be lieutenant. At Germantown he was wounded and captured by the British, who after keeping him a prisoner for some two months in Philadelphia, finally sent him to a jail in New York City, where gangrene and ship-fever prevailed to such an extent that nearly all the prisoners died. Morrill was carried out one morning for dead, or dying. He revived in the pure air and crawled to the house of a Dutch family, where he was cared for in a kindly manner for several weeks.

At last he started to walk home, but fell very ill again on the way, and was taken in by a farmer named Hastings, who lived near Reading, in Massachusetts. During his illness he was nursed by the farmer's daughter, Ruth. A warm attachment sprang up between them, which resulted in marriage the following summer.

The necessity of having a home of his own now presented itself; and being without means,—for his Continental money had now depreciated nearly to zero,—Morrill with two other young men came to Waynor, of the soil of which good reports had reached him. During the season of 1779 he cleared ten acres of land on the slope west of Great Pond, and built a log house.

As winter came on, he returned on foot to Reading; but April found him again at his clearing in Waynor—to see how his new homestead had wintered. After a few finishing touches to the cabin, he went back to bring Ruth and the baby, a boy ten months old, and already named Lafayette.

The young mother made the journey on the back of a white mare, carrying little Lafayette in her arms, and having behind her a huge bundle of bedding and a web of home-made cloth, all tied up with a bed cord. The lieutenant walked behind with his gun. From the last house, which was permanently inhabited, they had 20 miles to go to reach the new cabin, and as yet there was nothing in the way of a road but an indistinct trail indicated by blazed trees through the forest. On the morning of May 19th they set off from this stopping-place in expectation of reaching their new home by mid-afternoon.

The morning was calm and warm, but somewhat smoky, as is often the case at this season of the year. A

slight shower, accompanied by a few peals of thunder, passed over from seven to eight o'clock. Dense low clouds seemed to be gathering, and Ruth urged making haste. At best, however, the mare was a slow walker and the path difficult.

"How strange and dark the woods look!" she said, anxiously.

"Yes, it is very cloudy," Lyman replied.

"Is night coming on, Lyme, or what is it?" Ruth exclaimed.

By C. A. STEPHENS

"Oh, no, it can't be night. It isn't noon yet," he replied.

"But all the birds have stopped singing. And the frogs have begun to peep just as they do after sunset."

In fact, the shadows had so deepened that it was only with difficulty that the young pioneer could distinguish the ax spots on the trees at intervals. A sense of dread stole on him, but he sought to reassure Ruth.

To keep the mare in the path, Lyman was soon obliged to go in advance and lead her by the bridle. Peering ahead, he sought to discern the white spots on the trees, but soon it was so dark that he could not distinguish one tree from another, and drew up in bewilderment and apprehension. For if they were to lose the trail through that little-trodden wilderness they might become lost altogether and perish from starvation.

"Ruth," said he, soberly, "we had better stop here and camp till the clouds break away. I will build a fire; we can eat our luncheon."

"Oh, no, no!" she cried. "Don't stop here. Let's go back to that house where we stayed last night, where there are some people. Oh, don't let's stay here! It may never be light again. Lyman," she added, solemnly, "perhaps

it's judgment day. Perhaps it's the end of the world."

"But I am afraid, Ruth, that we cannot find the way back," the young husband remonstrated gently.

"Oh, we must, we must! We mustn't be all alone, away off here, if it is judgment day! Oh, let's go back where we can see somebody!"

Her fears moved the heart of her husband and he turned the white mare. So great was the obscurity that he could now see hardly anything, but groped back along the path, leading the mare and feeling for the spots on the tree trunks which marked the path. To Ruth the progress seemed interminable, for her heart was filled with apprehensions. Little Lafayette waked and cried uncontrollably. His mother's terror appeared to communicate itself to his infant mind. His wailing sounded strangely in the darkened forest; and presently an owl came about them, hooting dismally.

The young man was a prey to grave anxieties, which, however, he kept to himself. He could no longer find spots on the trees, although he passed his hand along the trunk of every one as he came to it. He felt sure that they had strayed off the trail; and yet there appeared to be a path which the mare followed without hesitation. He could not understand it.

In point of fact, as they found out afterward, they had strayed off their road, but had stumbled upon another foot-path, used by Indians and white hunters, leading to and from a chain of ponds in the western part of what afterward became the town of Waynor.

But paths usually lead somewhere, and it was better, he said to himself, to be in a path than adrift in the forest. This one might possibly lead to a settlement or a hunter's cabin. So he said nothing.

They groped on and on, and after a weary while they came to the reedy shore of a pond; yet so profound was the obscurity about them that the young pioneer was not aware it was a pond until he stepped down fairly into the water.

Ruth now cried out that they had lost their way.

"I am sure we came to no such place

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Winter Sunset

I gazed one day at leaden skies
'Gainst which bare trees did branches lift,
When suddenly upon the dreary scene
There burst the wonder of God's gift.

For lo! at sunset time the sky
Awoke and turned from gray to blue,
While branches erstwhile drab took on
With all the earth a golden hue.

God grant whene'er our winter comes
And youth and beauty both must go,
Reflecting God's own grace we'll be
Transfigured in life's sunset glow.

—Marian Combe Ashley,
537 Essex St.,
Beverly, Mass.

as this on our way up," she said. "Where are we, Lyman?"

Lyman could no longer conceal from her that they had gone astray. He groped about, however, and finding that the path extended along the shore of the pond, he set off to follow it again, in the hope, as he told Ruth, that they would soon come to a settler's house.

The trees here were all large pines, standing a little distance apart, so that the mare made her way without difficulty; and so soft was the carpet of dry pine-needles that her hoofs made no noise.

They had gone on for a mile or more when a singular sound was heard, very faintly at first—a sound as of mourning, or low, doleful singing. Ruth heard it first.

At last the young man distinguished the noises, and said that to him it seemed like cocks crowing lustily a great way off; but Ruth insisted that it was singing that sounded much like "Old Hundred."

"It's people," she said. "They are holding a prayer-meeting. Oh, do let's hurry! I want to be there."

Morrill was not so certain of this, but he led the mare on among the pine trunks as fast as was prudent; and soon they saw the red glow of a fire not far off. What had seemed singing, however, had now changed to low groaning sounds.

But Ruth asserted that the people were at prayers.

"They have sung a hymn!" she cried. "Now the minister is praying."

Morrill led on, but soon the light disappeared, owing to an intervening hillock or rock; and now they caught but a faint glimmer of it aloft on the pine boughs.

The strange groaning sounds continued, however, and became more distinct. They were like the syllables "Ah-deo-mo-na-bee-ah," slowly repeated.

Morrill did not know what to think, but continued leading the mare nearer.

Suddenly he passed the base of what seemed to be a very large rock, and found himself close to a large camp-fire of logs smoldering low. Near it there were two cabins of white birch bark, and on the ground in front of these cabins lay a number of dark forms, apparently human beings, face downward, groaning dolorously.

But at almost the same moment that Morrill discerned them they all started up, having probably heard the jar of the mare's feet. There were 10 or 12 of them. They sprang up as if electrified, staring spellbound. For there, close at hand in the dim firelight, stood the white

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN I was young the women wore a lot of clothing on before and twice as much as that behind, but now it seems that they don't mind a-goin' 'round with ev'ry knee in plain sight for the world to see. It used to be a cause of shock if you should glimpse a piece of sock, but now bare ankles ain't no treat; in fact, you see a lot of meat where'er you go, for folks expose more than they cover up with clothes. The bathin' suits girls wear today would make my mother faint away, when she was fixed up for a swim you couldn't see a leg or limb. But nowadays competition's keen to let a lot of hide be seen. Just why the women want to show bow-legs or swaybacks I don't know, the most has got so many flaws they ought to wear more clothes because their clothes is prettier than them; when covered up with stitch and hem they don't look bad, but what a fright

they are when they're exposed to sight!

If we could make them women see how better lookin' they would be with plenty clothes hung on their frame to cover up the faults of same, we'd have a market for our wool, we wouldn't have to plow and pull our cotton, for the market would in that case surely be quite good. This farmin' job would be less tough if women only wore enough, the skirts they wore in mother's day would sure make cotton raisin' pay; the clothes she wore, both thick and full, used up an awful lot of wool. Prosperity will come again if women listen to us men, and hide their blemishes from view, and cover up their legs, in lieu of struttin' round for all to see their bunions and their corns, by gee!

mare, with Ruth and the great bundle of light-colored bedding on her back.

Beyond doubt it was a startling apparition to these simple Indians, alarmed as they already were by the mysterious darkness that had fallen at midday.

Be that as it may, panic fell on the Indians when they sighted the white mare with the white woman and her child on its back. With wild outcries, squaws, hunters and papooses fled away into the forest.

Ruth had seen them and cried out in alarm; the child, too, had begun to shriek loudly; and between the fears of his own small family and the panic of the Indians, our young pioneer hardly knew what course to take.

The Indians at that time were neither hostile nor very friendly, but Morrill knew something of this remnant of the tribe that lived about these ponds. One of them, named Squanto, had come several times to beg salt while Morrill was clearing land. They had managed to converse a little, for the Indians then had learned many English words, such as gun, salt and powder, which they called "pood." In such an emergency it was necessary to make friends with them, or at least to avoid hostilities.

Morrill therefore followed after them a little way, and called to Squanto by name.

"Squanto! Squanto! Me Morrow!" he called out. (Morrow was the Indian pronunciation of Morrill.) "Morrow squaw! Morrow papoose!"

He could hear the Indians at a distance; but for a long time none of them would answer. Finally Squanto said, "Ho-ho, Morrow!" and came slowly back, looking a little sheepish.

For some minutes he stood regarding the white mare and the white woman in silence. Then the Indian grunted "Ho, Morrow, you squaw!" and poked the young white man in the side good-humoredly.

Squanto then shouted reassuringly to his own squaw and to the others; and one by one they came back, but all took care to give the old white mare a wide berth. Morrill hitched her at a little distance, then brought Ruth and the baby to the fire and spread the bedding for her to sit on.

It was evident that the unusual darkness had greatly disturbed the Indians. Squanto now and again passed his hands before his eyes, then extended them north and south, shaking his head, to indicate to Morrill that something very ominous was occurring in the heavens.

Morrill, however, was trying to make his young wife more at her ease. Poor Ruth had never seen many real Indians, but had heard the worst accounts of them. She sat hugging her child close, stealing fearful glances at the dark faces. Moreover, she was sadly homesick; and for the moment she no doubt regretted following her pioneer husband into such a savage wilderness.

Squanto's squaw stole forward and gently patted Ruth on the shoulder, uttering low Indian words, intended

The World Shut Out

By Queena Davison Miller

He gathered bricks and piled them high
To build a wall about
And make a secret place to dwell,
With all the world shut out.

But when the wall was built at last
About his little room,
He found himself imprisoned fast
Within a darkened tomb.

only for her ear. Seeing, too, that the young white woman looked very tired, she presently extended her arms to take the heavy, sleeping child. After some hesitation and a reassuring word from Lyman, Ruth surrendered him to her. The squaw sat on the ground beside her and swayed the infant gently to and fro.

Later in the afternoon, or evening,—for they had little idea as to the time of day,—the squaws spread a wonderfully soft bed of boughs and skins in one of the bark cabins for Ruth and little Lafayette; and they passed the night there not very uncomfortably.

The next morning the sun rose about as clear as usual, although the sky continued smoky, as it had been for a week or more. During the forenoon Squanto and his squaw went with Morrill and Ruth to their clearing, by a path the Indians knew, the distance being about eleven miles.

These Indians often came to Morrill's house. About two years later Squanto went to Canada and was killed in a brawl; but his wife was a frequent guest at Ruth's table for thirty-five or forty years.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Do Re-furbishing Now

BEFORE leaves come out, trellises ought to be straightened and painted if they are to get such a treatment this year. Vines which need cutting back or tying in place can be attended to now. Incidentally, hardwood ashes are recommended as fertilizer around grape vines. Roses, delphiniums and bearded irises also profit from such an application. The ashes should have been kept dry, of course.

Early spring is the best time to give the lawn the once-over—fertilizer or top dressing, rolling and reseeding the bare spots. Raking off the dead grass is better than burning it off. Lawn work usually requires a man's strength, but sometimes the incentive to exert it has to be provided by the lady!

While casting your eagle eye around for frost damage, any plant which has been heaved up may be pushed back gently with the foot. Strawberry plants or others with shallow spreading roots are most apt to suffer. Any newly set plant needs special inspection.


The urge which comes on a bright, sunny day to get out and dig up the earth has to be controlled; otherwise more harm than good may be done. The good old test as to when the soil is ready for digging is to squeeze a handful. If it clings together, it is too wet. If it crumbles apart, then go ahead.

Mulch should be removed gradually. Too sudden exposure may prove fatal to young and tender growth. Early spring is a good time too, to set new roses while they are still dormant. By doing this, bloom the first year will result, if the planting is carefully done. The dormant roses are cheaper than the potted ones which come on the market later.

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ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE ON BLOOD TEST.

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Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible—Sept. and Oct. calves from 400-700 lb. fat dams. "Invincible" is our son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of the 1,078 lb. fat Miltland cow.

Herd average: 450 lbs. fat for 3 years.

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M. R. KLOCK
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"All-American Type—High % test—Heavy Production" are backing the bull calves we are now offering at Fanyan Farms.

"Cornell Royal Blend", our 1/2 time herd sire whose dam, "Catherine" the 1938 All-American, has also the honor of being the highest record cow of 1938—29,333.8 lbs. milk, 1,152.5 lbs. fat. His second dam, "Pride", All-American 3 yr. old, World's record 2 yr. old in 305 da. Class B.—mature record of 25,305 milk, 1,079 fat, ave. test 4.3%.

Bull calf, born Jan. 17, sired by Blend, from a beautiful dam: who at 1 yr. 11 mo. in official Class C (twice a day milking) made 9,192.8 milk, 347.4 fat, 3.8% test—own sister to a former N. Y. State Class C leader—and from a proven dam with over 550 lbs. fat.

Herd Fully Accredited and Negative.

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Guernsey Bull

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Wild white clover seed, N. Y. grown.

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2 to 9 mos. old—From A.R. Cows.

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Several very choice Grandsons of the Great A.R. Sire, Langwater Valor 79775, out of our best show cows with good A.R. records. Reasonably priced. ACCREDITED. BANGS APPROVED HERO NO. 360.

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ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.
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Oams records 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. fat. First check first choice.

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Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Team of FARM HORSES

8 matched teams of mares in foal; 4 other matched teams including a mare and a horse; 5 colts that will be 1 year old in Spring; 1 pair of mare mules; 1 registered Belgian stud colt coming 2 years old, with white mane and tail, very good individual; 1 registered Belgian stud 5 years old, sorrel with white mane and tail, weighs 2000 lbs.; also several odd horses and mares. A great many of the above are sorrels with light manes and tails and many of them won prizes at the Fairs last season. You probably saw them.

TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES—over 50 head to choose from.
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FINEST CLOVER

5 lb. pail, 75c.
10 lb. pail, \$1.40 Post Paid.
60 lb. can, \$4.80 not prepaid.
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Fine quality, thick, rich, and fine flavored.
60 lbs. Clover, \$4.50; 28 lbs. (handy pail), \$2.25; 60 lbs. Buckwheat, \$3.30; mixed, \$3.90, not prepaid; 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid \$1.50. Special, 12 lbs. average Clover postpaid, \$1.50.

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\$2.50 per Gal. Prepaid.
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HI-EGG-ABILITY
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R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 7 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen. 57% and highest, 71%). A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns (3 generations).

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26 years breeding for livability, production type, large egg size and excellent egg color and quality. Always 100% clean on pullorum tube test.

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The Profit Makers
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are noted for Heavy Production of Large Eggs. Springbrook Leghorns, 2nd in production (233.1 eggs per bird), 2nd low in Mortality of leading N. Y. Breeders at W. N. Y. Laying Test, 5 Yr. Average. Springbrook Reds placed 8th in competition with all breeds (239.03 points per bird.)

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Vigorous Layers
THAT LIVE, GROW AND LAY.

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All pullorum clean. Years of breeding from leading blood lines. Hanson, Dryden, Birkard, Nedlar and others. Many individually pedigreed cockerels from progeny-tested dams up to 300 eggs.
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White Leghorns-New Hampshires
Backed by 23 years breeding experience. Pullorum tested. Reasonably priced. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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— A strong, hardy stock —
100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100% Pullorum Clean. Write for details.

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Pullorum free pure strain New Hampshires. Hatching Eggs, \$4.00 per hundred. Stock direct from R.O.P. progeny tested birds. Write

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N.H.-U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN.
Exceptionally high livability and egg production. Hatching eggs that "hatch" from mature breeders. PRICES REASONABLE.

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TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

We wish to extend to the people interested in better poultry a cordial invitation to visit our Poultry Breeding Plant at any time.

Last year in U.S.R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

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HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938. LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS.

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PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED
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R. O. P. & Certified S. C. W. Leghorns

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RICH POULTRY FARM
ESTABLISHED 1911
S.C. White Leghorns

Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell — and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.
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Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University. All B.W.D. tested.

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AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS FOR LONG LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION

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REDUCED PRICES - Advance Order Discount
Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens. Direct Progeny Tested Breeding. You save by ordering IMMEDIATELY.

Write for New FREE Catalog and Discount Prices.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106 New Paltz, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

DURING the last presidential campaign a few of us were invited to join Governor Alf Landon on his train and visit with him about agricultural problems.

As I recall it, we got on the Governor's train in Albany, along with several hundred more or less rabid Republicans of both sexes. All of these patriots felt that they must see the Governor and shake his hand and it was an hour or so before the small party I was with was ushered into Governor Landon's private car.

By that time the Governor, who was near the end of his campaign, was simply reeling from fatigue. As we sat down with him I said to him, "Governor, it's a shame for a man to have to take such a beating."

He replied with a wry smile, "Well, I asked for it."

They Asked For It

The Governor's reply has popped up in my memory several times lately as I have heard from supervisors and members of the Legislature in New York State who right now are taking a terrific beating from constituents because of the threatened increase in real estate taxes in their state.

I feel sorry for you boys and I wish there was something which might be done to alleviate your problems. The records show, however, that "you asked for it."

Not So Serious

Perhaps it may help if you will adopt the philosophy of my friend Jim McConnell. When I told him how some of the appropriation makers were worrying, he remarked, "The boys shouldn't get excited. Just tell them to start voting 'no' on everything. I will bet that if they do the world will still be running a year from now."

Now, while Jim's advice isn't very scientific, it's comprehensive

and very much to the point.

There's no question but that the breaking point so far as real estate taxes here in the Northeast are concerned has been reached. Farmers simply cannot permit an increase in these taxes because their farms won't carry them. Under these circumstances, there's just one thing that can be done. It is for the members of county and state legislative bodies to start voting "no."

Not a Partisan Question

As is always the case in such situations, the political parties are trying to maneuver each other into unfavorable positions before what is now a tax-conscious people. I don't blame the politicians for doing this, but I would point out that our present high taxes are not necessarily the product of any one political party. They are the outgrowth of: (1) a sloppy and sentimental attitude on the part of the taxpaying public in general, and (2) the success of pressure groups selling programs calling for public expenditure to a gullible president, a gullible Congress, gullible governors and state legislatures, gullible county governments and gullible you and me.

The Only Remedy

The only thing that can be done to end the spending spree we have all been more or less enjoying is to set our foot down and stop spending! The place for the farmers in New York to set their foot down is in regard to further increases in our real estate taxes. The place to start voting "no" on appropriations is in county boards of supervisors, state legislatures, and Congress. *If enough "no's" are voted in these honorable bodies this winter, the taxpayers won't have to vote so many in the next elections.*

Electric Fence Advice

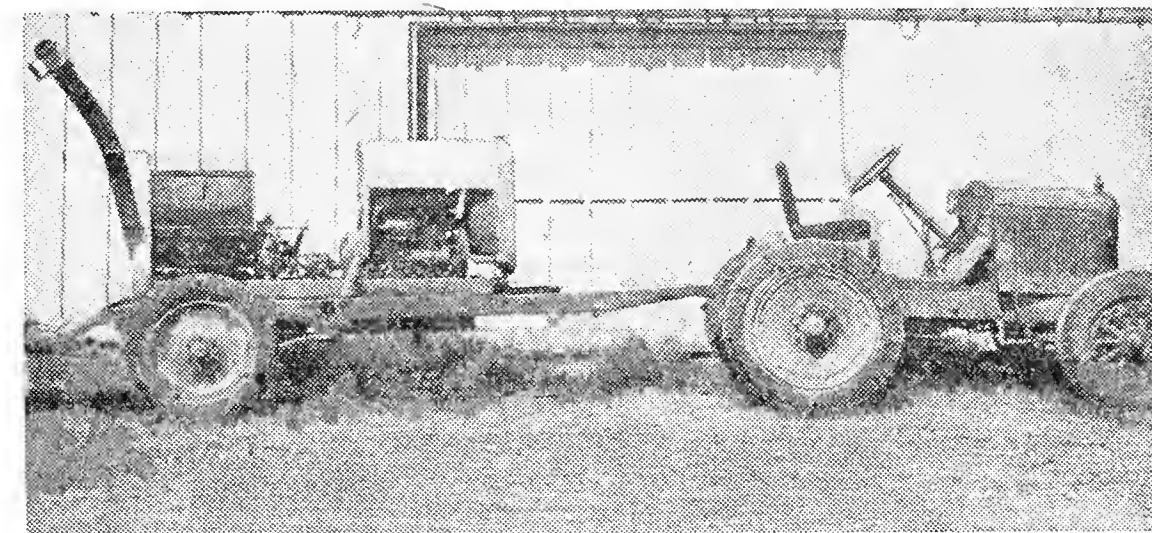
The following good advice about the construction and use of electric fences is contributed by M. S. Baker of Churchville, N. Y. Space does not permit printing his entire letter:

"With the electric fence, barbed wire—while disagreeable to handle—has the advantage of better visibility. This is especially true around the farmyard

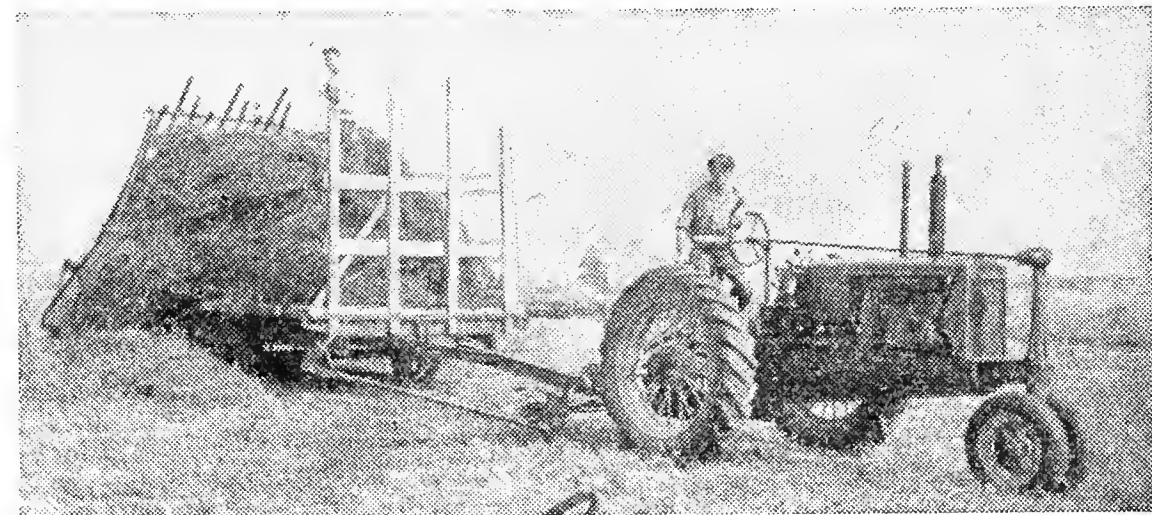
and along the road where strange animals and careless motorists might drive through it before they see it. 14-gauge smooth wire is pleasant to handle but "kinks" badly while unrolling, due to lack of stiffness or "body." Barbed wire is somewhat difficult for a man working alone to stretch tight. Best way to put it up is by stretching from corner to corner. Then go back and fasten it to your line posts. By having



(Above): Another Doodlebug. This particular one is made from an old Dodge. It belongs to Frank B. Smith of Castleton, N. Y. According to my informant, Ed Mitchell, Mr. Smith's men use it for everything except washing dishes.

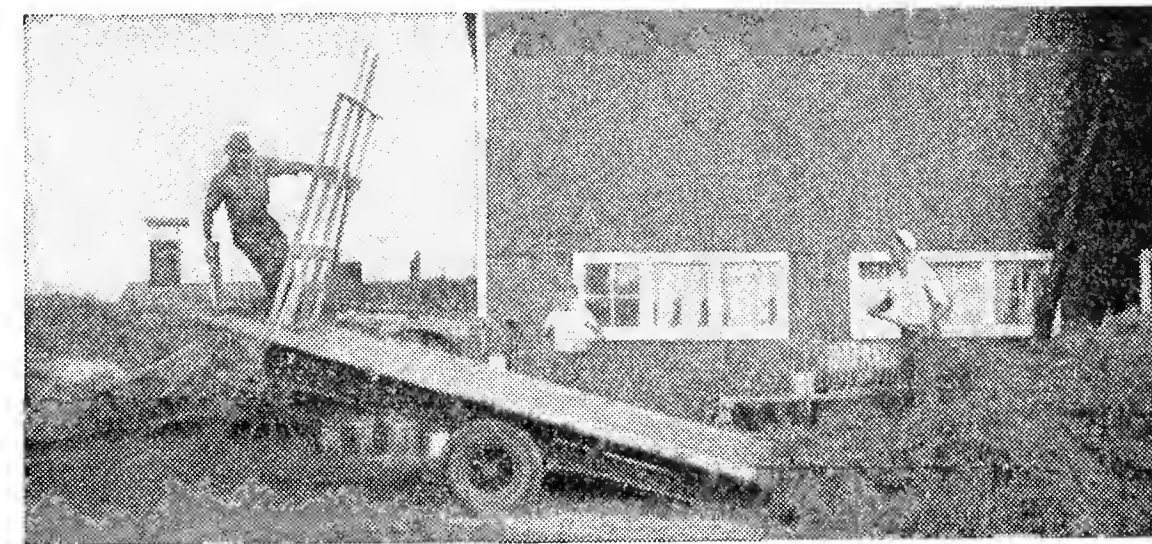


Lawrence Howard's bobtailed Doodlebug, (above). He calls it a chore boy. The picture shows it hooked to a cyclone duster.



(Above): The equipment of G. B. Richards & Sons, Old Acres, Perry, for cutting and loading in one operation green hay for grass ensilage. The thought occurs to me from our experience at Sunnygables that Mr. Richards might eliminate the man from the load by fitting the trailer with low sides.

(Below): The load of green hay dumped and the rack being pulled out from under the load. Mr. Richards says, "The boy in the white shirt is about to step onto the 8'x14' rack which is overbalanced at the back. He will walk forward and his weight with the man on in front will drop and latch the front end again and out they will go for another load."



every other one of your line posts staggered out of line, the wire will be uniformly well stretched.

"Avoid long, narrow laneways, as a mean horse or cow may crowd another animal into the wire and through. Remember that it is practically impossible to stretch electric fence tight enough

to constitute an effective mechanical barrier to untrained animals. In the spring of the year, when pasture season starts, is an excellent time to train animals. They will graze up to the fence slowly and get a full shock, due to the moisture in the ground and grass at this time."



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

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AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Neglected to Explain

"Last August a young fellow came here selling subscriptions. He told me he was trying to earn a scholarship and had to have a certain number of subscriptions by six o'clock. I told him I would help him. I gave him a dollar and got the receipt. I did not receive the paper, and now I am told that I have to send another dollar to the publisher."

Willfully or otherwise this agent neglected to explain his proposition. The receipt that our subscriber received plainly states that it is necessary to send another dollar to the company. There is no way to force the company to send the magazine without sending the other dollar. This emphasizes the importance of reading every contract or order and understanding it thoroughly.

There's a "Catch"

"I am considering buying a life insurance policy, but the offer made seems too good to be true. The company says they have no agents and require no physical examination."

The company referred to is not licensed to sell insurance in the state of New York, but the law does allow them to do business by mail. Most of the policies sold by companies requiring no physical examination have a clause stating that if the insured dies from a disease that he had when he was insured, the company does not have to settle. We feel that it is wise to deal only with life insurance companies licensed by the State Insurance Department of the state in which you reside.

Agent's Promise

"A young man has been in this section selling aluminum kitchen utensils. Not everyone has \$50 these days to put into kitchen kettles, but this salesman got a few to sign orders by saying that he would not turn them into the company, but would be back in two months to see if they wanted to take them. He did not leave his address or that of the company and I am afraid that he will turn in the orders. If we did not accept the merchandise when the postman brings it can the company force us to pay?"

From a strictly legal point of view the answer is emphatically "yes" because most agreements of this sort have a clause stating that the company is not bound by verbal promises of the agent. However, we have often found that while companies will attempt to persuade you through threatening letters they do not commonly sue to collect where merchandise is refused under these conditions. A good many subscribers have found that it is unwise to go on the promises of agents that they will not turn in orders until they have permission from the customers.

Advance Fees

A fraud order has been issued against the Hoosier Mailing Service of Mishawaka, Indiana. This concern advertised for individuals to address and mail postcards, and promised to pay a commission on sales resulting from the postcards which advertised cosmetics. The ear mark of unreliable home work firms is the request for advance fees.

"What can you tell me about Thorison of Manitowoc, Wisconsin?"

Mr. Thorison sells watches, radios, toilet articles, electric shavers, etc., on the mail order plan. His advertising asks for a dollar as a deposit on certain supplies. We are informed that these supplies consisted of a number of catalogs, listing the merchandise and prices at which Thorison is selling the articles. Those who send one dollar

get the catalog and are instructed to mail catalogs to those who might want to buy, and IF these result in orders, the individual is promised a commission.

Cressy Gets Prison Term

In the past we have made several comments about W. J. Cressy of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who at various times was connected with the Associated Adjusters, Flying Intelligence Service, International Airway Bureau and other schemes. January 9th Mr. Cressy was sentenced to five years in federal penitentiary on each of eight counts charging use of the mails to defraud. That sentence, of course, will not result in a return of money to those who lost it. The surest way of breaking up fraudulent schemes of all sorts is for the public to refuse to do business with them.

About Stamps and Coins

The Service Bureau is receiving an increasing number of letters making inquiry about stamp and coin buyers. The majority of such concerns require the buying of a catalogue before they will do business with you. The charge has been made that the sale of catalogues constitutes their principal source of income. We always like to present both sides of a case. It seems evident to us that it would be difficult for concerns to appraise stamps and coins without some income from it. We say this because the market value of stamps and coins depends upon their scarcity, and therefore, it follows that a majority of those sent in for appraisal would not have any more than face value. Reliable coin and stamp companies will buy valuable coins and stamps, but much advertising appears to be misleading in that it does not fully describe the coins and stamps. It is evident that many who read the ads believe they have what the company wants, only to find that it does not quite meet the specifications.

Plea for Help Brings Many Answers

In the February 18 issue we ran a letter from a young man eligible for parole from Auburn Prison who wants to work on a farm. Up to date 101 kind-hearted people have written replies to this letter and more are coming in every day.

Obviously it will take him some time to acknowledge all of these letters, but we have asked him to do so.

We are very hopeful that, from the many letters received, the boy will get his job and a chance to make good.



\$25.00 Weekly Benefit

Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at \$10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. Write for full details.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.



This is the wrecked car in which the Rupert family was injured.

Gentlemen:

In behalf of myself and family I wish to gratefully acknowledge the prompt service rendered us following an accident which happened to us on Dec. 27, 1938.

Our car was badly demolished due to skidding on an icy road and striking a culvert, while we miraculously escaped with our lives. Only about a month previous we had all taken out policies with your agent, J. N. Hughes, and can assure you, and the public in general, that assistance at such a time is mighty convenient.

Myself and children have practically recovered, but Mrs. Rupert is still suffering from injuries.

Again thanking you, I am

Sincerely

Fred Rupert
Fred Rupert

\$588,394.81 has been paid
8,513 policyholders

RECENT CLAIMS PAID

Joseph Christian, Jamesport, N. Y.	10.00	Frederick C. Barnum, Wilson, N. Y.	20.00
Auto struck pole—general bruises		Auto accident—fractured nose, cuts	
Jessie R. Brown, Nichols, N. Y.	75.00	Frederick W. Bartlett, R. 2, Holley, N. Y.	15.00
Auto accident—bruised chest		Struck by auto—fractured ribs	
Alta Clark, Salamanca, N. Y.	80.00	Nellie Davis, Setauket, N. Y.	10.00
Auto overturned—fractured collarbone		Auto accident—sprained shoulder, bruises	
Thurston W. Vaughn, Greenville, N. Y.	14.28	Bertha F. Taylor, Bridgeton, N. J.	42.86
Auto overturned—injured shoulder		Auto collision—bruised stomach	
Perry M. Butts, R. 2, Bainbridge, N. Y.	18.57	Frederick Watts, Three Bridges, N. J.	14.28
Truck accident—fract. rib, cuts		Auto collision—injured back	
William Glasow, Jr., LaFayette, N. Y.	60.00	Herbert Buckenmyer, Belvidere, N. J.	40.00
Auto collision—sprained back		Auto collision—fractures and cuts	
Adine S. Gates, McGraw, N. Y.	30.00	Lewis Hitchner, Bridgeton, N. J.	27.14
Struck by auto—fractured ankles		Auto struck tree—inj. nose, cuts, bruises	
John P. Halpin, Henrietta, N. Y.	5.00	Robert Folker, Flemington, N. J.	5.71
Struck by auto—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—shock	
Daniel Ryan, Manlius, N. Y.	130.00	Herbert Rockhill, Mt. Holley, N. J.	30.00
Auto accident—fractured knee		Struck by car—fract. collarbone	
Gardiner Mallory, Wurtsboro, N. Y.	90.00	Mary Folker, Flemington, N. J.	10.00
Auto struck tree—fract. rib, cuts		Auto collision—shock	
Walter Sieminski, Jamesport, N. Y.	17.14	W. Flock Read, Blairstown, N. J.	130.00
Auto struck pole—bruised chest		Thrown from auto—fractured vertebrae	
Frank VanDevoort, Middletown, N. Y.	30.00	Joseph Michniewicz, Hackettstown, N. J.	90.00
Auto struck tree—scalp and face cut		Auto accident—general bruises	
Rodney French, Elmira, N. Y.	25.00	Margaret E. Richardson, Wellesley Hills, Mass.	5.00
Wagon ran over foot—fract. leg		Struck by auto—cut scalp	
Emil Kemp, Strykersville, N. Y.	40.00	Francis Beauchamp, No. Adams, Mass.	14.28
Auto struck pole—bruises		Auto overturned—bruised back, fract. ribs	
Douglas Rupert, R. 1, Massena, N. Y.	15.00	George Stearns, E. Jaffrey, N. H.	78.57
Auto skidded—general bruises		Auto collision—injured forehead	
Rita Rupert, Massena, N. Y.	15.00	Agnes Currier, Portsmouth, N. H.	22.86
Auto skidded—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—fractured nose, bruises	
Sadie Gordon, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	7.14	George L. Currier, Portsmouth, N. H.	27.14
Auto accident—injured wrist & shoulder		Auto accident—cut chin, shock	
David Blake, Fulton, N. Y.	5.71	A. Monroe Stowe, Durham, N. H.	10.00
Auto collision—injured chest, knee		Auto collision—sprained hand, bruises	
Mildred Taylor, Canton, N. Y.	24.28	Luella Fadden, Meriden, N. H.	20.00
Auto collision—sprained back		Auto collision—general bruises	
George R. Davis, Lowville, N. Y.	10.00	Lyman Risley, E. Hartford, Conn.	8.57
Auto collision—general bruises		Struck by auto—scalp cuts	
John Hardenburg, Troy, N. Y.	34.28	Arlene J. Brown, Lewiston, Me.	30.00
Auto accident—injured		Auto collision—inj. lip and face	
Florence Penoyer, Canandaigua, N. Y.	10.00	Mrs. Myrna Spaulding, So. Windham, Me.	38.57
Auto accident—injured hand and thumb		Auto overturned—bruises	
Ludwig Johnson, Clymer, N. Y.	37.14	Edmund Butler, Waterville, Me.	130.00
Auto collision—cuts of face and leg		Auto collision—fractured vertebrae	
Paul Ambrose, Rome, N. Y.	25.00	Kenneth Churchill, Washburn, Me.	15.00
Auto accident—bruises		Struck by auto—injured heel	
N. Ralph Baker, Victor, N. Y.	10.00	A. M. Brinsfield, Rhodesdale, Md.	40.00
Auto accident—injured nose		Auto accident—fract. ribs	
Maxmillian W. Costa, Nicholville, N. Y.	20.00	Naomi Bell, Rhodesdale, Md.	42.86
Sled accident—injured knee		Auto accident—fract. ribs, bruises	
Harold O. Wires, R. 6, Potsdam, N. Y.	30.00	* over age. ** under age	
Wagon accident—fractured wrist			
Roland C. Newman, Est., R. 1, Avoca, N.Y.	1000.00		
Train struck auto—mortuary			
John Hartman, Hicksville, N. Y.	20.00		
Auto collision—injured			
Hugh Gray, Jr., New Hampton, N. Y.	15.00		
Truck accident—injured ankle			

Keep Your Policy Renewed



NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



FEED FROM THE **HAY** MOW

IS CHEAPER THAN

FEED FROM THE **BAG**

GOOD HAY provides digestible feed at just about half the cost of purchased concentrates. Many a dairyman has found that by raising more and better hay he can cut his grain feeding down as low as one pound to every five pounds of milk produced.

In considering ways and means of increasing the quantity and quality of hay, the first thought naturally must be given to the seed.

There are 260,000 seeds in a pound of red clover. Seeding at the rate of 15 pounds per acre would give 90 plants per square foot, if every seed made a plant. Fifteen plants per square foot is considered a perfect stand. A lighter seeding of better seed will do the job more economically than heavy seeding with ill-adapted seed.

Seeding rates shown on this page are based on the use of seed that meets these specifications:

1. **Seed that inherits the ability to produce a crop.** G.L.F. seed is selected from regions where the winters are as severe as they are here, and from fields that have produced big yields year after year.

2. **Seed that is clean.** It takes elaborate equipment to remove weed seeds and foreign matter. G.L.F. has this equipment, and the men who know how to operate it. Every lot of G.L.F. seed is checked for purity and germination at the State Seed Laboratory before shipment.
3. **Seed that will grow.** The hard coat that protects hardy clover and alfalfa seed keeps soil moisture out. Such seed germinates very slowly—it may not sprout until next year, maybe never. The G.L.F. Kem-Fee process thins down the seed coat, lets moisture in so the seed can sprout quickly. It gets ahead of the weeds, gives cleaner, thicker stands.

A few cents extra per acre for inoculant will increase the yield, and add valuable nitrogen to the soil for the use of future crops.

The second thought must be given to fertilization. While the basis of hay fertilization is manure, superphosphate added to the manure or spread directly on the field will in most cases increase the yield way out of proportion to its cost.

SUGGESTED MEADOW RATES OF SEEDING

	Acre Rate of Seeding			Acre Rate of Seeding	
	Lbs.	Qts.		Lbs.	Qts.
Red Clover			*	Alfalfa	6-8 3
—alone	15	7½		Red Clover	4 2
				Alsike Clover	2 1
				Timothy	6-8 4
Alsike Clover				Alfalfa	8-12 4
—alone	10	5		Timothy	6-10 4
Mixtures:					
{ Red Clover	8-10	4			
{ Alsike Clover	4-6	2			
{ Alsike Clover	8	4			
{ Timothy	8-12	6			
{ Red Clover	10	5			
{ Timothy	8-12	6			
{ Red Clover	6-8	3			
{ Alsike Clover	2-4	2			
{ Timothy	8-12	6			

For Wet Land:

{ Red Clover	3	1½
{ Alsike Clover	5	2½
{ Timothy	5	4
{ Red top	5	10

Alfalfa, alone 12-15 6

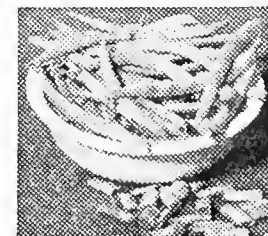
Alfalfa (on wheat or with spring grain) 15-20 7½

Sweet Clover 15-20 7½

*Where the practice of aftermath grazing is to be followed, seed the red clover, alsike clover and timothy mixture and in addition two pounds of either Ladino white clover or yellow trefoil. G.L.F. Dairymen's Red Clover and G.L.F. Dairymen's Alsike are recommended for this purpose.

In this Corner

DO YOU KNOW BEANS? If you do, you may recognize these as Bountiful green snap dwarf, one of the best of the early beans. It will be months before beans fresh from the garden appear on the tables of G.L.F. patrons—many weeks before the seed even goes into the ground. But this is the time of year when many farm women—and men too—are planning their gardens. So this picture is printed as a reminder that G.L.F. Service Agencies carry a complete line of vegetable seed, in small and large packages, of the familiar and reliable G.L.F. Quality.



★ ★ ★

ARE YOU A HITCH-HIKER? Professor Whiton Powell of Cornell admits he is. He tells about it in the forthcoming issue of the *G.L.F. Patron*, and incidentally raises some pertinent questions that G.L.F. patron-members may have to decide. In another feature article, Lucile Brewer tells how to have shortcake 365 days a year. The printer who set the type on that one complained that he couldn't make any progress—too many people looking over his shoulder.

★ ★ ★



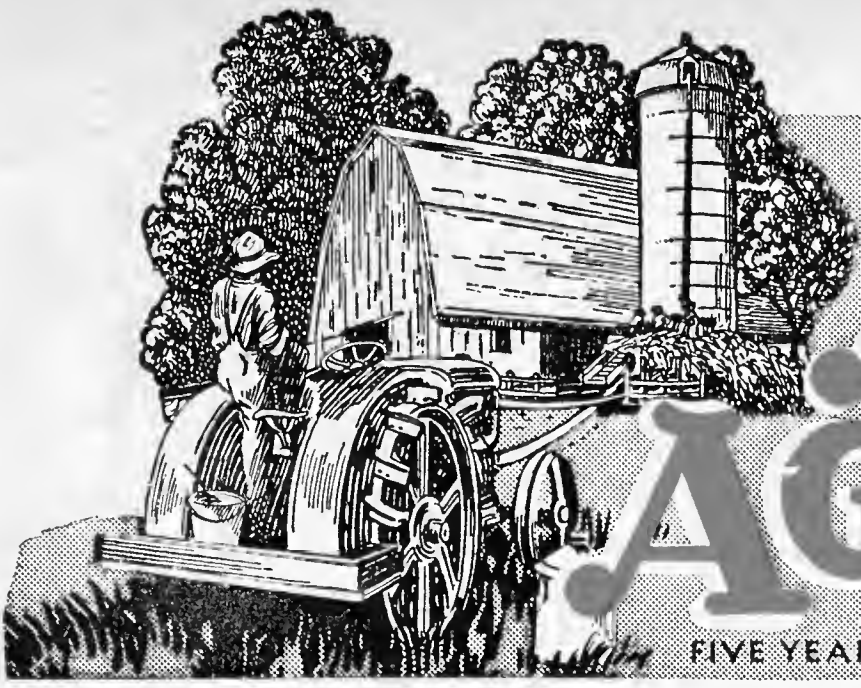
EGGS GO TRAVELING. The New York Central Railroad is now supplying all its dining cars out of Buffalo with G.L.F. eggs from the Buffalo egg marketing unit. This is one of the

new outlets recently opened up by G.L.F. marketing men, who are constantly seeking—and finding—new channels for the distribution of eggs and produce from patrons' farms.



The G.L.F. Reporter

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. • ITHACA, N. Y.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Producers Fight for A LIVING PRICE for MILK

By H. L. COSLINE

DAIRYMEN, faced with the certainty of a collapse in milk prices following the court decisions by Judges Francis Bergan and Frank Cooper which we reported in our last issue, promptly and courageously rolled up their sleeves and went to work to prevent chaos in the Buffalo and New York City milk markets. Organized dairymen served notice that New York City dealers who failed to sign contracts containing the essential provisions of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order by midnight of March 4 would get no milk Sunday morning. Many dealers, including the larger ones, signed; but some small dealers, handling about 25 per cent of New York City's milk, refused to do so.

Dairymen diverted about half a million quarts of milk to manufacturing plants, and as dealers began to feel the pinch of short supplies they began, one by one, to put their names on the dotted line. At this date (March 11) dealers handling over 80 per cent of the milk going into New York City have signed and organization leaders are decidedly optimistic that another 10 per cent will sign before the deadline on March 14. Dealers who signed did so with the provision that contracts would not be binding unless dealers handling 90 per cent of the milk had signed by that date.

The situation in the Buffalo market has quieted down, and everything appears to be running smoothly. Producers and distributors met in separate groups to discuss the matter of contracts. Then each group named a committee to meet together to agree upon a milk price and to thresh out other details of the contracts. Most of the leading milk dealers in the Buffalo area have expressed themselves as sold on the equalization plan as the most stabilizing influence the market has ever had.

From a legal angle all that can be done is being done. Assemblyman Howard Allen of Dutchess County and Senator Joseph Nunan of Queens County have introduced bills into the

State Legislature designed to amend the Rogers-Allen Law to meet the objections raised in Judge Bergan's recent decision. The proposed amendment contains a provision stating that "equalization shall include milk of all grades and produced by all breeds of cows, and may include milk produced by a dealer."

In the meantime steps are being taken to get a United States Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement for New York as quickly as possible. However, it is agreed that it will take at least a month and probably more to get that decision. Dairymen who believe that the Supreme Court will reverse

Judge Cooper's decision received some moral support from a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. The decision reversed a former ruling of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by sustaining the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania law requiring milk dealers to obtain licenses, to pay minimum prices, and to file bonds to insure payment to producers. Federal-State milk marketing agreements are now in effect in about 25 markets and to date the New York decision is the only one that has been adverse.

Dairymen are fighting for a living price for milk. If a group of small milk dealers is successful in its frantic efforts to prevent voluntary attempts of the industry, including both producers and some dealers, to keep some order in the New York City milk market, there

is no question but that milk prices will hit the toboggan. Considerable jubilation has already been expressed by the anti-farm gang, led by a farm paper publisher, over the court decisions which declared portions of the Rogers-Allen Law and the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement unconstitutional. If, in spite of the dogged efforts by producers to keep the situation under control, milk prices do go into a tailspin, the anti-farm gang will have further cause to rejoice.

The group of dealers who have refused to sign contracts are leaving no stone unturned to attain their ends. Their agents, meeting with producers, are using the same old arguments which, through constant use for twenty years or more, are getting rather dog-eared and moth-eaten.

First among the arguments is that attempts to get 90 per cent of the dealers handling milk to sign contracts are certain to fail. "Therefore", they say, "you had better get a market for your milk while the getting is good. If you don't you may be left out in the cold and have to take butter and cheese prices."

If dairymen will stick together, they will ALL get a living price for (Turn to Page 10)

Cooperation Will Win!

IN THE many attempts to solve the milk marketing problems of past years, I have never seen dairymen so united and so determined and yet so calm as they have been in the New York milk shed since the milk orders were declared unconstitutional. Nor have I ever seen the organization machinery of farmers working so well. Both groups in and out of the Bargaining Agency, and both organized and independent dairymen have been working shoulder to shoulder.

It has not been a milk strike, but simply a diversion of milk by farmers from the dealers who have not been willing to cooperate. I think a word of commendation is due to the large number of better class dealers who signed so promptly the contracts with dairymen, to carry out voluntarily the spirit and the principles of the milk order. Of course, controlling the chiseler and stabilizing the market is just as much the dealers' responsibility as it is the farmers'.

As a result of good organization and cooperation all the way along the line, it looks now as if the dairymen and the constructive dealers at this writing would win in the present plan to keep the market stabilized. But there is still some milk going to dealers who refuse to sign.

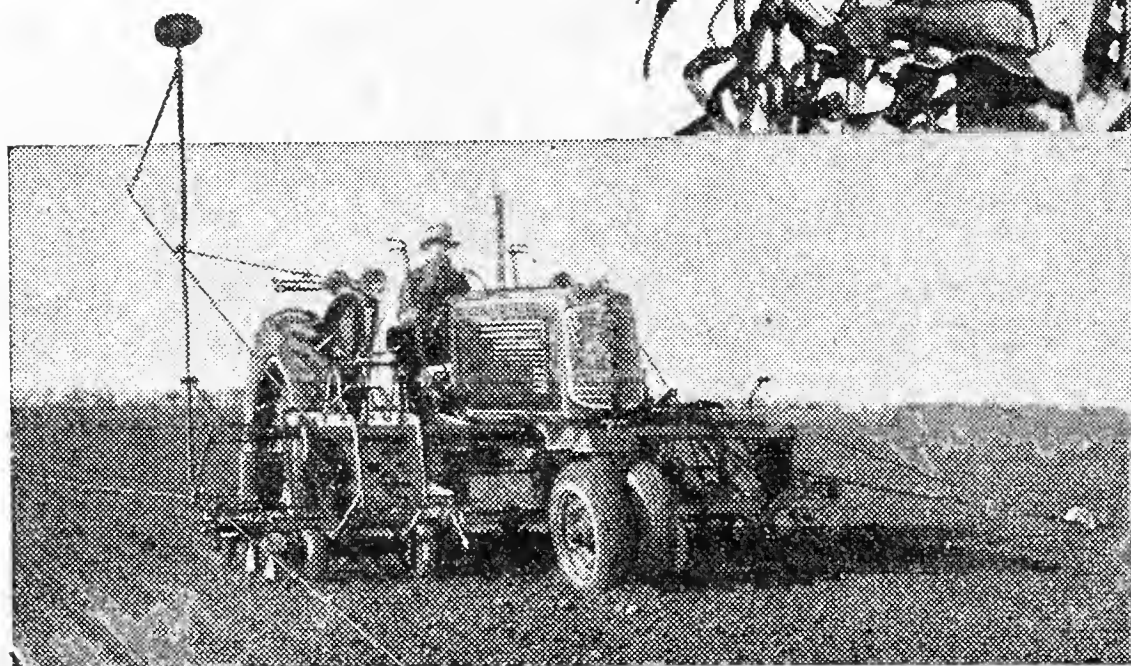
With the principles of the milk order continued in operation, dairymen can be assured of the best price which the market offers, but it is well to remember that the milk market itself is in not too good shape this spring. There is a large amount of milk available, and consumption is still curtailed on account of hard times in the city.

E. R. Eastman

For Winners of Baby Chick Contest See Page 17.

"20% FUEL SAVING plus more tractor power"

says Lester Pfister, of
El Paso, Illinois, who
has grown \$1,000,000
worth of hybrid seed corn



This is one of the three high compression Oliver 70's which do the work on the Pfister Hybrid Corn Company's 480 acres of black land northwest of El Paso, Illinois

LESTER PFISTER started raising hybrid seed corn as a hobby. Today the Pfister Company is one of the country's largest dealers in hybrid corn... raises inbreds for more than 140 growers. A recent article in a farm magazine says that Mr. Pfister has sold more than \$1,000,000 worth of hybrid seed corn. Within the past two years Mr. Pfister has discarded low compression tractors for modern high compression Oliver 70's.

Here's what he says:

"I never realized before the fuel economy and power a high compression tractor has over the old low compression jobs. I am using 2-bottom, 16-inch high speed plows; do all my plowing in third gear—about 4.33 miles per hour.

"I know that my fuel saving is at least 20% and as I am doing the same work (and pulling the same tools) with my Oliver 70's that I formerly did with my 3-bottom (low compression) tractors, I am satisfied that high compression is also giving me 20% more power. Of course, I am using regular-grade gasoline.

"I feel that high compression has

done a lot in helping the farmer do his work more cheaply and quickly."

You can do more work faster and save on fuel with high compression. Here's all you have to do to change over most tractors to high compression:

1. Install "altitude" pistons or a high compression cylinder head.
2. Change the manifold setting or the manifold to the "cold" gasoline type and use "cold" type spark plugs.
3. Use regular grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead).

And when you buy your next tractor be sure the engine is designed to operate most efficiently on regular grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead). This means one or more of such features as: high compression cylinder head or pistons, "cold" gasoline type manifold, or an "automobile" type engine.

SEND FOR FREE 24-PAGE BOOKLET—Write today for FREE illustrated 24-page booklet "How to Get More Tractor Power." Send a penny postcard now to Dept. TG-28, Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

TUNE IN ON "TUNE-UP TIME" featuring Walter O'Keefe, Andre Kostelanetz' Orchestra... Kay Thompson and Rhythm Singers... Thursdays... Columbia Broadcasting System, 10 p.m., E.S.T.

IT PAYS TO BUY GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

Don't Let Your Accident

Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

FREE TRACTOR PARTS CATALOG

Our 1939 catalog is a money-saver to every farmer who has a tractor. It's free! Write **IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO.** Galesburg, Illinois.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



By Romeyn Berry

LONG WEEKS may lie ahead of us before spring really comes. On the other hand, it isn't winter anymore. That, I suspect, is the special significance of March.

When I look directly out the window from which I view the changing seasons, it's a pretty discouraging picture that presents itself. Out in the garden there has just come to light a hoe that got itself lost last fall. It should have been taken in, but it wasn't. The wilted squash vines must have hidden it where it fell, and then the yellow leaves covered it and finally the endless months of snow. Now it lies there in the unpleasant nakedness of March to charge us with being slovenly farmers.

Beyond the hoe, and in the orchard, a forgotten apple crate, with one slat partially ripped off and sticking up, presents further evidence to sustain the indictment. And still farther on past the orchard, I can see yet another field toward which we meant well, goodness knows, but which had gotten itself no more than half plowed when the winter sprang upon us without warning that short, dark December afternoon, and put a stop to all further cultivation of the soil. It's a March picture of shabby grays and depressing browns, designed to impress it upon us that we have left undone those things which we ought to have done and there is no health in us.

But I've only to lean forward over my desk and turn my head a matter of sixty degrees to see another phase of this mercurial month—a happier phase that shows the world, while not awake, at least stirring in its sleep and the work of our hands about to bear fruit. For by stretching ever so slightly, I can see the dark, rich chocolate of fall-plowed fields and headlands, the brush of former hedgerows neatly piled for burning, and on beyond the North Lot already glistening with the tender green of winter wheat.

Straight ahead the picture is as I said, a depressing one. But I've only to stretch and turn my head to view another scene that voices the certain coming of the spring in the earnest of the wheat. In such a situation he must be very much in love with peevishness who prefers to look straight before him and refuses to turn enough to see the promise in his North Lot.

It sounds courageous to say you're facing facts and looking straight ahead, but when you're doing that, you're missing most of the view. Too many farmers are looking straight ahead, I suspect, and then only at the ground before their feet.

How do I know the spring is coming up? I don't, but it always has. How do I know that farm conditions will improve? I don't, but they always have. My goodness gracious! To hear folks talk—even the leaders and teachers who ought to know better—you'd think we never had hard times before. Have they never heard of the peace in Europe after the Napoleonic wars which killed our export market overnight and left American farmers flat? Have they never heard of the panic of 1837 which started people turning their

wheat into whisky because they could not hold it and it didn't pay to haul it?

Things were pretty bad up our road in the late 1850's, but inside of five years wheat went to \$2.30 and farm hands paid cash for trotting horses and courting buggies. What about Kansas in more recent times when the grasshoppers descended on them one year and eastern creditors the next, and it's still a toss-up as to which did the most damage?

The other day a buyer came around and offered us seven cents for our best corn-fed hogs. We said we'd rather eat them ourselves even though it might take us years. But all the time, it was back in our minds that if some fool tossed a match in the powder mill which is Europe, those pigs might fetch fifteen cents on the hoof inside of two months, and come August that green fuzz in the North Lot might be \$2.00 wheat.

No right-thinking person wants to have prices put up that way, but it would be no more miraculous to have it happen then to see those naked, twisted trees in the orchard loaded down with apple blossoms by mid-May.

It would be pleasanter and more wholesome, of course, to see prices go up because part of the money now clogging the banks because people are afraid of what might happen in Europe, Asia, and Congress, got put to work again and city folks once more took to eating all the milk, butter, eggs, potatoes, fruit, and garden truck they really wanted. That happening would be no more miraculous than the departure of the dirty snow along the fences and the appearance of the first mess of cowslip greens, two important events to which I look forward with reasonable assurance.

The circus business hasn't been any too good, either, in recent years, but there will be circuses just as long as people keep on having babies. It's babies that make the circus business a sound one. And the farm business is a sound one, in spite of its ups and downs, because so many people have the eating habit. There'll be farms, and some pretty prosperous ones, too, as long as folks get hungry three times a day; and I'm just as sure that city folks will keep on getting hungry three times a day as I am that the picture I see from my window will change a lot in the next two months; that the hoarse crows of March will give way to the warblers and the orioles of May and before you know it I won't be able to see anything much on account of the apple blossoms.

Far be it from me to attempt to cover the hard facts of present-day farm conditions with nice-sounding words or with apple blossoms either, but I still think the spring is coming up because it always has; that farm conditions, being low, are going to get better because they always have.

We're going right ahead pretty soon to plow and drag and fertilize and spray and plant just because we don't know anything else to do with a farm; and because some day, we believe, the farm will pay us back. It always has!



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

NEW YORK STATE leads all the others in the volume of business turned in to the National Grange Mutual Liability Company at Keene, N. H. The company has several New York offices, with headquarters at Syracuse, where the president of the company, former State Master Fred J. Freestone, is located, the other offices in the Empire State being under his direct supervision. The close of the company's year December 31st showed a surplus for the benefit of policyholders of almost \$425,000, with heavy cash reserves and a total of more than \$2,000,000 in dividends and premium discount savings for policyholders, during the 16 years the company has been in operation.

FOLLOWING THE SUCCESS of the state-wide singing contests in New York State, a similar project is getting under way in New Hampshire and during four big regional meetings which are to cover the state during the month of May a contest of quartets will arouse lots of interest, starting with elimination events in each Pomona district and leading up to state finals.

A RHODE ISLAND Grange event of more than usual interest is scheduled for Tuesday evening, April 25, at the Rumford Grange hall, when Providence County Pomona will celebrate its golden jubilee anniversary. The event will take the form of a general banquet, with quite elaborate speaking and entertainment program, followed by a social hour, dancing and merry time. Providence County Pomona has a large and enthusiastic membership and carries on many worth-while activities, especially providing leadership for community improvement projects within its jurisdiction.

ROSE HILL Grange, No. 116, Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., celebrated its 65th anniversary February 25. The Grange history was read and a roll call of Past Masters and Lecturers was read. Harold Stanley, State Lecturer, was present and spoke, and a pageant showing the Grange history was presented.

AN INTERESTING PROJECT is calling forth much Grange interest in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where about one-half the 26 subordinate Granges have entered into the project of Grange Hall kitchen improvement. Under competent leadership many of the kitchens have been completely overhauled, conveniences added and labor-saving arrangements introduced. The cost runs from \$50 to

\$200, much of the labor being donated by members and a scoring plan has been worked out which introduces a competitive spirit in the project. So far Lenox and Fairdale Grange halls have scored the highest, following a ten-month competition. The State Grange Home Economics committee in Pennsylvania is backing the movement, which is likely to extend the coming year into several other counties.

FORMER STATE MASTER Fred J. Freestone of New York recently made quite a reputation for himself as an installing officer of Granges in the vicinity of the National Capital. During a week's attendance at a meeting of the National Grange executive committee (of which he is chairman) at Washington, Mr. Freestone installed the officers of Pioneer and Great Falls

Granges in Virginia, and of Potomac Grange, No. 1, at Washington. The master of the latter group is A. M. Loomis, former assistant in the National Grange Legislative Office at Washington and well known to Patrons in New York State, which at one time was his residence.

BETHLEHEM Grange, No. 137, Albany County, N. Y., will celebrate its 65th anniversary on March 25. The County Deputy will make his official visit, and the First and Second Degrees will be exemplified.

DECIDED HONOR has come to the Granges of Connecticut through the fact that former State Master Frank H. Peet, who is this year a member of the Lower House in the State Legislature, has been named as chairman of

the committee on agriculture. Mr. Peet is one of the successful dairy farmers of Connecticut, very alert and progressive in his methods, and during the past season was designated as one of the Master Farmers of his state.

AS A MEANS of creating Juvenile Grange interest in Rhode Island a plan has been worked out for a song contest this season, which is expected to enlist the efforts of many of the Grange youngsters. The competition is to include the composing of words, which may be set to any tune the writer selects. Assistance to the children is being given by the sociological department of the State College at Kingston, headed by Prof. W. J. Tudor, who is keenly interested in the Juvenile branch of Grange work.

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"He says that's the only way he can
kiss Honeybun goodnight now."

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Taxpayers Are Mad

I AM THOROUGHLY mad, with an anger that has been growing within me for years until it has reached the violent, boiling stage. So, if you don't want to hear some facts straight from the shoulder, better stop here.

Last July Mrs. Eastman and I sold a house in Yonkers, Westchester County, which was our home before we moved to Ithaca five years ago. Most of the time since we moved, the house has stood vacant, due to the hard times, while we paid interest on a mortgage and taxes in just about the worst county and city in the United States from a tax standpoint. The house was finally sold at great loss, wiping out savings of years.

When I came to make out my State income tax report a few days ago, I found that had there been any profit in the sale of the house it would have been taxable, but NOT A CENT OF THE LOSS WAS DEDUCTIBLE.

The next day after making my tax report, I had lunch with a group of Buffalo business men engaged in the flour and grain trade. They had come together for a conference to find some way of protesting against the proposed special tax of 2/10 of 1 per cent on all business turn-over in the State. They pointed out, and rightly, that should this tax bill pass the New York State Legislature, it would mean \$500,000 increase in their taxes on feed and flour manufacturing and handling and would compel them either to close shop or move out of the State. In either case farmers eventually would pay this additional turn-over tax not only on feed products but on most of the other things which farmers buy.

After the Buffalo folks had gone, I looked over our own tax payments on *American Agriculturist* in recent years, and came to the sad conclusion that this publication, together with most other small businesses of America, will be out of business within five years unless some way can be found to put a stop to increasing taxation.

On the same day I picked up a newspaper and read that the politicians in Washington are now considering raising the legal debt limit from \$45,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000. Just a few days ago I read of that splendid army of taxpayers, 8,000 strong, representing 350 citizens' organizations of the State, who marched on Albany to demand a cut in the State budget. At the same time, the only people who objected to a cut in State budget and taxes were an organized group of city employees who demanded that instead of cutting the budget more taxes should be raised. That made me just about the maddest of all, for it emphasizes the fact again that government officials and employees are always crowding up their salaries, even if the business men and farmers of the country who pay these taxes are headed straight toward ruin. In fairness it should be added that citizens themselves are often the worst offenders by demanding more and more government services.

Also, some of us are tired of all these schemes for social security, old age pensions, job insurance, etc. Some employees may wake up when it is too late and realize that a job right now is better than some vague promise of an income or security twenty years from now.

What I am trying to say is that it is time to give us a chance to catch up by calling a halt even to good public enterprises, to say nothing of the billions of public money that are unnecessarily wasted, particularly recently, in so-called emergency projects.

But there is one bright spot in the "lengthening

shadow of government" in taxation, and that is that the tax-ridden common citizen is at last waking up. We have stood all we can, and we are serving notice that if those in authority won't take steps to reduce public expenses, we, the people, will show them how, and it won't be pleasant.

Supreme Court Condemns Labor Board

DON'T fail to read the strong language of Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, reported on our Slants page this time, in rendering the recent decision of the Court against sit-down strikes and some of the activities of the United States Labor Relations Board.

This decision by the highest court in the land justifies everything *American Agriculturist* has said regarding sit-down strikes. We have said repeatedly that they were illegal and un-American. Particularly is the Supreme Court decision interesting because of its severe condemnation of the Labor Board for its unfair and partisan support of labor.

Now the next step is for Congress to amend the Wagner Labor Act so that neither radical labor nor the Labor Relations Board can have any further excuse for trying to hamstring both agriculture and business.

Go Slowly With the School Bill

ATTENTION is called to the article on Page 23 in this issue, explaining the Bill now before the New York State Legislature, which provides for laying out the remaining common school districts of the State in central school districts. This does not mean, of course, that central schools are to be built immediately in all these districts. Its purpose, as we understand it, is to provide an organized plan so that when more central schools are built they will be of the right size and in the right places.

We of *American Agriculturist* believe that central schools, of which there are now over 250 in the State, are in the main a good thing. Undoubtedly in the rapid growth of these fine schools there have been mistakes, and in some

cases probably some extravagance, but they do give country boys and girls an equal educational opportunity with village and city children. It is comparatively easy for young people on the farm to get at least a high school education now, something which was not the case when I was a farm boy.

It is interesting also that most of those who originally opposed the central schools, particularly parents with children, now are enthusiastically for them.

Nevertheless, the bill in its present form is too arbitrary, does not contain enough local control safeguards, and therefore needs amendment, and it should not be passed until country people have had full opportunity to understand it and to suggest amendments.

Prizes for the Best Homespun Contest

IN PLACE of the wornout vaudeville performances of former years in front of the grandstand at the New York State Fair, this year there will be such contests as a greased pig race, a tug of war between the 4-H boys and girls and the Future Farmers of America, a wood chopping contest, and an exhibition of sheep-herding dogs.

The Fair management is very desirous of organizing more of these homespun contests and exhibitions, and will pay \$25 for any and every suggestion that any readers of *American Agriculturist* can offer of which the Fair can make use. Prizes will not be paid, of course, for any suggestion which the Fair is already planning to put into use, or if some other reader beats you to it with the same suggestion.

Address your letter, with your suggestion, to *American Agriculturist*, Department S, Ithaca, New York.

For many years we have been suggesting through this publication that a larger use of this homespun idea would make any Fair more interesting. Horseshoe pitching, which we have conducted for 15 years at the Fair in cooperation with the Farm Bureau of the State, is an example. The Grange Singing Contest, conducted by the Grange, is another.

These contests start early in the season back in the farm communities and come to a grand climax at the State Fair itself. What the Fair needs now are more ways of carrying out the homespun idea. So get your thinking caps on and let's hear from you.

Eastman's Chestnut

I SHOWED the following chestnut, sent in by an A. A. reader, to a friend and he said:

"Well, New England folks would get a laugh out of that story, but I don't know whether New Yorkers will or not."

Anyway, here it is:

"Touring through New Hampshire in the early days of automobiling, we found ourselves confronted with a signboard on which was the name of the town toward which we felt sure we were headed, but the arrow on the board pointed back toward the town which we had left a half hour before. Much confused, we waited until a man approached driving his old nag leisurely. He allowed that he was one of the selectmen, and could he help us? We remarked concerning our problem. His reply was: 'Oh, you're going all right. We got that sign up on the wrong side of the road, but we didn't bother to change it because we thought everybody'd know.'"

A SITDOWN LET DOWN



Four UNFORGETTABLE Weeks

Plan Now to See Europe This Summer with American Agriculturist Folks

enjoy the many pleasant things which make up ship life — deck sports, dancing, visiting, ship concerts, cards, movies, walking on deck, sitting comfortably in a deck chair with a good book; and, last but not least, enjoying the good meals which are a feature of Canadian Pacific ship life. Besides three meals a day, there will be hot soup served on deck and in the lounges in mid-morning, and tea in the afternoon.

AUG. 4 — SCOTLAND. We land in Glasgow, Scotland, on the morning of Aug. 4, and we feel almost as much joy in seeing land again as Columbus felt when he sighted America. We say goodbye to our ship, which has seemed like home for several days, and then we are off to the *Lady of the Lake* country. By rail, small steamer and coach, we visit Lock Lomond, Inversnaid, Stronachlachar, Lock Katrine. We see stark, gloomy mountains and lovely, sparkling lakes, and of course "Ellen's Isle" and the majestic Trossachs.

AUG. 5 — EDINBURGH. From the Trossachs, we go to quaint Callander, and then by rail to Edinburgh, perhaps the most beautiful and interesting city in the world. There we will see famous Princes Street, John Knox's house, Holyroodhouse, King's Park, the

Abbey, the House of Commons, House of Lords, Westminster Hall, Whitehall where Charles I was beheaded, Buckingham Palace and the colorful "changing of the guard" ceremony, the Thames River, Lambeth Bridge, and other interesting sights. That night we will cross the English Channel to Holland.

AUG. 10 — HOLLAND. We will motor through Holland, that land of windmills, dikes, cheese, wooden shoes, quaint costumes, and bicycles! We'll visit the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Volendam, take a steamer across the Zuyder Zee to the Isle of Marken, visit Monnikendam, and return to Scheveningen for the night.

AUG. 11 — BRUSSELS. From Holland we travel by train to Belgium, the brave little land that sacrificed itself to hold back the German Army at the beginning of the World War. In Brussels there will be an afternoon of sightseeing, including the Bourse, Grand Place, Hotel de Ville, King's Palace, the ancient guild houses, the famous Manneken Fountain, Palace of Justice, and other public monuments.

AUG. 12 — GERMANY. From Brussels we travel southward by train to Cologne, city of towers and turrets. There we will visit the magnificent Gothic



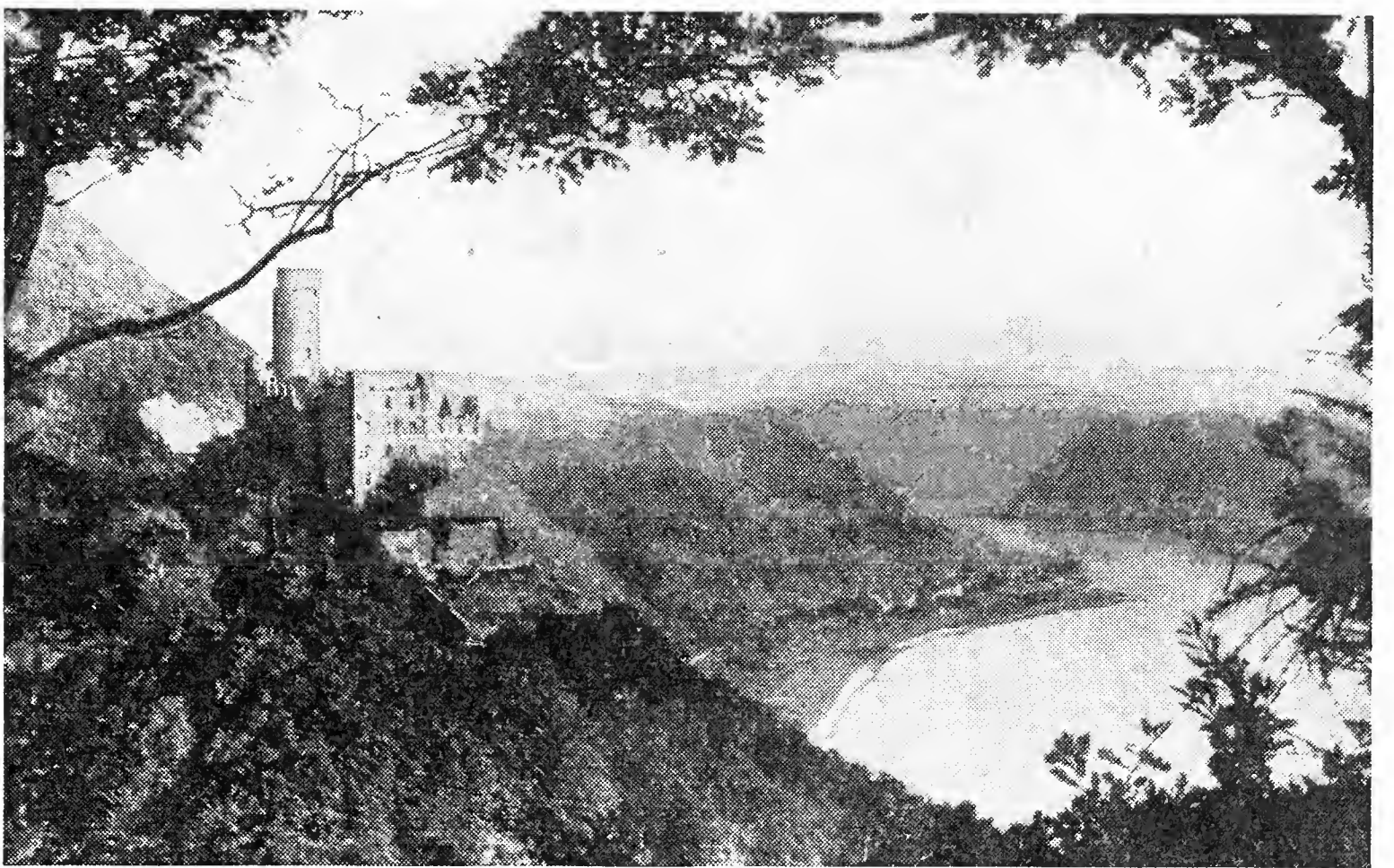
One of the show places which American Agriculturist folks will see in Stratford-upon-Avon: This centuries-old house was the home of John Harvard (1607-1638), who immigrated to America and became the founder of Harvard University. Besides this interesting house, our party will visit Shakespeare's home, which seems as solid today as it was three hundred years ago.

THERE is something about taking a trip, seeing new sights, and meeting new friends that does one a world of good. The change acts as a tonic to body and soul; the bright memories we carry home remain with us to add color to the years ahead. And when it's a trip to more than half a dozen different countries in Europe, we take back not only memories but a better insight into current events abroad and a clearer picture of lands where history was made before America was ever heard of, even old songs and stories become more alive to us after seeing the very places mentioned in them. As you read the itinerary of our trip, think how many stirring events, how many old tales these names call up.

The entire cost of our trip is reasonable beyond belief — \$497.50. This covers all expenses from Montreal to Europe and back again, including even tips, taxes, and visas. An experienced escort will take entire charge of the party and relieve us of all details of getting from place to place. We will visit seven European countries, Scotland, England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and France — each so different from the other that it will seem like visiting seven different worlds. If you are interested in taking this wonderful trip, fill out the blank at the end of this article, and mail it to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y. You will receive a printed itinerary, with full information about the tour. In the meantime, here are further details of where we will go:

JULY 28 — MONTREAL. Board the S.S. *Duchess of Richmond* at 10 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, and sail down the majestic St. Lawrence River to historic Quebec.

JULY 29-AUGUST 4. For two days after leaving Quebec, we are in sight of land on both sides of the St. Lawrence, with only four days on the open sea. Time flies by as we all get acquainted with each other and



Burg Maus, one of the many romantic medieval castles that crown hills of terraced vineyards on the Rhine.

University, Cannongate where ancient houses speak of past centuries, and Edinburgh Castle with its memories of Mary, Queen of Scots.

AUG. 6 — ENGLISH LAKE COUNTRY. Leaving Scotland, we go down into Merrie England, traveling by motor coach which permits us to see the beautiful English countryside and to stop where we please. We'll see Galashiels, Selkirk, Gretna Green, Carlisle, Keswick, and wind through the lovely English Lake District whose beauty has been sung by the poet Wordsworth. On our route will be Chester which dates back to Roman days and still has well-preserved Roman walls.

AUG. 7 — STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. Continuing our motor trip, we will see the famed castles of Warwick and Kenilworth, will visit Shakespeare's home in Stratford-upon-Avon, Ann Hathaway's Cottage at Shottery, and other famous places in that region. This will be another memorable day to treasure all our lives.

AUG. 8 — OXFORD. From the Shakespeare Country we motor to Oxford, where we will see one of England's great universities. Then on to London town, with a stop on the way at Windsor Castle, one of the most impressive historical monuments in England.

AUG. 9 — LONDON. There's a marvelous thrill when one arrives in this great metropolis where so many famous scenes in history have been enacted. We will have a full day of sight-seeing here, traveling in comfortable buses, and will see beautiful Westminster

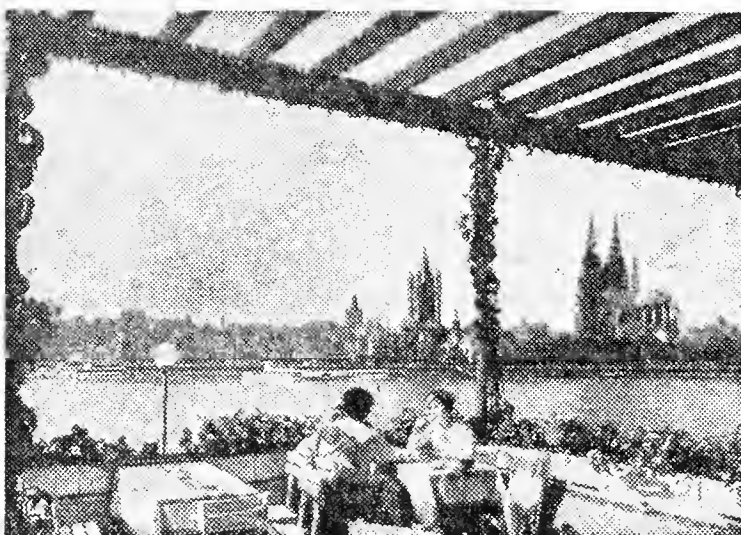
cathedral, one of the finest in the world. From Cologne we go to Coblenz.

AUG. 13 — RIVER RHINE. This day will be one of the highest "high spots" of our trip, for we will have an enchanting voyage of several hours over the most romantic part of the Rhine River, passing ancient castles, medieval fortresses, Boppard, St. Goar, Assmannshausen, etc.; on to Bingen, and thence by rail to Heidelberg.

AUG. 14 — HEIDELBERG-LUCERNE. In Heidelberg, there will be a morning program of city sightseeing including the University with its Karzer (Student Prison), the Altstadt, the Ritter, the quaint old Town Hall, etc. Then to Lucerne by afternoon train.

AUG. 15 — GRAND ALPINE TOUR. Until you have seen Switzerland, you cannot realize what a fairyland it is with its opalescent lakes, white capped mountains whose peaks pierce the blue sky; gleaming glaciers, Swiss chalets; robust, red-cheeked natives; goats and cows grazing on steep mountainsides; Alpine flowers, lake steamers filled with gay tourist crowds; and towns that seem like gardens with their carefully pruned trees and frequent flower boxes.

Our route by motor coach takes us through spectacular mountain passes and valleys, along the Lake of Lucerne, via the famous Axen- (Turn to Page 23)



A fascinating Old World scene: The River Rhine and the city of Cologne, seen from an open-air restaurant along the water front. On Aug. 12, our party will visit this lovely spot.

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*Safety
Approved by
Wisconsin Industrial
Commission*

... and it's backed by a 5 Year Service Guarantee

Made by the oldest established electric fence company, Coburn Controllers operate with the greatest economy and dependability on either high line, battery, or farm plant models.

Coburn Controllers provide exclusive engineering advantages that lower your fencing costs.

And you'll find these attractive, efficient controllers are equipped with every important practical convenience feature that saves time and steps in operating a fence line.

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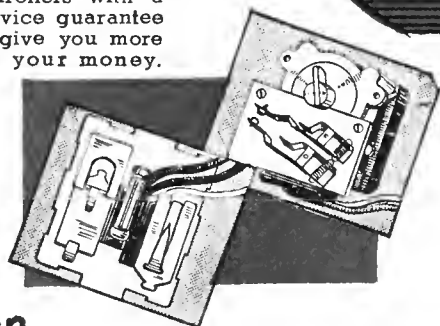
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For the name of your nearest dealer write Sundial, 21 Hudson St., New York City.



SUNDIAL WORK SHOES

NEW YORK BRANCH INTERNATIONAL SHOE CO., INC.



—Photo by U. S. Forest Service.

LIKE CHAFF BEFORE THE WIND.—Better than any words could describe it, this graphically pictures the enormous task facing many New England farmers, to clear up the enormous damage created by the hurricane early last fall. In addition to government payments being made for timber cut and hauled to yards or ponds, an agricultural conservation payment of \$4 an acre up to 15 acres per farm is available to farmers who clean up trash to eliminate fire dangers.

Measure Logs Accurately

THE INTERNATIONAL log rule is the fairest and most accurate device to measure the board feet of square-edged lumber that can be sawed from a quantity of logs, according to Earl D. Strait, chief appraiser of the Springfield Land Bank. He advocates the International rule instead of the Doyle rule, especially for small logs. The International has been adopted by the Government as official for scaling timber being salvaged in the hurricane area of New England.

Giving figures to back up his assertion, Strait said: "An 8-inch log, 16 feet long scales 16 board feet by the Doyle rule, whereas the International rule gives 40 feet. And 40 is right. For an average 12-inch log 16 feet long, the Doyle rule gives 64 board feet, where the International gives 95.

"In two recent tests where the International rule was used to measure logs, one lot which scaled 63,000 board feet by the International rule sawed out 63,346 board feet. Another lot which scaled 12,000 feet sawed out 12,140."

When first originated in 1900, the

International rule allowed for a 1/8-inch saw kerf. In 1917 it was revised for a 1/4-inch kerf to conform with common milling practices throughout the Northeast. Since then, according to Strait, the International rule has proved consistently accurate, particularly for second growth timber when well milled.

Since 1922 the Federal Land Bank has provided its appraisers with a special set of timber measuring sticks, including a cruising stick to give the volume of board feet and the cords of wood in standing trees, and a scaling stick based on the International log rule to measure the board feet of lumber in logs. Nearly 4000 complete outfits of the cruising and scale sticks have been put in use, and in addition, 2500 of the log sticks have been requested by timber buyers since the hurricane last September. As a matter of educational service to farmers of the Northeast, the sticks are available at cost plus postage. The complete outfit, including cruising stick, scaling stick and instruction book, is available for \$1 postpaid, or 35c for the scaling stick alone.—L. P. Ham.

Woodlot Owners Cooperate

By J. S. KNAPP

TIoga COUNTY, in southern New York, has the first private, non-subsidized cooperative that is prepared to handle all products of the farm woodlot, such as firewood, pulpwood, lumber, and mine props. The first sale contract has just been announced, for 100,000 board feet of saw logs, bought by the Cotton-Hanlon company of Cayuta, New York. After deducting administrative expenses, and allowing an extra five per cent for sound forestry practices, the owners will receive substantially more than they would get as individual sellers.

Incorporated as the Tioga Woodland Owners Cooperative, the group has a membership of fifty at the present time. They own and control 3,000 acres of merchantable timber. Co-operating and aiding in the project is the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, through the forestry department and Prof. J. A. Cope, extension forester.

The entire area which may be included has 100,000 acres and is rectangular

in shape, with corners at Waverly, Owego, Spencer, and Candor. About 30,000 acres are wooded, and nearly 25,000 acres contain merchantable timber. Ownership of the woods is divided among 800 individuals.

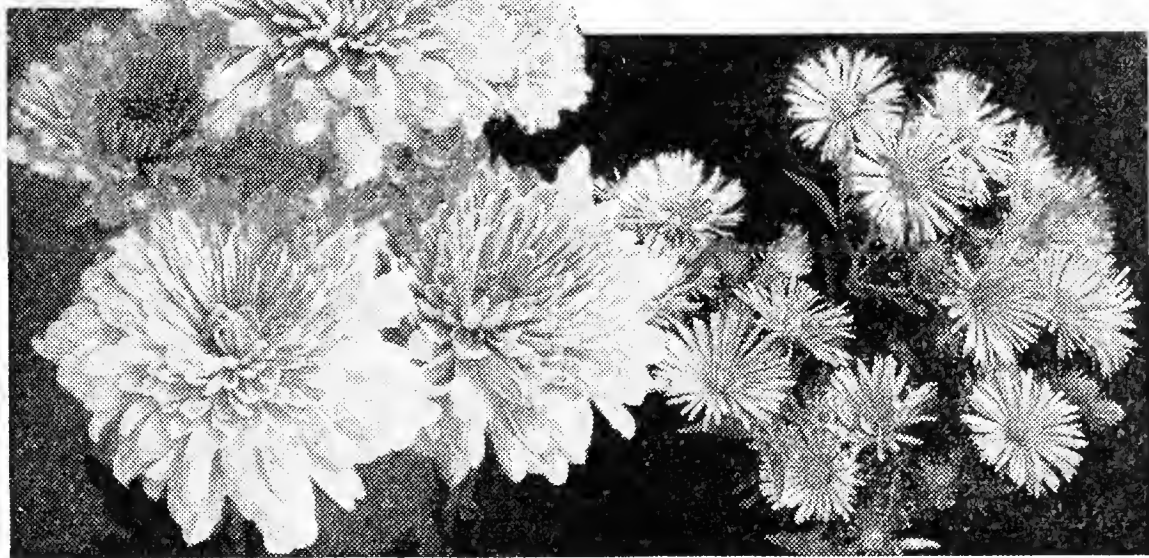
A survey was started in 1936 by the Federal Forest Service, aided by the Soil Conservation Service and the Tioga County Farm Bureau. A complete inventory of all standing timber was made in August, 1936. "Never before in history," says Cope, "has there been a hundred per cent inventory made of 25,000 acres of farm woodlands."

In Cope's opinion, similar set-ups are possible in other parts of the state, and country, where the right conditions exist. The first requirement is that the woodland cooperative be near wood-using industries that can purchase and process all forest products grown by woodlot owners.

Second, enough merchantable timber must be in the area; and finally, growers and mill owners must have the cooperative attitude.

Parade of NEW PERENNIALS

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



(Above): Perennial Aster, Harrington's Perfected Pink, is truly pink in color and a fine fall flower.—Photo courtesy, Dreer. (Above, left): Korean Chrysanthemum Lavender Lady, flowers October 8th, height 2½ ft., and is a lovely silver lavender tint when mature. Photo, courtesy, Bristol Nurseries, Inc.

TWO RECENT outstanding contributions to the columbine family are the handsome red and white Crim-son Star and the extremely long spurred yellow Longissima. I had both of these in my garden last summer and took an unholy delight because I had grown them from seed. My next adventure with columbine will be among the new clematis-flowering ones. Good mixtures of long-spurred hybrids are the Mrs. Scott Elliott and Dobbie Imperial strains.

Another outstanding development among perennials is the strain of Pacific Giant Hybrid delphiniums with flowers of amazing size, tightly set on strong whippy stems. Plants are 60-65 per cent mildew resistant and flowers will not scatter. Colors range through the various shades of blue and lavender, some with white and some with dark bees. I was more than satisfied with the plants which I grew from seed of that strain. This season a pure white Galahad, with white bee is introduced for the first time. A new true pink delphinium, Sensation, is another of the year's novelties.

A new Korean chrysanthemum illustrated here is Lavender Lady which, as its introducer says, is an entirely new and needed garden chrysanthemum color. It is a clean, attractive flower assuming a lovely silver lavender tint when mature. It is in full flower October 8th, height 2½ ft. Other new chrysanthemum varieties are Pale Moon, with fluffy sulphur yellow double blossoms, in full flower October 5th, height 2 ft.; Burgundy, a large cerise crimson, quite double, flowers October 5th, height 2½ ft.; Rose Glow, a distinct raspberry rose color, blossom semi-double, flowers Oct. 5th, height 18" to 24"; Roberta Copeland, bright tomato red color, semi-double, flowers Sept. 15, height 1½ ft.

New hardy asters, more dwarf in form and

colors much improved, are meeting the real need for fall blooming flowers. Beechwood Challenger is a red, 4 ft. tall, September-flowering novelty. Harrington's Perfected Pink is the first true pink variety developed. My experience with Aster Frikarti, Wonder of Staefa, was most satisfactory. It grows about 2½ ft. high and has lavender blue flowers from 2 to 2½ inches across and blossoms from June 1 to the middle of September—quite a record for any flower.

The new double Shasta daisies lend quite a bit of interest to the garden.

Gallardia comes now in pure yellow or entirely red tones. The yellow ones

are Sun God, Mr. Sherbrook and Golden Goddess. The reds are Ruby and Burgundy. The combination red and yellow flowers appear in larger forms than ever. The great advantage in some of the newer types is that the stems are erect rather than lumpy.

The early spring flowering coreopsis in its characteristic bright yellow now may be had in double forms or sweet-scented.

Doronicum (Leopard's bane), a yellow daisy-like flower, is among the first to bloom and is a distinct addition to the garden. It is best to plant it in fall or after its early blooming season is past. Some low growing varieties, 18" or so, are suitable for rock gardens whereas the taller ones may be as much as 3 ft. tall.

Speaking of rock garden plants, arabis or rock cress now appears in varied colors in addition to the old familiar white. Spring Charm is a red form, Alpina Rosea a pink. The purple rock cress, Aubretia, has leaves very similar to the other forms with flowers in varying purplish tones, according to variety. Hardy Candy-tuft (Iberis) may now be had in colors, the original form being

(Continued on Page 9)



(Right): Pacific Giant hybrid delphiniums are increasing in popularity as they become better known. Colors vary from dark blue, through the pastel shades to pure white.—Photo, courtesy of Vetterle & Reinelt.

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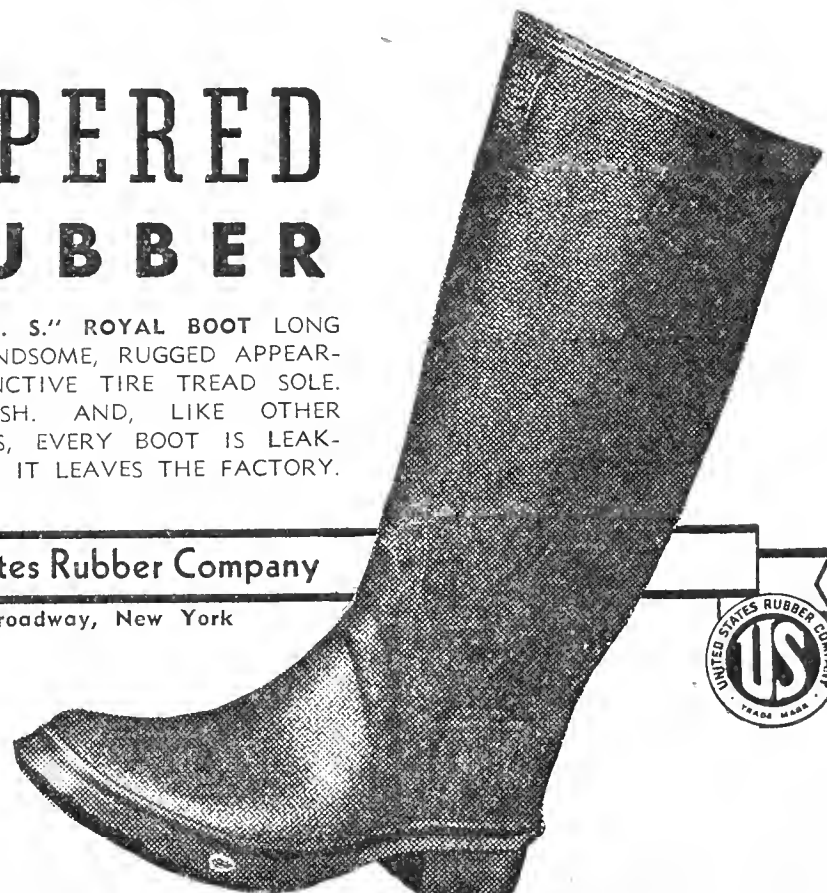
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Plant protectors may be made with square sheets of blanch- ed waxed Kraft paper, using two metal cones as shown.

More About FROST PROTECTION

By PAUL WORK

IN THE last issue I promised to say more about definite means of protecting early crops from frost. In the West and South, some use is made of orchard heaters for frost protection. These are effective simply by heating



Paul Work

up the air of the orchard and that is a pretty large order. Expensive equipment and a store of oil or other combustion material are required. The method has not been used very much for vegetables.

Perhaps, more commonly used than any other methods of warding off frost, are various kinds of plant protectors. Actually tomato

plants are sometimes protected by simply hoeing a bit of earth from one side, tilting the plant over and covering it with soil. This is rather drastic but if carefully done and if the cold spell does not last too long, may save a crop that would otherwise be lost.

As much ingenuity has been expended upon inventing various kinds of frost protectors as in any phase of agriculture. One market gardener has wire frames about the size and shape of a 14-quart pail which are covered with muslin. These are made during the winter and serve for a good many years. Their commercial production would probably be too expensive to be practical. Others make use of peach baskets. Of course, in emergency, gardeners will use burlap bags, newspapers—anything to save plants on a frosty night.

Perhaps, the most important of the commercial devices for protection are the little paper houses which go under the name of Hotkaps. These are made of translucent waxed paper with an extra band of paper to stiffen them. They are rather low but are very well adapted for muskmelons and other cucurbits. Also, they serve nicely for sweet corn, lettuce and other crops but they are hardly tall enough to be really satisfactory for tomatoes. The same company now gets out Hotents in two sizes which allow more room.

Much research in the use of plant

protectors is needed. Indications from practice are that one can sow seed or set plants about 2 or 3 weeks earlier with paper protectors than otherwise. Where light is admitted, we have two effects: one is protection against frost and the other is the growth promoting effect that we have in greenhouses. Some plant protectors that are on the market do not admit light and are valuable for frost protection but not for growth promotion.

In the use of plant protectors, certain precautions ought to be observed. As soon as plants attain any considerable size, the paper protectors ought to be cut to provide ventilation. Increase the opening as the season advances so that the plant will be well hardened before the covers are entirely removed. This ventilation is necessary not only to harden plants but to forestall too moist an atmosphere which may favor the development of disease.

Another satisfactory form of protector for home gardens, used to some extent commercially, consists in setting wire arches in the ground similar to croquet arches. Then, bleached waxed kraft paper or parchment paper is unrolled over these arches and the edges are held down with earth. I have had good success with these, planting hills of early sweet corn about 2 feet apart and sowing beans between the hills.

This is only a fraction of the story of frost protection. Quite a little literature is available on the subject. A most-fascinating hobby it is to study weather and climate habits and plant habits and to weave the two together to see what we can do to outwit old Jack Frost.



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New Perennials

(Continued from Page 7)

white. It is evergreen and therefore very desirable.

Hardy carnations come in unbelievably beautiful colors in single and double forms and are easily grown from seed. The new forms of dianthus or garden pink, have equally beautiful colors. Some members of this family are erect growing, while others are excellent creeping plants suitable for the rock garden. While you are considering plants of this kind, don't overlook Sweet Wivelsfield, a cross between the garden pink and Sweet William, another old garden favorite now appearing in beautiful colors. Newport pink is a particularly lovely salmon pink. Helianthemum or sun rose, is another rock plant easily grown from seed which come according to variety or in mixtures of colors. The foliage is evergreen almost, the little flowers like tiny single roses which stay open until mid-afternoon, then close tightly.

A new creeping form of baby's breath, Gypsophila repens bodgeri, has double flowers which open pink and fade white as they grow older.

The primulas, especially the polyanthus types, are perfectly fascinating and new colors are constantly being developed. Primulas like light shade; a slightly damp, rich loam freely mixed with leafmold and peat, is ideal. While we are on the subject of low growing plants, veronica, either pink or blue, yields a beautiful mat. Of course other forms of veronica are both medium and tall growing. Another low growing plant of great daintiness is Coral Bells, Heuchera. The newer form, Sanguinea, is bright red and lower growing than the older pink variety. The rosette of leaves of this plant is interesting throughout the year.

The great family of campanulas provides a large variety of plant forms from the creeping carpatia and turbinata to the familiar tall cup-and-saucer. The Canterbury Bells are really biennial, whereas some of the smaller forms are hardy perennials.

Another biennial, digitalis or fox-glove, comes in the most amazing new shades, far removed from the old muddy looking colors.

The new oriental poppies are a far cry from the old Chinese red form. The dark red Beauty of Livermore, the orange apricot Mrs. Perry and Perry's white are varieties which I have found very satisfactory. A new variety called Snow Flame has the lower two-thirds pure white and the upper third flame red.

September blooming plants are always in demand. The tall Liatris, Blazing Star or Gayfeather, is a showy, tall spiky plant easily grown in this country. A new Liatris, September Glory, has a 6 ft. spike solidly covered with purple flowers which have the desirable habit of blooming all at the same time.

The new hardy phlox and painted daisies (pyrethrums) are far ahead of the old varieties.



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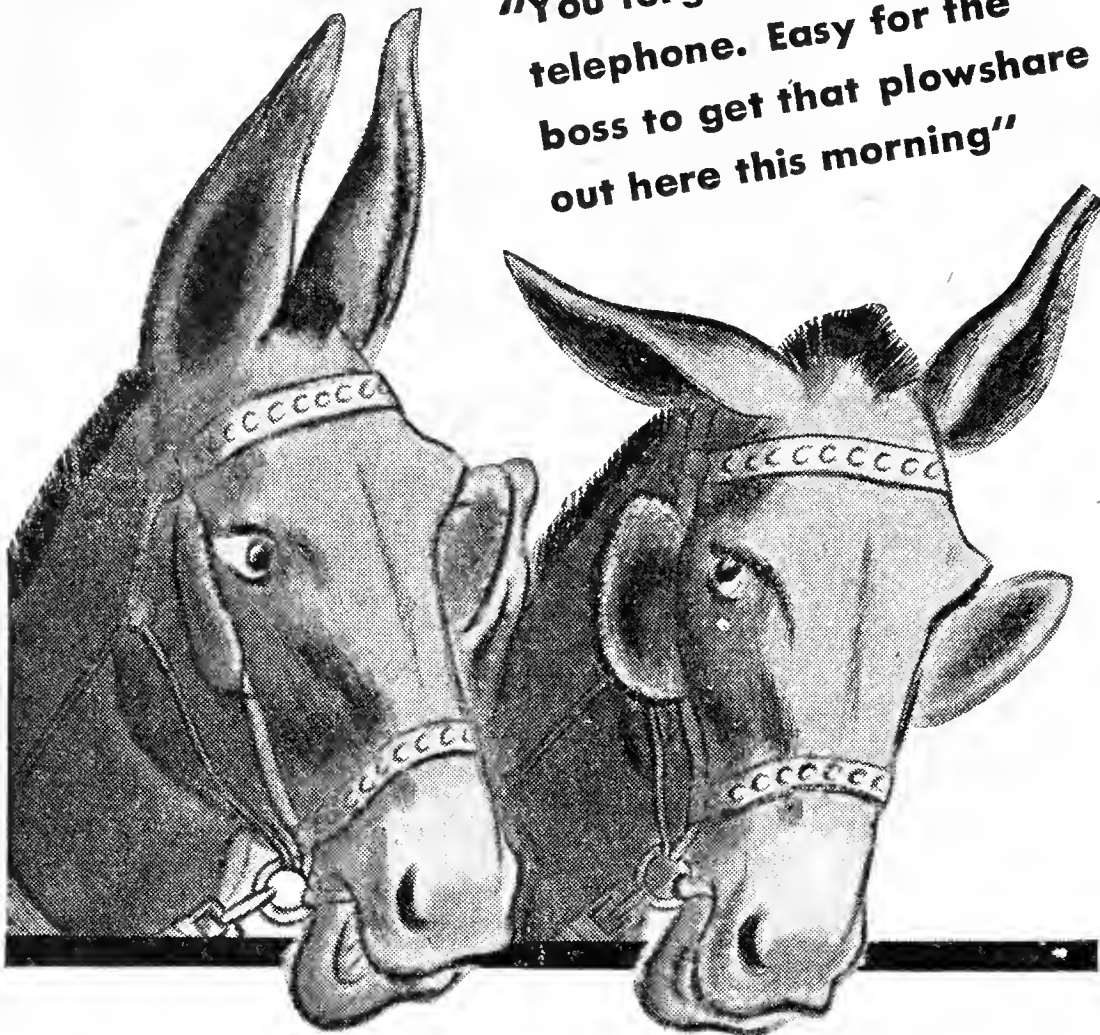
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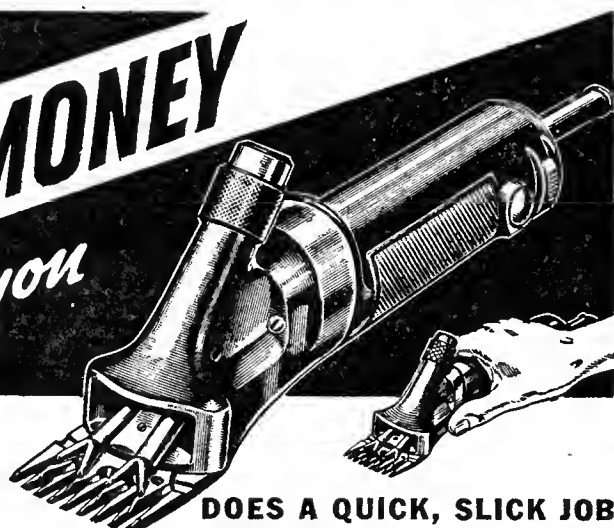


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Producers Fight for a Living Price for Milk

(Continued from Page 1)

milk. If they allow dealers to discourage them, a small group at a time, EVERY DAIRYMAN will take less money.

The second argument is expressed in terms of dollars. "Break your contract with your cooperative. Sign now with us and we will pay a premium for your milk," say the dealers' agents. That's old stuff. Most producers know (and every producer should know) that the small dealer handles very little surplus milk. By paying a few cents more than the blended price, but a lot less than the Class 1 price, that dealer is able to cut prices in New York City. Thinking dairymen will not accept a few cents more, temporarily, when they understand that it means dollars less, eventually.

The third argument is that the dairy organization leaders are crooks who are interested only in holding their soft jobs. That, too, is old stuff. For the most part, producers have elected dairymen from their own groups to head dairy organizations, and these leaders are working night and day in their fight for a living price for milk.

There are several interesting sidelights on developments in the last two weeks. The first is that, in general, diversion of milk has been accomplished with far less violence than has occurred in similar situations in the past. Dairymen are not engaged in a milk strike. They are merely refusing to sell milk to dealers who refuse to play fair with them. There was one attempt to blockade a plant at Bullville, Orange County, which failed when a delegation of deputies and state police convoyed four milk trucks to the plant.

Commissioner Noyes took the occasion to state that it is the job of organized dairymen to see that all violence is avoided.

In reply Homer Rolfe, President of the Producers' Bargaining Agency, in a telegram to the Commissioner, said: "The Agency has not and does not recommend or condone violence. If there is violence, it will only be because some dealers have gone beyond the patience of the farmers in breaking down an honest effort on the part of farmers to work out the problem jointly, cooperatively, and constructively."

A very pertinent instance happened in Onondaga County. The Bargaining Agency, the Dairymen's League, and a number of individuals were served with injunctions preventing them from influencing relations between a dealer and the Lafayette Milk Producers' Association. Dairymen themselves decided the issue. Said they: "It is our milk, and we can do with it what we wish." They diverted it.

Never before have organized dairymen rallied around a plan with such unity. The Federal-State Milk Marketing Order was written through cooperation of agents of the federal government, the State Department of Agriculture, and dairy organizations. At that time the hope was expressed that ultimately dairymen, through organization, could handle the situation without government help. The opportunity and challenge came sooner than was expected. Dairymen accepted it and went to work.

Wool Outlook Brighter

In 1937 New York State sheepmen sheared 2,518,000 lbs. from 327,000 sheep, and averaged 36c a pound. In 1938 the number dropped to 320,000 from which 2,304,000 lbs. was sheared and the average price received was 20c.

The outlook for the coming season is brighter than it was a year ago. Stocks of wool on hand January 1 were smaller than a year ago, and it is expected that wool consumption for the first three months of this year will be heavier than a year ago.

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The dilators themselves are sterilized, soft, absorbent dressings which protect the inflamed area, absorb inflammatory exudates and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

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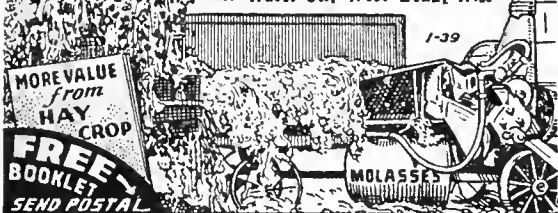
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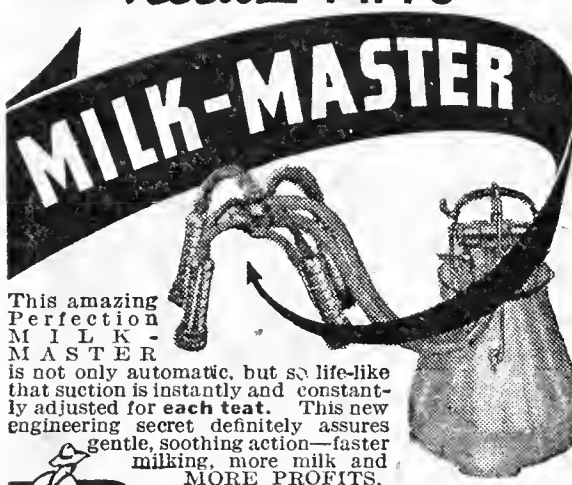
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DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

I AM STILL of the opinion that a great many heifers now held on farms in the Northeast for milk purposes could be, and should be, fattened up with some of this cheap grain and feed and sold for beef this spring before grass time. The reason I say "before grass time" is because they will make better meat if not turned out on grass, and therefore will not compete with southern grass cattle and will probably bring more off dry feed than they will after turning onto grass, unless of course they are very thin.

Figures seem to bear out this heifer situation—in the Northeast alone on January 1, 1939, they show almost 100,000 more heifers that have not yet come in to milk than on January 1, 1937. The tough part is that every other section of the country also shows an increase, for a total of over 500,000 head.

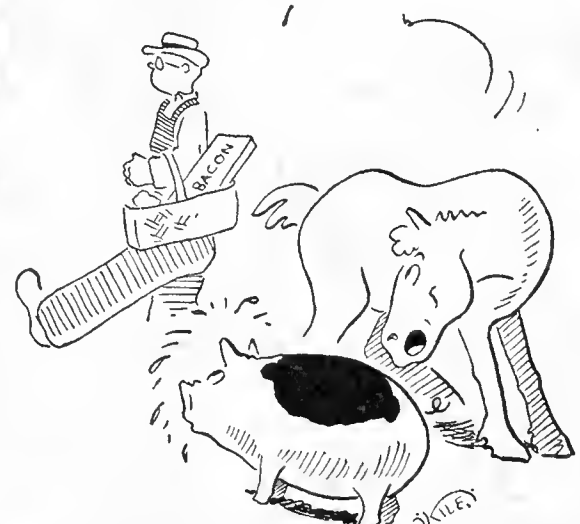
Livestock on feed this year is gaining better and doing better, with less death loss, than in most any year I can remember. Now I read that milk production per cow this winter is averaging better, in fact the highest since 1929. The reason I am mentioning this again is because I cannot see why, last year, animals should have done so universally well, and this year so universally well, particularly since the same conditions existed all over this country both years.

Horses are the only class of livestock which shows a decrease this year over last—so you colt men are still in a relatively strong position, although horses so far this spring are selling lower than a year ago.

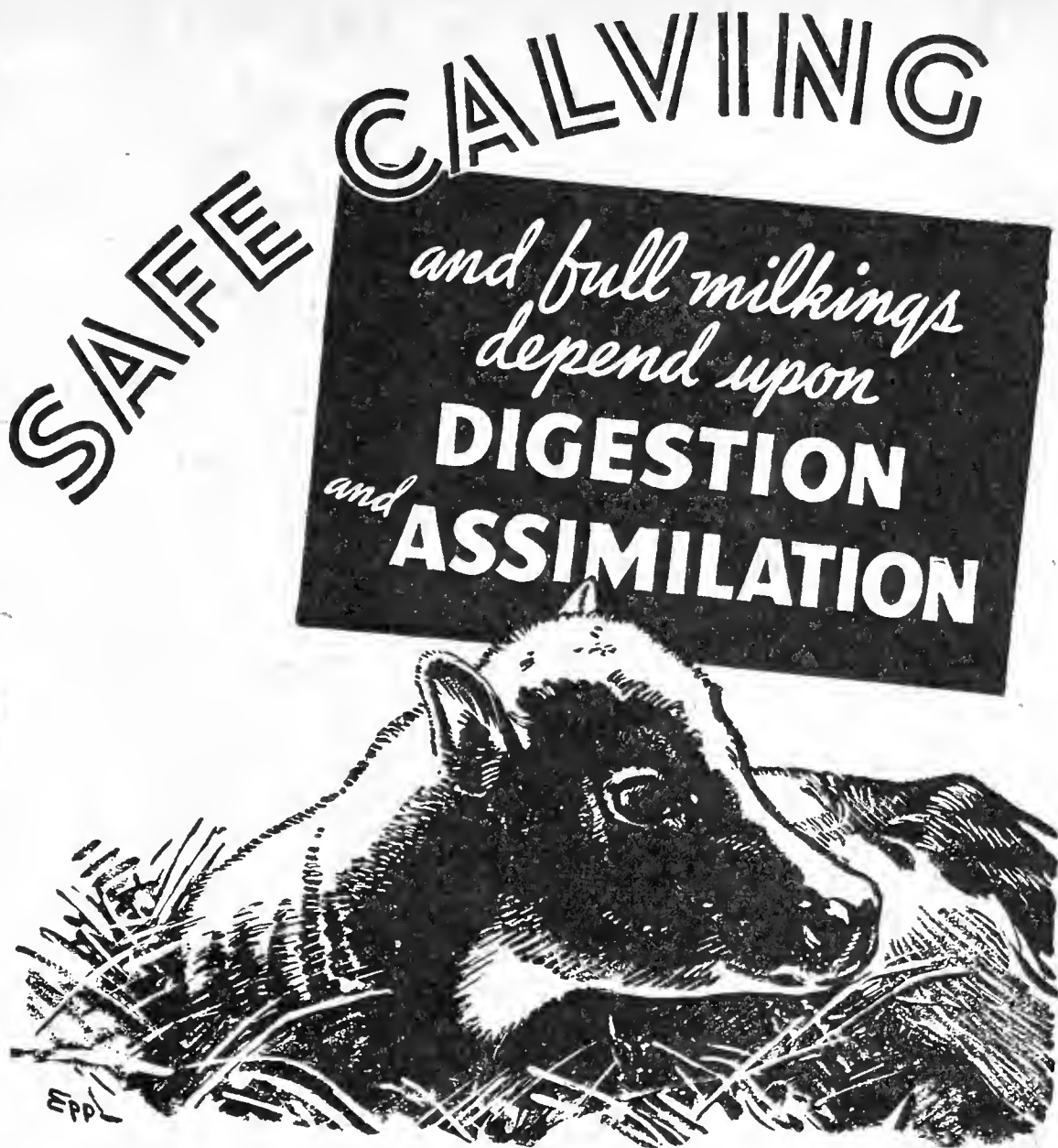
Sheep show an increase of over 1 million head, or about 2%; hogs, about 4 million head, or 1%; cattle, about 700,000 head, or 1%; and chickens about 7%. Some of my good chicken friends tell me that baby chicks have gone onto farms so far this year, here in the Northeast, in such greatly increased numbers that some of these men are estimating it as high as a 30% and 40% increase. Maybe this next year there will be "a chicken in every pot."

Sad news to northeastern cattle men—President Roosevelt has signed a proclamation allocating to Canada 51,720 head of the 60,000 foreign import cattle quota for the next three months, beginning April 1. A great many cattle in the last 60,000 quota, which began Jan. 1 and which is now filled, came in from Mexico and our situation in the Northeast was not greatly harmed, but this is different.

Have been wondering lately whether the expense and the experience would be greater in buying and breaking a colt, or in buying and constructing a "Doodlebug"; anyway one is a hay-burner (you can depend upon that), while the other is a gas and oil burner, if and when you can get it repaired and started.



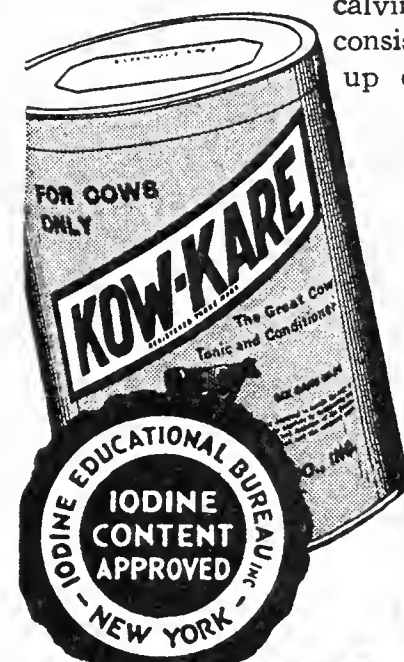
"I see your cousin Willie's back from the market."



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NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ *New Deal to Play Ball With Business*

THREE high-up government officials have indicated that business is about to get a much-needed break. Speaking recently in Des Moines, Iowa, Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins promised wholesale government co-operation, saying: "It is our determination to make every move we know how to promote recovery and get people back to work on private jobs." Touching on several sore spots, he said that he was against any general tax increase; that peace has now been made between utilities and government and time has come for private investment in that industry; that labor needs to be more tolerant and fair in reaching agreements with employers. Regarding New Deal remedies for agriculture, he admitted they were no cure-alls. "No simple or final solution," he said, "has been found."

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau has also declared himself against new taxes and in favor of a Congressional study of present tax system in order to find out what taxes are holding back business.

Words of encouragement for business came earlier from President Roosevelt. Before setting out on his cruise last month, he said that business has nothing to fear at present from Administration goals, promised that there would be no further expansion of Federal power projects; and that country need fear no higher taxes.

On all sides it is being predicted that this new government attitude, plus Supreme Court rebuke to National Labor Relations Board and sit-down strikes, plus natural forces already working for recovery will make this year a more profitable one for everybody.

Commenting editorially on Administration's change of heart toward business, a recent issue of "Business Week" points out that it has become a matter of "political life or death" for New Deal to get business on its feet again. "The New Dealers," it says, "realize to the full that the main reason for their defeats at the polls last fall must have been the low level of business activity and employment, combining with a reaction against political radicalism."

■ *Sit-Down Strikes Outlawed*

IN PLAIN-SPOKEN language, United States Supreme Court has handed down three decisions rebuking National Labor Relations Board for condoning sit-down strikes and for ignoring employers' rights.

In majority opinion by Chief Justice Hughes, Court denied Board the right to compel reinstatement of sit-down strikers in Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation's plant, denounced the strike, and condemned Board for exceeding its authority. Calling Fansteel strike a "high-handed proceeding without shadow of legal right," the Chief Justice said:

"To justify such conduct because of the existence of a labor dispute or of

an unfair labor practice would be to put a premium on resort to force instead of legal remedies, and to subvert the principles of law and order which lie at the foundations of society."

The other two cases in which decisions were rendered involved Sands Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company of Terre Haute, Indiana. In all three decisions, vote was 5 to 2, with Justices Black and Reed dissenting and Justice Frankfurter not voting. As result of the three decisions, it is now established:

1. That an employer can fire employees who commit illegal acts or engage in violence in any form.

2. That courts are open to employers who object to findings of fact on which Labor Board decisions are based.

3. That it is up to workers to express a desire to bargain with the employer, and not an employer responsibility to seek out workers with whom to bargain.

In decision involving Sands Manufacturing Company, Court rejected evidence on which Labor Board made its decision. Said Justice Roberts, who wrote the opinion: "We think the conclusion (reached by the Labor Board) has no support in the evidence and is contrary to the entire and uncontradicted evidence of record."

When Supreme Court decision against sit-downers was announced, a strike was in progress in plant of Bendix Corporation at South Bend, Indiana. Strike came to a sudden end when strikers heard that they could be discharged for their action.

SLANT: See editorial page.

■ *Less Taxes and More Self-Help*

SPEAKING to annual conference of New York State Grange lecturers in Syracuse recently, National Master Louis J. Taber called for economy and lower taxes by "cutting the frills and graft out of government."

"While every good citizen," said Mr. Taber, "must be willing and anxious to pay the necessary costs of government, taxation is at a danger point when, from school district to federal government, the tax gatherer takes almost one-quarter out of every dollar earned in the nation. It is not surprising that New York and many other states are facing a veritable tax rebellion. We must take the necessary steps to feed the hungry and protect the unfortunate, but we must not crucify the property owner in doing even these necessary and desirable things. We must broaden the base of taxation and give farms and homes special consideration."

Regarding government control and regimentation, Mr. Taber declared that farmers cannot rely on government to control all the problems of the present machine age, without building a bureaucracy that will destroy freedom and liberty. Solution of farm problems, he pointed out, must be sought in organization, self-help, a better understanding between individuals and groups, and in scientific research to develop new markets, new methods, and new uses for farm products.

Another clarion call for cutting government costs came from Washington early this month. Democratic Senator

Harrison of Mississippi, who has launched a drive to cut Federal expenses, pointed out in a formal statement published March 2 that by the first of July, 1940, the national debt will have reached the limit which the present law fixes for it—45 billion dollars. It is reported that Administration plans to ask Congress to raise limit from 45 to 50 billions. Senator Harrison and other senators have announced their opposition to this and, also, to increased taxes. They propose instead a conference of all government leaders to consider at least a 10 per cent cut in Federal expenses.

SLANT: A real campaign to cut government costs would do more to bring about a business revival than all the high-powered spending the government has ever done or can do.

■ *Senate Passes Army Bill*

BY VOTE of 77 to 8 last week, Senate passed army defense bill which provides for bringing number of Army planes up to 6,000, increasing number of Army air pilots, and strengthening Panama Canal fortifications. Bill now goes to conference with House, which acted previously on it but authorized only 5,500 planes.

Passage of bill followed five-day Senatorial debate on Administration's foreign policy. Defending policy in two-hour speech just before Army bill came to a vote, Senator Barkley said that it is designed to preserve peace. "I believe," he declared, "that by our foreign policy we are enjoying a greater degree of respect among the nations, not only in the Western Hemisphere but all over the world, with the possible exception of those who do not believe in our form of government, who do not believe in democracy, and who talk about congresses, parliaments and legislatures as assemblages of gabbling geese."

SLANT: Reasonable expenditures for national defense may be needed, but recent provocative speeches of some political leaders are not a part of our national defense. On the contrary, if continued, they will lead to war.

■ *Farmers and Industry Need Each Other*

SPEAKING at National Farm Institute, Des Moines, Charles R. Hook, chairman National Association of Manufacturers, said in part:

"We in industry cannot prosper unless you in agriculture prosper. Certainly that is one of the lessons all of us have learned. We know that the inter-relation of farm and factory is no mere catch phrase, is no mere theory, that it is a solid fact."

"If the farmer is broke and cannot buy, that means the wheels of industry are stalled. . . . But that is only one side of the picture. If industry is interested in the prosperity of agriculture, so is the farmer concerned with the welfare of industry. Industry is the farmer's biggest single customer. In all great markets that the farmer supplies, even counting the food requirements of millions of human stomachs, the farmer actually sells more of his agricultural products to industry than to any other market."

"This startling fact is of comparatively recent development. It is one of the as-

sociated miracles to the great miracle of industrial research. More and more has industry, in the process of its own development, widened the production vistas of the farm."

"Take the case of corn for example. Out of the 2,500,000,000 bushels that American farmers grow in an average year, over 40 per cent is fed to the hogs and another 52 per cent to cattle, horses, poultry, etc. In other words, 92 per cent of the corn is consumed on the farm. The remaining 200,000,000 bushels is consumed by millers of corn meal and flour, by the distillers of potable and industrial alcohols, and by the great corn refining companies that turn this farm commodity into a bewildering array of products."

"The farmer's corn is likely to appear in Fourth of July fireworks, in paints, colors, adhesives, paper, textiles, chewing gum, cough syrup, leather, infants' food, soft drinks, ice cream, candy and scores of other things."

"What industry is doing with soy beans is a thrilling story itself, while the conversion of raw milk into fountain pens, billiard balls, airplane propellers, telephone parts and a hundred other plastics almost staggers the imagination."

"The point is that the factories of modern American industry are calling more and more upon the farmer for raw materials, and as industry grows and prospers so does the farmer. One great chemical company alone uses the products from 4,000,000 acres of American farm land. One large automobile company requires the entire cotton crop of 186,000 cotton farmers. And so it goes."

■ *Farmers Against Chain Store Tax*

RESOLUTIONS condemning proposed anti-chain store legislation were recently passed by three New York State farm organizations—New York State Horticultural Society, Empire State Potato Club, and New York State Vegetable Growers' Association. Adoption of these resolutions was in line with action by National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, and National Cooperative Council at their annual conventions. All united in condemning Patman Bill which proposes a ruinous tax on chain stores.

The Empire State Potato Club of Rochester, in condemning the measure, declared that such legislation would tax chain stores out of existence and would "seriously hinder the distribution of all farm products, and result in higher costs to consumers and lower returns to the producer." The Club went on record as opposed to "all punitive and discriminatory legislation, either state or national, that will tend to reduce our income or add to consumers' food costs, by taxing any system of food distribution."

Officials of numerous other farm organizations are taking up the cudgels for chain stores. L. H. Hiscock, of Skaneateles, N. Y., vice-president of International Baby Chick Ass'n., has commended chain store surplus campaigns, citing last year's egg drive as a "life saver for the industry." George A. Jeffreys of Calcium, president of N. Y. State Turkey Growers Ass'n., has stated that he believes that the chains are doing good work moving surpluses, and that they have helped to solve marketing problems by improving quality, grading and promotional sales."

■ *Surplus Food Plan Being Drafted*

A NEW "stamp" system of distributing surplus food products to persons on relief is under consideration by U. S. Department of Agriculture and is an outgrowth of "two-price" plan talked of some time ago. Under new plan, two types of stamps, one blue and one orange, acceptable at retail grocery stores and redeemable by government,

would be distributed to persons eligible to receive aid.

The orange stamps would replace cash spent for food out of work-relief wages or direct relief allowances. They would be redeemable for any product of internal consumption except drugs, liquor and candy. The blue stamps would be worth 25 cents each and would be issued to relief families to enable them to buy 50 per cent more food than they can now afford. For example, a family now spending \$16 a month for food would get \$16 worth of orange stamps, plus \$8 worth of blue stamps—the blue stamps, however, to be redeemable only in products periodically designated as “surplus” by Department of Agriculture.

It is reported that officials of U. S. Department of Agriculture hope that plan will be operating on experimental basis in six large cities by middle of next month. Idea is mainly to move surpluses, and is expected to bolster consumption of milk, butter, cream, eggs, meat, fruits and green vegetables—all foods on which low-income families economize when money is scarce and which therefore pile up surpluses in hard times.

About 22½ million persons (includes all members of families of 7,146,000 persons now receiving public aid) will be in line for food stamps when they are ready for distribution.

■ Revolution Within a Revolution

EVENTS took a new turn in Spain last week when an anti-Communist national defense council overthrew regime of Premier Negrin and took into its hands destinies of what is left of Loyalist Spain. Premier Negrin, who up to time of his overthrow had considered further resistance to victorious Rebel Commander General Franco, fled to France.

New council is trying to bring Spain's civil war to speedy end by negotiating an honorable peace with General Franco, whose powerful armies are ready to attack Madrid and Valencia if Loyalists' resistance is continued. Two conditions which Council is demanding in return for surrendering Madrid are: Safe conduct for Loyalist leaders to Spain's borders, and guarantees that no Italian troops will be permitted to march triumphantly into Madrid as they did after fall of Barcelona.

New Council's efforts to handle situation are being hampered by counter revolt by Communists against its leadership. Result, as we go to press, is a bitter “family fight” within Madrid, while outside the besieged city the armies of the Rebel enemies watch and wait.

■ “Food Lockers” Increasing

IDEA of having “food lockers” in connection with community ice plants seems to be spreading. Latest news of them is that down in North and South Carolina, during watermelon season, many families keep a string of melons down at ice plant until they get ready to eat them.

Out West, food lockers are said to lower meat prices to those who use them. While some vegetables and fruits are stored in them, they serve mainly for cold storage and freezing of meat. Many plants furnish services in butchering, chilling and aging of meat, along with such other packing house operations as curing, smoking, rendering of lard, and grinding.

At normal prices and yields from live beef, it is reported that cost of

average run of beef cuts is about 15c a pound to the food locker patron as compared with an average price of 26c a pound retail.

SLANT: We predict that this new form of refrigeration is going to do much to bring back the self-subsisting type of farming, and thereby better and happier living conditions.

Good Books to Read

MARIS, by Grace Livingston Hill. Another fine character portrayal from the pen of this author, whose romances are so well known, a story of a gallant and devoted family.—J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$2.00.

ARMAGEDDON, Eleanor V. Schuyler DeForest. One of our American Agriculturist readers, Mrs. Richard D. DeForest of Amsterdam, after 14 years of invalidism caused by arthritis, has just published this novel. During her years in bed Mrs. DeForest has found her most absorbing study in Biblical prophecy, and she conceived the idea of using the theme in a story. The story moves from the peace of the California mountains to the mad

whirl of events surrounding the overthrow of the Antichrist. The climax is reached in the battle of Armageddon and the return of Christ to earth on Christmas Day, this time not as a babe but as a conquering King of Kings. The book sells for \$1.00, and is published by the Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Good Movies to See

STAGECOACH. Nine strangely assorted passengers on a stagecoach bound for a dramatic journey through barren desert land and gorged rivers, living in constant fear of an Apache uprising. Thrilling, glorified Western, making up a suspense-filled, heart-breaking, and at times humorous story.

DARK RAPTURE. Working with permission of the Belgian Government, an expedition penetrates the Belgian Congo and returns with photographic records from hitherto unexplored sections of the jungle. This film introduces to the world a tribe of pygmies, the capture and training of wild elephants, and a race of giants giving striking evidence of an ancient civilization.

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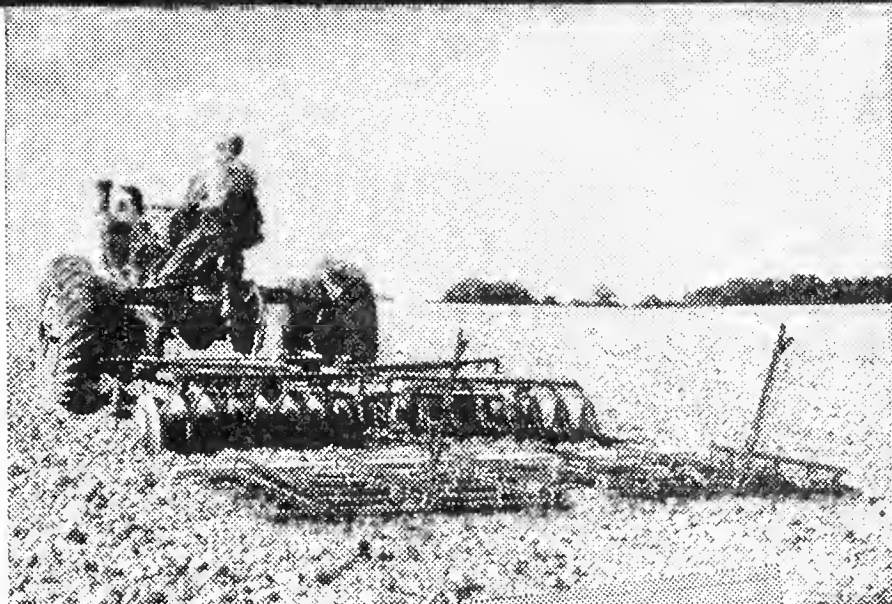
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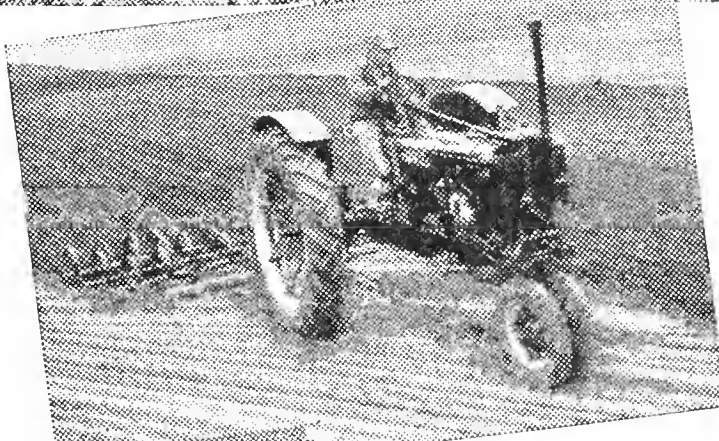
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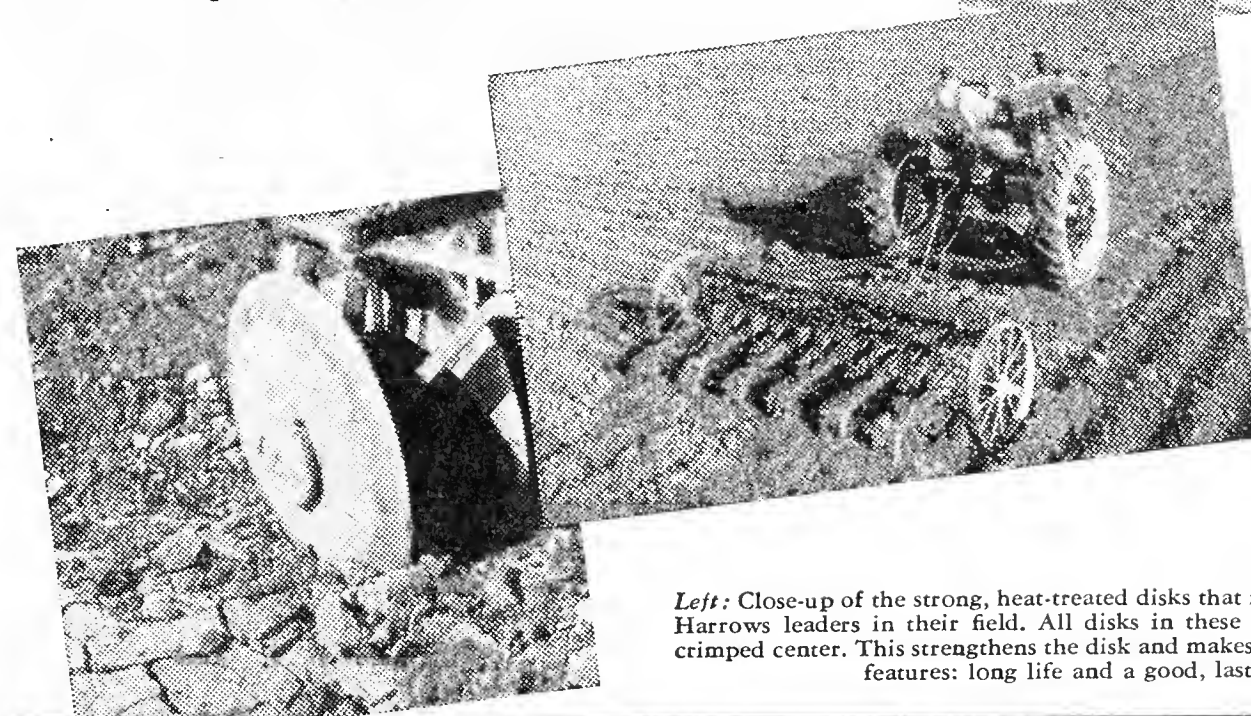
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Above: An ideal tillage tool for most farms . . . the McCormick-Deering Spring-Tooth Harrow. A Farmall 14 is furnishing the power.



Left: Close-up of the strong, heat-treated disks that make McCormick-Deering Disk Harrows leaders in their field. All disks in these disk harrows have the famous crimped center. This strengthens the disk and makes possible a close, snug fit. Other features: long life and a good, lasting cutting edge.

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By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

APPARENTLY Editor Ed's several recent editorials on marketing of apples have aroused interest. Several growers have spoken to me on the subject. For some time I have tried to garner all angles of the subject and form some idea of what should be done and how it should be done.

It seems to me the needs of the apple industry make it necessary:

1—To produce a higher percentage of good quality fruit;

2—To handle it more carefully and pack it with more regard to how it will appear when offered for sale at retail.

3—More effectively to "merchandise" and "sell" this fruit to the trade and educate the trade in presenting it to the consuming public.

A Matter of Dollars and Cents

On the first point I want to present some figures obtained by Dr. F. A. Harper of Cornell University in a study of net prices received for apples on 54 Ulster County farms in 1937. Dr. Harper would be the last one to claim his figures are the last word. He is continuing his studies over a much wider area and, I am sure, is approaching the subject with an open mind and a judicial attitude. I am impressed by one remark he made recently in discussing net returns. "We may find the answer lies not entirely in marketing, but in farm management," he said. What he meant was that a higher percentage sold in the upper grades may be important.

"No. 1 grade McIntosh sold for 40 to 50 cents a bushel higher than Utility, Commercial and Unclassified fruit," he said. "Fancy grade averaged only 12 cents premium over No. 1. The only difference between Fancy and No. 1 grades is color. The fruit sold as Fancy may, however, have been better than No. 1 in features other than color. In that event, the 12 cents difference could not all be credited to color.

"Among grades other than official state grades, the highest price was paid for tree-run fruit. It sold even higher than Fancy. Apparently fruit sold tree-run was of excellent quality. Both drops and No. 2 Grade sold from 41 to 58 cents a bushel below No. 1. These differences indicate the advantages to growers who can produce fruit

of high quality. The premium for fruit of No. 1 grade, as compared with Commercial or Utility, probably exceeded the additional costs of production."

Apples in Ithaca

During Farm and Home Week, Leo A. Muckle, assistant county agent leader, asked if anything could be done to get good New York apples into local markets. In company with Tom O'Neill of the Apple Institute I visited a number of stores. We asked for New York State apples. Stores of one large chain said they had none. They had southern apples supplied from the district warehouse. Manager of one independent store said he had had some good apples from Seneca County some time earlier in the season. Our assumption was that he would do something about renewing his supply, rather than offering western apples, if the demand were insistent.

We went to another chain store and found the apples offered were bruised so badly that it was difficult to imagine anyone buying them. On close examination a number of the apples showed defects other than bruising. The manager explained his company bought No. 1 apples (and O'Neill said that was correct). The manager said customers who bought apples picked out the best so that gradually the poorest were left. Bruises and incipient rot became worse day by day in the leftovers.

We suggested he might better pick out all the poor apples in the display and throw them away. On that basis the remainder might look good enough to sell. He said his apple sales had dropped off and citrus fruit sales had jumped up.

Purpose of Box Defeated

The bushel basket gradually met with a lot of disfavor on account of the "bulge" pack. I have seen such packages, each with the top bulged to a higher center, stacked in warehouses and elsewhere. Think of the weight on the bulge and how it must squeeze or bruise apples!

When the box came into general use for eastern apples it was hailed as ending squeezing and bruising due to bulge pack. The ends of the box have "risers," or higher ends than sides, designed to carry the weight. Now we find many boxes packed with a bulge. Growers complain this is necessary if

they are to sell their apples. Actually, the boxes packed with a bulge contain about a bushel and one-fifth. Buyers prefer the extra apples and growers complain they have to give away part of their crop. From every angle the bulge is an evil and the sooner the industry gets together on it the better off all concerned will be.

Institute Helps Sales

The New York and New England Apple Institute is four years old and has done an excellent piece of work for growers in the Northeastern States. It is a co-operative, supported by voluntary contributions of one cent per bushel on packed apples. It believes there is no sense in growers in the Northeast competing against each other, but that all should co-operate to increase the demand for the apples grown in the Northeast.

The institute has operated on a very limited budget. All growers benefit, but many prefer to be "free-riders" rather than to co-operate in sharing

the cost. The institute has worked with chains and independents and has been directly responsible for eastern apples replacing western apples in many places. It has won the respect of the trade and in the opinion of competent observers has had considerable influence upon the price growers have received.

It is true that apple prices are lower than they should be. This is due to three things: (a) A depressed general price level for all farm products; (b) tremendous competition of competing fruits and the effective sales drives behind those fruits; (c) failure of Northeastern apple growers over a long period of years to do anything about selling the trade and public on the merits of their apples.

Apples can be sold, by concerted effort. Last year's emergency drive proved that. Out-of-storage movement of New York apples this season has been exceptionally good. The three factors mentioned above are drags on sales and prices.

Steuben County Potato Show

OPTIMISM for the future of the potato industry in Steuben County was the keynote of the 12th Annual Potato Growers' Convention which brought together at Cohocton on Feb. 23, 24 a record attendance of growers from all parts of the area, and which was featured by the biggest potato show ever held in New York State.

A headline speaker of the session was G. W. Lamb, President of the Bank of Cooperatives, Springfield, Mass., and a potato grower of Hubbardsville, Madison County, who stated that because of favorable soil and climate and proximity to the metropolitan markets, Steuben is especially favored as compared to other important potato producing areas.

The Grand champion award of the potato show which brought together 169 entries, went to Alex Bronson of Cohocton, his exhibit having placed 1st in the Smooth Rural class in which there were 87 entries. In the same division Frank Wager of Cohocton, grand champion winner of former shows, placed 2nd.

The entry of Alta Keeler of Cohocton placed 1st in Class B in which there were 48 entries, and the second award in this division went to Harold Putnam, the grand champion exhibitor of the 1938 show. First and second in the Green Mountain class were George Mehlenbacher and Leon Mehlenbacher of Wayland, and the best exhibit in Russet Rurals was that of Clifford Zimmer of Cohocton, with Carl Mallober of Cohocton second.



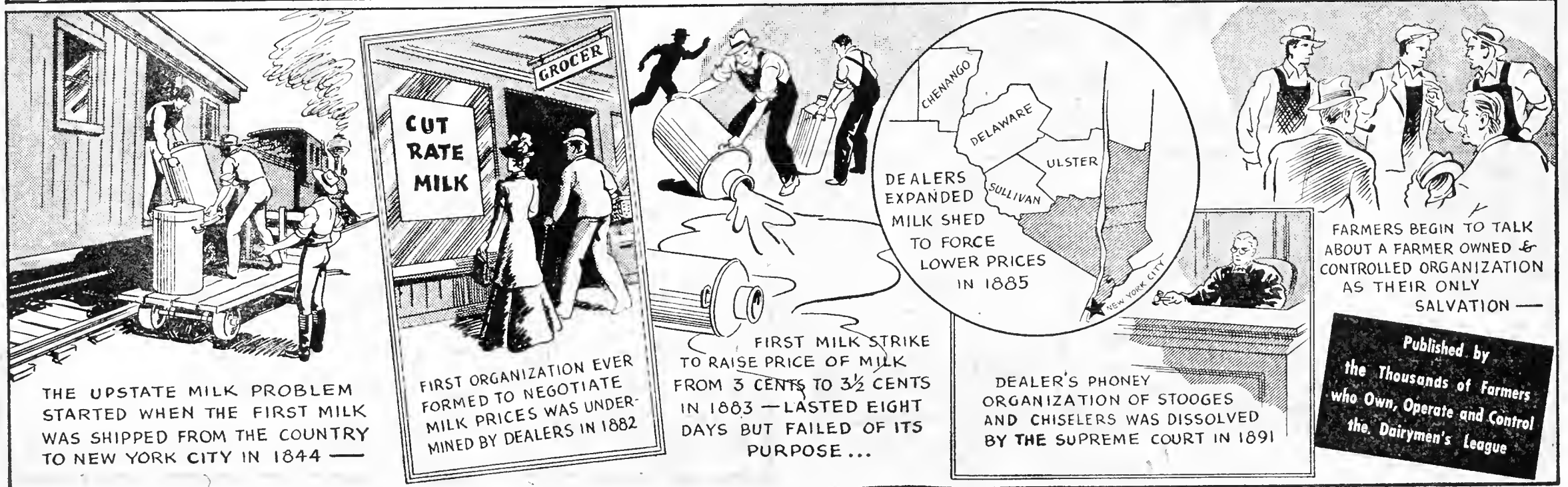
Lee Edmond, Cohocton, chairman; Leonard Drake, Prattsburg, member of the potato committee; Murray Barnes, Avoca, and Aden Ingalls, Arkport, members of the Steuben County executive committee, inspect pecks packed by Cohocton shipper.

In the Katahdin class George Mehlenbacher of Wayland also placed 1st, and The Gardner Farms of Tully won 1st and 3rd in the seed exhibit, with 2nd place won by Fred Hollenbeck of Tully. Seed growers throughout New York state competed in this division.

Subjects treated in the exhibits were the breeding of potatoes, a collection of new and old varieties, and illustrations of insects and plant diseases peculiar to the potato. Outstanding feature of the show was the display of consumer packages collected from every commercial area of the U. S.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the potato committee of the Steuben County Farm Bureau, of which committee Lee Edmond of Cohocton is chairman.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIGHT FOR A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK



The Outlook for Milk Prices

PART IV.

By LELAND SPENCER.

SO FAR in this series of articles on the outlook for milk prices we have not considered the effect of arbitrary price fixing by public authorities. Now, as result of the adverse court decisions on the Federal and State system of regulation, this matter is receiving far more attention than the conditions of supply and demand or the trend of commodity prices.



Leland Spencer

Evidently the Federal and State orders under which the prices paid by New York milk dealers have been regulated since last September cannot be enforced unless and until the decision of Judge Cooper is reversed by the United States Supreme

Court. That will be a matter of months, and surely will not come soon enough to have any effect on milk prices this spring.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to continue the former schedule of prices, and the equalization plan, under uniform private contracts between producer groups and the dealers. With present production outrunning the demand

by a considerable margin, with the milk flow due to increase from week to week as spring advances, with markets for butter and other dairy products in a weak position, and with more than 100 milk dealers fighting against this plan, it is obvious that success can be achieved only by extraordinary efforts of the farm leaders and greater unity of support among the dairymen than has been seen in many years.

There was a somewhat similar situation in the spring of 1937, when price fixing under the New York Milk Control Law was abandoned. Some comparisons of prices and other conditions for January 1937 and January 1939 are given below:

Item	Jan. '37	Jan. '39
Class 1 price (per cwt.)	\$2.45	\$2.45
Net price to farmers (per cwt.)	1.85	1.85
Dairy ration (wholesale, per cwt.)	2.15	1.35
Basic commodities (index, 1910-14=100)	136	107
Butter (wholesale price per pound)	\$.34	\$.26
Retail price, fluid milk	\$.13	\$.13 3/4
Store price, fluid milk	.11	.10 1/2
Store price, evaporated milk	.08	.07
Milk receipts at New York (index)	108	108
Business activity (N. Y. Times index)	104	92
Milk production per farm (lbs. per day)	194	201

In each case the Class 1 price was \$2.45 and the net price to farmers \$1.85 per cwt. In 1937 the Class 1 price dropped from \$2.45 in January to \$1.65 in May, after price fixing was abandoned. The net price to farmers for 3.5 per cent Grade B milk fell from \$1.85 in January to \$1.43 in May. This was considerably more than the usual de-

cline during those months.

Present conditions are less favorable than those which prevailed in the spring of 1937. The general level of prices, as well as the prices of manufactured dairy products, is lower. The price of butter, although supported by Government buying, is lower by 8 cents a pound. Milk production is higher, while with business less active, consumers have less to spend for milk and cream, and for the other necessities of life.

Due to the evident unity among dairymen on this issue, and the support of the more responsible milk dealers, there is strong hope that efforts to continue arbitrary stabilization of milk prices will succeed. But it is well to consider the alternative. Should these efforts fail, the net returns to farmers would fall sharply from recent levels.

They probably would range between \$1.20 and \$1.35 per cwt. until either reinstatement of the Federal-State control program is permitted by decisions in the higher courts, or the milk flow is curtailed by hot weather and dry pastures.

In any case, the New York dairyman may take some consolation from two facts in the present situation. The first is that feed prices are low. The second is that nearly everyone is suffering from the same trouble as himself — namely, a price level that is too low to permit a normal exchange of goods and services between the farmers, laborers, consumers, and other groups. I wish to be counted among those who believe it is better to raise the price level by appropriate monetary action than to put emergency props under the prices of various commodities.

One well-placed tile line may spell your difference between profit and loss.

Acme Durable Drain Tile

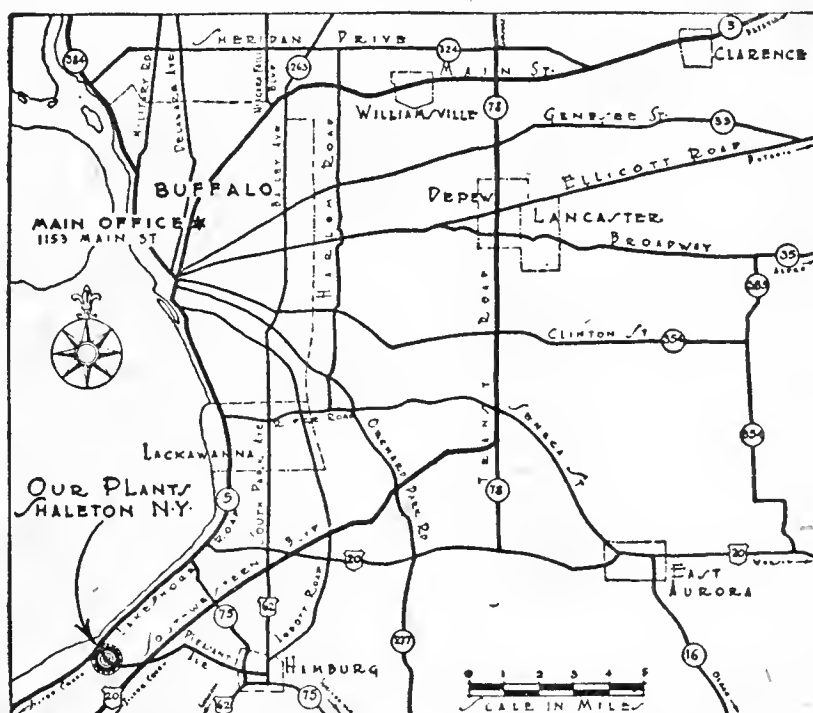
For years we have been cooperating with the farmers and growers of Western New York by making our famous drain tile to fit their practical requirements — we are farmers ourselves, but even so have consulted with our neighbors and customers constantly.

Now Our Tile Are Considered Perfect!

Acme Drain Tile are durable. We sold more than ever again last year BECAUSE: they are properly-designed; light to handle; snug to lay; well burned; serviceable, long lasting, and reasonably priced.

Made in 3" — 4" — 6" sizes.

Ask for prices on truckloads and carloads.



We also manufacture BRICK and BUILDING TILE. Brick for Septic Tanks. Brick for Walks and Walls. It will pay you to brick up your water supply.

Acme Shale Brick Co., Inc.

1153 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Telephone GRant 2091

SAVE MONEY By trucking from our handy plant, but phone first to make sure your tile are ready for loading.

START THE SPRING SEASON RIGHT!

Cows are freshening and milk production is increasing.

There is still much uncertainty in selling fluid milk — as to dependability of the market, the price, etc.

We guarantee you a market for all your CREAM the year round and we make payment promptly for each shipment at top market price.

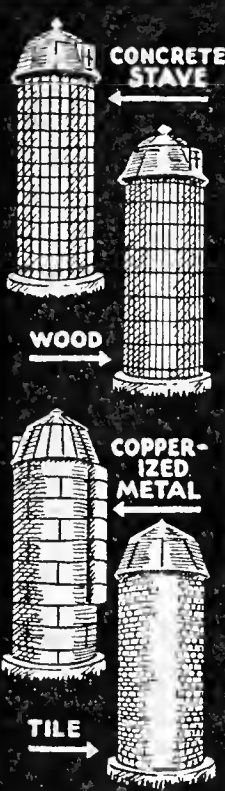
You have the fresh skim milk on the farm for raising Calves, Pigs and Chickens when you sell cream. The additional income is well worth considering.

CHOOSE YOUR BEST CREAM MARKET NOW for this year.

SHIP TO —

The FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.



LEROY SILOS

Best for Grass or Corn Silage.

RIB-STONE CONCRETE STAVE

(Wet cast, Fully Reinforced and Guaranteed)
Write today for Details, Early Order Prices and Discount.

ALSO WOOD, METAL AND TILE SILOS FOR ANY REQUIREMENT.

Write today to

RIB-STONE Concrete Corp.

Box A,

LeRoy, N. Y.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

Plowing Contest Winner

LAST FALL Paul Stiefbold (shown at the right), 22-year-old farmer of Naperville, Ill., won the 61st Annual Wheatland, Ill., National Plowing Match. At the left, W. W. Boughton, President of the Wheatland Plowing Association, presents the silver cup; while Mrs. Stiefbold looks on her partner with pride. The tractor is equipped with Firestone tires.



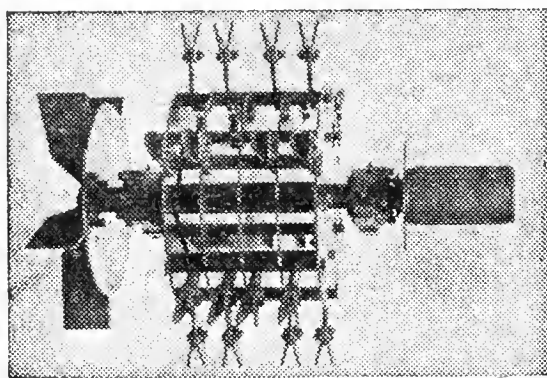
Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America, says the index price for harnesses shown on page 16 of the November 5, 1938, issue is too high. Mr. Dinsmore says:

"I am aware that the Farm Equipment Institute, which got out the chart you reproduced, took their figures from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, but that does not prove that their computations, showing that harnesses are selling 227 per cent higher than in 1913, are correct."

Mr. Dinsmore quotes several authorities. One manufacturer reports a 44 per cent advance in harness prices since 1913. Others report advances over 1913 as follows: 60 per cent, 42½ per cent, 40 per cent, 20 per cent, and 50 per cent.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, have announced their 1939 essay contest for high school students in Vocational Agriculture. The subject of the contest is "Farming of Tomorrow on Rubber." If you are interested, send for an entry card and you will receive a booklet, "How Farm Tires Were Developed." The closing date of the contest is midnight, May 15, and the ten winners will receive an all-expense vacation trip during August to Akron, Cleveland, Detroit, and Timagami, Ontario.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 990 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., have announced a new line of hammer mills. This illustration shows the flint-hard hammers which, whirling at the rate of 2200 revolutions a



minute, exert a striking force of 12 tons a second against grain and roughage in the mill.

One of the immediate jobs for poultrymen is a start toward the raising of pullets for next year's flock. Where pullets are raised on the range, portable brooder houses are in order. The Martin Steel Products Co., 724 Longview Ave., Mansfield, Ohio, has developed a round metal brooder house, pointing out several advantages including resistance to fire and safety from rats and weasels.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa, have printed a 36-page book-



"I'm going over and take this job, myself"

let called "First Aid to Poultry." You can get a copy from a dealer who handles Dr. Salsbury's products, or by writing direct to the address given above.

There is still time to enter the contest which is being conducted by the De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York City. The contest closes April 30. If you do not know your nearest De Laval dealer, where entry blanks can be obtained write to the New York City address given above.



This illustration shows the front page of the new catalog of the Robson Seed Farms, Box 32, Hall, N. Y. A post card to this company will bring you a copy of the catalog.

Fruit growers who need more information on spraying may write to the Phelps Dodge Refining Corp., 40 Wall St., New York City, for a booklet on fungus control.

The International Harvester Co. has issued its annual report for 1938. The report shows for the year ending October 31 a net income of \$18,472,000, a considerable drop from the 1937 figure of \$32,493,000. The grand total of all sales, foreign and domestic was \$282,361,000 in 1938, compared to \$351,928,000 in 1937. In this country during the year the company had an average of 47,106 employees, compared with 59,347 in 1937.

The Solway Sales Corp., 40 Rector St., New York City, has just published a new booklet "Calcium Chloride in Portland Cement." Post card requests to the above address will bring a copy to you.

An attractive catalog has just reached our desk from the Wene Chick Farms of Vineland, N. J. It is more than a catalog. It contains useful information about breeding, culling, blood testing, and sexing.

New England readers will be interested in plans for constructing poultry houses and equipment just issued by the Wirthmore Poultry Service Department. If interested, ask your local dealer for a set of these plans.

There is more to calf raising than just saving a heifer and watching her grow. You will find "Calf Husbandry" helpful. Send for a copy to Ryde & Co., 5425 West Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill.

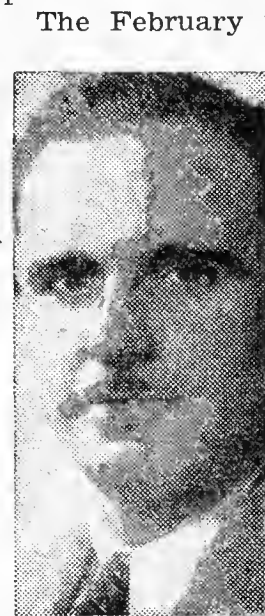
The Milwaukee Milk Producer recently carried a tribute to Edward J. Gengler for his part in developing the use of electric fences. Mr. Gengler is now associated with the Prime Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of Prime electric fence controllers.

The American Potash Institute, Inc., Investment Building, Washington, D. C., have a number of bulletins on fertilizing crops. Drop them a post card telling them what crops you grow, and they will send you these booklets.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Caution Please!! By J. C. HUTTAR

A COMBINATION of more eggs set by the hatcheries of the country, plus better hatches than last year, gave us an increase of 58 per cent in salable chicks hatched in January 1939 over 1938. This is from the federal government's monthly hatchery reports.



J. C. Huttar

The February report isn't out yet, but, judging from my conversations with quite a number of New York and Pennsylvania poultry breeders, I don't think there has been too much of a slow-up yet. In fact, the 413 hatcheries which reported their advance orders, both last year and this, show a 29 per cent increase in orders booked for February or later delivery this year as compared to last.

Big increased hatches were reported all through the late fall and early winter, but I haven't paid too much attention to this because a large portion of those chicks were hatched for commercial broiler plants. In the January figures we undoubtedly still have some broiler chicks, but egg chicks are quite a portion of the total.

Heavy Breeds and Sexing

There are some interesting things to get out of the January report. The Rocky Mountain states show the biggest increase over last year, and the Pacific Coast states the smallest. This holds true both for number of chicks hatched in January and orders booked for February or later delivery. The Middle Atlantic states, which include New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are well above average. New England, which has been the fastest growing poultry section in recent years, is apparently slowing up a little and is right near the average.

We, in this section of the country, sometimes get to thinking that the Leghorn is about the only breed hatched for egg production. Recognizing that a good chunk of the January hatch is probably still for broiler production only and, therefore, heavy breeds, yet the small proportion of the

light breeds for the whole country will surprise some of the folks in this area.

Only 26 per cent of the January chicks are of the light breeds. That's the same percentage as in January 1938. Only our own Middle Atlantic states and the Pacific Coast show more light breed chicks than heavies. New England hatched 97 per cent heavies, and the northern Corn Belt 96 per cent.

The sale of sexed chicks is also increasing by leaps and bounds. The increase was 129 per cent over last year for the month of January. The practice is most common in the Middle-west and least on the Pacific Coast.

The Whole Hatch

January is hardly the month on which to base predictions (guesses, I call them) of what the total hatch will be. We must remember that most of the eggs which hatched these chicks were set before the big drop in egg prices came in early January. We must also remember that we've had a second, even more drastic, drop in egg prices at the end of February. And finally, we must remember that feed prices have advanced a little since Christmas.

I'm told by my good friend Al van Wagenen of Cornell's Department of Agricultural Economics that the egg-feed price ratio in March and April goes more closely along with the total size of the year's hatch than anything else. Right now this ratio is not much if any, more favorable than it was last year, and is not as favorable as the past 10-year average for the first week in March.

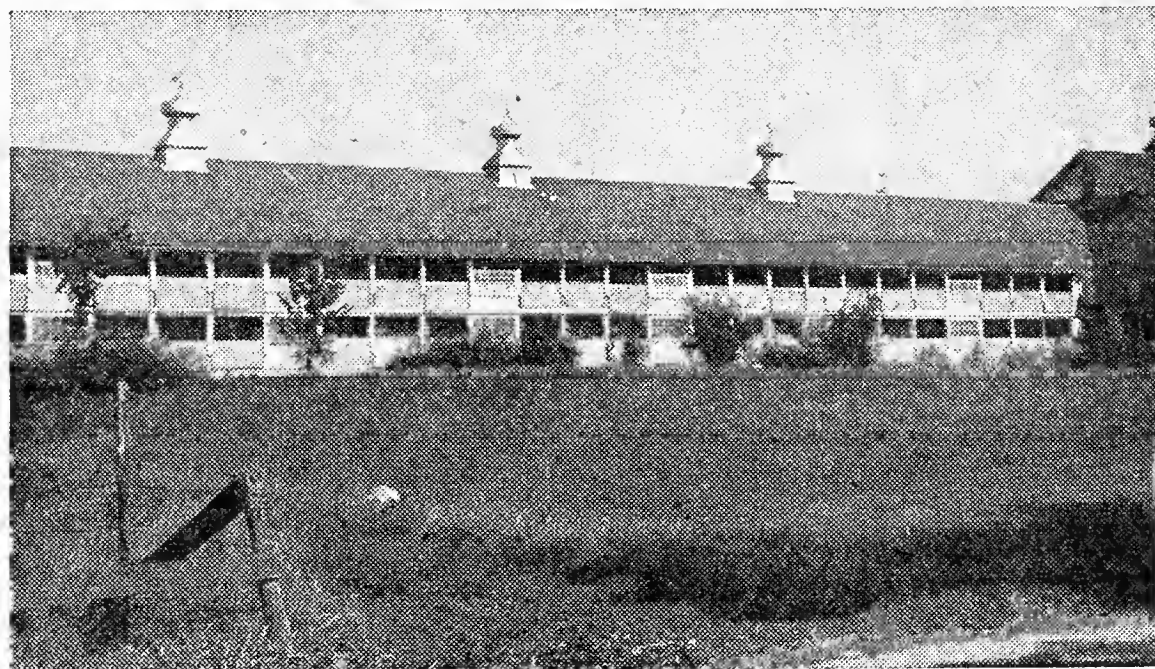
My judgment is still on the side of caution. Caution about expansion — I don't think this is the year for it. Caution about quality of stock — it will take better birds to show a profit this year. And caution about culling — practice more of it this year.

On the other hand, if I dare put a note of optimism in this, I would say that these low egg prices, plus the reported increase in business activity, may yet take most of the sourness out of 1939 egg production.

But Caution Please!!

Don't Throw This Aside

You mustn't dismiss this coming World's Poultry Congress too easily from your plans and conscience. It's (Continued on Page 18)



Just one of the Buildings on the Bingham poultry ranch at South Edmestor, Chenango County, N. Y. On one floor are 1,200 pullets, running together without partitions. When asked concerning the danger of cannibalism, Mr. Bingham said: "I figure if I manage them right, there is no danger that they will develop that trouble."

Though started late in the fall, the lawn in the foreground made wonderful growth before winter set in. It was fertilized with Pep-to-lizer, dried reinforced poultry manure which Mr. Bingham mixes and sells in bags. Mr. Bingham has spent considerable time developing this important by-product of his 20,000 laying hens.

Remarkable Success

Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 400, Waterloo, Iowa

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR
MONEY
BACK
IF RATS
DON'T
DIE

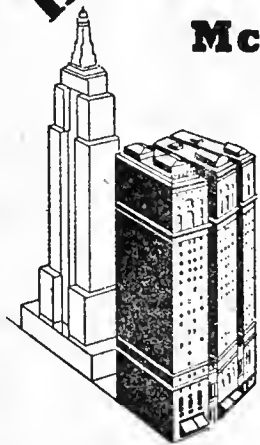


K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry. Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from Red Squill, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and \$1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you \$2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

IN NEW YORK

HOTEL McALPIN



"A
GREAT
HOTEL"

LARGE ROOMS, NEWLY
FURNISHED & DECORATED

SINGLE from \$3.
DOUBLE from \$4.50.

1 BLOCK FROM PENN. STATION
B. & O. Motor Coaches stop at our door.

SPECIAL FLOOR DEVOTED TO
WOMEN GUESTS EXCLUSIVELY

HOTEL McALPIN

BROADWAY AT 34th ST., NEW YORK
Under KNOTT Mgt. John J. Woolfe, Mgr.

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

TOBACCO

BARGAINS! Choice, aged chewing or mellow smoking, 12 pounds \$1.00. Broken leaf from best grades, 15 pounds \$1.00. This tobacco guaranteed. Going fast. Order now. WILLIS FARMS, Fulton, Kentucky.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Baby Chick Contest Winners

FIRST PRIZE — \$25

Mrs. Abel W. Lee,
R.D. 3, Southbury, Conn.

SECOND PRIZE — \$10

Mrs. Arthur Fletcher,
Box 7, Munnsville, N. Y.

THIRD PRIZE — \$5

Frank E. Prior,
Nassau, N. Y.

Each of the following 20 winners will receive \$1 each: Irving A. Davis, R.D. 3, Corning, N. Y.; Mrs. Donald J. Miller, West Newbury, Vt.; Mrs. Cecile E. Palmer, Gowanda, N. Y.; Lloyd S. Smith, R.D. 1, Ransomville, N. Y.; Donald Oja, R.D. 1, Pennellville, N. Y.; Gerald E. Leasure, Nichols, N. Y.; Mrs. Herbert Kipp, R.D. 2, Watkins Glen, N. Y.; James E. Padgham, Macedon, N. Y.; Augie W. Spaulding, Readfield, Maine; John T. Cook, R.D. 1, Farmingdale, N. J.; Margaret S. Chapman, Odessa, N. Y.; Frank O'Brien, R.D. 2, Scio, N. Y.; Mrs. Matthew J. Arno, R.D. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.; Laura Baskerville, Box 242, Deposit, N. Y.; Mrs. Clarence Mahuson, East Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Albert L. Abbott, Rumford Point, Maine; Frye Dennis, Willow Bend Farm, Canisteo, N. Y.; L. C. Bennett, Hunt, N. Y.; Mrs. Harold Taft, East Randolph, Vt.; Fred S. Judkins, Upton, Maine.

THE BABY CHICK Contest announced in the January 21 issue brought the best lot of answers of any contest we have ever had. We spent a lot of time picking the winners and, of course, we are sorry so many had to be disappointed.

But, as many contestants stated, the real benefit lies in the facts learned. Then, too, there is always another chance. For example, in the March 4 issue on page 3 there is an announcement of a Soil Fertility Contest, answers to which must be postmarked not later than March 27. Start in now to answer those questions.

A few questions in the Baby Chick Contest caused the most trouble, and



Raymond W. Hoy of Newfane, N. Y., Niagara County's 4-H Club poultry champion for 1938, has proved it is possible to start from scratch and build a profitable poultry business in less than a year's time. Raymond's balance sheet for 1938 shows he was \$175.55 in the black, to say nothing of having left a business worth \$515.90 from which \$340.35 of expenses has been deducted. He started his venture last spring with 2100 hatching eggs which cost him \$57.50. Of this number 750 birds hatched, and he made his money through the sale of broilers and eggs. His feed bills have averaged \$45 a month.

while we can't answer every question completely, we will try to give a few points that bothered many.

Quite a number of people listed the symptoms for pullorum and coccidiosis, but didn't tell how they could tell them apart. The judges felt that the important thing was that pullorum attacks very young chicks and coccidiosis comes when they are several weeks old. As many mentioned, a certain way to get a positive diagnosis is to send chicks to your State Veterinary College.

On question 2, an important point which many brought out but some missed was that statements "breeders blood tested" and "all breeders blood tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method" do not tell when the breeders were tested nor whether or not the test found them clean. There is always a possibility that one test will miss a few re-actors.

On question 3, a good many contestants mentioned, among other precautions, that young chicks should not be given ice-cold feed and water. The judges consider that important. A chick is so small that regardless of what other precautions you take, filling him up with cold feed and water is likely to chill him.

On the true-false statements, most answers were correct. The judges ruled that the statement, "It is essential that chicks get on the ground", is false. With modern feeding methods, many chicks are now raised successfully in batteries and never set foot on the ground. Therefore, it is not "essential" that they get on the ground.

The other true-false statement which was most commonly missed was, "A poultryman should order three chicks for every pullet he will need in the fall." The judges ruled this statement was correct. Of course, with good management, many poultrymen raise chicks with minimum losses; but there is always a chance of losses heavier than anticipated, and the judges feel it is important to have pullets enough in the fall so that some culling can be done when the pullets are put into the laying houses.

We want to thank every contestant and urge all of them to try the Soil Fertility Contest. Also, watch future issues. We plan to have at least one more contest and possibly several.

Support the World's Poultry Congress

The question "How will the World's Poultry Congress benefit me?" is a question every poultryman may logically ask. The answer, from the dollars and cents viewpoint, is the possibility of increasing consumption of poultry products. A few years ago Canada, our neighbor across the border, was host of the Congress, and following the session, reported a 30 per cent increase in egg consumption.

The World's Poultry Congress, which will be held in Cleveland from July 28 to August 7, is more than a poultry show. Plans to interest consumers are an important part.

If, as a result of the Congress, consumption is increased 10 per cent, it will mean an added annual income of from seven to eight million dollars to Northeastern farmers.

You may or may not be planning to attend the Congress. We hope you will, but if you cannot go, that doesn't

(Continued on Page 18)

Poultrymen!

TAKE A LESSON
FROM A CHAMP



7 firsts
in 2 Shows!

Three firsts out of four in the New York Show . . . four out of four in the Boston Show. Cider Hill Turkey Farm, Mystic, Conn., credits the winning performances to the birds' finish and states Produlac put them in fine condition.

PRODULAC can take your poultry out of the average class, too. Chickens, ducks, geese . . . all go for rations containing PRODULAC. Resulting increases in egg hatchability, improved appetites and better health have put dollars in wise poultrymen's pockets. Ask your dealer for descriptive booklet, or write direct to Dept. 15, Produlac Division, National Distillers Products Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York.



PRODULAC BRAND
SEMI-SOLID DISTILLERS GRAINS MASH

Kill LICE AND FEATHER MITES

"Black Leaf 40" not only eliminates adult lice but also kills young lice, as they hatch. "Black Leaf 40" delouses four times as many birds because of the



The "Cap Brush" actually enables you to cut your delousing costs three-fourths. For individual bird delousing, apply a drop of "Black Leaf 40" two inches below the vent and a drop on the back of the neck to kill body and head lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers everywhere. Be sure to insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP.
INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

PLAN A Profitable FUTURE RAISE FURITE EASTERN MINK

Before investing more money in your present enterprise consider the possibilities offered in Mink Ranching. We invite you to examine the progress made by our own ranch. An attractive illustrated folder and complete information will be mailed to you upon request without charge or obligation. Write Dept. "AA".

Furite—The Money Making Mink of America.
Williams & Allen Mink Ranch
ONTARIO, NEW YORK

FALSE TEETH

LOWEST PRICES 90 DAYS' TRIAL BEAUTIFUL WORLD FAMOUS TRU-FIT DENTAL PLATES. WEAR THEM, TEST THEM, EXAMINE THEM FOR BEAUTY, FIT AND COMFORT. YOU MUST BE 100 SATISFIED or I will refund every cent you have paid me. I am a dentist of 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. I supervise the making of your plates from start to finish. SEND NO MONEY

Write TODAY for FREE Booklet and Material.
DR. CLEVELAND DENTAL LABORATORY
Dept. 22-C9, 503-05 Missouri Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

SWINE

Fall Pigs at Sensible Prices (all Breeds)
6-7-8-9-10-12 weeks old. \$3.50; \$4; \$4.50; \$5; \$5.50; \$6; \$6.50 each. Check, P. O. Order, C. O. D. on approval, all vaccinated to protect your investment. Selected young Boars for immediate and future service at Farm Prices. I am anxious to co-operate with you. Chas. Davis, Box 11, Concord, Mass., Res. Carr Rd.

BABY CHICKS

20TH CENTURY CHICKS

HEALTHY, QUICK MATURING

No gambling when you buy our chicks. Profits assured through 39 years constant flock improvement and sound breeding principles. Breeders blood-tested.

14 PROFITABLE BREEDS—SEXED OR UNSEXED

95% accuracy guaranteed on all sexed chicks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Bar. Wh. Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, New Hampshires, Orpingtons, Wh. & Blk. Giants, Brahmas. Don't buy until you've seen our new catalog and low, early prices.

Joe Blum, Owner,
20th CENTURY HATCHERY
Box R, New Washington, Ohio

ONLY
\$740

Per 100 for
White
Leghorns

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad.

Leghorn Cockerels	100	500	1000
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$12.50	\$25.
LARGE HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE	12.50	62.50	125.
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.
Heavy Mix	6.00	30.00	60.

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D. Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Large Type W. Leghorn	100	500	1000
Pullets, 95% guar.	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Red	8.50	42.50	85.
N. H. Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Large Type W. Leg.	6.50	32.50	65.
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.
H. Mix \$6; L. Mix \$5.50; Day Old Leg. Cockerels	\$2.00-100.	Less than 100 add 1c a chick.	

Tested Breeders.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. Hatches Monday and Thursday.

Large Type English Leghorns	100	500	1000
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, RD-ROCK Cross	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds and Anconas	8.00	40.00	80.
H. Mixed \$6.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels \$2-100.	100%		

live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and Hatchery.

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

BAUMGARDNER

MUSKY HI-GRADE CHICKS

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.O.

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$7.00
Wh. Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	13.00
Bar. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.25
N. H. Reds, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.75
Heavy Mix \$6.50; Wh. Leghorn Cockerels	2.50

PREPAID Safe del. Cash or C.O.D. Circular FREE.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BOS QUALITY CHICKS AND PULLETS

Hanson and Barron strain Special English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Big husky chicks—real money makers. Blood-tested. 95% sex guaranteed. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets, 6 wk. and older. Low Prices. Catalog free.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

TURKEYS

5000 BABY TURKEYS WEEKLY. Three best breeds. Livability, quick maturity. Outstanding qualities. Discount for early bookings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

POULTS AT LOW PRICES

Bronze Narragansetts, White Holland, Bourbon Reds. Circular. SEIOELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

QUALITY BRONZE TURKEYS—Breeders, Poults. EBSHSHADE TURKEY FARM, RONKS, PENNA.

DUCKLINGS

White Muscovy Ducks. SO. KORTRIGHT, N. Y.

WHITE INDIAN DUCK EGGS. Ducklings, two-week old Ducklings. WM. S. TUCKER, Marshallton, Del.

RUNNER DUCKLINGS, \$12 per 100, Pekins \$8.50 for fifty. HARRY BURNHAM, NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS—50-\$8.00; 100-\$15.00. Prepaid guar. K. BORMAN, LAURELTON, N. J.

SQUABS

DO-IT-WITH-SQUABS

Sold only 25 days old LUXURY trade. all you can ship, every day in year. Why breed for ordinary trade? Go after this desirable, profitable business now. Write postcard for eye-opening free picture book.

RICE FARM
206 H. St., MELROSE, MASS.

Support the World's Poultry Congress

(Continued from Page 17)

end the matter. The Congress is still worthy of your support. In other countries the Congress has been largely financed by the government. In this country money must come from the poultry industry.

Every poultryman is asked to buy an associate membership which will cost him \$1. When you are asked to buy, remember that you are investing a small sum which will pay real dividends.

Caution Please!!

(Continued from Page 16)

bound to mean too much for the poultry industry and that includes you, if you have any chickens.

The Congress itself (July 28-August 7 are the dates) will be a grand show. Not government subsidized, but financed by poultry keepers, hatcheries, feed dealers, equipment companies, and many others, whose prosperity is affected by the prosperity of poultry keeping.

With the low rates of travel on many of the organized tours, the cost of the trip is going to be very reasonable.

Science, popular programs, rare bird exhibits, the best poultry competition the country has ever had, consumer appeal, and dozens of other features have been well planned. Cleveland is a beautiful city, worth visiting on anybody's vacation.

Commercial exhibitors have pretty well bought up the space available for this sort of thing. Foreign countries

and most of the states have their spaces reserved.

Now, I'm talking to the hen men of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

To those in New Jersey, I say congratulations! By the last Congress bulletin I have seen, I note that you've gone 'way over the top on your individual Congress membership.

To New York and Pennsylvania poultry keepers I say, "What's this I see? Do my eyes deceive me or are these two states really down near the bottom of the list in this regard?" Isn't the success of this Congress worth a dollar of any poultryman's money once in a "blue moon?" Don't we suffer here because egg consumption has been hit by other foods, which are well advertised?

I think we need the stimulation which a bang-up good Congress can give to egg consumption as it did in Canada in 1927.

So don't dismiss this Congress too lightly from your minds. It's an easy job if everybody's back of it. It's a back-breaker if a lot of folks don't care.

A membership is only \$1.00, and that entitles you to entrance to the exhibition for as many days as you want to go.

I'll be looking for you in Cleveland next summer.

Anyone who is in doubt as to where to get such a membership card can send me a check for \$1.00, made payable to the Seventh World's Poultry Congress. Tell me what county and state you are in, and I'll see that they get credit for your membership. I'll send you the membership card.

FAIRVIEW

POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY
Jefferson County
Theresa, N. Y.

All Breeders closely culled and Blood-tested. Careful Vitality tests are also made of all chicks, ducklings and turkeys.

Heavy English W. Leghorns crossed with a N. Y. State flock of highest 50 100 500 1000
Official Egg Records \$5.00 \$9.00 \$42.50 \$85
N. H. Reds, Buff Orps. 5.50 10.00 45.00 90
W. Wyand., Rd. Rocks 7.00 35.00 70.00
Pekin Ducklings 12. 2.65; 25. \$5.00 50. \$10.00; 100. \$19.00
Four weeks old White Leghorn PULLETS 25c each by express collect. Four weeks old White Leghorn Cockerels 9c each by express collect. Shipments of day-olds are postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed.

MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS

BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid

Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	100	500	1000
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.
B. W. & Buff Rocks, W. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Rd-Rock Cross pullets, 90% guar.	15.00		
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.
White and Brown Leghorns	9.50	47.50	95.
B. & Wh. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Buff Rocks, Rd-Rock Cross, W. Wy.	6.50	32.50	65.
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
Heavy Mixed	8.00	40.00	80.
Light Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.
Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels	\$2.50-100;	Heavy Mixed Cockerels	\$6.50-100.

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for Cash Prices and FREE CATALOG.
R. T. EHRENZELLER,
BOX O, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Flocks—Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS, (95% Accurate)	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.50	37.50	75.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	10.00	50.00	100.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—\$2.50-100; 12.50-500; \$25.00-1000	6.50	32.50	65.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY BOX A RICHFIELD, PA.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson of English

Sexed Leghorn Pullets	100	500	1000
(95% guar.)	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
Hanson or Eng. Wh. Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
Heavy Mixed \$6.25-100. Leghorn Cockerels \$2.50-100.			

Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Order direct. Write for Cir.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live delivery P.P. Large

Type Eng. W. L. Pullets, 95% guar.	100	500	1000
Large Type English W. Leghorns	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	6.50	32.50	65.
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.50	12.50	25.
All Free Range B.W.D. Bloodtested Breeders. Order direct or write for FREE Catalog. J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.	7.00	35.00	70.

CHICKS—Barron Leghorns unsexed, Barron Leghorn Day old Pullets and Cockerels. Started Chicks 1 to 3 wks. old. Also started Pullets. Lowest prices. White Leghorn Farms, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

BIG CHICKS—10,000 WEEKLY

Bloodtested—Selected

White and Black Giants, Lt. Brahmas, N. H. Reds, White and Bar. Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas, Wt. Lang. Partridge, Silver and White Wyandottes, Special Rock-Red Broiler Cross.	\$7.95
Send No Money. Chicks C.O.D. 100% alive.	\$5.95-100

S. W. KLINE, Box 6, MIDDLE CREEK, PA.

COLONIAL CHICKS

17 kinds. Straight run, sexed, hybrids. World's largest hatcheries. Lowest prices. Cockerels low as 3c. Big catalog illustrated with 115 pictures FREE. Hatches daily. Quick shipments. Pleasant Hill, Mo.

35,000 Chicks Weekly—Blood Tested, Pure-bred, White Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, White and Barred Rocks, and Assorted. 17 years' experience. Thousands of satisfied Customers. Write for free folder and price list.
Pillow Poultry Farm, Dalmatia, Pa.

Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED from PROVEN STRAINS
19 Years Forging Ahead

Our files are full of stories of successes voluntarily sent in by Sunnybrook customers. These letters tell of quick profits from broilers, high flock averages and low mortality records.

PULLORUM TESTED SINCE 1921

New Hampshires	Wh. Leghorns
Barred Rocks	R. I. Reds
White Rocks	Cross Breeds

SEXED PULLETS OF ALL BREEDS
GUARANTEED 95% TRUE TO SEX

Our Livability Guarantee is only the beginning. This hardy Northern-grown stock will give you low mortality throughout. Early maturity and high average flock production are other qualities that have been bred into Sunnybrook strain.

95% Livability Guaranteed up to three weeks.

Write Today for Catalog and Prices
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner and Mgr.
BOX A HUDSON, NEW YORK

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.

HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH	100	500	1000
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.
HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.)	13.00	65.00	130.
Bar. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyand.	7.50	37.50	75.
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	7.00	35.00	70.
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	40.00	80.
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.00	45.00	90.
(Leg. Chks. \$2.50), HEAVY MIXED	6.50	32.50	65.

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on special request. Write for prices.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARM'S CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$36.75	\$70.
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets	7.00	13.50	66.25	130.
Black or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.
White or Black Giants	5.25	10.00	48.75	95.
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.

Ask for our complete list of Pullet and Cockerel Prices.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large

Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
Type White Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Leghorn Day Old Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.00
Barred Rocks and White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hamp. Reds and Black Giants	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65.00

All breeders Blood-Tested. Leghorn Breeders are mated to R.O.P. Males. Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for our FREE Catalog, giving full details on our Breeders. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.

Large Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.
Large Type White Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.
Bar. Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand., R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
Special New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.
H. Mixed \$6.50, Day Old Legh. Chks. \$2.100.			

All breeders Blood-Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for New Free Catalog & actual Photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.
THE McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD or HANSON LEGHORNS

Day Old unsexed Chicks, Day Old sexed Pullets, Day Old Cockerels. Write for Catalog and Prices.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

Richfield Hatchery's QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. 100% Del.

Large Type English Sexed	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 95% G.	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.
S. C. White Leghorns, English	3.50	7.00	35.00	70.
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	4.00	7.50	37.50	75.
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	32.50	65.

Asst'd Chicks \$6-100; Leg. Cockerels \$3-100. Chicks Hatched from healthy tested Breeders. Postage 'Pd. Free Lit. RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

I'VE GOT
EGG-ABILITY



• The extra vitality in every Kerr Chick — result of 31 years' careful development of blood lines — is your assurance of more eggs and greater profits. Blood lines are checked regularly on the large Kerr Farm. Every breeder — there are 120,000 — culled, banded and blood-tested for Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.).

Write for Free Chick Book and Advance Order Discount Offer

KERR CHICKERIES

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
BRANCH OFFICES: New Jersey—Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodstown; New York—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Dunmore; Massachusetts—West Springfield; Connecticut—Danbury, Norwich; Delaware—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires

VIM—VIGOR—VITALITY
35,000 PULLORUM-PASSED BREEDERS—No Reactors
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Fast Growth, Complete Feathering, Early Maturity, Heavy Production, Low Mortality, Long Life.
Spizzerinkum New Hampshires are in the Public Eye—Greatest Poultry Sensation of the 20th Century. Front-Page News wherever Poultry is bred for Eggs and Meat.

CHRIS-CROSS BARRED HYBRIDS
1st-Generation Cross for Super-Quality, the Market Sensation of the Century; the Supreme Discovery in Broiler and Roaster Perfection. CLIMB ON THE BANDWAGON FOR AMERICA'S BANNER POULTRY YEAR! Get Set for a Fast Get-away! Send for Catalog and Price List today—Before Sundown—and Rush Your Order, to Make Sure of Quick Service and Early Delivery.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, Kingston, N. H.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRE

When you buy Brentwood New Hampshires you can be sure you are getting real quality. Quality that comes only from intensive, careful breeding with only the very best birds. Brentwood Poultry Farm with 8,500, 100% Pullorum clean breeders can and does produce this quality. Send for our free catalog today and see for yourself.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
MELVIN MOUL, Owner
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

S.C.R. RED CHICKS LARGEST RED BREEDER In State. Pullorum Tested

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Big flock averages assured. Our 5 Contest pens averaged 253 eggs, 260 points. R.O.P. 1937 average (291 birds). 241 eggs, 25 oz. + per dozen. Bird Weight 6.6 lbs. Get early prices. FREE BOOKLET.
MANOR FARM
R. D. I, Pulaski, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds.
Hatched from Pullorum Tested Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early order discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, Liberty, N.Y.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At \$10.00 per 100, \$48.50 per 500, \$95.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Write for Catalog and early order discount.
Robert L. Clauser
Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

CHETEROSIS QUALITY SEXED CHICKS
90% Accuracy guaranteed. 6000 Pullorum clean breeders on our own 110 acre farm. Pioneer specialists in sex-separated chicks: Reds, Rocks, Crosses, and Sex-Linked. Your postal to us will pay you big dividends. CHESTER PILCH, Box 25, FEEDING HILLS, MASS.

RICE'S POULTRY FARM
White Leghorn chicks and Hatchings Eggs. Bloodtested.
SO. DAYTON, NEW YORK

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS

HOLD THAT ORDER, 'Till You Get Our New, Low Prices
Before you order any more Chicks, get our latest Price List showing drastic reductions from our already low prices. The Chicks we offer at these Sharply reduced prices are precisely the same EXTRA-PROFIT quality for which WENE is justly famous.
200,000 BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS—1,500,000 EGGS AT A SETTING
NINE PURE BREEDS Sexed Day-Old Pullets and Cockerels, also
FOUR WENEcrosses Sex-Linked RED-Rock Pullets and Cockerels.
All GUARANTEED True to Sex.
Now is the time to get started with WENE EXTRA-PROFIT Chicks at lowest possible cost. Write for our New Low Prices and Catalog today. We can make immediate shipment of most varieties.
WENE CHICK FARMS.
Box 1929-C, Vineland, N. J.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

LAST YEAR, CUSTOMERS IN 20 STATES BOUGHT OVER 1,500,000 PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY CHICKS
This year, we shall exceed Two Million Chicks, because delighted customers are flooding us with more orders than ever before. They have proved that
10 YEARS OF STATE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE SUPERVISION
insure Perfect Health, Fast Growth, Livability, High Production, Top Fancy Grades of Eggs and Meat, yet our prices are the Lowest known, for Highest Quality.
PRICES on Orders of 100 to 5,000 for Immediate Delivery, or until April 30.

Grade A Special	Matings	per 100	per 100
White Leghorns—"Big Type"	\$9.00	\$10.00	
White Leghorn Pullets			
95% true to sex	18.00	19.00	
White Leghorn Cockerels			
95% true to sex	3.50	4.00	
New Hampshires	9.50	11.00	
R. I. Reds, B. Rocks	9.50	10.50	
White Wyandottes, White Rocks	9.50	10.50	

Hamp-Rock Cross Pullets
95% true to sex (From U. S. Approved Breeders) \$13.50 \$14.50
Hamp-Rock Cross Cockerels
95% true to sex (From U. S. Approved Breeders) 9.50 10.00
Rock-Hamp Broiler Cross
Both sexes BARRED—10.00
Heavy Assorted—No Leg-horns—No weaklings—7.50

On lots less than 100, add 1/4c per chick. Remember, deposit of 1c per chick must accompany the order. WE PREPAY POSTAGE and GUARANTEE 100% Safe Arrival. BIG FREE CATALOG NOW READY. SEND FOR YOUR COPY AND READ ALL THE UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS OF SUCCESSFUL CUSTOMERS.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc. Box A, LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

JUNIATA LEGHORNS 25 years of breeding assures you of larger and better chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeds are large Birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock, also price of Day Old Chicks, day old Pullets & Cockerels, also pullets 2 to 6 weeks old.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

QUALITY BROOKSIDE CHICKS
LOW PRICES
on Brookside Day-Old and Started
CHICKS

English Strain	Old Old	Day Days
White Leghorns	9c	13c
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, & R. I. Reds	9 1/2c	13 1/2c
New Hampshires	10c	14c
Mixed & Crossbreds	8c	12c

All Chicks from carefully selected Blood Tested stock. Day Old Chicks sent postpaid. Started Chicks express collect. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop. Box D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS
CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
REDs are peppy, Pullorum free and profitable. Maine-bred to "stand the gaff" and Maine Pullorum Clean. They are unusual in quality and results. Bred to LAY—sure to PAY. Catalog tells about "co-operative savings" and about our White Rocks, Barred Rocks, also Sex-Linked Baby Pullets or Cockerels (Reds and Crossbreds). 98% sex guaranteed. Write today.
CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Box 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

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English Type S. C. White Leghorns... \$7.00
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ENGLISH LEGHORN 100 500 1000
PULLETS, 95% GUAR. \$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.00
Unsexed English Leghorns... 7.00 35.00 70.00
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SEVENTH ★ AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ★ GRANGE ★ CONTEST

BREAD-MAKING

Contest
FOR
GRANGERS

By MABEL HEBEL

I FEEL SORRY for any one who has never had the fun of coming home and being greeted by that most tantalizing of all odors — home-made bread fresh from the oven. To go out to the kitchen, perhaps be allowed to cut-off an end crust from a warm, sweet-smelling, well-browned loaf, spread it with golden farm butter, and consume it on the spot—was there any greater pleasure in those good old days before store bread came to rob many of us of it?

No one will deny that baker's bread has helped to make life a lot easier for women, and rightly so; but we think it would be a great pity if the art of baking home-made bread should become lost entirely. Every woman ought to be able to treat her family to it at least occasionally. So last month when the subject of this year's *American Agriculturist*-Grange baking contest came up, we proposed to the State Chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Nehemiah Andrews, that it might be a good idea to have a bread contest just to prove that Grangers can still bake prize-winning loaves of home-made bread. Mrs. Andrews immediately agreed, and so the thing is settled. It's to be a bread contest, and we bet that the men folks will applaud the idea and be glad to have you practice on them as often as you like!

This contest, the seventh one to be sponsored jointly by the New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*, is open to every Grange woman in this State, and, as usual, we will be glad to have any Grange brothers compete who want to. Last year they made some mighty fine gingerbread, and won several Subordinate Grange contests.

Instructions and Score Cards

In charge of the contest for the Grange will be State Chairman Mrs. Andrews, of Montgomery, N. Y., assisted by chairmen of Pomona and Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality committees. Complete instructions with score cards will be mailed to all Granges some time during March. Since we do not have addresses of Subordinate Grange Chairmen, this material will be addressed to Subordinate Grange Secretaries, with the request that they pass it on immediately to Chairmen of Service and Hospitality committees. Any chairman who fails to receive her set of instructions by April 1st should get in touch at once with the Secretary of her Grange, or with the Bread Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

As in previous years, there will be a series of three contests—local, county, and state. Subordinate Granges will hold theirs first, probably in April, May and June. First prize winners in



"No store bread for my family," says Mrs. James Stone of Marcellus, N. Y.

these contests will then compete with each other in Pomona contests. In the final State contest to be held next December during State Grange Session, county champion breadmakers will pit their skill against each other to see who wins the title of State Champion Bread Baker along with a slew of valuable prizes.

Cash and Merchandise Prizes

Twenty cash prizes, totalling \$60.00, are again offered this year by *American Agriculturist* to State Contest winners. These prizes will be divided as follows:

First Prize	\$25.00
Second	10.00
Third	5.00
Fourth	3.00
Fifth	2.00
Sixth to Twentieth.....	1.00 each

Besides these cash prizes, there will be many attractive merchandise prizes awarded to both State and Pomona winners by *American Agriculturist* advertisers. These prizes will be announced later and will be well worth winning. Last year commercial companies gave over 350 prizes to county and state winners. Some of these were displayed with gingerbread entries at Jamestown last December during State Grange Session, and many Grangers were heard to exclaim, "Oh, I wish I had entered this contest!"

Contest Rules

The rules are few and simple. Here they are:

Rule 1. Contest is open to every Grange woman (or man) in New York State, who is not a professional baker. Each contestant is entitled to enter one loaf of white bread.

Rule 2. Each contestant must fill out the Bread Contest Score Card. Chairmen of Grange Service and Hospitality Committees will soon have these to distribute. In filling out the score card, be sure to answer plainly all questions on it, sign your name, address, grange and county. Your score card must accompany your entry of bread. No entry will be accepted unless there is a properly filled out score card with it.

Rule 3. Before making your bread for the contest, study carefully the score card, as it tells on

what points judges will score entries. We are not suggesting any special recipe to be followed, as we want contestants to use any recipe they wish to.

We hope that every Grange woman, young and old, will take part in this interesting contest, if only just to prove to the world that farm women can still bake delicious bread. Even though you have not baked bread in ages, try your hand at it once more and see how good it seems to have real homemade bread again. And if you have never baked a loaf of bread in your life, give yourself the fun of this experience. It is easy to bake good homemade bread, particularly when there are worth while prizes to be won.

As soon as the contest is announced in your Grange, get a score card from your Grange chairman of service and hospitality committee, and plan to take part. Names of first prize winners in Subordinate contests will be printed in *American Agriculturist*. Watch coming issues for these names, as well as for list of merchandise prizes to be donated by *American Agriculturist* advertisers.

Last year, nearly every Subordinate Grange in the State took part in our gingerbread contest, and we received hundreds of letters from Grange Chairmen telling us of the interest which the contest created and the increased attendance which resulted on the night that the judging took place and winners were announced. We are urging Granges to make Bread Contest evening a gala event for their members this year, and to plan to serve homemade bread with their refreshments. In addition to the bread entered in the contest, why not ask the contestants and others to bring some extra loaves and biscuits that night, so that there will be enough to go around? Announce in advance that refreshments will include homemade bread and biscuits with honey or maple syrup, and watch the members turn out for this—particularly the men folks!

We of the staff of *American Agriculturist* feel that this is going to be one of the most interesting contests that we have ever sponsored jointly with the Grange, and we are looking forward very much to working with our Grange friends again in a project which we feel is both entertaining and educational.



Capture Spring's Freshness

CONSERVATIVE navy or black is always smart for spring, but the season's freshness is captured in the new color-on-color prints. New colors on unusual backgrounds which are distinctly refreshing are: navy with pink, periwinkle with fuchsia, mustard with purple, blue with spring wine and char- treuse with cinnabar.

Dress Pattern No. 3367 has style in every line and is equally useful for spring silks or for summer voiles. Sizes run 16, 18, 20 years, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of plaiting.

Pattern No. 2944 gives a "little girl" silhouette, cuts in one piece from neck to hem, the fullness being held in with a belt. Very easy to make, very be-



HERMAN'S GETTIN' ETIQUETTE—HE'S BUILDIN' THE HOUSE SO HE CAN DRINK HIS SOUP WITHOUT TIPPIN' THE PLATE.

coming and very useful for many occasions. Pattern sizes are 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting and 1½ yards of binding.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Guide. You will find it full of smart styles for each member of the family.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

A Wild Garden Hobbyist Writes

A READER who has had considerable success transplanting wild flowers gives the following hints as to how she does it. She never takes them from beside the road nor does she take all from any one place. She also tries to set them into a place as nearly like their original home as possible. This reader, Miss Cora Weston of Reeds Ferry, New Hampshire, has the following to say about specific plants which she considers suitable for average garden soils:

"First in my preference is the wild geranium, *Geranium maculatum*; this has a profusion of magenta flowers and adapts itself readily to all soils. When the blooming period is over, the leaves remain all summer in rounded groups about a foot high which are very pleasing until snowfall.

"The wild, red columbine, *Aquilegia canadensis*, is equally adaptable and looks fine with the white, pink and purple cultivated sorts.

"For a blue flower which closely resembles veronica, the Monkey Tail, *Verbena hastata*, is usually found near streams but does not require wet soil. Butterfly weed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, is of the milkweed family, a beautiful bright orange that will create interest in any garden. Butter and eggs, *Linnaria vulgaris*, is a charming yellow plant about 10 inches high. Pearly everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea*, besides being a pleasing white summer flower, can be dried for winter bouquets.

"Some very special wildflowers from 3 to 5 inches high that cultivate well are the many kinds of violets, the hepaticas, *Hepatica triloba*, and blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

"For two tall ones the Meadowrue, *Thalictrum polygamum*, is white, feathery and from 3 to 5 ft. tall. The same height is the yellow ten-petaled sunflower, *Helianthus decapetalus*. The latter spreads but is worth having if you need a tall yellow flower.

"Two of the wood lilies are especially nice and cultivate well, the freckle lily, *Lilium philadelphicum*, and the meadow lily, *Lilium canadense*; the hardest thing about these is finding them when they are dormant. The best way is to mark them when in bloom by driving a small white stake at a distance of about 5 inches from each side of the stalk. In late fall transfer the bulbs to your garden.

"Most of the wild roses would spread too much, but if you can get an old fashioned sweetbriar, *Rosa rubiginosa*, it is quite a charming shrub, with long gracefully arching branches, a profusion of single pink flowers in early spring and the foliage has a spicy fragrance. The branches are plentifully supplied with bright red seed pods which stay on all winter. This is one wild rose that does not spread.

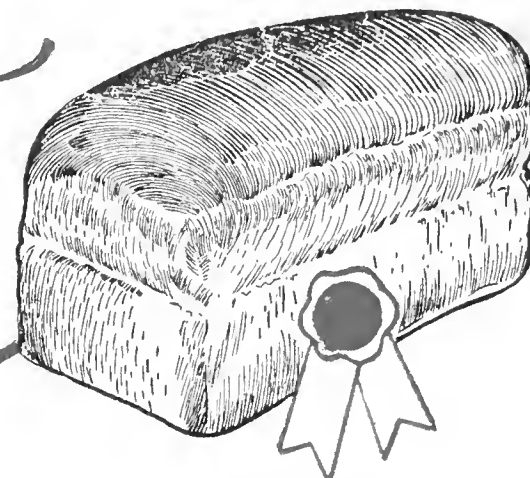
"Now here are two don'ts in wild flower gardening. Don't let wild asters or goldenrod get started in your garden. They are very lovely in fields and along roads but a terrible pest in gardens because of their spreading habit.

For you who win Bread-Contest Prizes... A WORTHY REWARD!



Sixty-three 24½-lb. bags of Pillsbury's Best Flour are among the state and county prizes to be awarded in the American Agriculturist's bread-baking contest.

AND FOR EVERY WOMAN A MEANS OF DOING PRIZE-QUALITY BAKING



COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS ENCLOSED IN EVERY BAG OF PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR

There's a special new recipe folder packed in every Pillsbury's Best bag. It contains instructions for baking better cakes, bread, biscuits, and pies. It shows you the methods used by experts who win prizes for their baking. It shows you how to put this kind of baking on your table *every day!*

A FLOUR THAT PUTS PRIZE-WINNING QUALITY INTO SIMPLE BAKED FOODS

Pillsbury's Best makes a simple two-egg cake a real delight. It makes light, tender, fine-flavored biscuits, and flaky, tender pie crust. It makes prize-winning bread... light, golden-brown, full of flavor. Yet it's not expensive to use, for it goes further than cheap flour, and causes no baking failures. Get a bag... begin tomorrow to win "blue ribbons" at home.

TRY IT—RIGHT AWAY—AND SHARE IN OUR BARGAIN CAST ALUMINUM WARE OFFER!

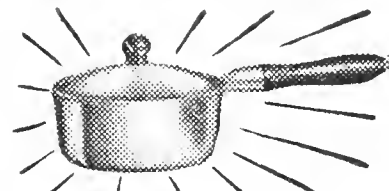
High-quality, heavy, precision-finished CAST aluminum, for "waterless" cooking, at less than half the price at which similar ware has sold. Set consists of seven pieces; you may buy them one at a time, or all at once. For *each* piece you want, cut two Pillsbury's Stars from recipe folders packed in Pillsbury's Best bags, and send in with the amount of money specified below.

SKILLETS — in two sizes

8-in.—your price 50c★ 10½-in.—your price \$1.00★
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10¾-inch—your price \$1.00★
(Similar ware has sold at \$2.75)



SAUCEPANS — in three sizes

1-quart—your price \$1.00★
2-quart—your price \$1.25★
3-quart—your price \$1.50★
(Similar ware has sold at \$2.95, \$3.75, \$4.35)

DUTCH OVENS — with trivet

5-quart—your price \$2.50★
(Similar ware has sold at \$5.85)

★ Plus two Pillsbury's Stars cut from recipe folders packed in Pillsbury's Best Flour. Send two stars for each piece, plus proper amount of money (cash, check, or money order, NOT STAMPS) to Pillsbury Flour, Dept. 73, Minneapolis, Minn. Offer has been extended to expire August 31, 1939; good in U.S.A. only.

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PENN WALL PAPER MILLS Dept. 76 Philadelphia, Pa.

MUFF — A Serial Story By C. A. STEPHENS

A SERIAL

Judging from the enthusiastic letters of readers, we should continue to print the old C. A. Stephens stories just as long as the supply lasts. There has been some request for serials so on this page we are starting "Muff" which will run in several chapters. Be sure to read this first installment, and we guarantee that you will follow it to the end.

CHAPTER I.

IN OFFERING "A Story for Bad Boys," it need not be inferred that the writer wishes to imply that the boy-readers of this paper are of that unfortunate genus. By no means. Yet if by chance a bad boy should take up the paper, and read this story, the author hopes that the career of Muff may prove to be of special interest and profit to him.

* * *

It was the evening of the 11th of October, the second day of the County Fair at Rockville Corners, and this commonly quiet little place had overflowed with people all day long.

It had been one of those phenomenal days, such as the State of Maine sometimes experiences early in October. There had been a sharp frost the night before. The morning was rough and cold; yet by ten o'clock in the forenoon the sun shone so fiercely that everybody tried to get into the shade.

At about two in the afternoon, however, a black thunderstorm rolled rumbling across the county, with drenching rain, wind, and a few big hailstones. Scarcely had it passed, and the sun come out again, when still another rain-cloud gathered; in short shower followed shower till into the evening, when the weather turned very cold and windy. Such was the day.

The next day the horse-trot was to come off. The little public house was crushing full of people; every house, indeed, was crowded—except one. People even slept under sheds and in the Fair building on horse blankets, and some said, on the exhibition quilts and rugs—a report which led the highly incensed makers to declare that they would "never take anything there again, never!"

The one house where there were no visitors that night was the little brown cottage on the road leading out eastward from the Corners, about fifty rods from the Fairgrounds, where the "Ransom girls" lived. The folks there always spoke of them as the Ransom "girls" though Marcia was nearly fifty years old and Mary was but little younger; but they were unmarried and had always lived there together, at least, ever since we of the younger generation could remember. Only a few spiteful persons ever called them "old maids", though they had some of the peculiarities of that estimable class of persons, being addicted to cats, and being "fussy" and "awful particular." They owned their little patrimony, also a cow and a flock of geese, and lived in comparative comfort—on thirty dollars a year, so their neighbors said. They had no relatives, hence no one visited them, and they did not go to the Fair. The latter was a perfect terror to them, and they had kept their door locked all day.

It was long after ten o'clock that night before the Corners grew quiet, and those poor solitary creatures fairly dared to prepare for bed. Marcia went again—now for the fourth time, certainly—to see if the outside door were really buttoned, with the prop against

it; and as, with candle in hand, she tried the fastenings, she heard a queer little noise outside. A palpitation made her catch her breath. She listened, and held the candle with both hands. Again she heard the queer noise!

"Mairy! Mairy!" she whispered. "Oh, do come here!"

Mary went to her on tiptoe, and they both listened. "It's Clarissy," (their cat), whispered Mary. "She's shet out."

They could not think of leaving Clarissy out of doors, particularly on such a night, when riotous dogs might be racing about. Marcia held the candle and Mary turned the button, pulled away the prop, and opening the door a crack, called softly.

Clarissy did not whisk in, but again they heard that little wailing sound, more distinctly now, plainly on the doorsteps.

"Oh, dear life, she's hurt! Oh, dear soul, a dog's bit her, I do believe!" lamented Mary. Marcia held the fluttering candle, and Mary edged cautiously out, and stepping down, said softly, as she reached out her hands, "Poor kitty! Poor kitty!"

Then she screamed—such an odd scream.

"Oh, for massy sake, Mairy Ann! What is it? Drop it, fling it down, Mairy!" cried Marcia, trembling all over.

But instead of dropping it, Mary ran with it into the house, back into the sitting-room, nearly upsetting Marcia and the candle. Then she screamed again, and shouted deliriously,—

"Marshy! Marshy! Fetch that candle! Fetch that candle!"

Marcia rushed after her with the candle, and by this time Mary had the object set up in the middle of the old-fashioned table and cabinet, propped between the Bible and the Bible Dictionary, and was steadying it with both hands. Marcia looked at it a whole breathless minute, her old eyes dilating; then she screamed louder than Mary, and a palpitation came near ending her life on the spot.

It was a baby in a muff!

Just his little downy head and red,

wrinkled face out at the top end. That muff was all he had on! It was a black cat-skin muff, with a droll little crimson tassel. One parboiled-looking little red foot protruded at the opposite end, and rubbed automatically on the table. Thus my little hero saw the light, the candle light, for the first time, I am inclined to think, for he never once winked at it; only waited ecstatically every second minute. The poor old damsels sat in amazement, Marcia still clutching the candle, and stared at each other in helpless, dumb consternation.

How they passed the remainder of the night I do not know, for they could never tell themselves. Mary fell into hysterics twice, Marcia once, and as soon as it grew light, they were both taken with sick headaches. The idea of feeding the infant did not once occur to them, nor did they take him out of the muff.

But they had concluded what they must do; they must take the baby to the selectmen and "throw it on the town." They had heard of such things being done.

The first selectman of the town, Mr. Murch, lived at the corners of the main road, in an old-fashioned, white, two-story house, with clay-colored shutters, only about a quarter of a mile below their cottage. Mr. Murch was a farmer and drover, a great, breezy kind of man, brown and brawny, with a big voice and big hands; in short, he was big all over, and weighed some two hundred and forty pounds. Some people called him coarse, but he was not so very coarse for his size, and he was always good-natured. The Ransom girls had always known him; they had been boy and girls together.

About sunrise the forlorn sisters bestirred themselves. It must be done. They put on their two black shawls, and their two black straw hats with the green ribbons; they always dressed alike. Then they took their clothes-basket, and Mary stood the muff in the middle of it (Marcia hadn't touched it as yet), and they propped it round with the ironing-sheet and the clothes-pin bag; and then they started out, Marcia carrying one side and Mary

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Time-Saver

Each time he meant to tell her how in Fall

Such slender phrases formed themselves unheard

Upon his lips, and how he hoarded all His winter thoughts and kept them for the Spring.

When March had blown itself out of the year

He meant to take her walking down these ways.

Each time he meant to tell her that the deer

Were getting plentiful and must be shot,

And how the foxes loved the weedy lot.

But when the Spring had murmured through the ice,

And he had time to think of how her hands

Could sleep serenely while her face would pass

Through variant emotions; how the strands

Of wind-worn hair were holiness to him;

Though there was nothing more to make or seek

When with her casual delay of time She turned and brushed delight across his cheek —

Somehow he never found the time to speak.

—Lillian Apken,
950 Union Avenue,
New York City.

the other; and thus our small hero took what was probably his first airing, at least before breakfast, being taken to the selectman to be thrown on the town.

Not many people were stirring so early, and the two women dodged along the road without being observed, at least as to the contents of the clothes-basket, and finally reached the kitchen door of Mr. Murch's without incident. Then Mary knocked timidly.

But it would have taken a loud knock to be noticed inside, for the family were at an early breakfast; and Mr. Bolster, the second selectman, and his wife were there visiting, and Mr. Hobbs, who was a drover. They were all sitting about a great round table loaded with baked beans and Indian pudding; and Mr. Murch, in a loud voice, was telling a funny story, and there was such a confusion of their great voices as would have overcome a small tornado, much more poor little Mary's knuckles.

First Mary, then Marcia, knocked again and yet again.

But by-and-by Mr. Murch got up and came to the door to see about the weather. On opening it, the first thing that met his eyes was Mary and Marcia and the clothes-basket.

Mary, in her little thin, low voice, plaintive with headache and trouble, began,—

"Good morning, Henry; last night, about eleven o'clock, we heard a child cry and found this baby on our doorstep."

But Mr. Murch didn't hear a word she said. He stared; his eyes—his eyes only—trying to take the measure of that remarkable object in the clothes-basket.

Then something seemed suddenly to

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY JANE don't like it when I go to sleep in church again, she says the look upon my face when I'm asleep is a disgrace. My mouth drops open more and more and now and then a peaceful snore. The preacher's discourse punctuates, or rattles the collection plates. She jabs me with her elbow sharp and says I'll never play a harp unless I learn to keep awake. She thinks I ought to for her sake. She's so ashamed when'er I nod, and so she gives my ribs a prod, she says I ain't got no respect for sacred things, and if I'd checked my sleepiness when I was young, then this disgrace that I have brung upon her when I take a nap, would never need to be, mayhap.

But when I hear the organ roll, a sense of peace creeps o'er my soul, and when the minister intones, I can not sit like Deacon Jones, erect and solemn-like and stiff, I just relax, it seems as if my worries just all disappear, and in that peaceful atmosphere, I just sleep all the

sermon through in spite of all that I can do. When church is o'er my spirit is refreshed and full of vim, gee whiz, no matter what the week may bring, I feel that I can smile and sing and meet my troubles with a grin. I feel much better when I've been to church and had a peaceful snooze, an hour of noddin' there renews my spirit, I ain't mean no more, what else than that are churches for?

tickle him, and his roaring laughter quite overwhelmed poor Marcia, who, in her turn, was beginning to say,—

"Last night, about eleven o'clock, we heard —"

Mr. Murch haw-hawed from his low-est chest; then, seizing the clothes-basket in one big hand, he shouted,—

"Look o' here, Rowena!" (his wife). "Rowena, I say! Here, Bolster! Here, Hobbs!" All rushed to the door.

"Bless me! Why the poor little scrimpin' thing!" exclaimed Mrs. Murch, and clapped both hands round the muff and squeezed it. "Why, how—why, what—why, who?"—here she pulled the baby out of the muff—"Marcia Ransom, who put that baby into that muff like that?"

There was now a breathless pause. Then for the first time, poor Mary got in her little narrative.

Here Marcia found opportunity to say to Mr. Murch that she supposed the child must be taken to the "town farm," and that she and Mary only wanted their clothes-basket back.

"Whew!" exclaimed Mr. Murch. "I suppose so. But I don't see how they are going to take care on't at the 'farm' among all those sick paupers and fools. Do you, Bolster?"

Bolster did not; and the two select-men, brought thus suddenly face to face with the naked responsibility of a vagrant baby, began to look sober.

"Wal," said Bolster, at length, "the mother may be found."

Mrs. Murch and Mrs. Bolster did not go to see the horse-trot together, as they had planned with each other; it took them all the forenoon, along with Mary, who did not help them much, to see to the baby—get it dressed, and fed on cow's milk.

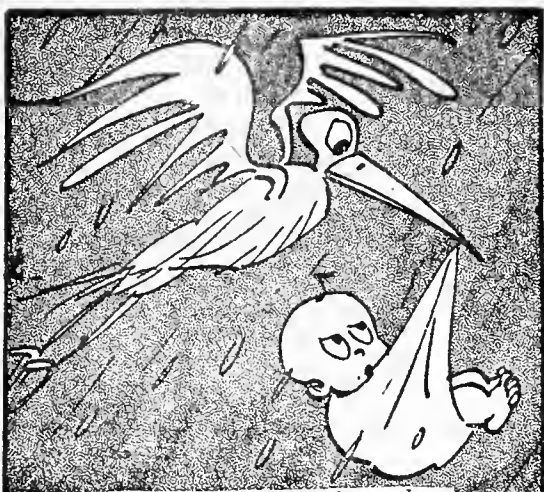
Later, too, they got the steelyards and weighed the baby. It weighed four pounds and four ounces. Having recovered their good humor, they covertly took Mr. Murch and Mr. Bolster, when these gentlemen returned home to dinner, to peep in at the sitting-room door, to see Mary Ransom holding the baby. But Mr. Murch must needs betray his presence by an outburst of laughter, whereat poor little Mary turned crimson from brow to neck.

"Now, Mary!" exclaimed Mr. Murch, patting her shoulder in his rough, free way, "you are agoing to take that baby and take care on't—at least till we can find out whose 'tis and what to do with it. And, Mary, the town shall allow ye a dollar and fifty cents, yes, you shall have a dollar and seventy-five cents a week; and I'll send Rob in with a quart of Jersey milk every morning. Now don't deny again, Mary; it's all settled."

Among them all they fairly compelled Mary and Marcia into taking the infant home. So, towards night, the little fellow went back with them in the clothes-basket, but in much better plight than he had started out in the morning. He wailed now without the least difficulty.

The heartless mother was not found.

(To be continued)



YOU MUST WANT TO GET RID OF ME PRETTY BAD TO GO OUT ON SUCH A NIGHT

An Important School Bill

COMMONLY referred to as the School District Modernization Bill, a proposed New York State law now before the State Legislature is of interest to all parents and taxpayers in one-room rural districts. Identical bills have been introduced in the Senate as Print No. 400 and in the Assembly as Print No. 544, and have been referred to committees. The Assembly bill is in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman of which is Abbott Low Moffatt; and the Senate bill has been referred to the Education Committee, Joe R. Hanley, Chairman.

Briefly, the bill provides for a Commission of five, and for regional school district committees in each Judicial District in rural areas, this latter committee to be made up of one member from each county in the Judicial District. The duties of the Commission and the committees are to plan and lay out the one-room school districts in the state into a system of central school districts. This, we understand, is to be done by July 31, 1941. There is a provision in the bill for an appeal by 25 per cent of the voters in any central district laid out, but if the bill becomes a law and the districts are finally laid out, they will not be changed.

The second provision of the bill is that a Board of Education of five will be elected to administer the school affairs of such central school districts. The bill does not provide that these central districts, when laid out, must immediately build new high schools. It will be entirely possible for the Board of Education to conduct the school affairs of the district with the buildings just as they are at the time the Board is elected.

The bill does not deprive any existing school district of property belonging to it, neither does it affect the indebtedness of such district. The bill appropriates funds necessary for the expenses of the Commission and committees up to \$100,000.

Quite a number of readers have asked for the facts about this bill. Perhaps a brief discussion of events leading up to the introduction of the bill is in order.

Up to the present over 200 central schools have been organized in New

York State and a vast majority of the parents of the students attending these central schools are enthusiastic about them. In fact, the Department of Education has been embarrassed by the number of applications for central districts rather than by the lack of such applications.

Under the law as it now stands, each of these applications must be decided on its own merits, which is time-consuming and costly. Frequently local sentiment is aroused for a central district in an area too small to be efficient. Frequently, also, districts, when laid out, leave orphan one-room districts stranded, the voters of which may eventually wish to join some adjoining central district.

We believe that the state-wide laying out of central districts, defining the boundaries of such districts to be observed when and if the district votes to establish a central district, is altogether advisable.

We do believe, however, that the bill should be amended to allow the qualified voters in all new central districts to decide whether or not they wish to centralize, and to defer the election of a Board of Education until a favorable vote has been taken.

Certainly the importance of the bill warrants free and open discussion on the part of all rural parents and taxpayers. The bill should not pass until that is done, or until it is amended if a majority of those concerned wish it changed. Following such free and open discussion, we are confident that the wishes of the majority will prevail and that the minority, regardless of which side they are on, will turn to and work harmoniously to provide adequate school advantages for farm boys and girls. The important thing is to study the bill and make known your wishes to your Assemblymen and Senators.

Meeting to Discuss Bill

On April 13 and 14 at the School of Education, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., there will be a state-wide conference on school district reorganization. The conference is for members of boards of education, school trustees, town officers, superintendents of schools,

Four Unforgettable Weeks

(Continued from Page 5)

strasse to Andermatt, thence via the Rhone Glacier, Furka Pass and Lake of Brienz to Interlaken, noted for its view of awe-inspiring Jungfrau.

AUG. 16 — INTERLAKEN-PARIS. After a leisurely morning in Interlaken, we will take a noon train to Paris, the most fascinating city in the world. This trip to France will give us a fine view of French countryside and farms.

AUG. 17-18 — PARIS. We will have two days in Paris. On the first day there will be a morning program of city sight-seeing, visiting Park Monceau, Napoleon's Tomb, Place de l'Opera, etc. We'll see the beautiful Place de la Concorde with its mermaid fountains and its vista of the Champs Elysees and the Arc de Triomphe; also, the River Seine which flows through Paris and is spanned by a succession of interesting, artistic bridges.

That afternoon, we will motor out to Versailles to see one of the most beautiful and most famous palaces in the world, with its Hall of Mirrors, rooms of Louis XIV, and famous paintings and tapestries. We'll have time to saunter through the gardens and parks, renowned for their fountains and flowers.

The second day in Paris will be left free, to do as each one pleases.

AUG. 19 — CHERBOURG. Leaving Paris by boat train, we will go to Cherbourg and sail for home on the Canadian Pacific S.S. Empress of Britain. There will be five days of fun and rest aboard

our luxurious "floating palace."

AUG. 24 — QUEBEC. Arrive at Quebec and entrain for Montreal. Home again after four wonderful weeks of carefree traveling with a congenial party in the lands you have always yearned to see!

In planning this trip, American Agriculturist is cooperating with the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line and the Travel Service Bureau of Newton Center, Mass., and we are certain that our tour is unequalled at the price at which we are offering it; and in addition you will have the fun of traveling with the finest group of people you could possibly meet. If you would like to join our party, fill out the following blank and mail it to us today:

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your European Tour, July 28-August 24. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding the trip, with complete itinerary.

Name (Write plainly)

Address

(Mail to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.)

taxpayers, parents—in fact anyone who is interested. There will be a number of talks by authorities on school subjects, and these talks will be followed by roundtable discussions by groups of about fifteen.

Those interested in getting full information about the school reorganization bill will find this an excellent meeting to attend.

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Dam's record 446 lbs. fat, 12,000 lbs. milk, ave. 3.7% at 3 yrs. Sire's dam, 22,000 lbs. milk, 771 lbs. fat. Herd accredited and negative.

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"All-American Type—High % test—Heavy Production" are backing the bull calves we are now offering at Fanyan Farms.

"Cornell Royal Blend", our 1/2 time herd sire whose dam, "Catherin" the 1938 All-American, has also the honor of being the highest record cow of 1938—29,333.8 lbs. milk, 1,152.5 lbs. fat. His second dam, "Pride", All-American 3 yr. old, World's record 2 yr. old in 305 da. Class B—mature record of 25,305 milk, 1,079 fat, ave. test 4.3%.

Bull calf born Jan. 31, from a 2 yr. old dau. of our old 4.3% proven brood cow, whose 5 A.R.D. daughters include a N. Y. State Class C leader, 2nd in U. S. The Sire of this heifer is a 911 lb. 4% grandson of the World's Champion 4.3% Long time producer "Snow Countess".

Herd Fully Accredited and Negative.

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Good individual, dark in color.

Sire: King Bessie Ormsby Boast, a proven sire. Dam has 18,115 lbs. milk, 736.4 fat in 365 days at 5 yrs., 4.1% test.

SMITHOME FARM

Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

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HOLSTEIN BULL - 9 Months Old

SIRE: MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 6th

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Dam: A good daughter of Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman. His dam 27,235 milk, 945 fat.
In March a few Bull calves of this breeding reasonable. Write or come and see them.

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LONGACRE FARM
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Certified, Cayuga Soybeans \$1.50 per bu.

Upright Oats .75 per bu.
REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS
FROM APPROVED HERD.

J. S. MORSE
LEVANNA, NEW YORK

HONEY

FINEST CLOVER

5 lb. pail, 75c.
10 lb. pail, \$1.40 Post Paid.
60 lb. can, \$1.80 not prepaid.

F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

Honey

Fine quality, thick, rich, and fine flavored.

60 lbs. Clover, \$4.50; 28 lbs. (handy pail), \$2.25. 60 lbs. Buckwheat, \$3.30; mixed, \$3.90, not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid \$1.50. Special, 12 lbs. average Clover postpaid, \$1.50.

REMEMBER, HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND BREEDING TOMS—early maturing, selected meat type strain—\$10 each. White Holland hens—\$4.50 each.

FOREST FARMS
Webster, Monroe County, New York.

Meadow View Poultry Farm...

Our New Hampshires are pure, as foundation stock came directly from New Hampshire. Our White Leghorn breeders are two years old or more, mated to trapnest, progeny tested cockerels. All stock is pullorum free. HATCHING EGGS AND PULLETS FOR SALE. Get our folder and price list.

HENRY M. FRYER
GREENWICH, NEW YORK

Winter Egg Farm and Hatchery

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
George E. Le Baron & Son,
UNION CITY, PENNSYLVANIA

Hollywood—Hanson Pullorum Clean

White Leghorns

Tube Test, and no reactors past 5 years. Large birds; large white eggs. Choice Cockerels for sale. Free Folder.

WILLOW BROOK EGG FARM
Geo. D. Shultes, West Berne, N. Y.

De Roy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY PEDIGREED R.O.P. WHITE LEGHORNS
PROGENY TESTED
R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.

92% livability average for 7 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 71%). A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

Now Booking Orders for the Season
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.
Poultry breeder and hatcheryman.

N. Y. STATE OFFICIAL

Certified S. C. W. Leghorns

26 years breeding for livability, production type, large egg size and excellent egg color and quality. Always 100% clean on pullorum tube test.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

GO-RAN-FLO
Vigorous Layers
THAT LIVE, GROW AND LAY.

W. Leghorns, P. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Crosses

All pullorum clean. Years of breeding from leading blood lines, Hanson, Oryden, Burkard, Nedlar and others. Many individually pedigreed cockerels from progeny-tested dams up to 300 eggs.

Reasonably priced. — Write for circular.

J. R. GORANFLO
GREENE, NEW YORK

MORRIS MONEY MAKERS

White Leghorns—New Hampshires

Backed by 23 years breeding experience. Pullorum tested. Reasonably priced. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. MORRIS & SON
ALPINE, NEW YORK

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRE

— A strong, hardy stock —

100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100% Pullorum Clean. Write for details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,
Box C, Gallupville, New York

Echo Heights Farms

Pullorum free pure strain New Hampshires. Hatching Eggs, \$4.00 per hundred. Stock direct from R.O.P. progeny tested birds. Write

H. C. CHAMBERLIN
JORDAN, NEW YORK

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY LAYERS
W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLORUM CLEAN
Reproducers of America's finest strains — Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY

501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD, ITHACA, N. Y.

WHITE MOUNTAIN STRAIN

New Hampshires

N.H.-U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN.
Exceptionally high livability and egg production. Hatching eggs that "hatch" from mature breeders. PRICES REASONABLE.

Hammond Farm, Plymouth, N. H.

FARLEY PORTER'S

Leghorn Ranch

Sodus, N. Y.
Certified Trap-Nested Production Leghorns. Won at N. Y. State Fair 18 out of 20 prizes. Large Leghorns—Large Eggs—Large Profits.

Content Farms TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Prize selection of Breeding Males now available. Write for catalog.

Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

U. S. R.O.P. Progeny Tested

Mc GREGOR FARM

MAINE, NEW YORK

KEYSTONE

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, N. H. and R. I. Reds, and White Rocks. Pleased customers since 1910. Also Registered Berkshire Swine, Sow and Boar pigs. Price lists free.

THE KEYSTONE FARMS
Box 46, RICHFIELD, PA.

Blood-Tested New Hampshire and White Leghorn Breeders of Merit

The Rogers Farms

BERGEN, N. Y.

BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS FOR LONG LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION

Let Kauder help you to gain extra Livability and extra egg production. Increase flock egg production; 10% and more through INHERITED Livability from PROVED ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year old Hen classes.

REDUCED PRICES - Advance Order Discount

Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens. Direct Progeny Tested Breeding. You save by ordering IMMEDIATELY.

Write for New FREE Catalog and Discount Prices. IRVING KAUDER Box 106 New Paltz, N. Y.



BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

We wish to extend to the people interested in better poultry a cordial invitation to visit our Poultry Breeding Plant at any time.

Last year in U.S.R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938. LARGE BIRDS—CHALK WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH
Box A, HOBART, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery

PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED Barred Rocks

BARRED CROSSES—SEXLINKS
HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Owner, GREENLAND, N. H.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
BREEDING MALES
HATCHING EGGS

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN.
Our own strain produces large white eggs.

Francis J. Townsend
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

THE WHITE EGG FARM

PROGENY TESTED.

R. O. P. & Certified S. C. W. Leghorns

Write us your needs.

E. R. STONE & SON

CLYDE, NEW YORK

RICH POULTRY FARM ESTABLISHED 1911
S.C. White Leghorns

Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell—and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states. WRITE FOR PRICES

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University. All B.W.O. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.

Hartwick, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

ALL MY LIFE whenever I have come face to face with a confusing situation I have followed a very simple rule for meeting it. The credit for this rule goes to M. C. Burritt, now Public Service Commissioner in the State of New York.

It was my good fortune to work with Burritt during the two or three years I was learning how to work. I owe him a great debt for the training he gave me through the example of his orderliness and his courage in attacking difficult problems even when no answer to them was apparent.

MY RULE

Today, as a farmer, there is precious little about which I can be sure. For example, dairy cattle are supposed to be increasing too rapidly in numbers and I own a lot of Guernsey heifers. Hogs are predicted to be on the down grade. Hatcheries are selling a great many more chicks than last spring.

In addition, there isn't a thing to which I or my men can turn our hands at farm work by which we can expect to earn as much per hour as people of equal capabilities outside farming. Under these circumstances, the only thing I can do is to bring into play the rule which has stood me in such good stead in the past. *My rule is to set down those things about which I am reasonably sure and by this process to creep up on the things about which I am not sure.*

THINGS I AM SURE ABOUT

As a farmer, I am sure about these things:

(1) That my real estate taxes cannot be permitted to go any higher *but must be reduced*;

(2) That I cannot afford to hire at

going rates carpenters, plumbers, paper hangers, plasterers, etc., *but that I must do this work with farm hands*, even though it is crudely done;

(3) That I cannot afford to use garages or shops of any kind for repairs to my automotive equipment and my other machinery; *these repairs have got to be made on the farm*;

(4) That I have not begun to scratch the surface in giving my family and the families of my men a living off the farm. With me this is more than the annual resolve to have a better garden; it goes further to include plenty of eggs, milk, meat, poultry and, if I can work it out, frozen meats, fruits, and vegetables during off seasons.

(5) That until price differentials change, the most profitable work to which I can put myself and my men *is the preparation of what we raise for market*. This means grading our own eggs, slaughtering the livestock we sell for meat, and possibly even hand-picking the dry beans we raise for market.

Boiled down to its essentials, the only thing I can be sure of is the soundness of a more self-sufficient farm which I won't permit to be taxed out of existence.

* * *

Just Around the Corner

This is March 9. It's snowing hard, but on every hand there are unmistakable signs of spring.

So, despite the snow and ice, I am reminded that last year we sowed most of our oats and barley and did all of our grass seeding in March; also that we turned out all of our livestock the last week in April.

With spring just around the corner it's interesting to review the winter



RAGS AND TATTERS: When we acquired a daughter-in-law in our family we also got a new saddle horse, Rags. Rags was bred to the five gaited stallion Highland Skylight and produced the filly, Tatters, shown in the picture. Just a glance at Tatters will show you that despite her name she carries the blood of a proud and spirited line.

and make a progress report to you folks who follow affairs at Sunny-gables with such friendly interest.

HEREFORD HEIFERS

Many of you are interested in the Hereford heifers. You have written me dozens of letters about them. They have wintered well in the open basement of one of the Larchmont barns. They have not eaten as much hay as I expected, but they seem to have grown very rapidly and are in fine condition. They average to weigh 440 pounds each when I bought them in Texas. I estimate that they average between six and seven hundred now. I have decided that they are too fine a lot of heifers to kill for beef, so we will either breed them ourselves or sell them to someone who wants a beef herd.

CROSSBRED PIGS

Our pig machinery clicked this winter. We have just finished selling thirty-four shoats and have thirty-five three-weeks old pigs to take their place, with two sows yet to be heard from. The pigs are all sired by a pure-bred Duroc boar we bought from the New York State College of Agriculture. Most of them are red with black spots, though a few are pure white. They are an exceptionally husky lot. We wintered the sows largely on grass silage.

CHICKENS

Because we sold off all our crossbred heavies in February we are down to six hundred laying hens—mostly Leghorns. We have fifteen hundred pullet chicks—Rocks, crossbreds, and Reds, which are from three to six weeks old and are coming fine. As soon as these fifteen hundred chicks are old enough to put on range—which will be about

May first—we will load our brooder houses with Leghorn chicks. We also plan on putting about fifteen hundred crossbred pullet chicks in them about the first of September.

LAMBS

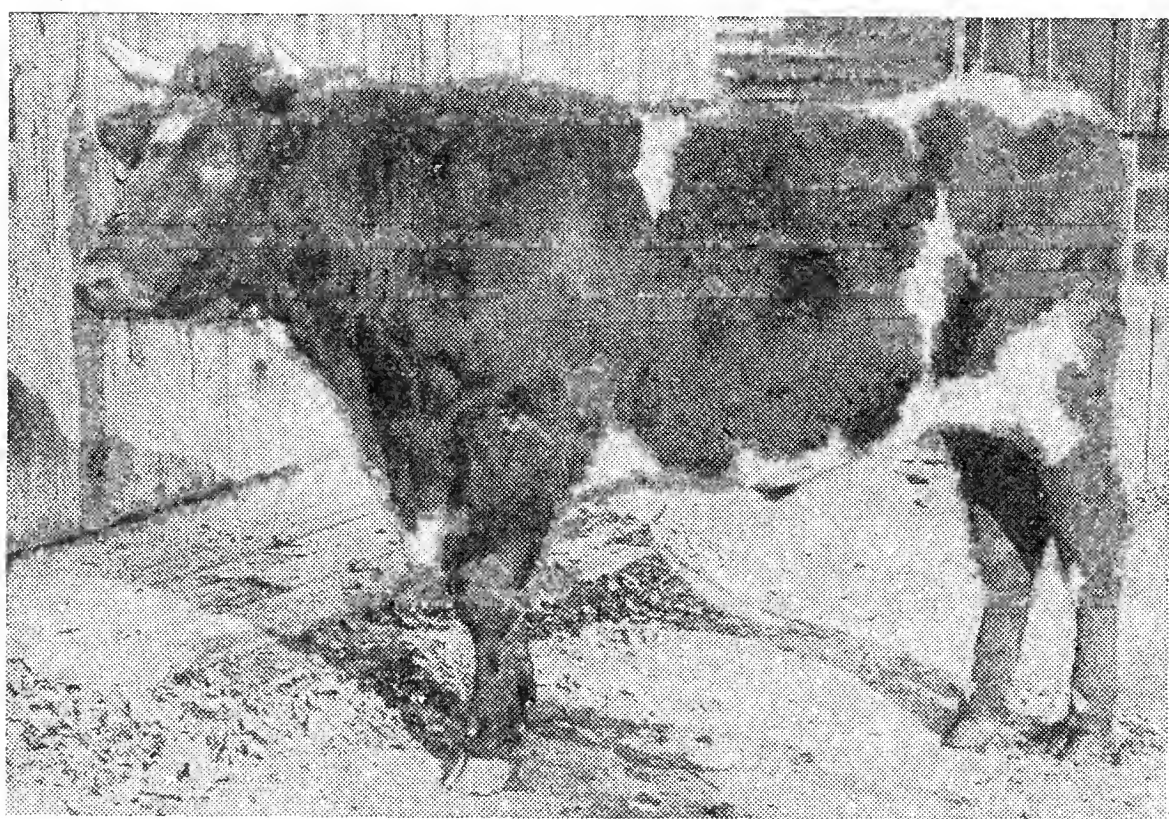
All but a very few of our hothouse ewes have lambed and over a hundred lambs have been sent to market. This crop is clicking pretty well with our spring-lambing flock. Just as the last of the hothouse lambs are out of the way the hundred odd grade Shropshire ewes will begin dropping their lambs. We will get both lots sheared before this happens. We will then have three years' wool clip on hand.

* * *

Dumping a Truck

As more and more farmers become aware of the advantage of quickly unloading a truck, either by dumping it or some other device, they are becoming ingenious in working the problem out. For example, Robert K. Minard, Chester, New Jersey, contributes the following:

"When I was hauling hay from a farm three miles away, to save truck time I laid a stout rope on the truck floor with one end trailing perhaps 6 ft. The other end was thrown over the cab. The load was put on the truck and bound (I used no rear stakes). When I got home I simply hooked the two rope ends in a log chain hook anchored to a gate post and slid the load off directly under the hay fork. The truck then went back to the field. I also worked this stunt with green feed by the cow feed door and to drop ensilage corn by the cutter. Anchoring the chain just right dropped the load exactly where it was wanted without piling it up or tangling it at all. It was, of course, necessary to drive straight from the anchorage, or the rope would pull sideways off the front of the load."



For some time I have had the picture of the steer shown above lying on my desk, wondering whether or not to print it. The picture itself was supplied me by Charles Mitchell of New Berlin. It is said to have been made in 1874. When this picture was taken the steer is reputed to have been five years old; to have weighed 4,617 pounds, stood 21 hands high, and measured 25 feet from tip to tip. He was owned by Reuben Hinds of Edmeston, Otsego County, New York. The picture was made by W. G. Smith of Cooperstown, New York, and is owned by T. C. Hinds of New Berlin, Chenango County, New York.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Correspondence School Advertising

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered four correspondence schools to refrain from certain statements used in advertisements.

They have ordered the Public Office Preparation Corp., Kansas City, to stop claiming that it is connected with the United States Government and promising to get jobs for students who take its Civil Service course.

Other schools ordered to stop promising jobs to prospective students are: Southwestern Diesel Schools, Houston, Texas; L. L. Alcox Trade School, Portland, Oregon; Hemphill Diesel Schools, Glendale, Calif.; and the School of Diesel, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

* * *

There's a Reason

"I looked for the ad in your paper but did not find it, so I am writing to you for the information."

The ad to which our subscriber referred is a seed ad of a company which does not have a good reputation in the seed trade. It is important to remember that in the buying of seeds the cost per bushel is not the only thing to consider. Many times the cost per bushel of good seed that will grow is more than when the original cost is higher. Our subscriber is wise to inquire before he buys. The *American Agriculturist* scrutinizes advertisers very carefully before they are allowed in our columns and it helps also to say "I saw your ad in *American Agriculturist*" when writing them.

* * *

Switching Insurance

"My husband and I have insurance in the _____ Company. Recently an agent from another company called, saying that he could save us money if we took out a policy with his company. He talked so well about his insurance that it seems unbelievable. He is coming next week for his final answer."

Reliable insurance companies do not sanction attempts by agents to switch policy holders from one company to another. When you give up a policy upon which you have been paying for some time, you lose money. A clever agent may make the new policy sound better but we suggest that you let some impartial person, such as your local banker, analyze the policy, and if you do, we predict that you will not switch.

* * *

Best Gardens

We are receiving a flood of inquiries about the Best Gardens of St. Charles, Illinois. The offer of this company is that if you send to them six post cards addressed to friends, they will send you 25 bulbs and some flower seeds, and if the cards are sent within ten days you will have an opportunity to get a plush table cover. When the cards are sent, our subscribers tell us that they get a package containing seven small packets of seeds and a request for 29c to cover the cost of packing and mailing the table cover. A good many of our readers refuse to send this additional money, claiming that the offer was made free.

We have had quite a number of complaints from people who do not receive the seeds but when these were called to the attention of the company, the complaints have been handled.

* * *

Another Farm Racket Exposed

An ambitious scheme claimed to have victimized farmers and banks in central New York was nipped in the bud by Sheriff Nellis of Montgomery County when he recently arrested the ringleaders.

The method of operation was for one of the men to pose as a farmer with

a few cows on his farm. He would then buy additional cattle, giving a mortgage on his original herd and the new purchase. His partner would then sell most of the new lot for cash some distance away, while he repeated his buying and mortgaging activities. Fortunately, this endless chain of purchases, mortgages and sales had been in operation only a few weeks when squelched.

In addition to seven or eight Montgomery County farmers who were swindled, four banks became involved. The men arrested are being held for the grand jury on conspiracy charges, expected to keep them out of mischief for some time to come. The case is another reminder that time spent investigating chattel security is time well spent.—S. C. McGregor.

* * *

Don't Trifle With Eyes!

About a year ago the Post Office Department issued a fraud order against the "Natural Eyesight Institute" of Los Angeles, who advertised a system consisting of alleged eye exercises which they claimed would enable the user to get rid of the "spectacle handicap." A gadget called the "Natural Eye Normalizer" was included. The evidence submitted indicated that the treatment was useless and a fraud order was issued.

Recently the Service Bureau has received inquiries that similar claims are made by another concern. It seems to us evident that people with imperfect vision need spectacles for a wide variety of reasons. We do not see how any treatment can be prescribed until the person is examined by a person who is qualified to examine eyes. One's vision is too precious to trifle with.

* * *

Selling — Not Buying

"They have asked me to make dresses for them in my own home, paying from \$18 to \$30 per dozen. They furnish everything and pay all postage."

You have misread the letter sent you from the Quality Dress Company. It is true that the letter says "Making dresses and better made garments at home can net you from \$18. to \$30. per dozen." But if you will read their literature carefully, you will see they make no offer to pay you these sums or any sum. In fact, if you will study their proposition carefully, you will find that they are selling you materials and when the dresses are made, you have to find the buyers for them.

* * *

If any of our readers know the present address of Mr. Floyd Norton, formerly of Hamburg, New York, we would appreciate your sending the information to the Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.



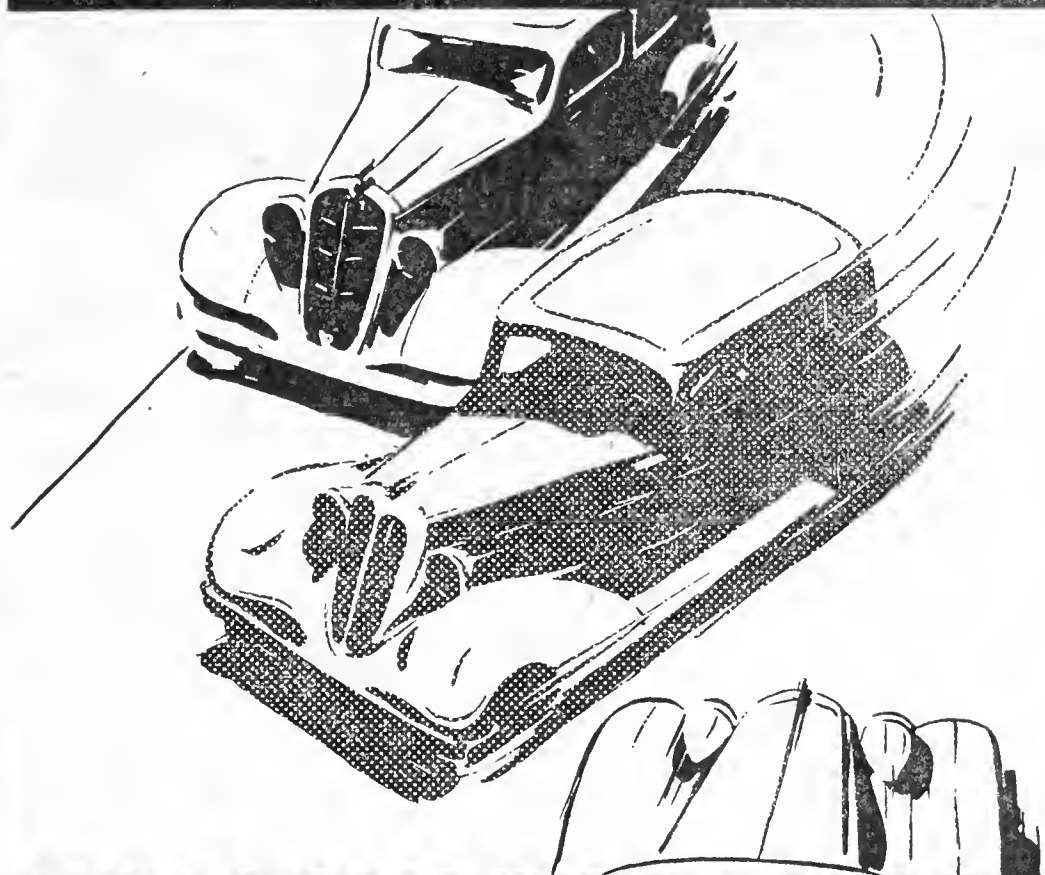
\$25.00 Weekly Benefit

Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at \$10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. Write for full details.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

LOOK OUT FOR the DRIVER



WHO DOESN'T LOOK OUT for YOU



National Safety Council, Inc., Chicago
Printed in U. S. A.

5489



... and keep in mind that a Personal Protection Policy will give you that necessary peace of mind and confidence when you are driving your automobile. Extra money at the time of an accident is most welcome.

If you do not have a policy, our agent will help you get one. If you do have a policy, be sure to

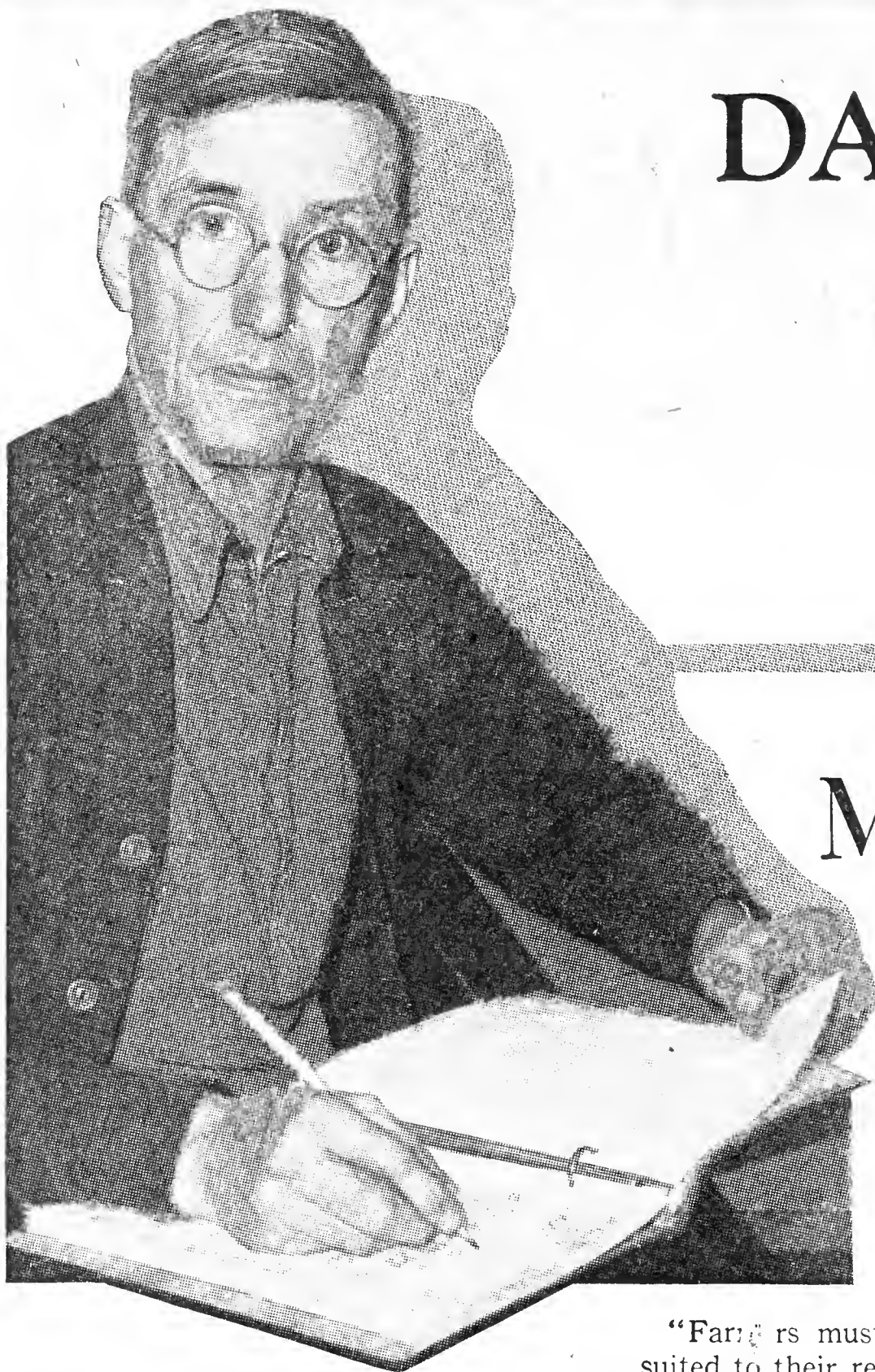
Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

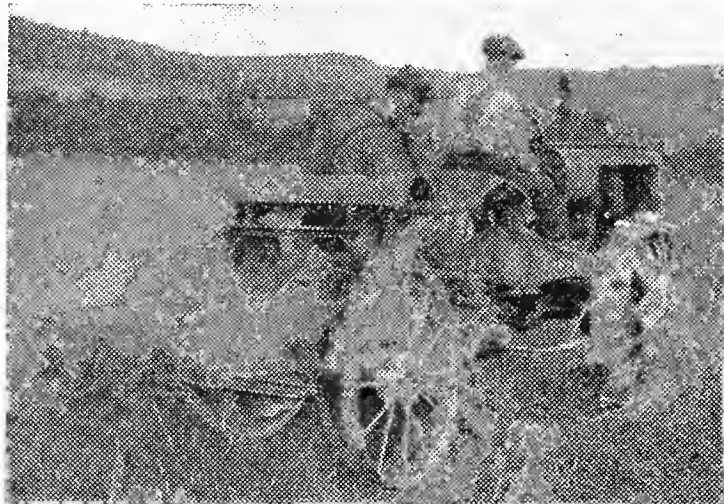
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. AGENTS Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

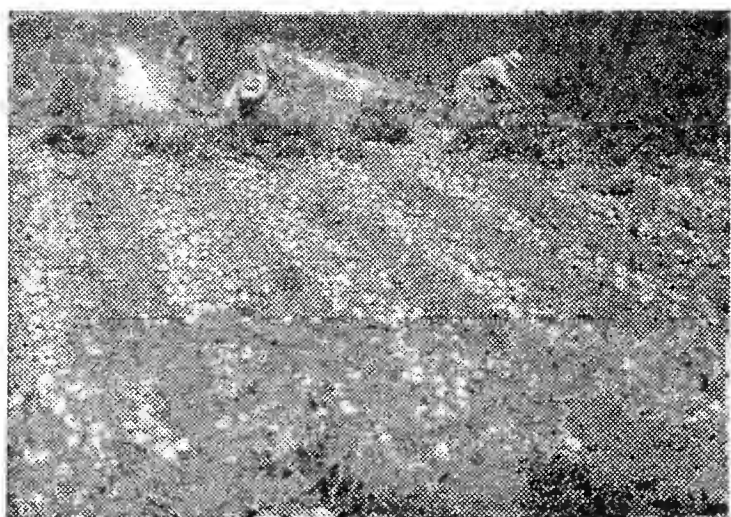




Daniel Dean of Nichols, N. Y., is not only a leader in potato growing but a leader in potato marketing as well. He was one of the first to stress the importance of growing potatoes to meet consumers' standards of edibility.



Daniel Dean used 800 pounds per acre of G.L.F. 8-16-14 last year on more than thirty acres of potatoes which yielded better than 300 bushels to the acre. The varieties grown were Warbas, Green Mountain, and Smooth Rurals. His rotation for potato fields is: potatoes two years, followed one year by oats and one year by clover which is plowed down.



DANIEL DEAN

talks about Potatoes

More than 200,000 farms in New York, northern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey grow potatoes for market in some quantity or another. Success in growing this important crop depends on three things, according to Daniel Dean, first president of the New York Potato Association and past president of the Potato Association of America.

"Farmers must grow the varieties best suited to their respective areas, be willing to spray thoroughly and often, and use enough of a worthwhile fertilizer.

"I purchase fertilizer each year with four things in mind," continues Mr. Dean. "First the reputation of the manufacturer, second the concentration of the fertilizer, third the drillability of the mixture, and last but by no means least, the proven ability of the fertilizer to feed the plant all the way. I have found G.L.F. fertilizers satisfactory on all these points.

"Years ago I used to sit down in the spring with the State Fertilizer Analysis Bulletin to figure out which manufacturer best met his guarantees. I found many just 'skinned through.' Of late years I have not had to do this. G.L.F. fertilizers have pointed the way to better fertilizer values by carrying a liberal overage of plant foods above the guarantee.

Saves Farmers Thousands of Dollars

"I know that G.L.F. has been a leader in making higher analysis fertilizers available to farmers. This move has resulted in saving farmers many thousands of dollars. As long ago as 1909 I came to the conclusion that I would save time, money, and labor by using double strength fertilizers, and I have purchased nothing else since whenever I could buy them. G.L.F. has been successful in improving the drillable condition of its mixtures and applying up-to-the-minute knowledge to fertilizers so that they do a good job of feeding the growing crop.

"These things are as they should be," concludes Mr. Dean. "Because I expect a

farmers' cooperative to set the pace for all industry in putting dollar value into the materials the farmer has to buy in carrying on his business."

In this Corner

BUSY FARMER—

John Schoonmaker of Accord, N. Y., keeps a dairy herd of between 40 and 50 cows, a flock of 1500 chickens, and raises 150 acres of sweet corn, 100 acres of cabbage, and 5 acres of cucumbers, beets, carrots, lettuce, and tomatoes. And he still finds time to be active in several farm organizations. He tells about his plans for 1939 in the G.L.F. PATRON which the mail man will leave in your box soon. Thirty-nine other farmers give their views and opinions in this same issue. Watch for it.



WAR AND FEED BAGS — With European nations using millions of burlap sand bags, the burlap market has jumped \$10 a thousand. G.L.F. bag costs will not increase for the present, because of a fair supply

of bags on hand. Patrons can make this supply of bags last longer and put off paying higher prices by caring for bags properly and returning them in good condition. This easy-to-make bag rack will help keep feed bags in good condition.

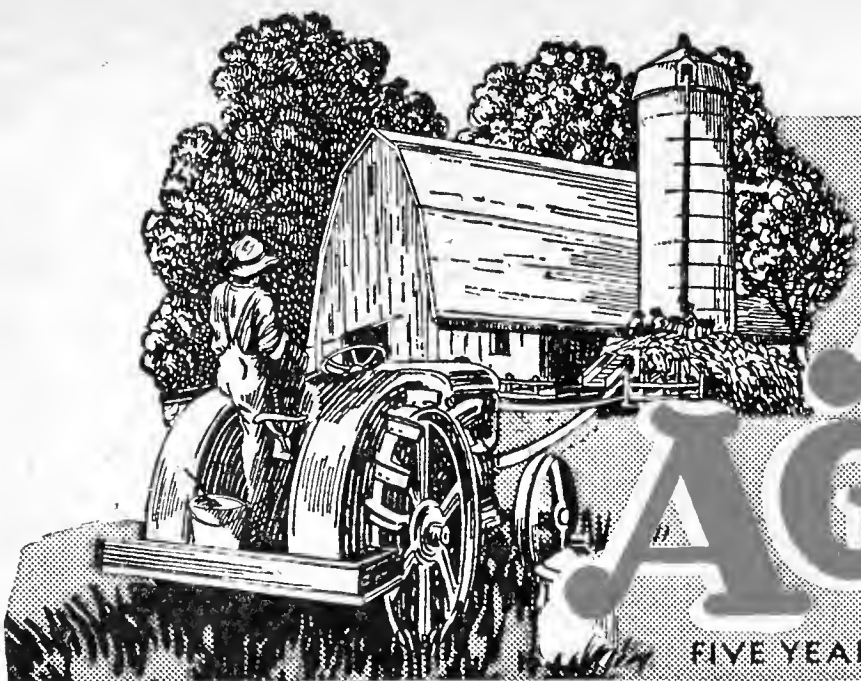
WORLD'S FAIR COW —



Either *Bridget of Atwood Orchards*, shown here, or her full sister, *Cleopatra's Lass*, will be shown at the New York World's Fair this summer.

Both cows are owned by J. L. Atwood of Plattsburg, N. Y., and both have made records on G.L.F. feeds. Last year Bridget produced 16641 lbs. milk and 670.45 lbs. butterfat in 305 days, winning third place on the Roll of Honor.

The G.L.F. Reporter
GLF Quality
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N.Y.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

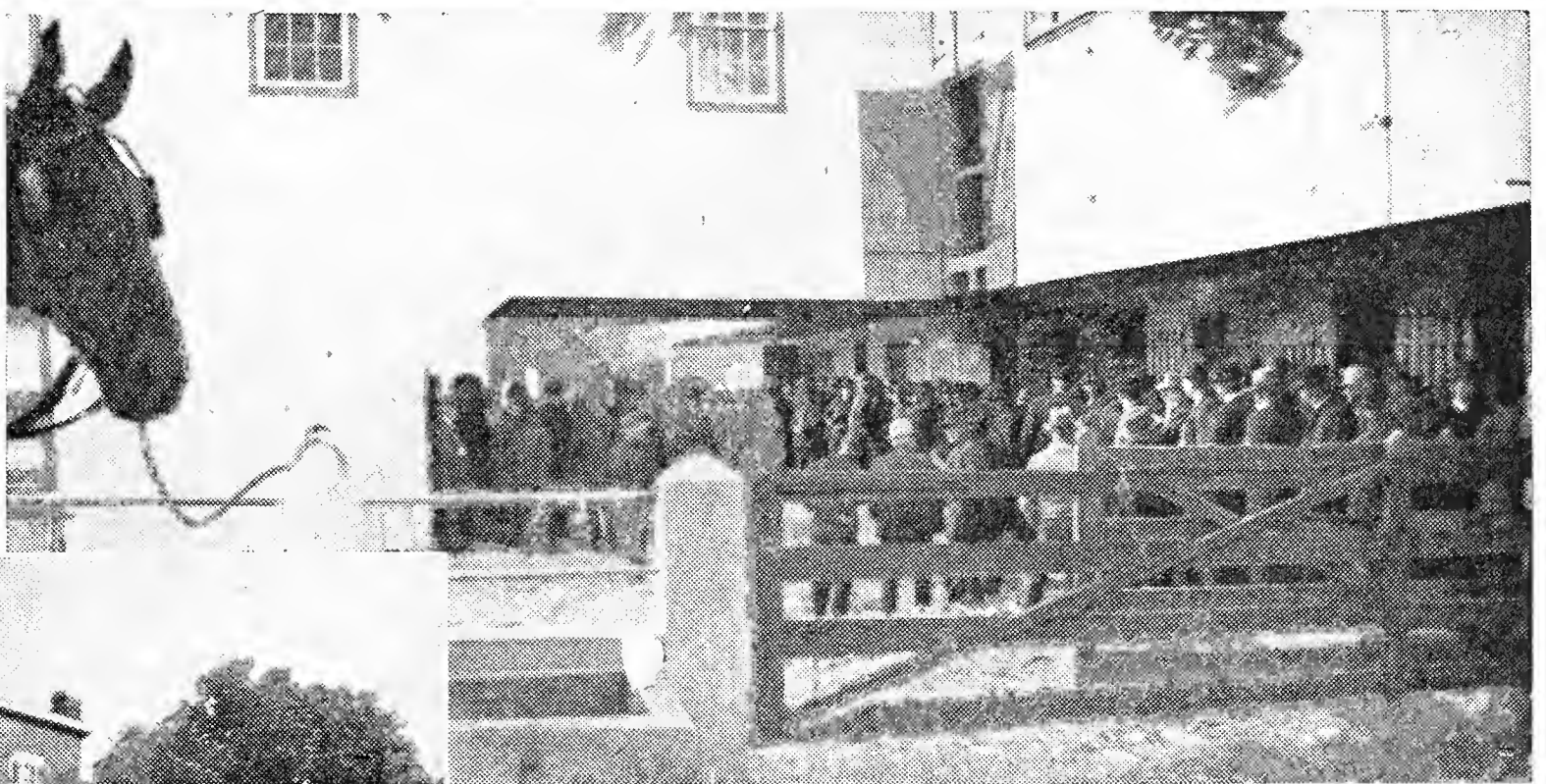
FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

SOLD For \$373.75 an acre

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

• • •
A birdseye view of the crowd
at the auction.

This is the fine brick house
on the farm which was sold.



FIRST AND LAST for one reason or another, I have crossed eastern Pennsylvania quite a good many times and always I think with a growing appreciation of the fact that the so-called Pennsylvania-Dutchman is typically a most outstanding, good farmer. I know that I have never written at any length concerning these people, although from time to time I have casually commented upon their straight corn rows and absence of fence rows and I have mentioned their "over-hang" barns and their big, generous two and one-half story brick houses. The impression made upon me has grown until just as September faded into October, I went down into this country for a few days in order that I might meet these folks face to face upon their own land and in their homes. I went specifically that I might write concerning them for the information and perhaps the amazement of some of my friends in the *American Agriculturist* family. I can only say that what I saw and heard was beyond my expectations.

These Germans are old residents in the New World. Soon after 1700 they began to set their

ery is the most German of any New York County. Our influx was small however, as compared to Pennsylvania where the Quaker, William Penn, offered them a welcome and land and full political and religious freedom. Hither they came in numbers so large as to entirely dominate the social and religious life of their communities. Southeastern Pennsylvania, or a little more exactly, the region lying between the Susquehanna and the Delaware Rivers, constitutes the heart of Penn-Dutchland, but it overflows into other adjacent regions. Southwest of Harrisburg is the splendidly fertile Cumberland Valley and here Pennsylvania Dutch farming is everywhere in evidence. A little further south in Maryland, the lovely Monocacy Valley, where storied Old Frederic basks among the fat farms, is in reality only an extension of the German influence. Even further down in Virginia, the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley, famous as the "grainery of the Confederacy", deserved this title by virtue of its limestone soil and its German farmers.

Before I went I talked with men who knew

faces toward America and we here in New York received a considerable number of them as the family names and Lutheran churches of the Hudson, Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys still attest. I think Montgom-

the state intimately and the tenor of their advice was this: "If you wish to see the Pennsylvania-Dutch farmer at his best, uncontaminated and undefiled, go down into Lancaster County. There is no other place as good."

Lancaster County is a southeastern County of Pennsylvania. It runs to the Maryland line and the part of which I write lies hardly sixty miles from Philadelphia. The topography of most of the county is ideal. There is hardly anything that can be called a high, steep hill and on the other hand there are almost no large areas of dead level. Raised in what would be called a hilly country, my agricultural soul instinctively cries out against a perfectly flat land. In Lancaster County modern agricultural machinery can go almost anywhere and at the same time there are no problems of difficult drainage. Geologically and in contour the region might suggest the famous Blue Grass of Kentucky. It goes almost without saying that it is a limestone country which might easily give me an opportunity to launch out upon my favorite theme concerning the unrivaled advantages of limestone soil.

Another great advantage is that this region enjoys a very much kindlier climate than does New York. Situated almost at sea level and just north of the Maryland line, spring comes earlier and autumn lingers longer than with us, while winter lacks the lusty presence that it has on the higher lands of the New York Milk Shed. All my life I have watched the corn crop anxiously and any time after September 10th, I have wondered if frost would soon catch the crop. In Lancaster County on October first, there had been (Turn to Page 23)

For Answers to Cooking School Questions—See Page 5.

Firestone

DEMONSTRATION PLAN



With Your Own Tractor on Your Own Farm You Can See For Yourself How Much Time and Money You Can Save with FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES

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Make and model of tractor.....

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CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

A GREAT EVENT ahead in New Jersey, in which Grange members and many others will heartily join, is to be the golden wedding celebration of State Master and Mrs. David H. Agans, which is scheduled for Monday evening, July 3, and for which the Patrons of that state are making elaborate preparations. Mr. Agans has led the Grange work of New Jersey for nearly a score of years, has been prominently identified with public life all that time, has served in the New Jersey State Senate and still holds several responsible appointive positions in the affairs of his community and the state.

THE ANNUAL state-wide Church-Grange service in Connecticut is scheduled for Sunday morning, May 21, to be held as usual at the State College in Storrs. This event draws Grange members from nearly every township in Connecticut, with an attendance which has several times exceeded 3,000 people.

RARELY has such widespread sorrow come to the Grange as the sudden death of Hon. Robert P. Robinson of Wilmington, Delaware, treasurer of the National Grange for the past 16 years. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in National Grange life, had been Governor of Delaware for four years, had spent his entire lifetime in the bank of which he was president, and his contribution to the progress of the Grange was of exceptional character.

AT SYRACUSE, N. Y., the recent state-wide conference of Grange lecturers brought nearly 400 workers together, continued three busy days and generated unlimited enthusiasm. It was directed by Mrs. Stella F. Miller, New York State Lecturer. Many new plans and projects were evolved.

IN FULL SWING is the annual state-wide dramatic contest among the Granges of Rhode Island. The local units are taking hold in enthusiastic fashion. Cash prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 are offered, and county play-offs will be followed by state finals at some centrally located Grange hall.

CATAMOUNT Grange in New Hampshire has a unique custom—its flag ceremony being conducted at each meeting entirely by the members of one family, who this year hold the offices of Ceres, assistant steward and lady assistant steward. All are very proficient and make the ceremony each meeting night exceedingly impressive.

IN CONNECTICUT Charles H. Curtis of Plainville has been named as treasurer of the State Grange, to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of Darius A. St. John of New Canaan. Mr. Curtis is one of the prominent Patrons of the state, is already treasurer of the State Grange Educational Aid Fund and is a past master of both subordinate and Pomona Granges. Mr. St. John had held the position of state treasurer for nearly a score of years and during most

(Continued on Page 18)

FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

"We Retreat but Never Surrender"

—Say Dairymen

"MILK PRODUCERS failed by 2 per cent to secure voluntary contracts from dealers handling 90 per cent of the milk going into the metropolitan market!"

"The United States Department of Agriculture on March 14 announced a suspension of the marketing program in the metropolitan area, pending outcome of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court of Judge Cooper's decision!"

"On March 18 the New York City price of grade B milk dropped 2½¢ from 13¼¢ to 11½¢. City papers estimated that this would save New York City consumers (and cost dairymen) \$100,000 a day!"

Thus in brief headlines can the story of recent developments in milk marketing be told, a story which will result in millions of dollars of lost income to dairymen.

On March 17 some 2,000 dairymen gathered at Syracuse to hear that story in detail and to answer the question, "What shall we do now?"

"Never," said one speaker, "have I seen dealers use more despicable tactics than they have in recent weeks."

In several cases dealers stated that if milk was diverted from them, they would never pay for milk purchased during the previous month. Admitting that it was a just debt, they practically said, "but try and get it!" Like a famous admiral, some dairymen said, "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!" In some instances dealers had producers so tied up with ironclad contracts that the producers' own lawyers agreed it would be illegal if producers failed to deliver milk.

Much indignation was expressed because several subsidiaries of one big dealer failed to sign voluntary contracts, while other subsidiaries did sign. Speakers charged that those who *did* sign furnished milk to those who *did not*, thus helping to defeat the attempts of dairymen to get a living price for milk.

Said A. C. Pilger of Batavia, "In the Buffalo market we had worked things out fairly satisfactorily, but I do not see how we can continue to have \$2.00 milk in Buffalo and \$1.00 milk in New York City."

Bitter though the set-back was, dairymen at Syracuse kept their heads. They believe the situation is temporary, and calmly considered what steps to take to make the period of low prices as short as possible. There was a minimum of strike talk—most dairymen agreeing that a general strike could not be successful at this time.

"The thing to do now," said one speaker, "is to go back home and

strengthen our fences. Then if, in a month or two, the Supreme Court reverses Judge Cooper's decision, we can demand 100 per cent compliance by dealers. If the Supreme Court does not reverse the decision, we will, after the flush season is over, put on another drive for voluntary contracts, and next time *we will win*."

Two important gains have resulted from the attempt to continue the marketing agreement voluntarily. The first gain is that never before in the history of the New York milk shed have dairymen been so united in any program. *Let's keep that advantage!*

The second gain made is the development of new leaders. Several "wheel horses", who have been in the dairy marketing fight for years, mentioned with enthusiasm the way the younger boys came to the front and worked untiringly to put the voluntary contract idea over. That new leadership will count in months to come.

Adopted at the meeting was a resolution that recommended tightening up on the licensing and bonding of all milk dealers. Producers can support that resolution wholeheartedly. No dealer should have his bond renewed so long as he owes dairymen money for milk. No dealer who has not secured a license and taken out a bond should be allowed to continue in business, and the amount of bond should be sufficient to pay farmers for all of the milk that dealer purchases.

As indications of the attitude of dairymen, several statements made at the Syracuse meeting were interesting. For example, one speaker said:

"Perhaps we are better off than had the voluntary compliance program gone through. A small group of dealers might have discredited the whole idea by preventing its working out successfully. Perhaps the sooner we get 80¢ milk, the sooner we will get \$2.00 milk again."

Most hopeful from a long-time view is the harmony that has developed. Said another speaker at Syracuse:

"In the past I have cursed the League, but I want to apologize now and to say that in this fight they have been absolutely 100 per cent."

Someone in the audience sent a note to Chairman Rogers requesting a word from Fred Sexauer. Fred made an extemporaneous but stirring appeal for unity of action, indicating that no matter what might arise, he would not again be a party to quarrels between groups of dairymen. He said:

"I have called some men unpleasant names, and they have returned the compliment. Recently I have met some of them and have found that there are a lot of things on which we can agree. From now on, groups of dairymen should concentrate on those things on which they can agree and minimize their differences."

"In analyzing 20 years of disagreement between dairymen," continued Mr. Sexauer, "I can trace most of the trouble to dealers. They are happiest when producer organizations discuss each other's faults rather than virtues."

The anti-farm gang, made up of some milk dealers, some lawyers, and the publisher of a farm paper, have won the first skirmish. If, as much of the propaganda against the marketing order indicated, dairymen would now get *more*—not less—for their milk, the temporary set-back could be taken with more grace. But farmers will not get *more* for their milk. Predictions are

(Continued on Page 18)

You naturally expect
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and
BIGGER PROFITS
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"WE GET NEW WALLPAPER EVERY SPRING
THIS WAY—HENRY LISTS IT IN HIS INCOME
TAX DEDUCTIONS AS BUSINESS SUPPLIES"

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Who Defeated the Milk Marketing Agreement?

DAIRYMEN of the New York milk shed know that the heroic attempt to carry out the provisions of the milk order on a voluntary basis failed by only 2%. Dealers who signed the voluntary contract insisted that it would not be valid until at least 90 per cent of the milk was signed up. When the deadline came on Tuesday, March 14, only 88% of the milk was signed on the voluntary basis, so the whole plan was declared off.

At this writing every dealer is setting his own price, all prices are on the toboggan slide, and again dairymen face the same ruinous old situation with prospects of milk from 50 to 75 cents by June.

The milk marketing plan, for the few months it was in operation since last September, put millions of additional dollars into dairymen's pockets. Milk prices ranged above those of practically everything else which the farmer had to sell. One dairyman said to me since the order was declared unconstitutional:

"It is the first time in years that milk prices have been such that I have been able to catch up and break even. And now look what we are up against again!"

Hundreds of letters have rolled into *American Agriculturist* offices in recent weeks in support of the Rogers-Allen bill, and the milk marketing plan.

But the plan has failed at least temporarily, and for just one reason, the same one why every other constructive effort to solve the milk marketing problem has been hamstrung for the last fifty years. *The failure was due to the work of the anti-farm gang, consisting of a few milk dealers, a few lawyers, a few politicians, and one or two publishers.* I have no word of criticism of any farmer in the milk shed who refused to go along with this order. If I were dairying again and was subjected to the constant stream of propaganda from this anti-farm gang, I would have no confidence in anybody nor in any plan. No, you should be careful not to condemn your neighbor. Put the responsibility for this calamity right where it belongs, and that is on this gang, which has fattened on the sorrows and misfortunes of the dairy farmer for as long as any of us can remember.

When are we going to stop supporting them and believing them, instead of our neighbors and our friends? When we do, there will be a different story to tell in the milk business.

In the meantime, the situation is not all black. The same plan is working in New England and bringing fair prices. No plan has ever had the support that this did, farmers have learned to work together, they are determined as they never were before, and while they have lost the present battle temporarily, they will win the war. For a fuller account of what has happened up to the time of our going to press, see Page 3.

Duck Farmers Fight Unfair Labor Ruling

THE RECENT ruling by the New York Department of Labor, requiring duck farmers on Long Island to pay the unemployment insurance tax on their farm laborers, is unfair and unreasonable. The State Department of Labor makes the absurd ruling that duck farmers do not till the soil, therefore they are not farmers in the meaning of the law and are not exempt from the payment of this unemployment insurance tax.

The seriousness of this ruling is shown by the fact that if enforced it will cost the duck farmers of Long Island \$30,000 in back taxes and interest, and will force them to contribute \$10,000 per year to this tax. Unless the collection of this tax can be prevented, it well-nigh spells ruin to a great farm industry.

The ruling is also important because it is easy to see that if duck farmers are made to pay this tax, it will be only a short time before similar demands will be made on dairy farmers, potato farmers, and others.

American Agriculturist has called attention repeatedly during the past year to the unfair and partial decisions and rulings of the National Labor Relations Board supporting radical labor organizations in putting the costs and burdens of additional labor regulations on to agriculture. This decision made by the State Department of Labor on the technicality that duck farmers are not real farmers is in line with similar decisions made by the National Labor Relations Board.

Long Island farmers are preparing to fight this ruling, and their fight is every farmer's fight.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by Assemblyman E. R. Lupton, which provides among other things:

That the term farm laborer shall include any person employed on any kind of a farm in connection with the planting, cultivation and harvesting of any farm product, the raising, feeding and growing of livestock, bees, poultry, including all domesticated birds or fowls, dairying in all of its branches, forestry or lumbering in connection with the conduct or management of a farm, the processing, packaging, transporting and marketing of all products of the farm.

It is earnestly suggested that you write immediately to Assemblyman E. R. Lupton, Assembly Chamber, Albany, and to Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Executive Chamber, Albany, in support of the principles of this bill.

The First Sign of Spring

YESTERDAY I saw a maple grove with bright shining sap buckets on all the trees, and I knew that spring was here.

We used to make lots of sirup and sugar on the old farm, and the newly tapped trees always carry me back to the first hurrying days of spring when there was a big sap run. Freezing nights and bright, warm days started the fun and got us going on the first outdoor operation of the year.

Maybe it would not be so much fun now, but I wouldn't take a lot for the memories of those long evenings, which sometimes lasted all night, when we fed the wood to the blazing fires under the boiling pans, and when maybe the neighbor boys gathered with eggs in their pockets to cook in the boiling sap. We used to think that eggs cooked this way were sweeter if we could succeed in getting them out of the pans. Maybe they just tasted that way because they were usually sneaked out of the "butt'ry" when Ma wasn't looking!

The Best Way to Travel

"We are all having a wonderful time. When your telegram brought greetings, a cheer of 100 voices was the response."—G. H. S.

THAT NICE message came from one of the members of the *American Agriculturist* Tour, just back from three wonderful weeks to California and the Golden Gate Exposition. Reservations for this trip came pouring in so fast

that we were obliged to limit the party to 100 and were unable to accept the last applications. The folks who went are unanimous that the trip was all we promised and more.

I have often said that could people know before going on one of the *American Agriculturist* tours of the things we do to make the trips successful, we would always have many more applications than we could accommodate.

Now, the same will hold true for this great European tour which we are organizing from July 28 to August 24. Already there are hundreds of inquiries, and we are beginning to get reservations. You never will have an opportunity to see so much of Europe under such fine conditions, and at such a reasonable cost as this tour will give you. All the burden and worry of travel is eliminated. You will have just one thing to do, and that is to have a good time.

For full information, see Page 5 of last issue of *American Agriculturist*, and write E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, for itinerary and full description of the trip.

Why Folks Eat Western Apples

APPLÉ growers of the State of Washington are carrying on an attractive national campaign to get people to eat western apples. One of these ads states that apples:

1. Fight winter germs.
2. Aid good digestion.
3. Keep blood alkaline.
4. Furnish necessary minerals.
5. Contain necessary vitamins A and C.

"We Washington, people", the ad continues, "teach our children a health habit we call the Apple Hour. On the table at night we have a big bowl of Winesaps, Yellow Newtons or Delicious. Big-folks and little all reach for at least one apple. Why don't you start a bed-time apple hour in your family? We think you will find it pays. Grocers are featuring crisp, juicy Washington State apples right now."

That one ad cost Washington apple producers thousands of dollars. I repeat it here now free of charge for two purposes: First, what it says about the food and health value of apples is correct; second, it shows why western apples, even though not of such good quality as those grown in the Northeast, are in far greater demand by consumers.

Isn't it about time that Northeastern apple industry did more effective work to get its rightful place in the sun?

Those New Neighbors

EARLY spring is moving time in many farm neighborhoods. In your own there are strangers who need some friendly attention. Have you dropped around to tell them that you are glad to have them in your neighborhood? Or how about a get-acquainted party? New maple sirup and sugar are available now. A good old-fashioned sugaring-off is a lot of fun.

Eastman's Chestnut

SOMEONE was telling me the other day about a lady who is treasurer of the Ladies Aid Society in her town, and who went into a bank to deposit the organization's funds. To the bank teller, who was a little hard of hearing, she said that it was "the aid money."

The teller thought she said "egg money", and, in order to be courteous, tried to hand her a compliment.

"Remarkable, isn't it", he said, "how well the old hens are doing these days!"

The Answers to the Questions

LAST FALL when we announced that we were going to have an American Agriculturist Cooking School, we didn't realize how much extra work we were letting ourselves in for. By the time the number of enrollments shot about the thousand mark, and examination papers and letters came rolling in—over a thousand of them every two weeks—we faced the fact that the Cooking School was one of our biggest jobs while it lasted.

Now the end is in sight, and we are keeping our promise to print correct answers to questions asked in connection with each lesson. This is a huge undertaking, also, as it means taking several pages of space in this issue of *American Agriculturist*. However, we feel that it is well worth while, for this material plus the original twelve lessons gives you a course in cookery which is so concise and so complete that it may be called "Cooking in a Nutshell." One of our contestants wrote us last week that the lessons had been so helpful to her that she intends to save all of them to pass on to her little daughter. We like to think that thousands of *American Agriculturist* readers feel the same way about our Cooking School.

LESSON I—CAKE

1—How are cakes classified?

Sponge and butter cakes.

2—What makes butter cakes rise? Sponge cakes? Pound cakes?

Butter cakes rise by air beaten into the mixture or incorporated into egg whites beaten separately and folded in; and by gas formed by the action of baking powder and a liquid, or by soda and an acid such as sour milk or vinegar. Sponge cakes rise because of expanding air beaten into the mixture or into separated egg whites. Pound cakes rise solely because of air beaten into the mixture.

3—Which method of mixing gives best texture in a butter cake?

Cream butter thoroughly, blend in sugar; then add egg yolks well beaten; sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk; fold in beaten egg whites.

4—If you add chocolate to the foundation cake recipe, what other ingredients are decreased? Why?

Flour, because chocolate stiffens a mixture upon cooking. Fat, because chocolate contains fat.

5—If you make a gold cake, substituting egg yolks for whole eggs, what other changes are necessary?

Use more flour or decrease the liquid as the batter must be thicker.

6—Which class of cakes would you recommend for children and elderly people? Why?

Sponge. Because of less fat they are more easily digested.

7—Why is acid used in sponge cakes? Acid toughens egg whites and keeps them from going back to their natural watery state.

8—Why is soft wheat flour to be preferred for cakes?

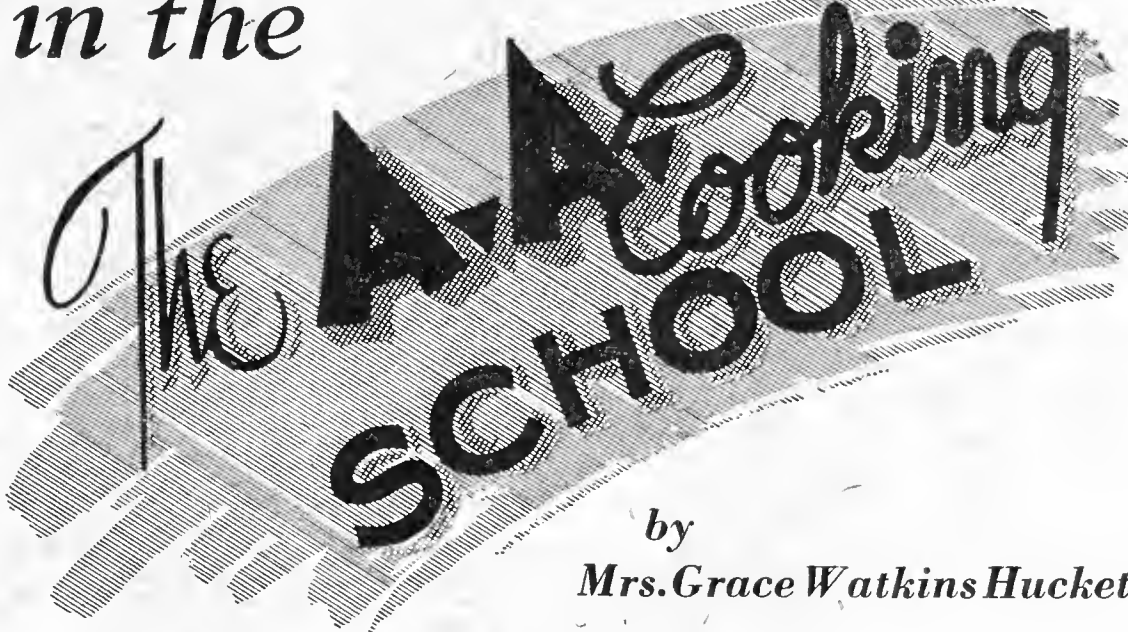
Soft wheat flour contains less gluten and therefore gives a more delicate texture.

9—Give proper temperatures for baking butter cake (loaf); butter cake (layer); sponge cake (loaf); sponge cake (layer).

Butter cake loaf 350° F.—50 to 60 min.



in the



by

Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

LESSON II—FROSTINGS

1—How would you classify frostings?

Cooked and uncooked.

2—What are the two most important stages in the making of boiled frostings?

To determine when the syrup is sufficiently cooked and when to stop beating after the syrup has been poured over the beaten whites.

3—How can you tell when the syrup is ready to use? Or when the frosting is beaten enough?

For dense, sweet icing, the syrup should reach 238° F. on candy thermometer, or spin a long thread, form a soft ball in cold water, and form low, even-sized bubbles when cooking. For fluffy icing, 244° F., the hard-ball stage, should be reached. Frosting is beaten enough when it will spread without running and yet will hold its shape.

4—What harmless ingredients when boiled with the syrup make a smoother frosting? Why?

Corn syrup or cream of tartar helps to change the sugar into levulose; this will not crystallize, thus preventing grains.

5—On what kind of cake would you put a Lady Baltimore filling?

On a plain yellow or white cake, that is, no nuts or fruit in the batter.

6—What is the difference between a filling, a frosting and an icing?

A frosting and an icing are the same; a filling may be a sort of custard mixture or jelly, fruit or even melted marshmallows and is used between layers, not on the outside.

7—Which should be iced first, the sides or the top of the cake?

The sides of the cake should be iced first to help hold the top icing in position.

8—If your icing is too sticky, how can you make it stiffen (2 ways)?

Either set the bowl over boiling water and cook a little longer or mix in enough sifted confectioners' sugar to make it of the right consistency to spread.

9—If too hard, how would you soften it? A few drops of hot water will soften icing.

10—How does a butter frosting differ from a hard sauce?

It is chiefly a difference in amount of sugar added. A butter frosting is soft enough to spread, whereas a hard sauce will stand alone.



LESSON III—BEVERAGES

1—What is stimulating in coffee, tea and cocoa?

Caffeine is the stimulant in coffee, tea and cocoa. It is known as theine in tea and theobromine in cocoa.

2—What gives the bitter taste to tea and coffee if steeped too long?

Tannin.

3—Which is more important, the grade of coffee, or the way you make it? The blend or the grind?

The way you make it.

The grind, because upon the fineness



of the grounds will depend the amount of surface exposed to the water.

4—What is the better way to make your coffee stronger?

Use more coffee, rather than to boil it longer, since long boiling draws out undesirable flavors.

5—What effect has the pot upon tea or coffee?

Vitreous ware such as glass, earthenware or enamel does not impart to coffee the metallic taste which is apt to come from metal.

6—Why is black tea said to be easier on the nerves than green tea?

Because of less tannin contained in black tea, the digestion is less disturbed by it. This may react indirectly on one's nerves. There is little difference actually in the theine contained in black and green tea.

7—Does the term Orange Pekoe have anything to do with the flavor of the tea?

The term "Orange Pekoe" denotes the part of the tea plant from which leaves are picked, and does not mean that the tea has an orange flavor.

8—How would you store tea and coffee?

Tea and coffee should be stored in clean airtight containers, glass or bright tin. A cool, dry place is an additional advantage.

9—What is the difference between chocolate and cocoa?

Chocolate is made from the inside of the cocoa bean which has been ground and pressed into a cake. After much of the fat is removed from these cakes, the remaining product may be pulverized into cocoa.

10—Why is cocoa the most nourishing of the three beverages?

Hot cocoa is more nourishing than tea or coffee because of the milk used in

making it. Its fat content also adds to its fuel value.

LESSON IV—VEGETABLES

1—Give 2 examples of each of the different parts of plants used as food.

(a) Roots and tubers: turnips, carrots, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, onions, beets and parsnips.

(b) Stalks or stems: celery, chard, rhubarb, asparagus, broccoli.

(c) Leaves: All kinds of greens—spinach, dandelion, beet tops, lettuce, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, kale.

(d) Flower heads: Cauliflower, broccoli.

(e) Fruits, seeds or seedpods: Peppers, tomatoes, okra, squash, pumpkin, beans, peas, lentils, corn.



2—Why scrape vegetable instead of paring?

Scraping removes less of the minerals which often lie just under the skin.

3—What reasons do you see for including here a recipe for boiled dinner?

The boiled dinner offers a complete dinner course, is well balanced as to flavor, appearance and food values. It also shows good management, because it requires fewer cooking and serving dishes.

4—What would you add to it to make a complete meal?

Bread and butter, a beverage and a dessert (gingerbread perhaps) would complete the meal.

5—What is the advantage of milk instead of water in the recipe for baked carrots? Of having the carrots unpared? Milk adds flavor, vitamins and mineral salts to the dish. The carrots are left unpared in order not to lose any of the mineral salts.

6—Name 5 vegetables rich in starch. Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, corn, beans, peas, pumpkins, squashes, carrots and beets.

7—Why are baked potato and greens perfect with a steak or roast?

The potato has an alkaline reaction in the body which counteracts the acid reaction of the meat. The greens add color and mineral salts without being heavy. Contrast in texture of foods lends interest.

8—What is necessary to add to the recipe for lima beans with bacon to balance the meal properly?

Either a succulent vegetable, leafy or fruit salad or fruit dessert, beverage and bread and butter should be included.

9—Why crisp your vegetables by wrapping them in a damp cloth rather than soaking in water?

There is less loss of minerals and sugar.

10—What is the best way to cook onions to save their minerals and vitamins, as well as give good flavor?

By baking.

LESSON V—THANKSGIVING DINNER

1—From what you have learned about food values of vegetables and from the menu-making hints given here, which dishes on the optional menu would you use for Thanksgiving dinner consisting of fruit juice, roast poultry, stuffing, gravy and a relish, rolls and butter, potatoes and 2 other vegetables, salad, dessert, beverage, nuts?

Possible good combinations from optional menu:

I.
Tomato juice, turkey, stuffing, gravy, cranberry sauce, warm rolls and butter, scalloped onions, baked potatoes and steamed squash, molded carrot salad, mince or apple pie (applesauce)
(Continued on Page 20)

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**CUT TIME AND COSTS
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MODERN MACHINES**

Make air-conditioned hay with Case Oil-Bath Side Delivery Rake. It builds higher, narrower, fluffier windrows with leaves inside, guarded from bleaching and shattering. Only one pair of gears; they run in oil-bath.



Feeding value of hay is measured by its bright green color and by the amount of leaves . . . just as is the price of market hay. For leaves and color are the signs of protein, vitamins and digestible nutrients that produce milk and promote rapid growth. Get greener, leafier hay by cutting, curing, and taking it up quicker with these modern machines. Reduce risk of rain damage from sudden showers; reduce leaf loss and bleaching by air-conditioned curing.

See your Case dealer now. See how you can make better hay and save it more surely. See how you can save time, labor and money in your haying. Be sure to mail the coupon.

CASE

For copy of brand new pictorial "HAYING"—how to make better hay—fill blanks and mail to J. I. CASE CO., Dept. D-6 Racine, Wis.

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IN PICTURES**

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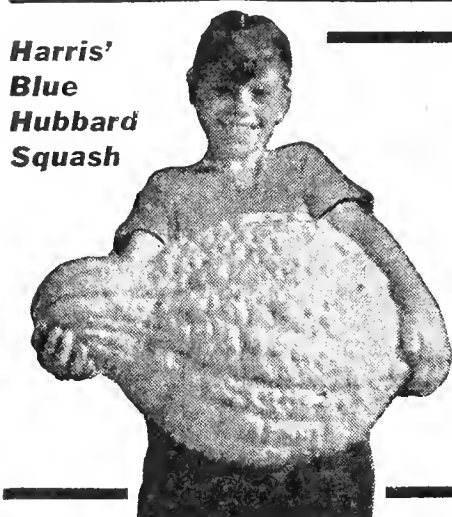
SEND FOR FREE CATALOG TODAY.

. . . and to insure getting the best seed, order direct by mail from our Seed Farms. Prompt service.

If you grow for Market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Wholesale Price List.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc., R. F. D. 55, Coldwater, N.Y.

1939 CATALOGUE now ready



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Hoboken, New Jersey

Garden Gossip

By PAUL WORK

Overdoing Sweet Corn

IN THE course of 9 days extension touring in the eastern part of the state, one of the principal topics of discussion was sweet corn. Not only in the Hudson Valley and on Long Island was it apparent that planting is being expanded, but we hear that in the Madison-Chenango territory as well as in Western New York, acreage is on the up.

For many years, the price of sweet corn in mid-summer has been extremely low. There is a period, in most regions about the last of July or the first two weeks of August, when both corn ear worm and corn borer injury are at a minimum. Unfortunately, however, this is a time of very low prices.

As with most crops, there is room on our markets for good sweet corn and the people who have been at it for a number of years are looking into matters of improved packaging, precooling and other measures to get it to the housewife with quality at its best. The outlook for those who do a merely ordinary job is not too hopeful.

* * *

A Living from the Garden

NOBODY knows what milk will be worth this summer. Everybody hopes the milk situation will improve and the picture is not all dark. Anyway there is one crop that has never failed yet. Even in the most unfavorable gardening years, the vegetable patch has yielded a lot of good food and there have, every year, been people around the table to eat it without argument about the price. Things pulled from the garden definitely reduce the amount of food that must be bought for cash money. Cash money is what we have left after the many distributing costs have been deducted. There are no deductions from what we carry in from the garden and even the labor costs are low in proportion to what we get out of it.

To get the maximum value out of the garden plot, it must be started early. It ought to have been plowed in the fall, ready to harrow just as soon as the snow disappears and soil is sufficiently dried out. If it was not plowed last fall, get a big red pencil and make a big red mark on the calendar next October so that this job will not be overlooked.

If the garden has not yet been plow-

ed, do not miss a chance to do it. Possibly, it would be worth while to even steal an hour from the oats. Another possibility is to spade a little strip even 5 feet by 25 feet for an early planting of the smaller things. Here are seven sisters among the countless vegetable crops to start very early; seed may be sowed of radish, spinach, lettuce, beets, and carrots. Seed or plants or both of beets and lettuce may be put in along with onion sets and well-hardened cabbage plants may be put out very early. Then, where a little more ground is available, the early planting of peas may be made. Sow all at once or only a little while apart, an early variety like Laxton Progress, a mid-season one like Gilbo or Morse Market, a late one like Alderman and a very late one like Stratagem to give a fairly complete succession. Of course, there are other varieties that may be substituted for these various maturity stages.

Now we have a glorious start for the early garden. The next thing is to make plantings from time to time — say every three or four weeks until the first of August and one may have all the vegetables that can be used in wide variety clear up to Thanksgiving, and with storage in cellar or pit plus glass jars in the cellar the garden will be yielding from mid-May of one year to mid-May of the next.

* * *

Interstate Barriers

EARLY April is to see a conference in Chicago on the subject of interstate barriers which interfere with freedom of trade in agricultural products among the different parts of the country.

The past few years have seen a marked tendency for interests within a given state to attempt to protect their own markets by making it difficult for people from other states to sell their goods within their bounds. These restrictions take almost countless forms: license fees; truck taxes; quarantine restrictions; sanitary regulations. Sometimes it is pretty difficult to tell where reasonable taxations in return for use and reasonable quarantines end and where protective tariff begins.

Vegetable men are very much interested in this proposition. Our vegetable growers in New York have several times expressed themselves as against undue restrictions.



G. A. Piquet of Central Square, N. Y., believes in plowing his garden early. George Bradshaw is driving the team.



...Supplies an abundance of Flavin, important Growth Factor!

IT'S A SAFE GUESS that thousands of chicks every year fail to grow and develop properly because of lack of vitamin G (flavin) in their feed. Vitamin G (flavin) is absolutely necessary for growth. Without it there can be no growth. Feeding tests for several years have shown that some of the ingredients ordinarily used in starting feeds vary greatly in their flavin content.

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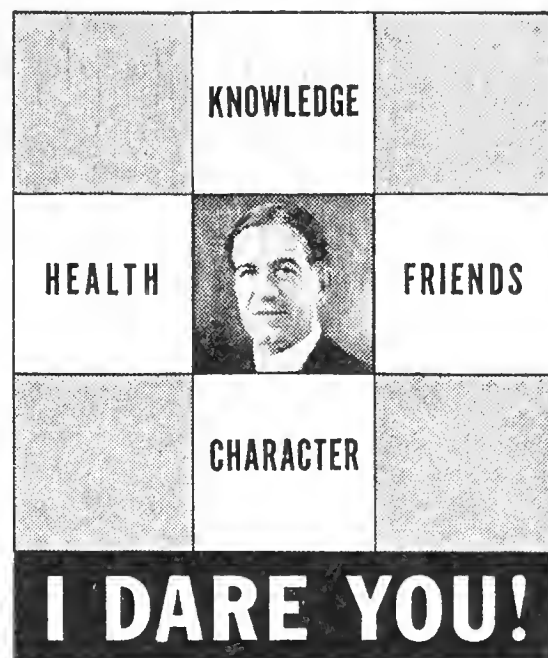
every bag of Purina Startena. This guards against a deficiency of this important growth factor.

Puri-Flave is 2½ times richer in flavin than dried buttermilk. It is 4 times richer in flavin than dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal. These are the ingredients that up to now have been considered some of the best sources of flavin.

When you feed the new Startena containing Puri-Flave, you give your chicks a tried and proven feed. See your Purina dealer today . . . have Startena on hand when your chicks arrive!

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WHAT DO I REALLY WANT?

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I KNOW a rising young executive whose mind and heart are so full of Wants that they tumble all over each other. He is so keen to widen his activities and influence and to take advantage of his opportunities that the days are all too short for him. He wants BIG WANTS. What do YOU really Want?

...

Do You Want Adventure?

THEN get out of the humdrum things of life. Read, study, invent, create, plan interesting things to do. Pioneer into new fields. Most of us live in a small corner of the world while there is so much around us to enjoy. The greatest adventure of all is in the full use of our own capacities.

Do You Want Achievement?

Then do the things that bring achievement—pay the price for it in extra effort, extra study, extra willingness to accept hard tasks and difficult problems. Easy sailing never won anyone a big job. The pace that kills is the crawl. Problems, hardships and difficulties are the stepping-stones to great achievement. Take plenty of time to study and adjust these suggestions to your own life.

Which Do You Want?

HIGH ADVENTURE

(These build up Knowledge)

Regular reading—a book a month.

Study courses—lectures.

Concentration and thoroughness.

New, stimulating experiences.

Some creative project.

A real "Magnificent Obsession."

THINK TALL

or

HUMDRUM EXISTENCE

(These tear down Knowledge)

No program—no problems.

Busy—no time.

No interest—drifting.

In a groove.

Why bother?

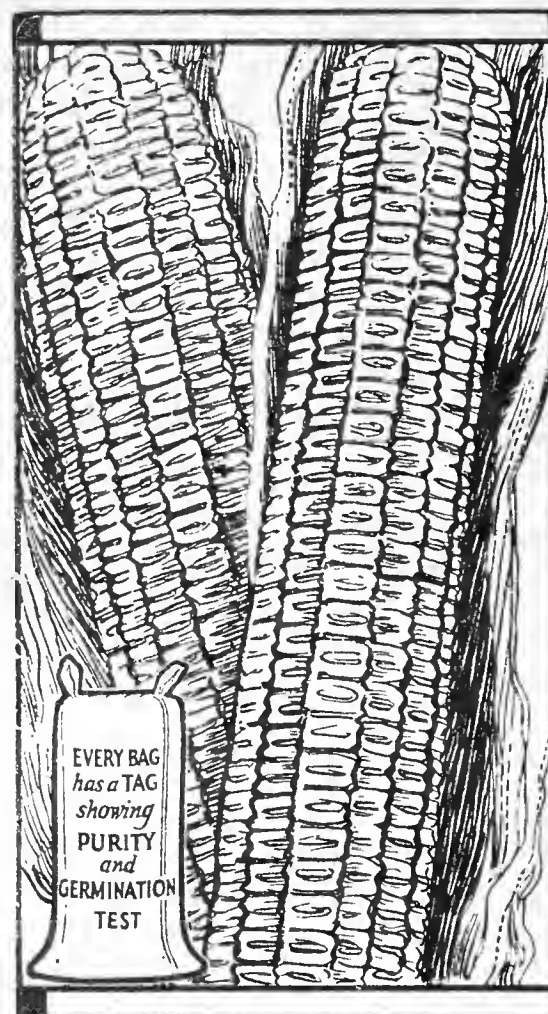
Goals? Piffle.

I'll continue suggesting WANTS in my next column. If my readers would like my program for developing WANTS, send 3c in stamps and my 12-page WANT pamphlet will be sent to you. It will DARE you to attain GREATER GROWTH.

WM. H. DANFORTH

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Tested Seed Corn

To insure maximum maturity, plant Dibble's northern grown corn! It is vigorous, hardy, acclimated and productive. Don't take chances with varieties that look nice, germinate well, but do not produce.

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Dibble's corn is ALL northern grown, ALL high test corn. We guarantee every bushel. WE sell subject to YOUR OWN 10-day test or money-back basis. You take no chances on these tested Dibble quality varieties.

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VEGETABLE PLANTS CATALOG FREE

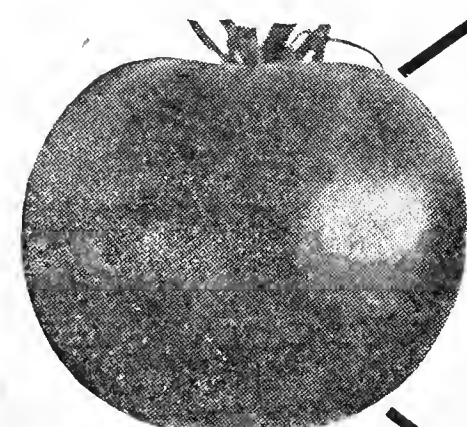
Frost-proof Cabbage and Onion plants and all
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No. 1 MARY WASHINGTON
Extra Heavy
 50—65c., 100—\$1.00 Postpaid. 1000—\$6.50.
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which insure success for gardeners whose seasons are
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 Our catalog of the best flowers and vegetables is well
 worth having. Send for your copy today. And to
 insure getting the best seed, order direct by mail
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If you grow for market, ask for the Market
 Gardeners and Florists Wholesale Price List.
JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc., R. F. D. 36, Coldwater, N. Y.

1939 CATALOGUE now ready

GUARD Your Seed Order

By M. T. MUNN,

Seed Analyst, Geneva Experiment Station.



EVERY SPRING, just as certain as the seasons roll around, every farmer has to face the problem of getting seed to plant the various crops he has planned to grow. In getting that seed every farmer should also realize that there is no one factor which has such an important influence upon the final crop as does the seed stock used.

If a farmer has some excellent seed of known high yielding variety of his own growing and has access to a good fanning mill to reclean his cereal grains thoroughly, or has access to a more intricate cleaning mill with which to clean his clover and grass seed he is in a position to make the very best of the seed problem. On the other hand if a farmer has to go out and buy seed he should do so very cautiously and with the determination that he will be satisfied with only that which is suitable for his particular and special purposes. There is a plentiful supply of excellent stocks of adapted spring grains and clover seed now available at very reasonable prices and this spring the farmer can seed his land fairly safely if he will but use a few precautions.

When buying seed, source is all important and a farmer should be just as particular whether he uses seed from his own bins, buys from a neighbor, or from any legitimate seed source. The word legitimate can be used because there are some sources which are not legitimate in that they are not working for, or interested in the farmer's welfare, that is they are not interested after they make the sale and get their money.

Read the Label

There are a few excellent precautions to make when buying seed and the first one is most important. Is the seed of a known variety having the ability to produce profitably in your locality? The wrong variety may mean the difference between failure or success. Is the seed just as mechanically clean as thorough cleaning can make it? Does the legally required tag on the bag show the presence of any noxious weed seeds? Will the seed give a strong germination, and when was it tested? All of this information is required by law to be given on the tag or label and the buyer should read the label.

Any buyer, at no expense to himself, can find out if the label statements are truthful ones by having a sample tested. Then last, and sometimes most important, is the seed free from seed-borne diseases which cannot be controlled by proper seed treatments. This last important factor is not controlled by law and seed certification is the only official plan now provided to give or assure information on this point, however a few seed sources are giving excellent protection in that respect. In connection with all of the above it is a very safe policy to regard with suspicion any uncleaned, untested and unlabeled seed peddled from farm to farm. Such seed can give a man more grief that he can possibly realize at the moment he makes such a purchase.

When sending away for seed be exceedingly careful to check the reliability of the seedsman. The nearest telephone or mail-box is the farthest any farmer need to go to find out the exact facts on any seed source. So-called "bargain" seed may prove to be the most expensive seed one can possibly buy. Remember, that when you sign

an order for some low quality or bargain seed you may be signing an order for a big job of weed pulling for years to come, yes, even for your grandchildren to worry about simply through the introduction of a generous crop of entirely new weeds. When you are tempted to consider some low priced seed which has nothing but the low price to recommend it, do a little pencil work and you will usually find that each pound of pure germinable seed in the lot as revealed by the purity and germination percentages will cost you more than the very highest priced seed available. Then if there are screenings and weed seeds in abundance you cannot at that moment even calculate the cost of that seed to you.

Be very careful about buying, or allowing your tenant farmer to buy, some of those attractive oats of unknown variety which are sold as feed oats, or as "suitable for seed" but which are badly fouled with mustard, wild morning glory, or more important one of the bindweeds now gaining such a strong foothold in this state. Far too often such feed stocks are diverted unto seed channels and do untold harm. Seed grains of all kinds can and should be made perfectly free of all of these bad weed seeds and any seed stock carrying these weed seeds is really unfit for seeding on the land.

Finally, another excellent safeguard is to save and put away in a safe place a small sample of every lot of seed planted, together with the tags or labels, advertisements, or any other material which refers to the seed since these often serve as excellent evidence if any question arises later as to the kind or quality of the seed used. This is excellent practice even if one uses his own seed stocks or purchases from a neighbor. It will not be until farmers generally take full advantage of the possibilities available in the better seeds now being bred that agriculture will receive its greatest benefit from this one factor.

Soil Fertility Contest

Watch the next issue for winners in the Soil Fertility Contest announced on page 3 of the March 4 issue. Five additional merchandise prizes have been offered in the form of five subscriptions to the magazine "Better Crops with Plant Food" given by American Potash Institute Inc., Washington, D. C.

At least one more contest will be announced soon. Watch for this and plan now to take part in all future contests.



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#33

BRIDGE IS A SWEET GAME - I LOST TWO WIVES PLAYING IT!

CROP and FRUIT Notes

TO GET full returns from fertilizer in orchards, it is important that it be put on early. This applies particularly to nitrogen where the value comes largely from making this element available early in the season before warm weather has had a chance to make available the nitrogen already in the soil.

The Rhode Island State College suggests that 5 lbs. per tree be spread in a 3-ft. circular band about 10 to 13 ft. from the trunk. Trees uprooted by the hurricane and replaced should not receive enough fertilizer to stimulate much new growth.

THE CONNECTICUT College reports that Cornell 29-3, while excellent for other areas, is not particularly adapted as silage corn in Connecticut. For early ensilage along the seashore and the Connecticut Valley, Indiana 608, Illinois 172 and U. S. 44 are recommended. For later ensilage recommended varieties are Southern Hybrid Sweepstakes, Iowa Hybrid 129, Kato, and Golden Beauty. For late ensilage, Eureka is recommended.

In the upland parts of the state, varieties recommended for early ensilage are Ohio W-17, Wisconsin 646 and 649, and Leaming Surecross, a Connecticut hybrid. For late ensilage in upland regions, Indiana 608, Illinois 172, and U. S. 44 may be grown.

WEBSTER, a recent apple introduced by the Geneva Experiment Station, is recommended for its exceptional cooking qualities and as being the latest keeping among good apples. A limited number of Webster trees are available through the Fruit Testing Association, Geneva, N. Y. The Webster is a cross between two unnamed seedlings at the Station, the parents of both being Ben Davis and Jonathan. The variety needs cross pollination, and for that purpose McIntosh, Cortland, Delicious, or Macoun are recommended.

IF YOUR LAWN is inclined to be thin, spend money for fertilizer rather than for seed. More than any other one factor, the plant food supply available determines the growth of a lawn.

NEW ENGLAND agronomists are warning against hybrid seed oats which are being offered by some salesmen. Oats are self-fertilized, and it appears that the term hybrid oats is designed to cash in on the interest that has been aroused in double-crossed seed corn. There is no such thing on the market as true hybrid seed oats.

IF A SEED germination test on clover and alfalfa indicates a percentage of hard seeds, it does not mean that the seed is valueless. It does mean that this seed is not likely to sprout this year unless it is scarified by roughening the seed coat so that the seed can absorb moisture. Some hard seeds may sprout this year, some may sprout in a few weeks, and still others may stay in the soil for years before sprouting, finally resulting in "volunteer" plants in some later crop.

NEW YORK'S State Department of Agriculture is prepared to give certificates of origin to nurseries which grow peach trees. This action is the result of a quarantine placed on peach stock by the states of New Jersey and Delaware; and the certificates, given after inspection by the Department, will meet the requirements of the quarantine.

Big, Smart, Thrifty Plymouth

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MOST FOR LOW PRICE**

Buyers Agree: Plymouth is the Best Buy of "All Three"



STANDARD EQUIPMENT on "De Luxe" models at no extra cost—Perfect Remote Control Shifting with Auto-Mesh Transmission.

Of the leading low-priced cars, Plymouth is biggest—5 in. longer than one; 6 in. longer than the other!

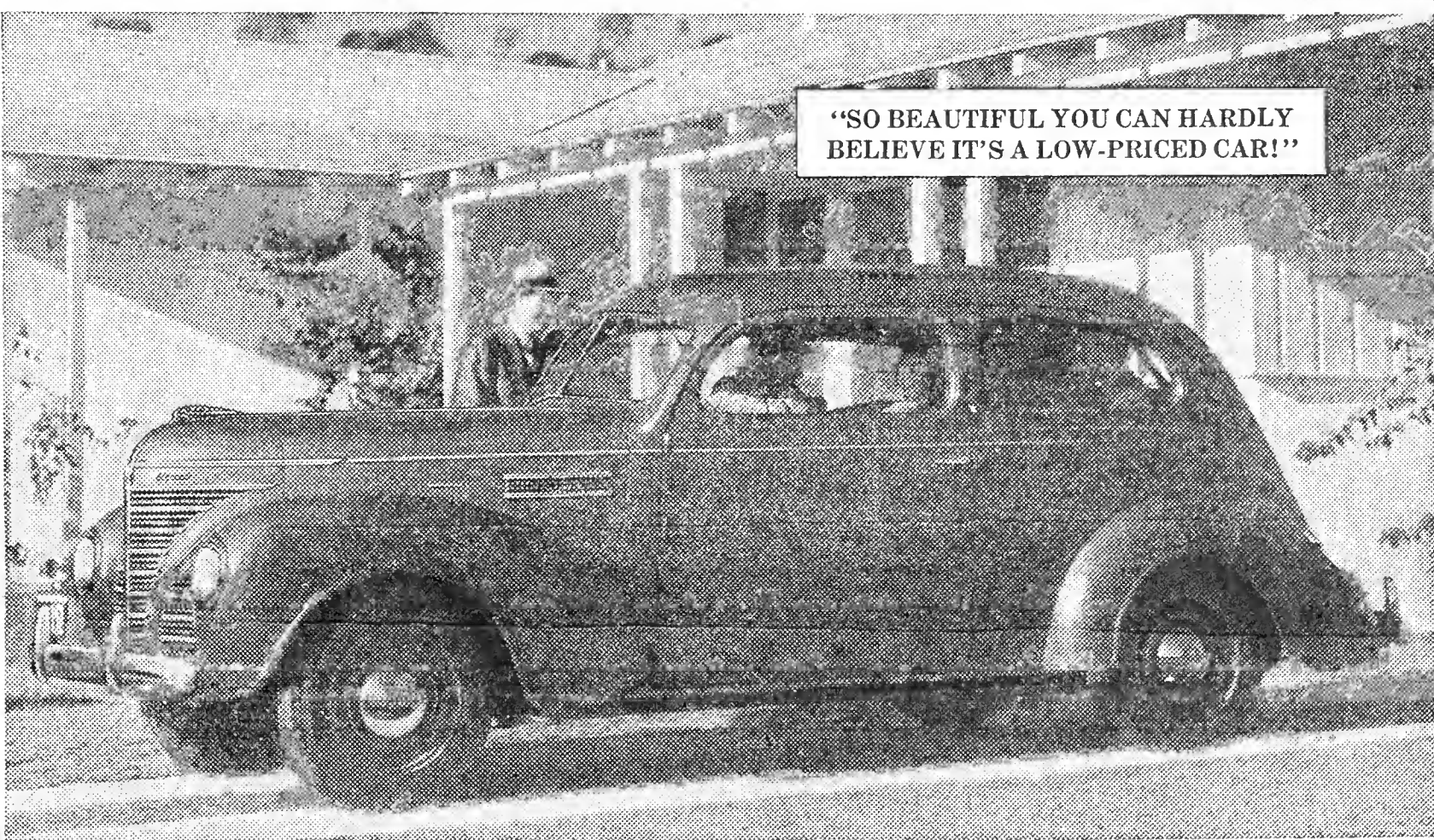
Every Plymouth model has the big, 82-horsepower "L-head" engine—giving full power, *plus* economy.

The only low-priced car with independent coil springs

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The only low-priced car with a "safety signal" speedometer. It shows green, amber or red, according to speed.

And Plymouth is the only low-priced car with steering-post gear shift as standard equipment in De Luxe models at *no extra cost*.



THE NEW 1939 PLYMOUTH has a rust-proofed Safety-Steel body and time-proven, double-action Hydraulic Brakes.

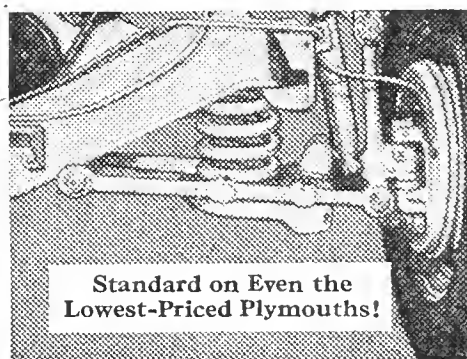
Plymouth is the Biggest in Size—and in Value!

OWNERS OF 1939 Plymouths are amazed that such a big, roomy, full-powered car can cost so little!

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Standard on Even the Lowest-Priced Plymouths!

NEW AMOLA STEEL Coil Springs, finest front springing design in the industry, give Plymouth its marvelously smooth ride.

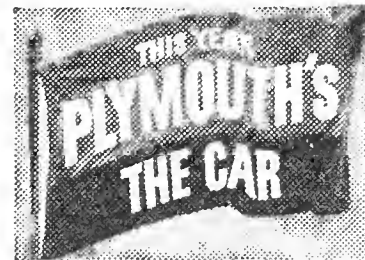
COUPES START AT \$645
SEDANS START AT \$685

—DELIVERED IN DETROIT, including front and rear bumpers, bumper guards, spare wheel, tire and tube, foot control for headlight beam with indicator on instrument panel, ash-tray in front and rear, sun visor, safety glass and big trunk space (19.3 cubic feet). Prices include all federal taxes. Transportation and state, local taxes, if any, not included. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES' AMATEUR HOUR, C.B.S. NETWORK, THURS., 9-10 P.M., E.S.T.

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

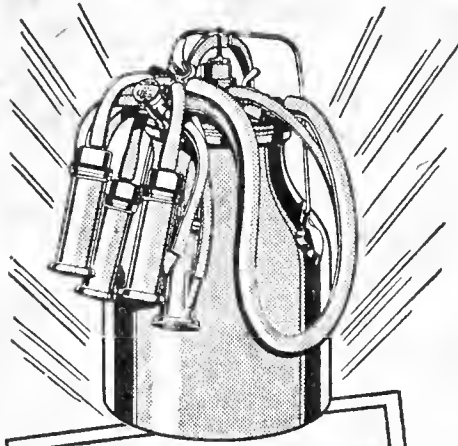
THE "ROADKING"
THE "DE LUXE"



PROOF

that the
DE LAVAL
MAGNETIC
IS THE WORLD'S

BEST, FASTEST and CLEANEST milker



FREE TRIAL DEMONSTRATION

To satisfy yourself that a De Laval is best, try one on your own cows. See your De Laval Dealer about a Free Trial Demonstration, or write nearest office.

There must be good reasons why

- more De Laval Milkers are in use throughout the world than any other make;
- more championship and high production records for entire herds as well as individual cows have been made with De Laval milking;
- more than 60% of all Certified Milk produced in this country comes from De Laval milked herds.
- more outstanding herds, including those of the U. S. Bureau of Dairying, are milked with De Laval Milkers.

The answer is simple. De Laval Magnetic Milkers have proven in actual use to give the best results, that they will milk faster, better and cleaner; give long, dependable service, and are simple to operate.

The De Laval Magnetic is the only milker that milks every cow every day in the year in exactly the same uniform, rhythmic way; with a fast, pleasing, alternating action that produces the best results for the longest time.

See your De Laval Dealer or write nearest office below.

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Enter today; \$3000.00 in 100 cash prizes. Get Entry Blank from De Laval Dealer.

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There are three complete series of De Laval Separators, providing sizes, styles, prices and terms for every need and purse. They can be bought on such easy terms that they pay for themselves while being used. De Laval Dealers will gladly supply free trial demonstration.



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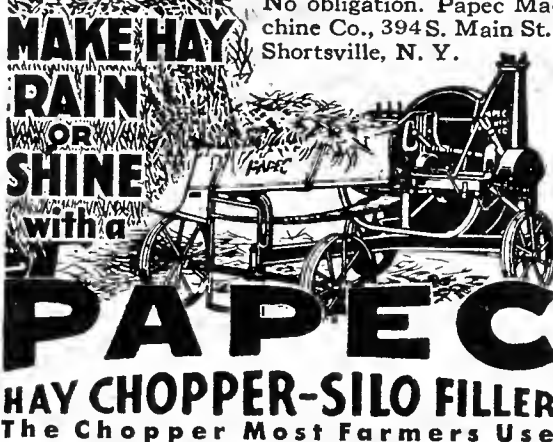
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FARMERS Discuss Butterfat Cheating

THE LETTERS on this page are samples of the large number received from farmers on both sides of the problem on honest butterfat testing.

After reading these letters, and checking personally with a large number of dairymen, I have come to some conclusions, as follows:

1. The majority of dealers and milk station managers are honest.

2. There is considerable carelessness in testing, due sometimes to the great pressure under which the milk handlers have to work.

3. There is a large amount of misunderstanding on the part of farmers about testing, due to the fact that butterfat tests of cows and herds vary considerably from day to day and from time to time.

4. There is considerable actual cheating, and it is very difficult to check on this. Almost all who have written me agree that the practice of allowing the sample to remain in the dealer's possession makes any later check largely ineffective.

5. Many constructive suggestions are contained in the following letters, and others which will be published later.

Write your experience and your suggestions. Your name, of course, will not be used.—E. R. Eastman.

milk sent to milk plants, and

"WHEREAS, the purpose of such tests is for the protection of the dairy farmer and form a basis from which payment is derived, and

"WHEREAS, under the present system of taxation, the dairy farmer pays a large share of the cost of such tests but does not know the results of such tests,

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the Dept. of Farms and Markets send direct to the dairy farmer his individual composite and day samples, test and time when test was made, and period over which composite was saved."

Of course we realize that day samples do not always correspond with composite samples, but the majority of day samples should correspond, some going higher while others are lower. The principle of the day sample is to prevent the dishonest dealer from adulterating the composite sample—a very simple matter if the day sample were not taken.

We also found that the majority of plant managers were in favor of such a resolution as they felt the dairy farmer would be more satisfied if he received the check test results from the State Dept.

The plant managers also felt that the resolution might do something to force those dealers into line who are not paying by test as required by law and thus having an advantage over the honest dealer.—F. E. M., New York.

Tests Check With Plant

I belong to a Dairy Herd Improvement Association and can say that my test never varies from month to month, at the milk plant more than a point or two from what our tester makes it.

This is only one of the many reasons why I am a firm believer in the Dairymen's League. There is no financial gain to be made by the plant manager when he cheats on tests as the case might be when one sells to an independent company.—P. H. F., New York.

This Would Make Any Man Mad

In April, 1937, my test was 3.5; in May, 3.6; in June 3.4; in July, 3.6; and in August, when the strike was threatened, it went up to 3.9. I then changed factories, and my first milk delivered to them tested 4.2 and remained about the same for the four months I delivered there. Then I was forced to draw to another factory, and my test went down to 3.2.

I didn't think my milk test could have dropped 11 points from one month to the next on the same feed, so I decided to do a little testing myself. I took one quart of cream off each of four cans of milk for thirty days, and the test didn't drop one point.

I have the vouchers showing these differences in my butterfat tests. I think that something should be done to assure the farmer of what he is entitled to. The farmer don't get any too much anyway, but I think they should get what's coming to them.—B. H., New York.

Satisfied With Test

If I were guessing at a weighted average test of my herd from my dairy record returns, it would almost always be less than the test shown on my milk check.—H. R., New York.



Ten Cents a Hundred Counts Up

We have been in DHIA and Cow Testing for several years. Up to Jan. 1, 1938, the test at station and at home varied very little. Since then there has been a variation of 2 to 3 points.

Each time the tester comes we take a sample from the weight vat. That sample, tested at home by our tester, is always 2 to 3 points higher than that which the stations pays us by.

I think it is all wrong letting the station set the test and thus compute the price paid us. I think the computation for price should be set by a representative of the Department of Farms and Markets—coming on unknown dates two or three times a month. Thus the station could not compute the price.

Believe me it makes some difference in a man's business when he loses 10c per 100 pounds when he produces 36,000 to 39,000 pounds of milk per month.—M. R. K., New York.

Grange Passes Resolution

Having done A.R.O. testing in New York State and now being assistant D.H.I.A. tester in ——— County, I have had opportunity to check with several different milk plants, etc., during the 13 years since I have held a state tester's license.

On the whole, I believe that most milk plants' tests are accurate, especially in the larger companies; but having recently heard of conditions which I considered rather suspicious, I made a suggestion in our local Grange that we discuss and form a resolution to aid the farmers in securing a report from the Dept. of Farms and Markets of the check test when made. After gathering information from several small milk plants the following resolution was adopted by our Grange (Brunswick Local, No. 1337). Similar resolutions were adopted by the D.H.I.A. of Rensselaer County with a membership of 38 dairy farmers, and by the Raymertown Local of the Dairymen's League, membership of over 100.

The resolution submitted by the Legislative Committee of Brunswick Grange, which is composed of Milo Haynes, Rensselaer County Pomona Master; Allen Haynes, President of the Raymertown Dairymen's League Local, and myself, is: "WHEREAS, the Dept. of Farms and Markets does check test composite and does take day samples (which are tested) of



3 Exclusive Features!

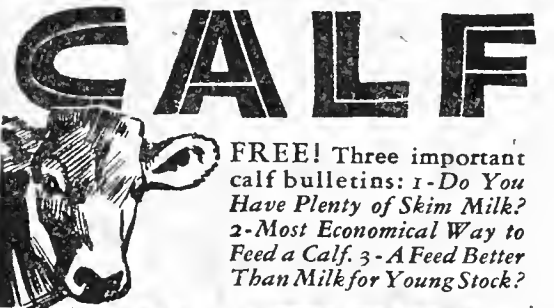
Only in the Unadilla Silo can you have the *sure-step, sure-grip, door-front ladder*. Only in this famous silo can you have patented lock dowelling—that ties the entire structure into a tight, wind-proof silo. The Unadilla is also specially built for heavy grass silage.

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By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

THE REAL problem facing our agriculture today is to find a more profitable utilization of the surplus feed that is now producing the surplus of dairy products. Yet any increase in livestock production, to be warranted, must evolve around demand, that is, whether there is a market for it. **THE NORTHEAST AND SURROUNDING STATES ARE NOT NOW FURNISHING ONE-FIFTH OF THE LIVE ANIMALS WHICH ARE BEING KILLED FOR SLAUGHTER WITHIN THEIR AREA.** In fact, over two million hogs and almost half a million cattle were killed in the New York City area alone last year. More than twice as many calves were killed in this same area, and almost a million more sheep and lambs, than there were in the great packing center of Chicago. More meat was brought into the New York area alive than was shipped in the form of meat products.

What then could help our dairymen more than the adoption of a greatly increased **LIVESTOCK FOR MEAT** program by the Animal Husbandry Departments of all our State Universities? Every good livestock man and every good livestock extension man not only knows how livestock can be produced profitably, but they continually see it being done. Ask any good sheep man or Animal Husbandry man if good management and good sheep knowledge won't produce an 80-pound top lamb in six months anywhere in the Northeast, and if there ever was a time when such a farm operation didn't make money. They know plenty of men who are doing it. In fact, most of them are doing better than this themselves.

One of our better dairymen, milking around 125 cows, told me the other day that he fed his calves milk for eight weeks, then put them on whole oats and alfalfa hay and got them into pasture as soon as available, renting this pasture at \$1.00 an acre. He sold them for beef when between a year and eighteen months old, and had records to show that they made more money than his milking cows over the same period. I ought to say here that he has large cows, practically all Holsteins, and large, growthy bulls.

Records, also, do not show a time when little 300 to 350-pound, medium priced, beef-bred calves, bought off the range along in August, would not make money—when turned on grass here in the Northeast upon arrival, fed good corn ensilage, good hay, and a little concentrate through the winter; then run on pasture the next summer, brought in before the grass gets tough and bad, finished off on grain, and sold in the late fall.

The average weight of all calves sold in the Northeast in the past six months will not exceed 100 pounds. For that reason, they are not averaging over six or seven cents a pound. Yet over this same period, good 150 to 200-pound calves have averaged to sell better than twelve cents a pound. A good 200-pound calf, then, is bringing in \$24, while our average calves are bringing in \$6.50 to \$7.00, probably less. What an opportunity for research and extension work!

These are just a few of the many ways and means that are known that will take up some of the surplus feed which is now going into milk production, not even mentioning the many farms which are making money with colts and hogs.



THE FIRST STEP in making grass silage is to make your grass grow. Top-dressing grass real early with 200 pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia produces a luxuriant growth of high-protein feed. Plenty of good grass makes you independent of the weather. It can be mowed *rain or shine* in the early bloom stage and ensiled with molasses or phosphoric acid. During the summer dry spell you have abundant low-cost, high-protein grass silage.

When clover runs out, Sulphate of Ammonia, applied to meadows, maintains hay yields with good grass that fills bare spots and crowds out weeds.

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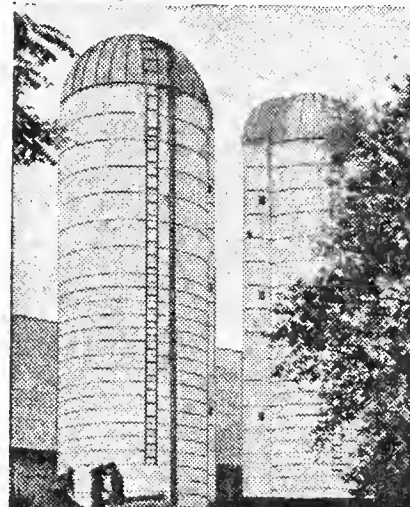
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This Marietta Concrete Stave Twin-Silo installation is providing top-grade service on one of the most up-to-date farms in the East. (Owner's name on request) . . . Modern farmers, more and more, are looking to Marietta for the "last-word" in Silos—"Built-to-Endure," for long-range efficiency, economy and profits . . . Now, our 1939 model, designed and constructed to meet ALL demands for Hay ensiling is today's No. 1 choice . . . Building to withstand increased pressure from Hay, also means **BEST silo for Corn** . . . Write **TODAY** for FULL INFORMATION.

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NORTHEASTERN Slants

ON THE National NEWS

Talking of Taxes

MOVEMENT to revise taxes to help business has not gotten beyond talking stage in Washington. In recent press conference, President Roosevelt said that whatever is done will not cut government's total revenue from business taxes. In other words, business can expect taxes which are "different" but not lower.

Proposed changes involve getting rid of undistributed profits tax, capital stock and excess profits taxes, which now irritate and hamper business, and substituting in their place one corporation tax, with higher rates for corporations earning more than \$25,000 a year.

Some idea of heavy tax burden under which business is laboring is had from figures published in current issue of United States News. This publication points out that American business, though now earning only fraction of what it earned in boom year of 1929, is paying nearly twice as large a total of taxes. In 1929, total tax was about 1¼ billions. This year total will be about 2¼ billions. Big jump is due to tax on payrolls for social security—old age insurance and unemployment insurance. Ten years ago there was no pay-roll tax. Next January, this tax is scheduled to rise another ½ per cent.

Many tax specialists, including government experts, have been critical of payroll taxes and pointed out that they do more harm than good, because they hit all employers, rich and poor, and tend to keep small employers from hiring more men or raising wages of their workers. Experts also point out that pay-roll taxes are a tax on consumption (because tax is often passed on to buyers) and that they penalize the business that hires the most workers. Pay-roll tax rate is scheduled to rise gradually until employers are paying 6 per cent of their pay-rolls, and workers are paying 3 per cent of their income to support old-age insurance and unemployment insurance systems.

SLANT: If all of the money yielded by pay-roll taxes was set aside by the government and really spent for the purpose for which it is raised, that would be something. But such is not the case. To quote John T. Flynn, writer on economic subjects, who testified at a recent hearing held on Social Security law changes: "By 1980, the government is going to collect 111 billions in taxes for old-age benefits, but will pay out in benefits only a little over half of that. Over 47 billions of it will never be paid in benefits but will be used by the government to buy battleships, build roads and pay the general expenses of the government!"

Douglas Nominated to Supreme Court

SLATED for seat on United States Supreme Court bench is William O. Douglas, chairman of Securities and Exchange Commission. Douglas was nominated last week by President Roosevelt for seat vacated by Justice Brandeis on Feb. 13. Senate is expected to confirm his nomination.

Story of Douglas's life reads like an Alger tale. His career has included working as a newsboy, janitor, farm-hand, writer, junk dealer, tutor, lawyer,

professor at Columbia Law School and Yale University. He worked his way through college and even rode a freight train to get there.

Douglas, who is only 40 years old and one of youngest men ever nominated to Supreme Court, is known as an ardent New Dealer. His appointment to Court will give President Roosevelt the liberal majority that he wanted when he fought his losing fight to enlarge the Supreme Court.

No Change in Social Security Groups

BY UNANIMOUS vote, House Ways and Means Committee decided to postpone action on changing Social Security law to include farm labor, domestic help, and others not now included in system. Social Security Board had recommended that such workers be brought in to system, but committee indicated that this would create too many problems, and make the law "more cumbersome."

In discussing committee's action, Acting Chairman McCormack of Massachusetts said that there were many practical obstacles in the way of extending social security to farm workers. "The problems of the farmer," he declared, "are entirely different from those of industry. How would you determine wages of agricultural help? And how would you pass on the question of seasonal employment?" He also pointed out that tax collections from farmers would be difficult and complicated.

Food Stamps Coming April 15

MIDDLE of April, Secretary Wallace's new "food stamps" will get going on trial basis in a few selected cities. Cooperating in experiment are organized grocers through their national association. Plan was formally o.k.'d at recent meeting of United States Department of Agriculture officials and the Food and Grocery Conference Committee, made up of representatives of different branches of food trade—manufacturers, wholesalers, co-operative distributors, chains, and independent stores.

Details of plan were given on this page last time. Briefly, it proposes to supply needy persons who are on relief with orange colored food stamps instead of cash they now spend for food. In addition, blue stamps—equal in value to half of what they usually spend for food—will be handed out. It is estimated that this will increase relievers' food buying power annually by more than half a billion. Blue stamps can only be used to purchase foods which are declared "surplus" by Secretary Wallace. Mentioned among commodities likely to be on surplus list are citrus fruits, butter, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables.

Government will make no effort to fix prices on "blue stamp" surplus commodities, according to recent announcement, nor will it try to control margins fixed by retailers. Local grocers will handle distribution of all surplus commodities in cities where plan is tried out and will take place of present distribution through relief agencies.

Stamps (which will come in books) must be torn out by owner in presence of merchant accepting them, and he in turn pastes them on government cards. When a card is full, it can be taken by grocer to a bank and cashed like a check.

Farm Credit News

P. C. A.'s Cut Rate

THIRTY-FOUR production credit associations in Northeast reduced interest rates from 5 to 4½% on loans made on and after February 24. Associations are credit cooperatives, make loans to farmers to grow crops, to buy livestock, equipment, or supplies. At close of 1938 they had 13,230 members in New England, New York, New Jersey.

Reasons for reduction were: Favorable money market and low interest rates on funds borrowed at wholesale. Production Credit Associations lend funds which come direct from private investors in financial centers. Associations throughout Northeast discount their members' notes with Springfield Intermediate Credit Bank; the Intermediate Bank, in turn, uses the notes as collateral to borrow at wholesale through investment channels. Intermediate bank reduced its discount rate to associations by ½ to 1%, effective also February 24.

New 4½% rate applies over entire U. S. on loans by production credit associations, will result in saving of over \$800,000 this year to some 250,000 farmers. Each farmer is a member and part-owner of his local credit association.

At close of 1938, associations in New York had 6,411 members, loans of \$5,300,000; New England, 5,002 members, \$4,600,000 loans; New Jersey, 1,617 members, \$1,400,000 loans. During 1938 credit of \$18,000,000 was handled by 34 units, mostly for farmers who switched from time accounts with dealers and merchants.

More Money Wanted For WPA

CONGRESS has been presented with another demand from White House for 150 more millions for WPA. This is amount by which economy bloc in Congress succeeded in cutting President's original request for 875 millions to run WPA until July 1.

Senators and Representatives who are opposed to granting more money at this time say that WPA is unnecessarily expensive and that the 725 millions originally granted would be enough if WPA were run more efficiently, and if undeserving persons were weeded out of relief rolls. Some steps have been taken by WPA to meet these criticisms. It has dropped 30,000 aliens from its rolls, and is said to be checking up on persons who have other means of support besides WPA. President claims that only 5 per cent of relief workers are on the rolls fraudulently.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan has introduced bill into Senate which proposes that instead of granting more money now, Congress simply shorten by one month period over which the 725 millions are to be spent, that is

for period ending May 31 instead of June 30. This, it is pointed out, would give Congress more time to do some research on ways to cut work relief costs.

House Committee which is considering President's request is said to be in favor of granting part of it.

Hitler Strikes Again

COMPLETELY wiped out during fortnight was little republic of Czecho-Slovakia. In surprise move, Hitler invaded the country—on excuse of protecting it—and decreed that henceforth it would exist only as a part of Nazi Germany. Economic pressure within Germany is believed to have been in part cause of Hitler's action, which followed on heels of an internal crisis in Czech affairs—secession of Slovakian part of the republic, which also has now become a Germany dependency. Rest of what was Czecho-Slovakia—the province of Ruthenia—was grabbed by Hungary while Hitler's army was marching into northern and central parts of the country.

Break-up of Czecho-Slovakia started last September. To satisfy Hitler's demand for German-populated Czech territory, Sudetenland was ceded to Germany. Peace of Munich, ratifying deal, was signed by Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. At that time, Hitler promised that he had no more territorial claims in Europe and agreed to having an international commission set final frontiers for Czecho-Slovakia.

One of first acts of Nazis after invading Czecho-Slovakia was to order wholesale arrests of Czech Jews and liberals and to open a concentration camp. German trucks drove up to Czech National Bank and carted off nation's gold supply—about 83 million dollars—to Berlin. German soldiers paraded through streets of Prague, capital of Czecho-Slovakia, and Czech citizens were ordered to fly the German flag from their houses and public buildings.

As we go to press, it is reported that Great Britain is seeking to build up a coalition of nations to stop further Nazi aggression. Feared are possible German attacks next against Lithuania and Rumania. Under threat of force, Lithuania ceded to Germany last week her seaport Memel, a German city which was given to Lithuania after World War.

United States has formally refused to recognize German's conquest of Czecho-Slovakia and has condemned Hitler's action. Acting Secretary of State Wells, in statement issued March 17, spoke of Germany's annexation of Czecho-Slovakia as "wanton lawlessness."

Good Books to Read

THE PATRIOT, Pearl S. Buck. In this novel Pearl Buck has gone back to the people, and the background which she knows with such deep and unusual intimacy. The theme is China and Japan during the past twelve years, leading up to the present invasion of China by Japan. It is also a genuine love-story of a young Chinese married to a lovely Japanese wife, a story of human passions and frustrations, and valor and patience and strength, bringing to the reader a clearer understanding of the sharp points of difference between the two peoples. A stirring chapter of contemporary history. —The John Day Company, New York. \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

THE LITTLE PRINCESS. Shirley Temple's newest production is filmed entirely in Technicolor, which brings out the fact that her hair is red. And this time she appears in rags.

Cull Cows AND Grass Seed

COWS ARE UP—SEED IS DOWN. A GOOD TIME TO MAKE A SWAP

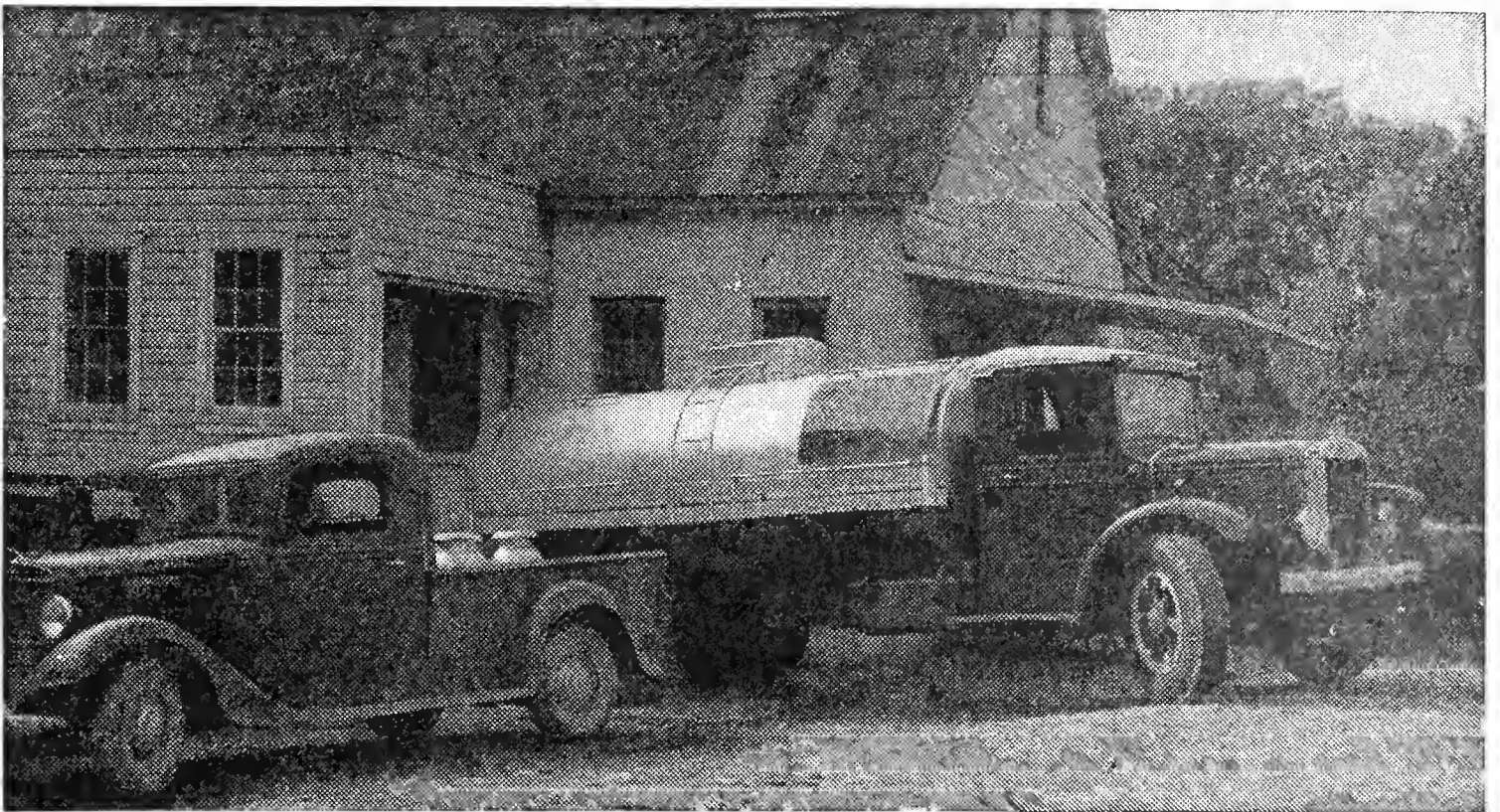
THIS SPRING a cull cow will buy more grass seed than any time in the last ten years. This ratio suggests a plan of action. Why not sell a cull cow or two to buy grass seed? You win three ways:

1. You cash in on a cow which will never be worth more than she is worth right now.
2. You make an investment in a 1940 hay mow which has a good chance of being profitable.
3. You help to cut down on milk surplus.

Milk has rarely been so low that it didn't pay to feed good cows well. It has rarely been so high that it paid to feed poor cows. Now is the time to turn boarders into cash, and use that cash to buy seed—and if necessary lime and superphosphate—to grow the best hay crop you have ever harvested.

Better Hay May Save the Day

Professor E. S. Savage, H. E. Babcock, and many other authorities believe that for the long pull the best step the individual dairy



farmer can take toward reducing production costs is to improve the quality of his hay and pasture. Fair hay has only 80% as much feeding value as good hay; poor hay is worth only 60% as much. A 1000-pound cow producing 40 pounds of 3.5% milk will need at least 15 pounds of grain if she is getting poor roughage, 12½ pounds of

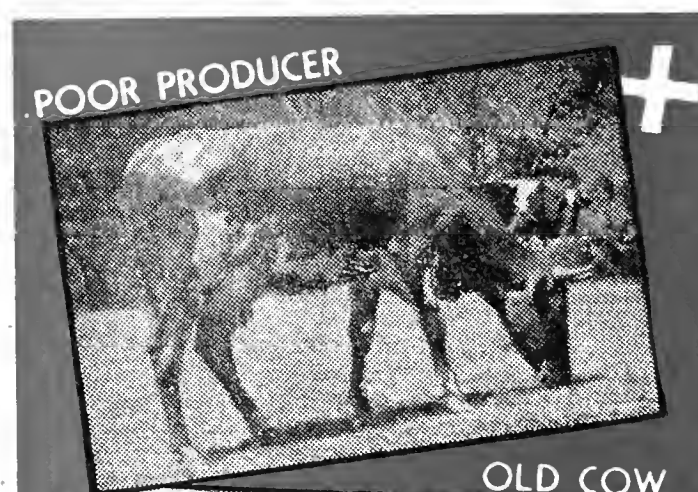
The cull cow contributes almost nothing to the individual dairyman's income, but all the cull cows in the milk shed contribute plenty to the milk surplus. Why not put them on the market and take their milk off the market.

grain if she is getting fair roughage, and only 9½ pounds if she is getting good roughage.

Almost any kind of a cull cow will buy enough good, Kem-Fee treated G.L.F. seed to seed down 10 acres or more. Conservation payments will pretty near take care of liming and superphosphate. Instead of turning poor cows out to grass next month—turn them *into* grass, that will make good, economical feed for the good cows later on.

Feed Good Cows Well

Good cows, and particularly cows that will freshen this spring, should continue to be fed up to the limit of their ability to produce. Cows that are allowed to drop off in production cannot be brought back. And while milk is down compared with last year, feed is even lower. By taking full advantage of the economies of cooperative purchasing, dairymen can still afford to feed their cows well—but only their good cows.



OLD COW



Let's quit holding on to cows like these in the hope of selling them to the neighbors for more than they're worth. They'll never bring more than they will right now. Let's get rid of them and put something in the barn that has real value—good hay.



BLEMISHED COW



Cooperative
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N.Y.

from Skeff's Notebook

ONE OF the outstanding instances of co-operation between farmers and chain stores is the Ontario County beet deal. Last fall the FSCC took out 180 carloads at \$10 a ton. It appeared that this was about the limit of government surplus purchases and also that the growers were stuck with more beets than they knew what to do with. The Farm Bureau made a survey and found growers in the county were holding 2,200 tons in pits and common storages.

Growers set up a committee with Andrew Muckle of Stanley as chairman to see what could be done in getting cooperation for a retail sales drive. At the meeting of the state vegetable and potato growers in Rochester in January this committee met with representatives of the chains. The chains agreed to cooperate and further meetings were held to develop plans.

It was decided to attempt to move 100,000 cases. The growers committee obtained a bid from a canner that

would permit canning at \$1 per case. R. W. Pease, Farm Bureau manager, says this was practically at cost. Harry E. Hovey, president of the Market Basket Stores, agreed to advance money for 10,000 cases to enable the canner to buy supplies, cans, etc. The A. & P. gave the largest order, for 25,000 cases. Several other chains agreed to purchase from 2,000 to 10,000 cans each.

Growers received \$7 per ton. Chain stores obtained the beets at 55 cents per dozen cans and retailed them at five cents per can. This margin of five cents per dozen cans meant that the chains handled them at a loss, because they paid for special advertising, etc. At last reports more than half of the surplus had been removed and there was little doubt that all of it would be cleaned up.

Morris Levinson, president of the Hart stores and of the State Association of Food Chains, says "the farmers asked us to do the job and we did it; that is all there is to it."

Hort. Society's Biggest

The annual report of the New York State Horticultural Society was in the mails for distribution to members two weeks earlier than last year. This in spite of the fact that it includes 448 pages, or 48 more than a year ago. Last year's was a record in size. In accordance with past years, there is demand for this book from many states and foreign countries. Its value to New York fruit growers is unquestionable. It is being distributed by Secretary Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy.

Blossom Festival May 13

Western New York's ninth annual Apple Blossom Festival will be staged at Geneva Saturday May 13. Coronation ceremonies will take place on the campus of Hobart College. Four colleges will participate in staging a pageant. Nine counties participated in the festival last year and it is possible there may be an additional county this year. Dr. P. J. Parrott, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, is chairman of the local committee.

Seek Funds for Geneva

Fruit growers of several states met in Washington recently with the appropriations sub-committee of the House Agricultural Committee to seek funds for experimental work with apple juice. The Horticultural Society was represented by Samuel Fraser, who emphasized the important work done with fruit juices at the Geneva Experiment Station. While the matter is uncertain, if an appropriation is granted the work will be done at Geneva.

Dr. V. R. Gardner, director of the Michigan Experiment Station, in a review of the juice situation recently told growers that a good apple juice would mean a million dollars additional income annually for New York growers.

Peach Outlook Good

Although there have been increased plantings of peach trees throughout the country, the outlook for northern growers is good, according to Dr. F. P. Cullian of the USDA. Summarizing

the situation, he said plantings have been mostly in southern states. He said plantings elsewhere have not been large enough to warrant anyone in this state delaying planting. His observations are that Golden Jubilee, ripening about 24 days before Elberta, is the first good yellow freestone. It is not a good shipper, but excellent for local markets. Halehaven ripening 15 days ahead of Elberta is classed as one of the best new commercial varieties. Dr. Cullian does not think Halehaven will compete with Elberta, but one of the objections heard to the latter is that its late ripening makes it a competitor with McIntosh apples.

School Bill Meeting at Syracuse

An important meeting to all who are interested in the school district reorganization bill will be held in the School of Education, Syracuse University, April 13 and 14. The meeting will be held for members of boards of education, school trustees, town officers, school superintendents, parents and taxpayers.

There will be a number of talks on various phases of the recommendations of the Regents' Inquiry, and following this there will be a number of round table discussions made up of groups of approximately 15 each.

This is an excellent opportunity to get a full understanding of the bill now in the State Legislature.

May 8 Date for Aberdeen Angus Sale

On May 8 at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, the Eastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders will hold their 3rd Annual Sale. Past sales have been extremely successful by offering breeders an opportunity to get good stock at breeders prices.

More attention is being given these days to livestock other than dairy cattle. The idea has frequently been expressed that growing more livestock is one possible way to cut down the milk surplus. Another suggestion is that many poultrymen own more land than is needed in the poultry business and that on such farms, a small herd of beef cattle can be put on pasture in the spring to shift for themselves.

It is not suggested that many northeastern farmers should go into the beef business in a big way, but rather that they consider a few beef cows as a sideline.

New Law on Used Containers

Governor Lehman has signed a bill amending a section of the Agriculture and Markets Law. The amendment reads as follows:

Used Containers: When farm products of the same kind as the original contents are packed in used containers by others than the original packers and sold, offered for sale or transported for sale, any markings pertaining to the original contents shall be erased, obliterated or such container shall be conspicuously marked or labeled and in the case of bags or sacks tagged on the outside with the words "Not Original Contents" in letters at least one inch in height.

POTATOES

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Consult Your County Agent Regarding Correct PH Range For Potatoes.

DONNER-HANNA SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is readily soluble, because redried, finely pulverized, free-running and non-caking. A fertilizer attachment on your planter will place exactly the right amount of sulphate at exactly the right distance on either side of your seed potatoes.

Ask our dealer about the reasonable price, or write us for any information wanted.

DONNER-HANNA SULPHATE OF AMMONIA guaranteed to deliver 20.56% Nitrogen. Whereas, nitrate of soda is only 16% Nitrogen.

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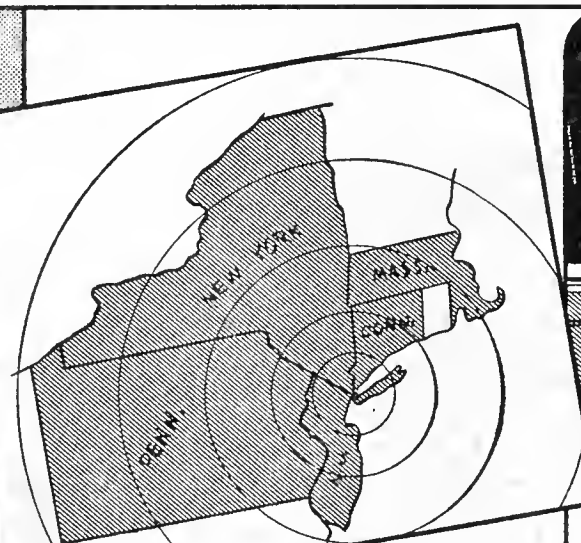
(Remember! Donner-Hanna is Domestic Sulphate)

Fruit and grape growers already know about the prompt benefits of applying Donner-Hanna Sulphate of Ammonia in their orchards and vineyards. It is unnecessary to disturb the roots by placing this Nitrogenous Fertilizer beneath the surface. Trees and vines respond vigorously. Both set and size of all fruits are noticeably increased.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIGHT FOR A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK



FIRST RECOGNITION OF A SURPLUS PROBLEM IN NEW YORK! PRODUCER'S MEETINGS WERE HELD TO DISCUSS THIS PROBLEM IN 1887...



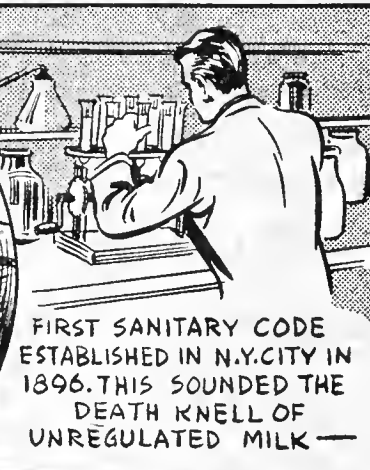
A FORERUNNER OF THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE, THE FIVE-STATE UNION WAS FORMED IN 1889. IT FAILED IN 1898 BEFORE THE INCREASING POWER OF THE DEALER ORGANIZATION—



MILK EXCHANGE LTD., A DEALER ORGANIZATION, DICTATED SUCH LOW PRICES & FOLLOWED SUCH A RUINOUS POLICY FOR 10 YEARS THAT THE SUPREME COURT DISSOLVED IT IN 1891.....



SIX MONTHS LATER THE SAME DEALERS & STOCKHOLDERS RE-FORMED IN NEW JERSEY UNDER THE NAME OF "THE CONSOLIDATED MILK EXCHANGE"



FIRST SANITARY CODE ESTABLISHED IN N.Y. CITY IN 1896. THIS SOUNDED THE DEATH KNELL OF UNREGULATED MILK—

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who Own, Operate and Control
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The Butter Situation

By LELAND SPENCER

NOWADAYS New York dairymen seldom give much thought to butter prices. Nevertheless, the butter market is a very important factor in the milk situation. In the first place, most of the surplus milk is priced directly upon the butter market. Moreover, the prices of fluid milk and cream depend upon the butter market to a very considerable extent. The prices received by New York dairymen for milk do not follow every change in butter prices, but over a period of time a rise or fall of one cent in the price of butter means about 4 cents per hundredweight less in the price returns for milk.



Leland Spencer

At the time of this writing the wholesale quotation for 92 score butter in the New York market is 24 cents a pound. This is a very low price. It is 6 cents lower than a year ago, and 12 cents lower than the 1937 price in March. The present butter price is about 20 per cent below the pre-war average for March.

The following seem to be the main reasons for the present crisis in the butter market:

1. Low commodity price level;
2. Excess stocks of butter on hand;
3. Continuing heavy production;
4. Reduced buying power of consumers.
5. Reaction from Government pegging of the butter market.

It is hardly necessary to explain to readers of this column that prices of all basic commodities are low, averaging only 70 per cent of pre-war at present. We could not expect the price of butter to be much higher than this. Actually it is much below the average of basic commodities.

On March first the Government reported total cold storage holdings of butter at 93 million pounds. This was nearly five times the average amount for that date, and represents an excess of about 73 million pounds over the normal holdings. All of this excess butter, and some besides, is held by the Government. Since last July the Government has purchased, directly or indirectly, 137 million pounds of butter. Up to March first, about 44 million pounds of this had been distributed to families on relief.

The excess stocks of butter should be disposed of before May first, because the production during May will be more than sufficient to supply the demand. The same will be true for June, July, and August. In order to consume the extra 73 million pounds of butter before May first, the people of the United States would have to increase their normal use of butter by 25 to 30 per cent during March and April. This is not to be expected. One alternative is to carry the butter over until fall. This is impracticable because storage charges would accumulate and some deterioration in quality would certainly occur. Meanwhile the existence of the extra stocks would depress the price for all butter and would discourage private storage during the season of excess production.

Another alternative is to export the butter at a loss. At present the New York price of butter is one or two cents under the London price, but England and most other countries have tariffs or other restrictions that will make it difficult to find a market. Germany would be delighted to get this butter, but our strained relations with that country will not permit such a deal at this time. No doubt other countries with which we are on friendly terms would take the butter at a price which would let Uncle Sam out with a loss of 5 cents to 8 cents per pound. Probably it would be possible to export 60 million pounds of butter at a total loss of 5 million dollars or less. This is a small amount in comparison with the subsidies that have been paid to producers of cotton, corn, wheat, and other products. The sooner this excess butter is disposed of, the better it will be for all concerned.

This is another example of the ill-advised national policy of propping up the prices of various commodities while ignoring the fact that the basic cause of our difficulties is the low price level for all commodities.

New York Milk Prices with Comparisons

	Feb. 1939	Jan. 1939	Feb. 1938
Milk, Grade B, 3.7%			
201-210 mile zone:			
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	\$1.78	\$1.90	\$1.93
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.86	1.95	2.04
Average, per cwt.	1.82	1.925	1.985
Index (1910-14=100)	111	116	121
40 basic commodities index (1910-14=100)	107.0	106.9	113.7
Dairy ration at Utica:			
Wholesale price per ton	\$26.71	\$27.02	\$29.89
Index (1910-14=100)	90	92	101
Pounds feed per 100 lbs. milk	136	142	133

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.

Cut this list out for future reference

Here is a list of Shell Farm Needs you want to know about. Every one of these products is backed by the reputation of a great organization and each one is exactly fitted to the job it must do. You'll find a Shell depot in your telephone directory. Call on us when you need anything shown here.

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SHELL LIVESTOCK SPRAY

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Cows are freshening and milk production is increasing.

There is still much uncertainty in selling fluid milk — as to dependability of the market, the price, etc.

We guarantee you a market for all your CREAM the year round and we make payment promptly for each shipment at top market price.

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Grown on the Eureka Plant Farm, Maple View, N. Y., this acre of Latham raspberries yielded 3500 quarts.

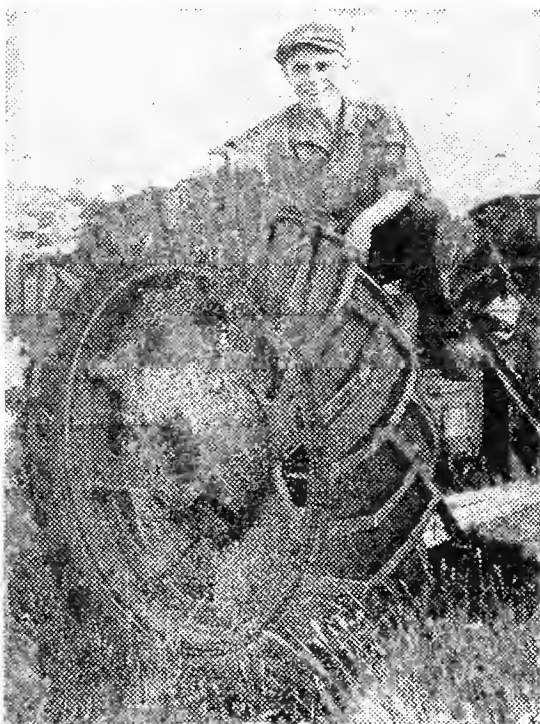
The Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 5600 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, makers of Clip-master and Shear-master, have three excellent booklets which they will send to subscribers on request. They are: "How to Harvest the Farm Wool Crop," "The Custom Shearer," and "The Production of Clean Milk." All three booklets are well illustrated and all contain definite, valuable information.

Irving Kauder of New Paltz, N. Y., owns leading pens in two egg laying contests at Storrs, Conn., and in Georgia. The pen at Storrs is high over all breeds, started in first place, and has kept the lead throughout 19 weeks of the contest. In seven contests entered this year, livability of Kauder's entries is 98.1.

The National Distillers Products Corp., 120 Broadway, New York City, state that Produlac has proved to be an excellent source of vitamin G. Recent experiments have shown that this vitamin is very important in its effect on hatchability of eggs. Produlac has also been found to stimulate growth of turkey poults, decrease mortality and promote a more uniform growth.

Pillsbury Flour, Dept. 73, Minneapolis, Minn., offers a bargain in cast aluminum ware. There are seven pieces which can be bought at once or separately at bargain prices by Pillsbury flour users. For full details see the ad on page 21 of the March 18 issue.

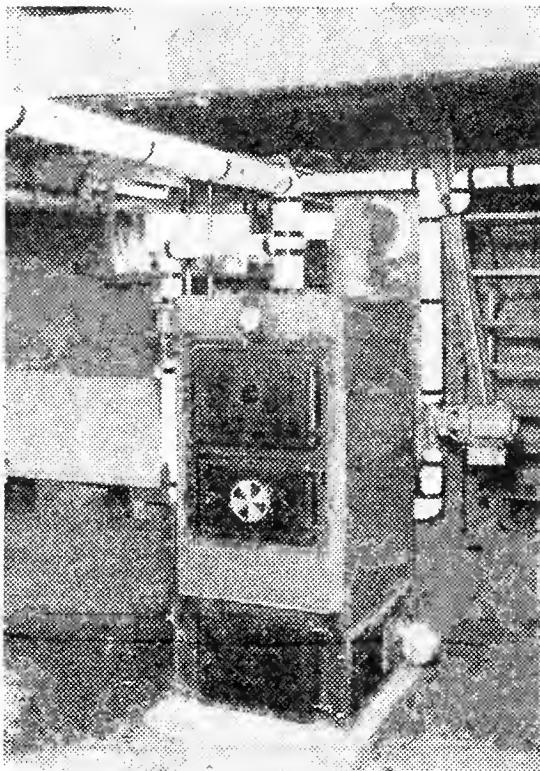
Unquestionably, interest in one-wire fences is increasing at a rapid rate. A post card to the Coburn One-Wire Fence Co., 3239 West Main St., Whitewater, Wis-



In the last issue there was, in this column, a picture of Paul Stiefbold, winner of the 61st Annual Wheatland, Ill., National Plowing Match. Here is Clarence Scheoger, who won first place in the boys' class for youths 14 to 18 years of age. He is 16 years old and will not be eligible for national competition until he is 21 years old.

consin, will bring you a booklet explaining the how and why of electric fences.

"In a heating system, boiler, radiators and other equipment must be of the highest quality," says the Utica Radiator Corp., Utica, N. Y. "But," the company continues, "that is not enough. The



A new streamlined Utica Red Square Boiler.

heating plant installation must be engineered to fit your particular home."

That engineering job, furnished to customers of Utica Radiator Corp., includes measuring the house, designating the type and size of radiators for each room, and then recommending a boiler that will give ample heat during the coldest weather.

Mr. H. H. Tucker, now Superintendent of the North Jersey Branch Experiment Station at Sussex, New Jersey, will be Manager and Agronomist of the regional office shortly to be opened by the Barrett Co., 40 Rector St., New York City, at Columbus, Ohio. At Columbus promotional and research work will be conducted on the use of by-products of ammonia as fertilizer. Mr. Tucker is a native of Illinois, a graduate of the University of Illinois in 1927, and was appointed as Superintendent of the New Jersey Branch Experiment Station in May, 1931.

A new, interesting, and useful leaflet "DUST OF DEATH" has just been issued which covers an aid in the control of roup, colds, and bronchitis; and the sanitary measures to be followed in caring for poultry, both adult and baby chicks. American Agriculturist will supply you with a free copy on request.

Everyone wants to get maximum power from his tractor. "How to Get More Tractor Power," a 24-page booklet, will help you. A post card to Dept. TG-28 Ethyl Gasoline Corp., Chrysler Bldg., New York City, will bring it to you.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Eggs Get Thirsty By J. C. HUTTAR

I INTENDED to start off this particular discussion by saying something about winter being gone and spring being in the air. But before I could get my pencil in hand the air was so white that I couldn't see across the road. So I decided to delay the official coming of Spring.



J. C. Huttar

You who read this column and I who write it act, I suspect, like a bunch of human beings. When we have come through a particular problem we say, "That's that," and forget most of what we were supposed to have learned to make it easier the next time the same problem comes along.

We've just come through the winter (I hope). In the winter Nearby eggs are usually poorer than at any other time of year in a market like New York. Write that down and tack it up in the egg room next fall.

You're laughing, aren't you? Ten years ago I'd have laughed too. There were times this winter, after each real cold snap, when I felt more like crying when I saw so many packs of Nearbys coming in chilled, heated, or dried. More often dried, I believe.

I'm not sure that I know the full and real explanation for such a state of affairs. It may have something to do with the notion some folks have that only hot weather hurts egg quality. Or it may be that some folks just can't imagine eggs getting over-heated in the winter time. As a matter of fact, temperatures below 35 degrees in the egg holding room have about the same effect on egg quality as those over 70 degrees after six or eight hours. Also furnace heat in the cellar or stove heat in the kitchen has the same effect as sun heat in the summer.

I just said it may be this, or it may be that, which makes Nearby egg quality go down every winter. But I really think that water is more often to blame than anything else.

I've had more time and opportunity really to work on egg quality this winter than for a number of years past. I've seen eggs "settin" in the back room when it was pretty cold out there. I've gone into cellars where the furnace was doing its duty in keeping the folks upstairs warm and incidentally warming up and drying out the cellar where the eggs were being held. I've seen folks cleaning and grading their eggs in the kitchen.

So write this down too.

"In the winter of 1939-'40 I will have a place to keep my eggs between laying time and shipping time where the temperature will not get below 35 degrees nor above 60 degrees and I will have enough moisture in this place to keep them from drying out."

Humidity

I guess a lot of egg producers are beginning to believe that water has quite a bit to do with egg quality, but some of them haven't done anything about it yet.

An egg consists of 65% water, 10% shell, and 25% other dry matter. The white of the egg, which is just inside the shell is about 87% water. There is a close connection between this water in the egg white and the condition of that white. When a normal egg is laid

it has a layer of thick white around the yolk. As the egg loses water this layer softens and thus thins out. High or low temperatures or a lot of rough handling will have the same affect.

The thickness or thinness of this layer of egg white has more to do with the candling appearance of an egg, and so with the value of that egg, than anything else.

The shell of an egg is porous; some shells are more porous than others. That's why you have to think about water in your egg room.

Dirt floors are usually moist enough, but not always. Cement floors tend to be pretty dry. This can be remedied by sprinkling the floor daily in the egg room. Or shallow water pans with large evaporating surfaces may be placed on the floor and kept filled. Water pans with an electric fan blowing over them is another way.

The way we used to do it on the farms in Jersey was to put a pan of water on the cellar wall in the window of the egg room. The window was shaded from the sun and was always open, except in real cold weather. About a foot of one end of a half a bed sheet (an old one ripped in two) was immersed in the water and the rest was brought up toward the floor joists and into the room as far as it went. The sheet acted like a wick. The air coming in the window blew over it and through it. The eggs kept nice.

I think one of the easiest and best ways to get moisture to the eggs as they need it is by means of a bed of sand. Here's how.

You make a rack big enough to hold a day's production without having the eggs more than two high anywhere. The rack is just a frame of four sticks of wood with one-half inch hardware cloth tacked to them. This rack can be supported by saw horses or any other bracing you like about two to three feet off the floor. (Lower is better for the eggs but unhandy to work). Directly under the rack you have a three inch bed of clean sand. You then keep the sand damp at all times.

Now you bring the eggs in from the hen house at least three times each day in wire pails or wicker baskets and put them on the floor near your rack. That evening it's one of your regular chores to put the eggs from the baskets to the rack, cleaning those that are soiled as you do it. (It's easier to clean eggs the day they're laid). The next morning it is one of your chores to grade and pack those eggs into cases that have been kept near your sand bed for several days so that they won't be too dry.

That's an easy way to supply water, isn't it? And water is cheap.



"IF IT'S MEDICINE HE NEEDS I'LL HOLD HIM WHILE YOU SLIP IT TO HIM, DOC."

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Producing Profitable Pullets

By L. E. WEAVER

THIS is a discussion of brooding and rearing chicks. The average poultryman doesn't start a bunch of chicks just for the fun of running a coal brooder, buying growing mash or chick starter, picking up dead chicks and building fences to try to keep the growing stock out of the garden and the flower beds.

Not at all. He has in mind a fine lot of pullets by fall that will lay their heads off and make some money.

Pullets are profitable when they lay well, keep everlastingly at it, and are still alive and in good condition at the end of the year. Such pullets are the result of a definite combination of factors. The most important factors are: (a)

the right sort of chicks, (b) a good brooding room, (c) satisfactory equipment, (d) a complete ration, (e) correct management. Now let us consider these factors one by one.

The Right Sort of Chicks

So much has been said and written about this that it seems that no further emphasis should be necessary. The fact that more than 400 lots of Pullorum-infected chicks were sent to the Veterinary laboratory at Cornell last year indicates that too many people are still willing to take a chance. The many low-producing flocks are further evidence that people still buy chicks

without paying attention to their ancestry. When you order your chicks you have made the most critical decision of the poultry year. With poor chicks to start with all your other efforts go for naught. The right sort of chicks come from hens, not from pullets. Their mothers are carefully-culled high producers. They come from eggs that weigh 26-28 ounces a dozen. Their sires are the pedigreed sons of hens that have laid 225 eggs or more in trap nests. They come from a "good hatch", one that runs 70% or more salable chicks from every 100 eggs set. Finally the chicks are "Pullorum Clean", not merely from blood-tested stock.

A Good Brooding Room

For the starting of vigorous, rugged pullets nothing excels, to my mind, the two-room brooder house. A warm room containing the hover, a cool room for exercising. As babies, the chicks are fed and watered in the warm room, later in both rooms. Adjoining the warm room is a room large enough to let the chicks get away from the heat of the hover to cool areas at the sides of the room. Anything to avoid hot-house conditions that result in soft, flabby, weak-sister pullets. A good substitute for the cool room is the big out-doors. You may have to sweep the snow away a few times, but the right kind of chicks can take it and thrive on it.

The best brooder house has a double floor, air-tight walls on all sides, a leakless roof, and air-inlets and outlets so arranged that there are no floor drafts. It is portable. Low removable roosts are provided to teach the chicks to roost early. Good pullets can be started in long, permanent brooder houses but they are handicapped compared with the colony-house chicks.

Satisfactory Brooding Equipment

Avoid cheap equipment; seek for that which is inexpensive. There is a difference. Cheap equipment is never satisfactory. Cheap oil brooders are a dangerous fire hazard. Cheap electric brooders are poorly insulated and anything but inexpensive to operate. Cheap waterers rust out after a single season of use. Durable, well-made equipment costs more at first, but is less expensive in the long run because the cost is distributed over many seasons. Above all avoid brooders with flimsy heat control attachments. Rugged, durable thermostats are essential.

Don't scrimp on feeders and waterers. About three sizes are desirable. Start with low, shallow and narrow feeders, mason-jar waterers. At a week to ten days change to larger sizes that don't have to be refilled so often. At broiler age the birds can start using the range size feeders and waterers. There are many styles. The main points are to have enough feeders that at least half the chicks can eat at one time, a water supply that never is dry.

Batteries are good for the growing of broilers. If you want the best pullets that can be grown don't start them in batteries. In any case never leave the pullets in batteries more than 2 weeks. Possibly that rule does not apply to pullets to be grown in semi-or complete confinement. I am thinking of range rearing.

An essential piece of equipment in any disease-prevention program is the portable low wire platform on which to set the feeders and waterers. Be generous in their use.

In my next article, I will discuss rations and correct management.



L. E. Weaver



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Fox and Coon Hound Pups.—Trained dogs. Also Ponies. Priced low. PONY FARM, HIMROD, NEW YORK.

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Leghorn Cockerels	100	500	1000
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.

LARGE HANSON WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE

Bar. & Wh. Rox. R. I. Reds	12.50	62.50	125.
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All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D.
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"We Retreat But Never Surrender," Say Dairymen

(Continued from Page 3)

being freely made that June milk will bring \$1.00 a hundred or less. That is a dark outlook, but in the long run it may be a good thing if it convinces those dairymen who honestly opposed the milk marketing order that the order was responsible for the better prices received in recent months. A month or two of starvation prices might well result in a unanimous demand by dairymen that dealers give 100 per cent compliance to the order if the United States Supreme Court reverses Judge Cooper's decision. In the long run, low prices may be a blessing in disguise if dairymen see behind the propaganda of the anti-farm gang. The anti-farm gang fought the marketing order; it has been thrown out temporarily; dairymen will lose several million dollars. Draw your own conclusions as to why the anti-farm gang

fought the order, but as the situation develops, few dairymen will believe it was done through love of dairymen or concern over their welfare!

In spite of the certainty of temporary low prices, dairymen should not be discouraged. Much has been gained. In the next few months dairymen should:

1. Resist every effort intended to destroy unity of action.
2. Wait for the Supreme Court decision on the Marketing Act.
3. Improve the weak spots in dairy organizations.
4. Attend all milk meetings held in the community. Get all the facts, and resolve that, next time, dairymen will win.

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 3)

of the same period had also been treasurer of Fairfield County Pomona Grange and of New Canaan subordinate Grange—still serving in this triple capacity at the time of his death.

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS

HOLD THAT ORDER, 'Till You Get Our New, Low Prices
Before you order any more Chicks, get our latest Price List showing drastic reductions from our already low prices. The Chicks we offer at these sharply reduced prices are precisely the same EXTRA-PROFIT quality for which WENE is justly famous.

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All GUARANTEED 95% True to Sex.

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Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS

BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid

Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	100	500	1000
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.
B. W. & Buff Rocks, W. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Rd-Rock Cross pullets, 90% guar.	15.00		
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.
White and Brown Leghorns	9.50	47.50	95.
B. & W. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Buff Rocks, Rd-Rock Cross, W. Wy.	6.50	32.50	65.
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
Heavy Mixed	8.00	40.00	80.
Light Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.
Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels—\$2.50-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels—\$6.50-100.			

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for Cash Prices and FREE CATALOG.
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NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks—Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS, (95% Accurate)	100	500	1000
EVERY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS.	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	7.00	35.00	70.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—\$2.50-100; 12.50-500; 25.00-1000.	7.50	37.50	75.00
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — ASST OR HEAVY MIXED	10.00	50.00	100.00
BOX A	6.50	32.50	65.00

RICHFIELD, PA.

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Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$36.75	\$70
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets	7.00	13.50	66.25	130
Black or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
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100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large

Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
Leghorn Day Old Cockerels	7.00	35.00	70.00
Barred Rocks and White Rocks	2.00	10.00	20.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hamp. Reds and Black Giants	7.00	35.00	70.00
Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65.00

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Leghorn Breeders are mated to R.O.P. Males. Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for our FREE Catalog, giving full details on our Breeders.
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NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English

Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	100	500	1000
Hanson or Eng. Wh. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed \$6.25-100. Leghorn Cockerels \$2.50-100.	7.00	35.00	70.00

Breeders Bloodtested P.P. Order direct. Write for Cir.
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Hatches in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.

HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH	100	500	1000
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.
HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED			
LEGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.)	13.00	65.00	130.
Bar. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyand.	7.50	37.50	75.
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	7.00	35.00	70.
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	40.00	80.
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.00	45.00	90.

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Large Type English W. Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.
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All Free Range B.W.D. Bloodtested Breeders. Order direct or write for FREE Catalog. J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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Cash or C.O.D. 100% Del.

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S. C. White Leghorns, English	3.50	7.00	35.00	70.
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22 years breeding for larger and better
English Type S. C. White Leghorns.....\$ 7.00
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S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg. Day-Old Pullets, 95%... 13.00
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Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order Direct. Circular Free.
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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS
Large Type English Sex 100 500 1000
Leghorn Pullets (95%) \$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.
Large Type English Leghorns..... 7.00 35.00 70.
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels..... 2.00 10.00 20.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds..... 7.00 35.00 70.
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Crosses..... 8.00 40.00 80.
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CHICKS from Blood-tested Stock. Large English S. C. White Leg. \$6.00; White or Barred Rocks \$7; N. H. Reds \$7.50-100. Also day old Leg. Pullets & Cockerels. Cash or C.O.D. Cat. FREE.
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BABY CHICKS \$12. 100 PER
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English Leghorns 100% live delivery P.P.
ENGLISH LEGHORN 100 500 1000
PULLETS, 95% GUAR.....\$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.00
Unsexed English Leghorns..... 7.00 35.00 70.00
Bar., Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds..... 7.00 35.00 70.00
New Hampshire Reds..... 7.50 37.50 75.00
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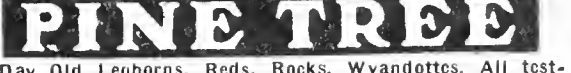
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THE ANSWERS --- to the Questions

(Continued from Page 5)

for children), coffee for adults and milk for children, nuts.

II.

Cucumber pickles and olives, creamed cauliflower, baked squash, mashed potatoes, cabbage and chopped raw cranberry salad, mince or apple pie.

III.

Cranberry sauce or cucumber pickles and olives, buttered broccoli, scalloped onions, baked potatoes, apple and celery salad, pumpkin pie, pumpkin custard for children.

IV.

Glazed sweet potatoes, buttered broccoli, scalloped onions, molded carrot salad, mince or apple pie, applesauce for children.

(Note: Fruit juice, roast poultry, stuffing, gravy and rolls may be constant throughout.)

2—Give reasons briefly for your selection.

If cranberry sauce is chosen, this means that the cabbage and cranberry salad is out because of duplication of flavors. Only one of the three yellow vegetables, sweet potatoes, squash and pumpkin, should appear on the same menu, especially if they have been mashed. The carrot salad being raw and crisp would not necessarily be excluded. Creamed cauliflower and scalloped onions should not appear together because of similarity of texture—neither would cauliflower and broccoli appear together because of nearness of flavor. (Broccoli is preferable many times because of color). Two mashed or steamed vegetables would not appear together. Apple salad would not appear with apple pie. Pumpkin pie would not appear on the same menu with squash.

3—If this suggested menu is too elaborate, what could you omit and still have a satisfying, balanced meal?

Omit fruit juice, have only 1 vegetable besides potatoes, have a generous apple and celery salad, omit the pie and let shelled nuts serve as dessert or

have fruit juice but omit salad, but be sure to have buttered broccoli as one of the vegetables because it is green.

4—How long would you roast a two-year-old tom turkey weighing 15 pounds, undrawn?

Approximately 4½ hours at 300° to 325° F.

5—Would you cook it covered or uncovered?

Cover it during part of the cooking, because it is tougher than a younger bird.

6—How would you know when it is done? When a fork stuck into the thigh next to the breast brings out juice with no reddish tint, the turkey is done. Or grasp the leg by the end of the bone and work it gently. If it moves easily, the bird is done.

7—Does the method of roasting given here differ from the method you have followed? In what respects?

8—What is the objection to putting water in the roasting pan or searing the bird before roasting?

Both practices draw out juices and make the meat less flavorful.

9—If you went to market to buy a turkey how would you know whether you were getting a good one?

The breastbone is flexible, the breasts are broad and full, there are thin layers of fat underneath the skin of the back, hips and breasts, and the skin is unbroken. The whole bird should have a creamy rather than a bluish white cast.

10—If you were roasting a fowl, how would your method differ from that for roasting turkey?

The temperature for roasting a chicken is higher, 325° to 350° F., and the length of time is greater per lb. than for turkey, 30 minutes per lb. for small

(3½ lbs.), 22 to 25 minutes per lb. for larger (4 to 6 lbs.).

LESSON VI — PIES

1—What proportion of fat to flour is used for plain pastry? For rich pastry?

Plain pastry uses 1 part of fat to 3 or 4 parts of flour. Rich pastry may use as much as 1 part of fat to 2 parts of flour.

2—What kind of flour makes the best pastry and why?

Fine pastry flour makes the best pastry because the gluten which might make it tough is small in quantity.

Name two substitutes for this "best flour".

All-purpose (family) flour; also "doctored" bread flour with 2 tablespoons removed from each cup and replaced by 1 tablespoon cornstarch.

3—If you were judging pies, what would you look for?

Good appearance, good flavor and a well-textured crust. The crust should be crisp, tender and light, flaky or crumbly, have no pronounced flavor from the fat and should be delicately brown and not

soggy underneath. If fruit or berry pie, it should have a fine natural flavor; if custard or cream pie, it should be smooth and velvety with a pleasing flavor.

4—What points do you consider of greatest importance in making good pastry?

Light, deft handling, cold fat, cold water and a hot oven to start with are absolutely essential to flaky pastry.

5—Name 6 pies using a custard or cream base.

Chocolate, coconut, pumpkin, squash, sweetpotato, butterscotch, ordinary cream or custard pies, lemon meringue pie. Pies combining custard with fruit or rhubarb also belong on this list.

6—What may be used to thicken a filling besides eggs?

Flour, cornstarch, breadcrumbs, prepared flake breakfast foods or tapioca.

7—Name two ways of preventing loss of juice from fruit or berry pies.

A paper funnel set into the top crust; a strip of cloth or an adjustable metal rim around the pan; pre-cooking the fruit or berries until juice runs and thickening it slightly with cornstarch or flour, also folding the edges of the top crust under the bottom one.

8—If you have trouble with soggy undercrust, give three ways of avoiding it.

Precook the lower crust; brush the crust with unbeaten egg white; start the pie in a hot oven (450° F.) until crust is set, then reduce the temperature.

9—If you want to save time on pie-making, how would you go about it (2 ways)?

(1) By making up a week's supply of pie crust at a time and keeping the reserve chilled. (2) By mixing one or two gallons of flour, fat and salt and keeping it stored in a dry, cool place; then moisten just enough for immediate use.

10—Remembering the menu-making instructions from Lesson V, and what you have learned about vegetables, make a 3-course menu of main course of meat and vegetables, a salad course, and cream pie as dessert course.

A cream pie or creamy dessert indicates that no creamy vegetable should be included in the meal. Furthermore, if any pie is used as a dessert, it indi-



cates that the rest of the meal should not be too hearty. One example of such a meal would be: Roast chicken or veal, stuffing, gravy, tart jelly, spinach or glazed carrots, mashed potatoes, chopped apple, cabbage and celery salad, and cream pie.

LESSON VII — CANDIES

1—How are candies classified? Crystalline, non-crystalline and miscellaneous.

2—To what foods other than candies do the principles of sugar cookery apply? Meringues, icings, and any filling with sugar as the chief ingredient, jellies, fruit syrups.

3—Why do you add acid to sugar in candy recipes?

Cooking sugar in the presence of acid tends to make the crystals smaller and eventually get to the stage where they will not form crystals.

4—Name 5 acid-containing materials which may be used thus.

Cream of tartar, lemon juice, vinegar, molasses, brown sugar.

Name 5 other materials which tend to give a smoother texture to candies or confections.

Corn syrup, honey, butter, cream, chocolate, milk, gelatine.

5—Make a list of 5 candies which you would consider wholesome for children to eat. Give a reason for each.

Fruit balls, because of the fruit content; divinity because the eggwhite prevents too strong concentration of sugar. The same applies to popcorn balls or those made from puffed cereal. Gelatine candies—same reason. Hard candies which are sucked slowly and therefore lessen the temptation to eat too much.

6—Give temperatures and practical tests for the different stages of sugar cookery.

Soft ball—238° F. Mixture forms a soft ball when a tablespoonful is dropped into a cup of cold water. Hard ball—254° F. Mixture forms a firm ball when a tablespoonful is dropped into a cup of cold water. Soft crack—270° F. Mixture makes a "crackling" sound and is brittle when a tablespoonful is dropped into a cup of cold water.

Hard crack—290° F. Mixture makes more of a "crackling" sound when a tablespoonful is dropped into a cup of cold water. Caramel stage—320° F. When sugar becomes a golden brown syrup, it has reached the caramel stage.

7—Name in each class two candies or foods using the same principles of sugar cookery.

Soft ball—238° F. Fudge, fondant and other cream candies. Hard Ball—244° F. to 254° F. Caramels and boiled icing. Soft crack—270° F. Molasses candies, popcorn balls, butterscotch. Hard crack—290° F. Molasses candies, popcorn balls, butterscotch. Caramel stage—Glace syrup (310° F.—approximately caramel stage); brittles.

8—Why should fondant be kept over at least 24 hours before shaping?

In order to let the crystals become smaller and therefore give a smoother, creamier candy.

9—In making apple sauce, why is sugar added after fruit is soft?

To prevent the fruit acid from converting the sugar to invert sugar, thus making the sauce less sweet.

Why is lemon juice added after lemon pie filling is thick?

Because the acid changes the starch to sugar and eventually to invert sugar; this would make the filling less thick and less sweet. The longer it is cooked in the presence of acid, the thinner it becomes.

10—What do you think is your greatest cause of failure in candy-making?

LESSON VIII — SOUPS

1—How are soups classified? Give examples of each.

Soups with stock—bouillon, and combinations of vegetables with meat broth. Soup without stock—cream soups and vegetable soups in which no meat broth is used.

2—What do vegetables add to a soup besides bulk?

Valuable minerals such as calcium, iron and phosphorus and vitamins are provided by vegetables in addition to

bulk and flavor. If the vegetables happen to be beans, lentils or peas, protein and starch are furnished.

3—If you were entertaining your women friends at luncheon, what type of soup would you serve?

One of the cream soups would be ideal, especially if the meat is a light one such as chicken.

4—When and to whom would you serve bean, pea, or lentil soup? Why?

A hearty bean, pea or lentil soup or a thick onion soup would be suitable for a man's supper or luncheon, especially if the man has been working outdoors.

5—Why does soup stock become thick when cold?

The gelatine drawn out by heating the meat and bones thickens when the liquid becomes cold.

6—Why add soda to tomatoes before combining with the white sauce in the cream soup recipe?

The soda neutralizes the acid of the tomatoes and therefore is not so apt to curdle the milk in the white sauce.

7—How does a bisque differ from other cream soups?

A bisque contains fish or shellfish instead of vegetables which characterize other cream soups.

8—How does a meat and vegetable soup differ from a meat stew?

A meat and vegetable soup is thinner than a meat stew, which usually has flour added to thicken it besides having less water.

9—What are the chief spices used in seasoning soups? The condiments? The herbs?

Spices used in soup are chiefly allspice, cloves, mace, paprika, and peppers either black or white; condiments are curry powder, horseradish, kitchen bouquet, and the various seasoning sauces, Worcestershire, Tabasco, Oscar, etc.; the herbs are bay leaf, thyme, parsley, marjoram and celery leaves. There are many others, but these are the main ones.

10—Do you use other seasonings for soups not mentioned here? Do you grow the herbs yourself?

LESSON IX — MEATS

1—If you were planning a company dinner and wanted the best beef roast, what cut would you order?

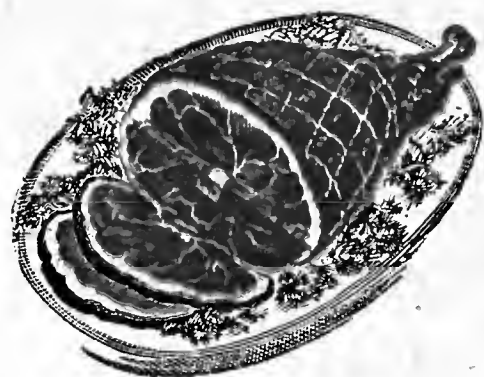
Rib roast, preferably the 11th and 12th ribs.

From what kind of beef?

From prime steer or heifer beef.

2—Tell exactly how you would cook it, stating size of roast.

Wipe with a damp cloth, trim off any undesirable parts, rub in salt and pepper and roast in an oven at a constant moderate temperature, 350° F. Assuming that the roast weighs 6 lbs. and that you want it medium done, allow about 2¼ hours. The meat thermometer should register 160° F. With gas or electric oven, I should prefer to start the roast in a hot oven at 500° F., for about 20-30 minutes, then reduce the temperature to 350° F. for



the rest of the cooking. The roast should be fat side up until towards the end of the cooking when it is turned over to brown the other side also.

3—If you were serving an "economy" meal, what meats might you select? (Name at least 2). Name the process of cooking which you would apply to each.

"Economy" meats might be stewing meats, beef, veal or lamb; ground meats, the above and pork also; the less choice roasts such as chuck, round and rump; and the steaks, chuck, shoulder, round or rump. These roasts would have to be cooked with water and with the lid on, while the steaks

would need to be made tender by pounding and by cooking in the presence of moisture.

4—What are the most important things to remember in cooking all tender roasts and steaks?

Tender cuts should be cooked at low temperature, uncovered and without moisture.

5—Name two favorite ways of extending the meat flavor. Cite familiar recipes illustrating these methods.

The flavor of meat may be extended by combining meat with vegetables or bread crumbs in stews, stuffings, or in meat loaves. Stuffed flank steak, or any stuffed meat, hamburger meat loaf or any of the stews are examples.

6—How does fresh pork differ in appearance from fresh baby beef?

Fresh pork should have a fine grain and is nearly white while the fat is firm and white. The flesh of baby beef is light red, firm and velvety and fat is white and flaky.

7—What differences, if any, would you observe in cooking the two?

Pork should always be thoroughly cooked—from 180° to 185° F. on the meat thermometer for roasts. The beef may safely be cooked only rare or medium; otherwise the process of cooking is practically the same.

8—Tell how to broil lamb chops, giving temperature and length of time.

Lamb chops, cut $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, should broil 10-12 minutes in a moderate oven (325°-350°) and should be kept about 3" from the source of heat. The chops should be cooked completely on one side before turning them. Salt and pepper, if desired, are sprinkled on when turned.

9—Make a menu suitable to serve with (a) broiled steak; (b) with lamb stew.

A good example of a menu suitable to serve with broiled steak is French fried potatoes, peas, combination salad, and fruit whip. (b) Stew: boiled potatoes, green beans, lettuce salad, coconut custard pie. Remember to use light dessert with heavy meat and not to have too many runny dishes in the same meal.

10—Name cuts of beef needing to be cooked in the presence of moisture unless ground up.

The less tender cuts which need to be cooked in the presence of moisture are chuck, shoulder, flank, heel of round, crossarm, clod, skirt, shank, and brisket.

LESSON X — SALADS

1—What do salads add to meals besides pleasure?

Salads add vitamins, important minerals (iron, calcium and phosphorus), vegetable fiber and attractive colors to the diet; also crispness and flavor stimulate the appetite.

2—What inexpensive salad greens are easily available now?

Raw spinach leaves, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, watercress, lettuce, celery and parsley. Additional salad materials which could hardly be classed as "greens" are carrots, onion, radish, raw turnip, cauliflower flowerets.

3—What kind of salad and what dressing would you serve with this meal: roast fresh ham, candied sweet potatoes, spinach, brown Betty pudding?

A green salad with French dressing or one of its variations; a tart fruit salad made of grapefruit and orange sections with lettuce and French dressing would be equally pleasing. Whatever salad is used should be light.

4—Make a menu featuring a hearty salad.

Cream soup, meat or egg salad, green peas, potato chips, hot rolls and butter, lemon chiffon pie. The meat in the salad would likely be shrimp, chicken, salmon or tuna.

5—What do you consider the most important points to remember in making salads?

All ingredients should be clean, cold,

crisp and dry. Salads should be served attractively on cold dishes. Color, flavor and texture should be pleasing, considered as a single dish or as part of the meal.

6—Imagine that you have week-end guests: what salad dressings will you have ready in the refrigerator? How will you vary them (name the salads you will serve with these variations)?

French and mayonnaise dressings. The usual supply of chopped pickle, chili sauce, olives, onions, whipping cream, hard-cooked eggs, parsley, and herb vinegars would give a great variety to both types of dressings or to cooked salad dressing. French dressing and its variations go with the light salads; mayonnaise or cooked dressing with the heavy fruit, meat or vegetable salads.

7—What makes mayonnaise thick?

Mayonnaise is thickened because the fat is completely emulsified and combined with the egg yolk.

8—Why does French dressing separate upon standing?

In French dressing, the emulsification is not complete as there is no egg yolk to act as binder. Therefore it separates upon standing.

9—Give two advantages of a cooked salad dressing.

Less expensive, agrees with some digestions and appetites better than oil; ingredients usually at hand.

10—What salad is used most often in your family? What is the reason for its popularity?

LESSON XI — BREADS

1—Why does hard wheat make better bread flour than soft wheat does?

Hard wheat flour contains more gluten which gives elasticity to the dough, hence greater rising power.

2—How does yeast make bread light?

As the yeast feeds upon the sugar and starch in a bread mixture, carbon dioxide gas is given off. As this rises, it is enmeshed in the gluten which stretches upward, thus filling the dough with gas bubbles which make it light.

How are quick breads made light?

A gas is formed by the combination of the alkaline baking soda with the acid of lemon juice, vinegar, molasses, cream of tartar or sour milk. If baking powder is used, the baking soda in it combines with the acid of cream of tartar, sodium aluminum sulphate or the phosphate in the phosphate powders to release gas when the baking powder meets either milk or water.

3—Why is yeast bread kneaded and quick breads only slightly so, if at all?

Kneading makes gluten more elastic, thus causing it to enmesh more gas bubbles. Kneading also makes a tougher bread, not desirable in quick breads which should be very tender.

4—If you were buying your flour in bulk, how could you tell whether it was better for bread or cakes?

Bread flour feels gritty when rubbed between thumb and fingers; it also falls apart and does not hold the imprint of the fingers very well when squeezed in the palm. Cake flour holds the imprint clearly. Bread flour has a creamy or yellowish look whereas cake flour is much whiter.

5—Looking at the recipes given here, how would you classify each one as to batter or dough proportions?

Pour batter: Popovers and griddle cakes. *Drop batter:* Muffins. *Soft dough:* Baking powder biscuits; yeast bread.

6—In which class would pie crust belong?

Stiff dough.

7—How would you classify Foundation Cake?

Drop batter.

8—How does the dough of yeast rolls differ from that of yeast bread?

Richer in fat, sugar and eggs.

9—What have flour manufacturers put

on the market in recent years to make quick breads easier to make? Name at least five different brands.

Self-rising flours containing salt and leavening agents shorten the time for making quick breads. Some mixtures also have the fat incorporated, so that only the liquid needs to be added.

10—Do you make yeast breads at home? Do you use dry or compressed yeast?

LESSON XII — PUDDINGS

1—How is a pudding distinguished from other desserts?

A pudding contains cereal or cereal products which may or may not be pre-cooked.

2—What precautions in cooking must be observed if the pudding also has a custard base?

Eggs should be added after the starch has cooked thoroughly; prevent streaking by pouring some of the hot mixture over the beaten eggs, then combine both mixtures. Combining part of the sugar with the beaten eggs is a further precaution against streaking.

3—Name 5 puddings using batter as binding material.

Cottage pudding, upsidedown cake, plum or other fruit and berry puddings, the famous English steamed puddings, plain or otherwise.

4—What cooking processes are used for cooking puddings?

Boiling (not used as much as formerly), moist and dry steaming, baking.

5—If there are children in the family, what types of puddings should be emphasized?

Such puddings as cornstarch, creamy rice, simple milk puddings and those with a custard base. Avoid rich, heavy puddings.

6—Make a menu suitable for family use when carrot pudding is the dessert.

A light meat such as chicken, or a heavy soup or heavy salad; a green vegetable, potatoes, light salad if heavy soup or meat is used.

7—If you thicken your cherry pudding sauce with flour instead of cornstarch how much flour would you use?

2 tablespoons flour per cup of juice.

8—If you preferred to thicken it with egg, how much would be needed?

Two eggs per cup of liquid.

9—Give as many reasons as you can think of for including fruits in puddings.

Color, flavor, minerals, bulk and fruit acids which promote elimination.

10—Is pudding a favorite dessert of your family? Name any particular favorite.

The Fashion World

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MUFF — A Serial Story By C. A. STEPHENS.

INSTALLMENT TWO.

THUS inauspiciously introduced into a "world of trouble," as some gloomy-minded people choose to call it, the proper thing for our little four-pound hero to do, might seem to have been to die. But he didn't die. Perhaps it didn't occur to him that he ought to do so. He took to earthly life with a will, or it may have been the Jersey milk which he took to; and after weazening about a week, he set to work to catch up with the common run of babies in size. To do so, he began expanding his lungs and developing this thorax by the usual method.

Didn't that whilom quiet little cottage echo! Never had anybody heard such steady, sustained wailing. He cried eighteen hours to the day, and would have cried longer, if they had not diligently undermined his natural constitution with soothing-syrup. And he cried lustily. He cried as if he meant each screech of it to count ten—as if he intended each yell to be his frantic but solemn protest against the disadvantages he had been born under.

Picture the sufferings of the "Ransom girls!"

But he took the wrinkles out of himself at last, and stopped crying at just twelve o'clock one night. It seemed as if his contract had expired. Thereafter, for some days, he lay with wide, unwinking eyes, apparently taking in the whole universe and grasping the situation. One morning, when Mary accidentally tickled his mouth with the rubber nozzle of the Jersey-milk bottle, he suddenly electrified that elderly damsel by pulling a new set of wrinkles into his ten-cent bit of a face and laughing aloud in low ecstasy of delight. And he did it again and again.

After a time, the necessity of naming the child began to present itself. They called in the Congregationalist minister and one of the school-committee, Mr. French; or rather, the gentlemen came of their own accord, feeling, perhaps, with Mr. Murch, a sense of responsibility in the matter. Mr. Atkinson, the minister, proposed the surname of Nemo, as a classical substitute for the entire absence of any. After some discussion, they decided upon Henry Nemo. Mr. Atkinson made an entry to that effect in his book of marriages and births, and Mrs. Murch had the town clerk make similar record of the name and date.

But in such a case it is one thing to christen and quite another to make the christening hold. The "public generally" did not take to Henry Nemo at all, as a name. Folks had already begun to call the baby "Little Muff Ransom." That stuck. There was an awful adhesiveness about that catskin muff. The Ransom girls kept the muff to show to their callers, who were now numerous; and next, after laughing about the muff, all these visitors laughed about Marcia and Mary, and how "chipper" they were over that baby, and how fresh they were looking that winter, particularly Mary. Everybody said that Mary had "renewed her age," and "who'd a thought" (so they talked), "that the little dried-up old thing could act so motherly!"

When this baby had whitened, as babies will in the air of this world, he was found to be of a light complexion; he shed his black hair and put forth a thin, putty-colored growth in its place; and he was found to have a "mark", and some thought it a very bad mark indeed. It was a little pale crimson ring around his neck, and it grew more plainly visible every month. Old Polly Day, the Corners busybody,

was the first to discover it, or, at least, to report it abroad. She had called and was holding the infant when she saw it.

"Massy sakes!" she cried out, and jumping up, put the child hastily in its cradle. "'Tis the gallows mark! He's born to be hung!"

And she went and told everybody she met.

CHAPTER II.

"BORN to be hung."

Of course, that was a silly as well as a cruel superstition; yet even in this century of knowledge there is still a great deal of latent credulity concerning "signs" and "marks". Marks like this tiny crimson ring round little Muff Ransom's neck may be given by mother to child from various perfectly natural causes, and as such are no more of evil portent than the color of the hair or the eyes. In the case of Muff, I have no doubt the sneers and twitterings for which that mark was the pretext, had a good deal to do with the recklessness which the boy afterwards evinced.

This talk about the mark annoyed Mary, the more because great, bluff Mr. Murch would come to her cottage every day or two, and, after his boisterous fashion, without meaning any harm, ask to see, "my little gallows-bird."

Ten years passed. In the circumscribed and poverty-stinted atmosphere of that little brown house at the edge of the "piney common", Muff lived and grew to be a lad, being much alone, and thrown utterly on his own resources for amusement and play. I have a little "tin-type" of him, taken when he was thirteen years old by a traveling photographer, who stopped at the Corners for a week.

At the district school Muff is remembered as a silent boy, with blue eyes and hair exactly the color of putty. He wore his little frock and jacket-collars high, to hide the "mark". Yet he had a very well shaped head, set on his small shoulders with a decided "air". It was difficult to make him talk much, but at any game which the boys played, he would get excited; his eyes would shine and snap, and he

would run like a squirrel at playing "goal."

Once during the summer-school, some of us older boys called at the school-house at noon, and found all the children "playing-at-farms" in the yard. They had miniature houses and barns and sheds; little fields walled and fenced off in nice order, and for cattle they had "daw-bugs" and the children said that Muff started this kind of play.

Another peculiarity that I remember in the boy, when he attended the winter schools, was that he seemed to be constantly hitting his "crazy-bone." One of his elbows seemed to be all "crazy-bone." He never made any outcry when he was thus hurt, but would give a jump forward and shake that hand. It made a good deal of fun for the scholars. Once, while a young lady teacher was instructing him to hold his pen correctly, they happened, between them, to hit his "crazy-bone", when Muff gave a leap upwards, knocking the poor teacher's head so that her hair almost came down. She was at first very indignant; Muff made no attempt whatever to explain, and she was on the point of punishing him when one of the boys interposed, saying that "'twas nothing but his crazy-bone." At this the teacher laughed heartily, declaring that she was conscious of having a "bone" of her own, and then went on to explain to us that this so-called ulnar nerve which in its course around the inner side of the elbow, is often exposed to a blow.

At home, with old Marcia and Mary, Muff was never taught to work very much. He did their chores after a fashion of his own. When he was about ten years old, Mary died of fever, and Marcia had never cared for him as Mary had. Nevertheless, the two lived on together in the little weather-brown cottage.

They had a flock of geese, some hens, and a grizzly Durham cow. Muff used to drive the cow to pasture, and go after her nights. We older boys laughed at him for "driving the geese to water." The cow-pasture was a little four-acre plot, bordering the woods and a large tract of "common" to the northeast of the "Corners". The

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Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Maine Farmer

I like rough men
With faces lean and brown,
Foddering their cows at dawning,
Turning their steps homeward when
the sun goes down.

I like their eyes,
All crinkly from the sun,
Brooding over the wooded hills
With gaze distant and quiet when day
is done.

I like their bigness.
Their stride is slow and long,
With a firm and vibrant thudding
Like the deep, pulsing rhythm of some
native song.

They seem to draw
Their silence from the trees,
Roughness and strength from the
mountains,
Loud and hearty laughter from the
cold, thin breeze.

—Phyllis Stefano,
Farmington, Maine, Route 3.

fence around it was a poor one, and "Old Grizzly" frequently got out and strayed off upon the common, where it was difficult to find her.

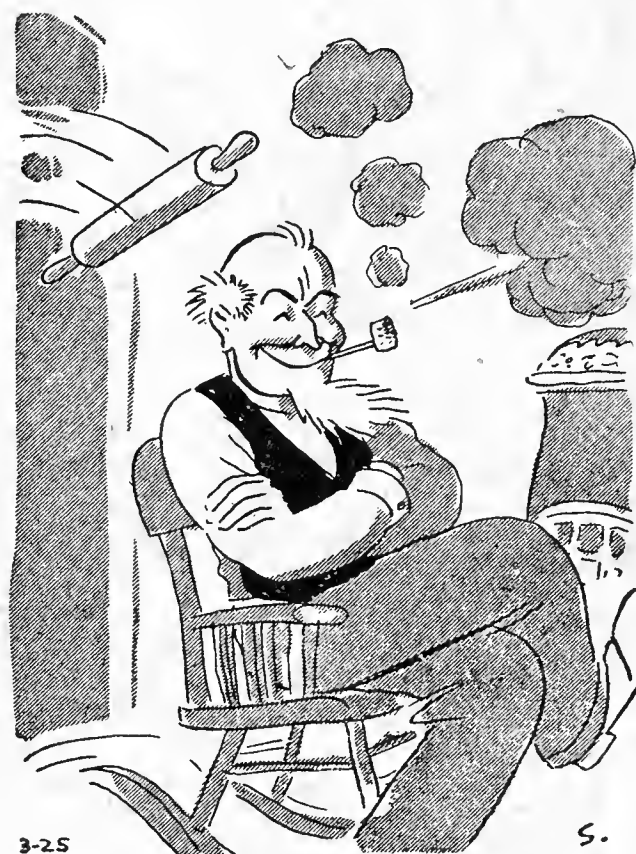
But Muff saved himself the trouble of going after the cow by a bit of ingenuity which is without a parallel, so far as I know, and for the entire truth of which I can vouch. The geese, in fact all the geese at the Corners, were descended from a pair of wild Canada geese, which had been brought there some ten years previously. They were hardy, large, gray and white geese, and the Ransom girls had in their flock a very fine gander, having all the characteristic markings of its wild parentage. Unlike most domesticated geese, this gander was a powerful flyer, and often of a morning we would see him taking a flight high over the village and across the river, with his deep honk! honk! Occasionally he was able to allure some of the other geese from the ground to join him; but they always came back to their respective homes.

Muff taught this gander not only to drive his cow home from pasture, but to find her when she had strayed off a mile or two through the woods and bushes on the common. How he did it, I cannot say, for the first we knew of the gander's habit, was from seeing him drive the cow in the night, biting her legs vigorously if she loitered or attempted to get away.

About six o'clock at night Muff would let down the bars leading into the lane, and immediately "Job" (that was the gander's name) would set off after the cow, and by some keenness of ear or of scent, he always found the cow, no matter how far she had strayed. The animal wore a bell, but it is often difficult for a man to find a cow in a large common even when the animal wears a bell. Generally Job would be at the bars, waiting for Muff to let them down; and if he delayed too long, he would set up a prodigious squalling, quar-quar-quar-quark! so that all about the Corners the folks would say, "Old Job wants to go after the cow."

Job would drive Old Grizzly home, follow her into the barn, make her "head up" in her proper place, and then
(Continued on opposite page)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



3-25

here place, so just git up and take your face out to the woodpile for some sticks or you'll be in a worser fix." She made me fill the water pail, and then for fear that I would fail to understand that she was boss, she made me go hitch up the hoss and plow the garden till, by gee, no one could be as tired as me. I've learned that there ain't any need to go by ev'rything you read!

I READ a piece the other day when Jane Mirandy was away, that said us men should be the boss; a family is a total loss, it said, when men are calm and meek and keep still when the women speak. A man should rare up on his feet and not be allus nice and sweet, but rule things with an iron hand and let the women understand that he's the boss and rules the roost. So when I thought the way I ust to jump when my Mirandy Jane told me to bring in wood again, I just resolved that I would be a real and tough he-man, by gee, no longer would I just submit to Jane Mirandy's orders, it is time for me to take a chance and let her know who wears the pants.

So when my wife came home I sat, nor moved from there where I was at, I told her to fix up the fire; I guess my tone aroused her ire, she socked me with the rolling-pin, she says: "It's too late to begin to think you're boss of this

Sold For \$373.75 an acre

(Continued from Page 1)

no touch of frost and the big, yellow dent corn was not only ripe but hard and dry. It must be a comfort to farm in a country where there is no soft corn.

Now before I go any further, let me clearly and unmistakably state my belief. I do not for a moment admit that Lancaster County is any better soil than a good many localities that I could name in New York. Just at random I might specify the region around Batavia or Stafford or Canandaigua or Geneva or Penn Yan or Bouckville or Middleburg or an hundred other localities which could be mentioned. Also I feel sure that there are some New York farmers who are just as good farmers as any who can be found in Lancaster County, but as a loyal New Yorker, I must admit that I know of no extensive countryside in our state where there is such a high general average of sand-papered, polished farming or as large a proportion of big barns and tall silos and imposing brick farm houses.

WHEN I was corresponding concerning the best way to see the Pennsylvania Dutch farmer, Mr. Mylin wrote me that on September 30th, there would be a public sale of a farm and he expected this would bring not less than three hundred and fifty dollars per acre and he thought it would be worthwhile for me to attend. I immediately planned to make my visit include this date because I felt that even to see a real farm sold at such a price would be something well worth the telling about in coming days.

Now when I relate this tale, please understand that this farm was sold distinctly and entirely for agricultural purposes. It was not, as might be supposed, a case where a rich city man was buying land for country estate, careless as to just what the per acre price might be. The region adjacent to Philadelphia has its full share of ornate estates, but that type of life has never invaded this part of Lancaster County. Neither was it a case of a real estate promoter buying land for the purpose of cutting it up into residential lots for suburban development.

Anything of that kind is entirely out of the picture in this locality. It was purchased because a neighboring farmer wanted more land in order that his son might set up as a farmer. The owner was selling not because he was in distress but because he was getting old and had no son to follow him on the farm and he wished to set his affairs in order while there was still no need for haste.

THE location of the farm was good but not exceptional. It was more than a dozen miles from the nearest large town (Lancaster) and it was on a good black-top road two miles off the trunk line highway—a fact that to my mind is advantageous rather than otherwise. The house was a big fine brick structure but it had not been built by city money. It was just the home of a working farmer who had lived there a great while and whose industry and skill through many years had made him well to do and he was willing to spend some money for the comfort and convenience of a modern home. The barn was one of the big, substantial structures, characteristic of that region. In the foundation was set a marble block with the simple inscription, "BUILT BY NOAH AND ELIZABETTA NOLT 1902." I like the man who in his farm affairs is chivalrous enough to couple his wife's name directly with his own. The acreage was ninety-eight acres. Farms in this locality run rather small and sixty acres

are deemed a very good sized holding. This makes an unusually dense rural population.

The sale was announced for 1:00 P. M. and it began almost on the minute. Again let me ask you to remember that this sale included no implement or tools and no live stock—just the land and buildings. As far as I know we here in New York always think of values and discuss the price of a farm as a unit—so much for the farm. In Lancaster County I was told that the acre was the unit of value and men spoke of a farm as being worth so much per acre.

There were about a hundred men present. Most of them wore the "plain" clothes and round, black felt hats of their faith. A few had the shaven upper lip and full beard of the Dunkards. Perhaps ten per cent of them were the "world's people", unmistakably distinctive from the others. Only three or four of them were there with the idea of actual purchase but to see one of these ancient farms set up at public sale is really a noteworthy historical event in that community and well worth taking an afternoon off in order to attend.

THE auctioneer seemed to me a past master of his somewhat specialized profession. Usually he made use of English but once in a while, when business was slow, he dropped into the local German vernacular. What he said was perfectly unintelligible to me but the chuckles of laughter that ran over the group, indicated that he reserved this tongue for his choicest observations. First he announced the terms of the sale—10% to be in cash on the day of the sale and the remainder on April 1st, when possession would be given. Then he announced, "I have three advanced bids for this property, one of 320.00, one of 330.00 and one of 340.00 dollars per acre. How much am I offered?" The bidding started slowly and ran up at first five dollars for each bid, soon dropping to one dollar increases and long before the finish he was accepting twenty five cent advances. It was a leisurely, long drawn out process. Before it began, I was told that it would take two hours, which proved almost exactly correct. Sometimes there would be long pauses between bids. Once or twice everything was suspended for extended whispered colloquies between the auctioneer and the owner. I thought that at the last the dramatic moment came rather suddenly. Perhaps the auctioneer was psychologist enough to know when everybody was really through. In his hand he held a crook-handled cane, a sort of badge of office, of which he had made a good deal of use. Presently he held it aloft and let it slowly swing back and forth like the pendulum of a clock, ticking off the seconds. "Going—Going—Going—Once More—Are you all

done? and SOLD to Isaac Zimmerman for three hundred and seventy three dollars and seventy five cents per acre."

To me it was a rather splendid moment as proof of the fact that there are still felt on earth men who have a great confidence and belief in life on the land. In one respect the final surprised me very much. I am sure that with us a tremendous round of applause would have marked the finish. As it was, silence fell and no man said a word. I suppose those austere "plain" people felt that any demonstration would have been a breach of decorum, unbecoming to their faith. As for me, I felt that I had witnessed a great event. A moment later the auctioneer announced, "Sometime in the month of March at this same place I will sell the tools and live stock of this farm." Immediately the crowd melted away.

OF COURSE I know the perfectly obvious and almost unanswerable statement that will be made in regard to a sale of land at this fantastic price. It is to the effect that by no possibility can land be made to carry the interest charges on such an inflated valuation. This is a general statement to the truth of which I unhesitatingly subscribe. There are a few very intensive crops—I can think of head lettuce and celery and perhaps onions—which may pay out on very high priced land, but this is surely not true of such crops as corn and wheat and clover and market milk and beef-steers and tobacco, which are the staples of Lancaster County. Tobacco, it is true, is an intensive crop and capable of large returns per acre, but after all it is only incidental to their other farm operations and can hardly be said to set the value of their land.

The real reason for these almost fantastic values is that here is a locality where, when a farm is offered for sale, there are always many people, who wish to purchase it. They told me that any good farm was worth three hundred and fifty dollars per acre and that land has never been worth more than now—not even in the roaring Twenties.

These Pennsylvania Dutch boys are coming up to believe that the best place in life is on a Lancaster farm and they are willing to pay what to us seems a wholly fictitious price in order that they may remain in their own community among their own kinsfolk and close by their ancient church. I take off my hat to people who are willing to pay for land a couple of hundred dollars an acre above its strictly agricultural value in order that they may enjoy these intangible, yet wonderfully real advantages.

* * *

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Acknowledgements and thanks are due Mr. Arthur B. Mylin, Superintendent of Schools for Lancaster County and to Mr. Gust, his colleague for help and counsel in securing the data for these articles.

MUFF

(Continued from opposite page)

stand by 'till Muff had "bowed" her up. In the spring and early part of the summer, for several years, Job would stand by while Muff milked, and keep the calf back, not allowing the eager little creature to come to its mother 'till Muff had finished his milking. Both cow and calf were afraid of the gander, and with good reason, for he was a grievous biter, and could have well-nigh beaten down a man with his powerful wings. As Muff milked, the gander would walk slowly back and forth by the cow's side, with a low quar-quar-quark! At first, 'till the calf had learned obedience, it would try to rush past the gander, whereupon Job would seize it by the nose and flog it with its wings, 'till it was glad to run away and wait.

(To be continued)



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Apr 17 Louis Merryman's 31st Semiannual Guernsey Sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds Timonium.
April 25 Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale, New England Spring Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.
April 27 Backus Bros. Special Holstein Heifer Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
April 27 Strathaven Farms Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Goshen, N. Y.
May 3 New York Ayrshire Federation Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
May 8 Foremost Guernsey Assn., Inc., Annual Auction Sale, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 8 Annual Sale of Eastern Aberdeen Angus Assn., Cornell.
May 9 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd at Estate of M. M. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa.
May 9-10 105th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 11 14th Annual Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton Interstate Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.
May 11 Annual Auction Sale of Foremost Guernsey Assn., Inc., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 13 James Baird Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
June 3 The Earlville National Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
June 3 New York Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 6 Jersey Auction, Quechee Falls Farm, Quechee, Vt.
June 9 American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, N. J.
June 10 Jersey Cattle Sale, Simsbury, Conn., Forly Farm.
Aug. 2 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.

Coming Events
April 3 Annual Greenhouse Tour of the Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Assn.
April 6-7 Annual Vermont Apple Growers' Conference, Community House, Rutland.
April 11 Annual Dinner Meeting, Herkimer-Oneida Ayrshire Club, Thompson's Inn, Holland Patent, N. Y. 7:30 P. M.
April 29 Rhode Island Ayrshire Club Show, Lippitt Farm, Hope.
April 29 24th Annual Little International Livestock Show of Penn. State College Block & Bridge Club.
April 30 Opening of New York World's Fair.
May 10 Annual Meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
May 10 64th Annual Meeting of Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md., 11:00 A. M.
June 7 Annual Meeting of American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City.
June 8 N. J. Jersey Club Show, Far Hills, N. J.
June 10 South Central New York Field Day and Bull Sale, Cortland County Fair Grounds, New York.
Aug. 30-22nd Meeting of The American Life Conference, Penn. State College.

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Will keep this livestock until you can turn it out. Don't write, come and see it. Will price fairly. Terms to reliable parties.

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Our registered Shropshire ewes with lambs at their side, or an O.I.C. pig make worth-while projects. Registered O.I.C. boar pigs and service boars for sale. Also, an excellent draft-type, registered Percheron stallion—coming two years old.

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KEYSTONE Registered BERKSHIRES

BOAR OR SOW PIGS
6 to 8 weeks old—\$10.00 each.
Prices on older stock and circular free.

Write for particulars.
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REGISTERED BLUE RIBBON BERKSHIRES. Ten month old service boar. Feb. and later spring pigs sired by Cornell Man O' War, No. 369920. Ideal for 4-H or young farmers' clubs.

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Reducing our breeding flock of registered Hampshires offers exceptional opportunity to get started with Hampshires for type and vigor. We offer 20 fine type young ewes or yearling lambs and a few yearling rams.

FOREST FARMS,
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BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

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FOR SALE:

Registered Black and Spotted
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IMPORTED AKC STOCK.
Puppies all ages—Priced \$25 and up.
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BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.
• Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
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SIX MONTHS OLD. BEGINNING TO DRIVE. PARENTS REAL COW DOGS.

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Born Jan. 9th—black with tan markings. Males \$10.00—Females \$5.00. Heel-drivers.

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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Choice Clover Honey

5 lbs., 90c, 10 lbs., \$1.60; Buckwheat, 5 lbs., 80c, 10 lbs., \$1.40; postpaid third zone. 60 lbs. clover, \$1.80, buckwheat \$3.30, here.

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Honey

Fine quality, thick, rich, and fine flavored.

60 lbs. Clover, \$4.50; 28 lbs. (handy pail), \$2.25. 60 lbs. Buckwheat, \$3.30; mixed, \$3.90, not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid \$1.50. Special, 12 lbs. average Clover postpaid, \$1.50.

REMEMBER, HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.

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H-O-N-E-Y

5 lbs. 10 lbs. 15 lbs.
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ALL POSTPAID.

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HONEY

FINEST CLOVER

5 lb. pail, 80c.
10 lb. pail, \$1.50 Post Paid.
60 lb. can, \$4.80 not prepaid.

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New York Maple Syrup

FIRST QUALITY

\$2.50 a gallon prepaid.

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Certified Cornelian, Lenroc Oats
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GOOD SEEDS—REASONABLY PRICED.

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One year from importing from Sweden. These oats yielded 75 bu. of 41 lb. oats to the acre this last season on our farms here in Western New York. Germination, according to our tests, 99%. Price 1.00 per bu., F.D.B., Gainesville, N. Y. 100 Bu. lots 10c per Bu. less.

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Sweepstakes -- Cornell No. 11

CAYUGA SOYBEANS

JERRY A. SMITH & SONS

PHONE: POPLAR RIDGE 3610.

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HYBRID 29-3 CORN

Registered — Certified

Supply Limited.

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BARLEY Climax Beardless

Out-yields bearded. Grows tall as oats. Excellent for mixtures. Seed supplied to one grower in each locality. Write for offer, illustrated description and free sample.

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CERTIFIED WISCONSIN NO. 38

BARLEY

SMOOTH AWNED, HIGH YIELDING.
PURITY 99.93% — GERMINATION 99%.

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is the native state of the Green Mountain potato. Its Certification Service is among the oldest. For information concerning Certified Seed (Mountains, Cobbiers, Early Rose, Katahdins and Chippewas), Write

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From tuber unit selections.

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— from tuber unit grown.

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CERTIFIED AND SELECTED.

Irish Cobbler, Smooth Rural, WARBA, Bliss Triumph, EARLY ROSE, Green Mountain, Early Ohio, KATAHDIN, CHIPPEWA and Rural Russet. Write for prices.

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Grown from certified seed: U. S. No. 1, \$1.00 per bu., U. S. No. 1 small, \$.80. Write for price on orders over 50 bu. F.D.B. Wayland. Cash with order.

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HOME GROWN SPECIAL STRAIN, SELECTED FOR 20 YEARS.

A GOOD YIELDER AND KEEPER.

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We are now booking orders for hatching eggs at following prepaid prices: April, 20c each; May, 18c; June, 16c; July, 14c. From fine healthy birds, Adirondack grown. Free Circular.

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PULLDRUM FREE STATE TESTED

Barred Rocks

BARRED CROSSES — SEXLINKS

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Certified S. C. W. Leghorns

26 years breeding for livability, production type, large egg size and excellent egg color and quality. Always 100% clean on pullorum tube test.

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Hollywood — Hanson Pullorum Clean

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Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

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Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.

All B.W.O. tested.

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Reproducers of America's finest strains — Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLDRUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRE

— A strong, hardy stock —

100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100% Pullorum Clean. Write for details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,
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Meadow View Poultry Farm . . .

Our New Hampshires are pure, as foundation stock came directly from New Hampshire. Our White Leghorn breeders are two years old or more, mated to trapnest, progeny tested cockerels. All stock is pullorum free. HATCHING EGGS AND PULLETS FOR SALE. Get our folder and price list.

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Blood-Tested New Hampshire and White Leghorn Breeders of Merit

The Rogers Farms

BERGEN, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.

LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS.

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100% Pullorum Clean. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Our own strain lays 75% large white eggs.

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The Profit Makers

Hanson Strain White Leghorns and Parmenter Reds

are noted for Heavy Production of Large Eggs. Springbrook Leghorns, 2nd in production (243.1 eggs per bird), 2nd low in Mortality of leading N. Y. Breeders at W. N. Y. Laying Test, 5 Yr. Average. Springbrook Reds placed 8th in competition with all breeds (239.03 points per bird.)

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Box B, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS

FOR LONG LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION

Let Kauder help you to gain extra

Livability and extra egg production.

Increase flock egg production 10% and more

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ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland

Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—

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REDUCED PRICES - Advance Order Discount

Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

George E. Le Baron & Son,

UNION CITY, PENNSYLVANIA

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Vigorous Layers

THAT LIVE, GROW AND LAY.

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires,

Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Crosses

All pullorum clean. Years of breeding from lead-

ing blood lines, Hanson, Dryden, Burkard, Nedlar

and others. Many individually pedigreed cockerels

from progeny-tested dams up to 300 eggs.

Reasonably priced. — Write for circular.

J. R. GORANFLO

GREENE, NEW YORK

RICH POULTRY FARM

ESTABLISHED 1911

S. C. White Leghorns

Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell

— and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE

REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortal-

ity, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every

breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male

from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official

average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in

N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our

own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best com-

mercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Silver Cross — Golden Cross

The New Perfected Crossbreds. Splendid layers,

excellent market fowls. Give them a trial this year!

BIG WHITE LEGHORNS. R. C. BRDWN LEG-

HDRNS, BARRED, WHITE AND CDL ROCKS,

REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Laying Pullets and Fine Breeding stock.

27th Year.

CHASE POULTRY FARMS

Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

HATCHING EGGS

Hybrid 29 x 3 Seed Corn

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Rose Comb Mottled Anconas

STOCK AND EGGS

"THE LAYING HEN IS THE PAYING HEN."

LIGHT EATERS.

GEO. A. FAIRBANK

McGRAW, NEW YORK

MORRIS MONEY MAKERS

White Leghorns - New Hampshires

Backed by 23 years breeding experience.

Pullorum tested. Reasonably priced.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. MORRIS & SON

ALPINE, NEW YORK

Saw Mill For Sale

ALL STEEL PORTABLE 54 IN. SAW —

first class condition.

A. L. FERRIS

INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

THE OTHER day, there stopped in at SunnYGables a man who had driven some fifty miles to make a suggestion which he said he hoped I would print on this page.

Ever since his visit I have debated the merit of his idea. This gentleman said that his investigations had convinced him *that all through the country the cost of legislative bodies has kept pace with the increased costs of government which are now proving so embarrassing to our budget makers.*

His idea, for what it is worth, was that the Republican Party—being in control of the Legislature in the State of New York, and New York State being faced with a budget deficit which is proving very difficult to meet in view of the popular determination to pay no more taxes on real estate—has before it a great opening for a telling political move.

Cut Its Own Expenses

If the New York State Legislature, this man believes, would take the step of first cutting its own expenses and then, having gotten on firm economic ground itself, proceed to prune the state budget, the Republican Party, so thought my visitor, would immediately win a lot of new friends—not only in the state but throughout the nation.

The more I have thought of his suggestion, the more it sounds like just good political common sense. Certainly the situation is ripe for a move by some political group which will prove its sincere desire and intention of cutting the costs of government. While I don't suppose that the Legislature of the State of New York can cut its expenses more than a few tens of thousands of dollars without cutting so deeply into its members' patronage that it will hurt, *even a five or ten per cent saving*

in its expenses would prove its sincerity and its good intentions.

I submit my friend's idea for what it is worth to those good-intentioned New York State legislators who are right now uncomfortable and embarrassed because their constituents are saying in no uncertain terms *that there must be no increase in real estate taxes and that all the costs of government must come down.*

* * *

Farm Notes

For the past two weeks our winter barley has been taking a real beating. Thaws, alternating with weather—as cold as two above zero, have hammered away at it until it is beginning to look a little brown and tough. Whether or not it will come through and make a crop, of course, remains to be seen. I think I have reported here that the winter barley we are growing this year is not the Polish type which has proved so hardy, but a strain which we got from Virginia which has barbless awns and a stiffer straw than the Polish barley.

OUR WOOL CROP

Unless we sell some of them before shearing time, which we have set for

April first, we will have to clip about two hundred and fifty ewes. This will make quite a pile of wool to add to the roomful we have already accumulated from our '37 and '38 clips. As things stand today we made a mistake in not selling our '37 clip, but we are ahead because we didn't sell our '38 clip. Right now we can't make up our minds what to do with the accumulated three clips. Is there any wool market prophet among the readers of this page who is sure of his dope? If so, I would like to hear from him.

GUERNSEY HEIFERS

We have wintered some fifty Guernsey heifers in pens which, except on extremely cold nights, have been open to the outside all the time. We have fed these heifers grass ensilage, some chopped second-cutting alfalfa and clover.

American Agriculturist, April 1, 1939

they have been fed all the grain they would clean up each day. The calves under this system of management have done very well indeed. The cows, however, are thin and look pretty hard. There has been a bull with them most of the winter, but we don't know whether they have all bred or not.

Right now we are undecided whether to wean the calves when we put their mothers on pasture about the first of May or to let them run with their dams for a month on good pasture, meanwhile continuing to feed them grain in the creep. I presume that our final decision will be based on whether or not we have the time when we turn out to take care of weaning the calves.

SPRING PIGS

Our spring pigs are all here. We fell just short of the fifty mark which



The team drawing this spreader is the last pair of colts we have left at SunnYGables. I am sure that when Jake has them completely broken in he will breathe a sigh of relief because he has been breaking in one pair of colts after another for the past two years.

and in the case of a few individuals, a little home-grown grain.

The heifers have grown well and right now are in tip-top condition. The only serious trouble we have had with this way of wintering has been with an occasional heifer which started in to hook the living daylights out of her pen mates. Because the heifers were in several different lots we have been able to handle most of these situations by putting the obstreperous animal into a pen with an animal strong enough to give her a licking. While this remedy works, it's a bit rough and we would like to know of some better way of dealing with the scrappy animal, short of dehorning her.

ANGUS CALVES

We had fifteen two-year-old Angus heifers freshen with their first calves last October and November. We have not yet weaned these calves.

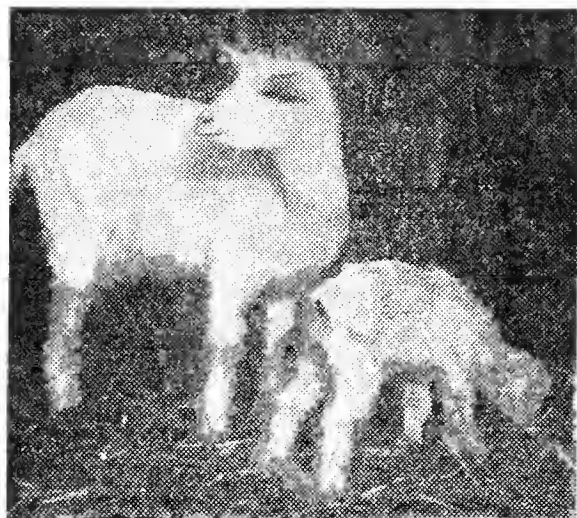
The cows have run loose in a basement open to the outside on the south end. We have fed them all the grass silage and hay they would clean up and a little grain. The calves have had free access to a creep in which

we had set as our ideal crop. The sows are all running together in the basement of one of our barns. We have built a creep for the pigs, and on the combination of mother's milk and a good hog feed they are growing like weeds. On a cold day they pile up as many as three deep. I wonder how it feels to be at the bottom of such a pile. Perhaps, if the weather is cold enough, better than to be on top.

TRAINING COLTS

With only one pair of colts to break this winter, Jake hasn't had as many horse chores as usual. Incidentally, he and I haven't seen entirely eye-to-eye on this last pair of colts. You can draw your own conclusions as to who has had his way. Sometime I am going to buy a horse all for myself.

Our disagreement has been based on the fact that I didn't feel that Jake was keeping the colts fat enough. He contended, on the other hand, that he didn't want them fat until he had them well broken and that then he would build them up by heavier feeding as he worked them. Probably he is right; at least, as I hinted above, that's what is being done.



Up at Larchmont the young folks (we usually speak of them as the kids) have become interested in milch goats and now they tell us about their kids—the first one of which is shown here.

WHO CUT THE PRICE OF MILK?

An Open Letter to the Producers of Borden's Milk

FOR twenty-five years the New York milk industry has been striving toward the goal of orderly marketing. Throughout this period of years some distributors and some producer groups have given their best efforts in the search for an orderly milk marketing program; some have not.

The keystone of orderly marketing is equality of price and equality of obligation to every producer and every distributor. This does not mean gouging the public. Price-cutting—some people call it chiseling—which is made possible by failure to recognize these obligations does not mean benefitting the public.

An orderly marketing program calls for stable prices, fixed no higher than necessary to insure decent returns to the farmer, the covering of necessary costs of transportation, processing and delivery, and the maintenance of an adequate and uninterrupted supply of wholesome milk for the public.

Price-cutting, which has as its motive or has as its results the destruction of the objectives set forth above, never permanently benefits the consumer, and results in distress for producers and chaos for the industry.

The most recent effort in this long search for a program of orderly milk marketing was the joint Federal and State Marketing Order, which became effective on September 1, 1938.

Borden's Farm Products and other divisions and units of The Borden Company were among the first to give their unqualified support to the Marketing Order once it had been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of New York State.

From the very beginning of the operation of this program until the last official act was written on March 14, 1939, Borden's gave the fullest measure of support to the efforts of Government officials to provide and maintain stability in the New York market, and Borden's pursued a course of conduct which constituted full compliance not only with the letter of the law, but also its spirit.

Almost immediately after September 1, 1938, *certain elements* in the industry began to pursue a policy aimed at the destruction of the effectiveness of the Federal and State Order.

Price-cutting started, litigation was instituted and, in general, these *certain elements* pursued a policy aimed at the

prevention of an orderly program of milk marketing.

The litigation resulted in an adverse decision, which was handed down on February 23, 1939. The Government proceeded immediately to appeal this decision.

Milk producers, in the hope that orderly marketing could be maintained pending this appeal, instituted a vigorous campaign, designed to obtain from milk distributors commitments to continue voluntarily to operate in accordance with the terms of the Order.

When this program was presented to milk distributors, The Borden Company was the very first distributor among all those in the market to pledge its willingness to accept the obligations of the Order on a voluntary basis—wholeheartedly and for all its units.

That campaign of milk producers failed, and one of the major reasons for its failure was the course of conduct of *these very elements* of the industry that had fought orderly marketing from the very beginning.

Secretary Wallace and Commissioner Noyes had no recourse but to suspend the operation of the Order. In his statement at that time Commissioner Noyes said—"The industry is now on its own."

The industry is on its own, at a time when milk production is higher than at any time during the past twenty years, at a time when milk products generally are selling at near the lowest prices in thirty years, and at a time when inventories of all manufactured dairy products are the highest on record.

For the next three months the industry is further faced with the seasonal rise in production, which in 1939 will be abnormally large because of the already high level of production. Orderly marketing is an absolute necessity if milk producers are to maintain satisfactory markets.

Two and one-half times as much milk will be produced in May and June as is needed for fluid milk. This surplus production must be manufactured into butter, cheese or evaporated milk.

Somebody must take care of this surplus production. Any dealer who shirks this responsibility creates for himself a tremendous price advantage in the marketing of fluid milk. Such dealers use this price advantage to tear down the market.

Borden's has never shirked the responsibility for surplus.

There is no milk distributor who can pay high classification prices and compete with the chiseler who buys his milk for fluid distribution at blended or surplus prices.

These circumstances—(1) the low level of basic milk values; (2) the abnormally high level of production; (3) the collapse of the program for orderly marketing—are the reasons for the price reductions made effective by this Company on last Sunday morning.

No sooner had these price reductions been announced than these same *certain elements* began to accuse this Company of price-cutting and to shed tears of compassion for milk producers.

These very people who are now bemoaning the fact that producers are going to get lower prices for milk are *the very ones* who kept from producers \$589,494.34 from September 1, 1938 to January 31, 1939—money that was legally due to producers through the Market Administrator. They are *the very ones* who failed to send in reports on February milk, which reports were due on March 10th, although the Order was not suspended until March 14th. They are *the very ones* who failed to make the legally required payments in January; in fact, some of them were delinquent from the very first month of the operation of the Order. They are *the very ones* that refused to give their support to the producers' campaign for voluntary continuance.

If there be any readers of this statement who doubt these facts, they can be easily verified by writing to the Market Administrator at 95 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., asking for a copy of his report dated March 14, 1939.

The price reduction made by Borden's was not price-cutting. It was an adjustment in prices necessary to meet the facts of the Industry—

They cut the price of milk!



WILLIAM H. MARCUSSEN, President

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS
Division of The Borden Company

The Borden Company has always endeavored to make its products available to the public at the lowest prices consistent with (1) reasonable returns to producers, (2) the maintenance of a high standard of working conditions, (3) the maintenance of the highest quality in dairy products and (4) the maintenance of unfailing service to the public.

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Happy Heating
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Buy a **UTICA HEATING SYSTEM**

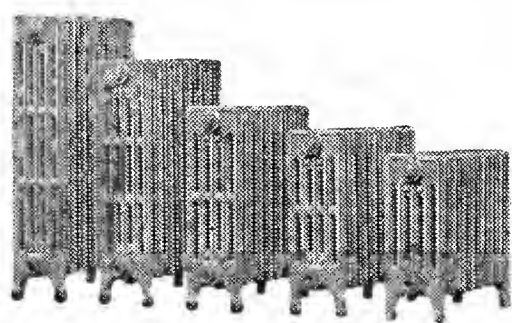
A **UTICA HEATING SYSTEM** will assure you of complete heating comfort and you can install one right now for as little as \$10 per month, with no payments until fall and as long as three years to pay. **UTICA HEATING SYSTEMS** are economical both in first cost and in the amount of fuel they use. Don't neglect this opportunity to secure Happy Heating on easy terms and at comparatively small cost. Send the attached coupon today.

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BURN COAL, OIL OR WOOD

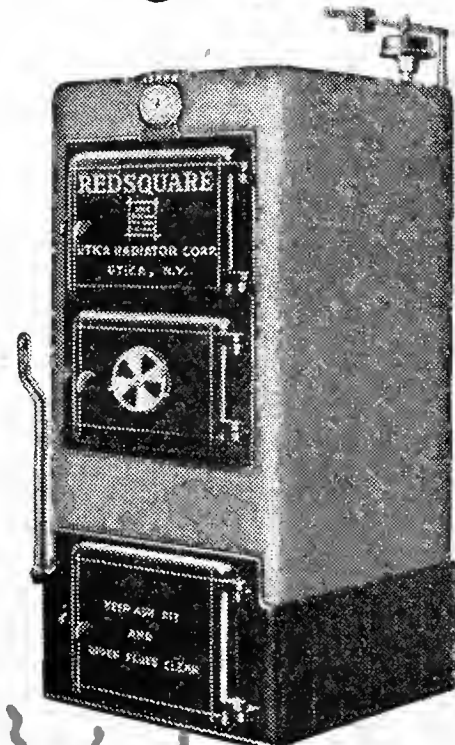
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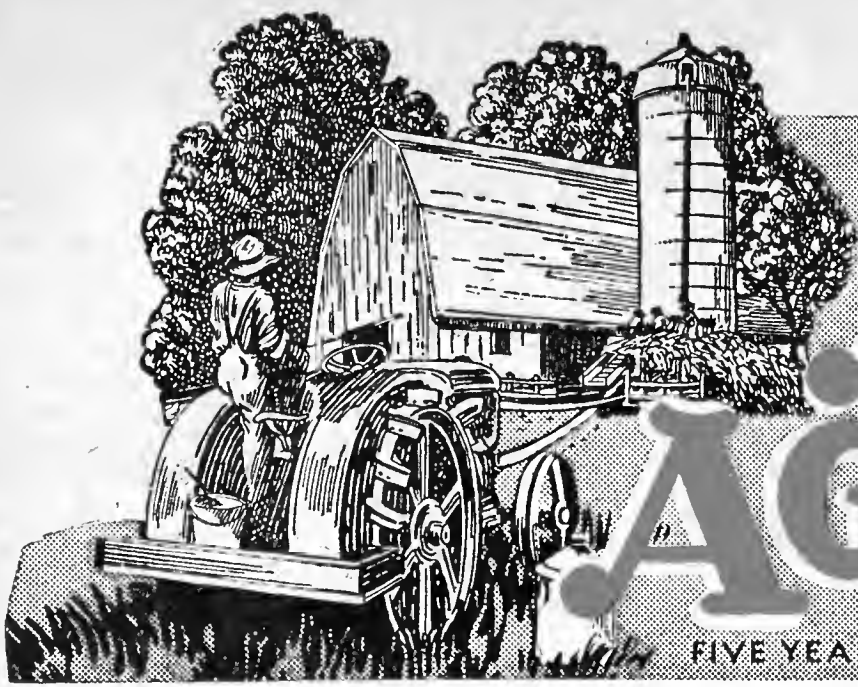
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

BATAVIA Shows the Way!

Business Rallies to Support Agriculture

By E. R. EASTMAN

FULLY appreciating how dependent business men are on the income and success of farmers, the Chamber of Commerce of Batavia, N. Y., in cooperation with Buffalo and other western New York business men, started a movement destined to spread rapidly across the entire nation, which will be of untold value to agriculture and business.

In a few words, the purpose of this "Batavia Plan" is to unite the great influence and power of business:

First. In support of dairymen in their present fight for a living price for milk.

Second. In support of ALL farmers in their efforts to secure living prices for all farm products.

Immediately following the court decision against the Rogers-Allen law, and the failure to provide a voluntary milk marketing plan to replace this law, business men of Batavia, led by the Chamber of Commerce and the Batavia Daily News, began discussing what business men could do to help restore the milk marketing plan. Every issue of the News, day after day, carried feature articles showing how dependent is business on the success of agriculture, and also in every issue business concerns of Batavia placed advertisements like the following:

"Our best customers are the farm people of the Batavia territory. We are ready to give them every cooperation in the fight to maintain fair prices for milk."

And like this one:

"The headlines call it a farmers' battle, but the maintenance of fair prices for milk should be fought for by every business, professional or employed person in this agricultural community."

There were dozens of such advertisements.

The movement finally culminated in a great mass meeting of hundreds of business men and farmers, held in the high school auditorium at Batavia on Monday evening, March 27. At the conclusion of this meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the New York State Legislature to pass without delay the Nunan-Allen Bill, which amends the Rogers-Allen law so as to meet objections made by Judge Bergan when he declared it unconstitutional. Also, it was announced that the Batavia Chamber of Commerce was communicating with every other Chamber of Commerce in the State, urging business men in every city

and town to inform themselves regarding the farm situation, and then to adopt a program of cooperation with and support of farmers.

With that kind of support, and with the proved ability to work together that farmers now have, *I am optimistic as to the future of dairying in particular and agriculture in general.* We have a few bad months ahead, to be sure, but certainly before the end of the summer, if dairymen will continue to stick together as they have during the past year, so that business men will have something to rally around, we will have the milk marketing plan restored and better prices again.

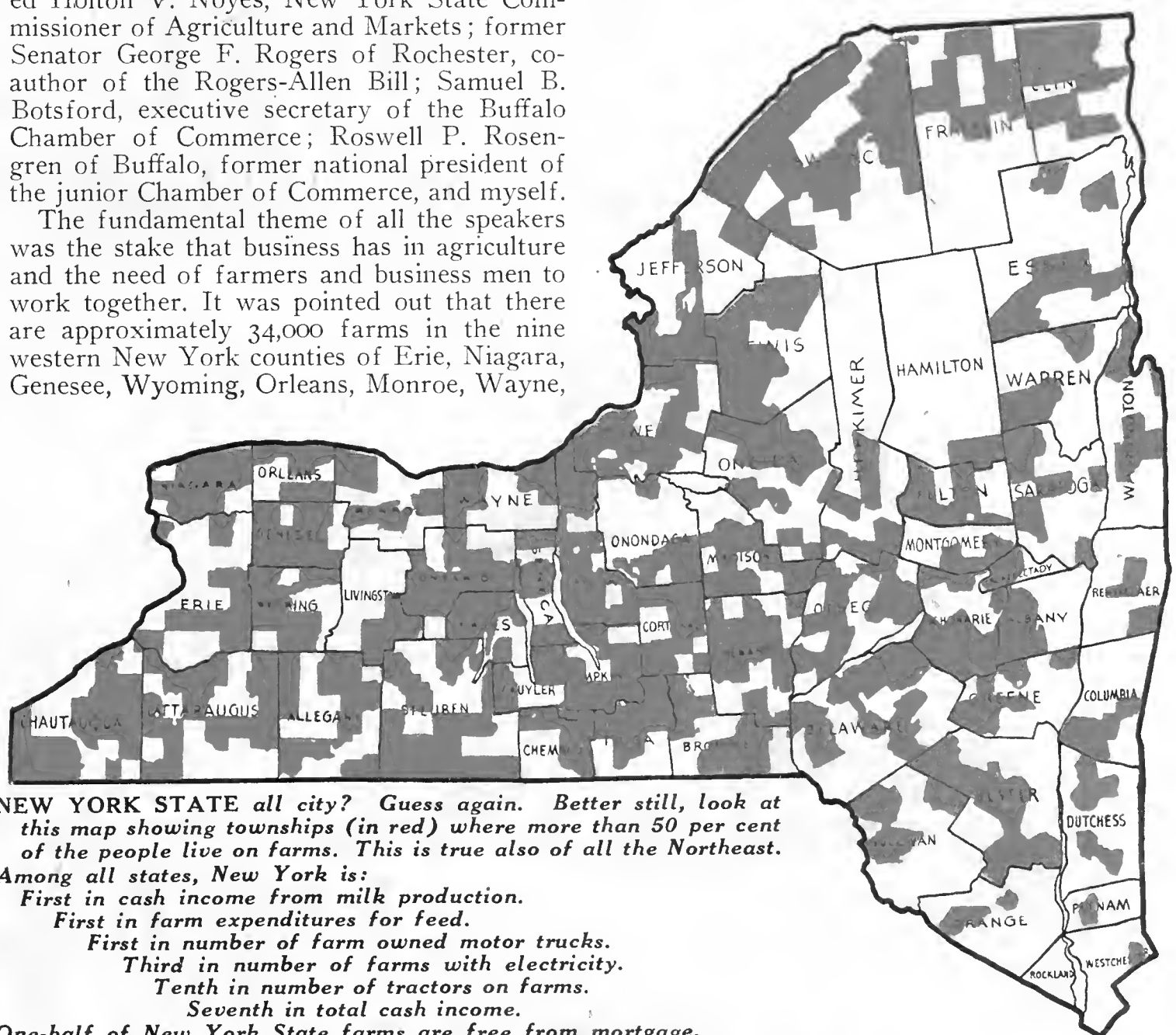
The speakers at the Batavia meeting included Holton V. Noyes, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets; former Senator George F. Rogers of Rochester, co-author of the Rogers-Allen Bill; Samuel B. Botsford, executive secretary of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; Roswell P. Rosengren of Buffalo, former national president of the junior Chamber of Commerce, and myself.

The fundamental theme of all the speakers was the stake that business has in agriculture and the need of farmers and business men to work together. It was pointed out that there are approximately 34,000 farms in the nine western New York counties of Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming, Orleans, Monroe, Wayne,

Ontario and Livingston. On those farms there are in round numbers, 152,000 dairy cows, producing 912,000 pounds of milk per year, returning to the dairymen of this district alone from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 annually. Since the suspension of the milk marketing order, this income to farmers will be reduced fifty per cent or more in the next few months, resulting in a loss which every business man as well as every farmer will feel.

The total income of all farm products in western New York is in normal times at least \$50,000,000 a year. What other business or group of businesses returns so much cash to this section, and therefore is of so much benefit to every citizen? When you think of New York State as being entirely industrial, remember that it is seventh in the Union in farm income. New York, with other northeastern states, is one of the greatest farm sections of the world. The Northeast stood the farm depression better than any other section.

In my talk at this meeting, I pointed out how much the business (Turn to Page 23)



For Planting Hints — See Page 3; Soil Fertility Contest Winners — See Page 9.



CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

REMARKABLE Grange progress in the state of Missouri the past few months has special interest to the Patrons of New York State, because of the new subordinate units organized. 17 of them are the work of National Deputy Clifford E. Rugg, long-time Grange worker in the Empire State and an active member of its deputy force. Besides these new subordinates, Deputy Rugg has been instrumental in organ-

izing new Pomona Granges in Missouri, and recently took the lead in the creation of a Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Randolph County, Missouri. Deputy Rugg's success as an organizer for the Grange in several Midwest states the past five years has been very noteworthy.

THERE IS LOTS of excitement in the Grange at Dover, Mass., because of

the initiation into its membership of Governor L. B. Saltonstall and Mrs. Saltonstall as full-fledged members of the fraternity. The Governor was the honor guest at the Massachusetts State Grange session in Boston in December and was so impressed with what he saw that he immediately expressed a desire to join the organization. Governor Saltonstall, though a resident of the city of Newton, has a successful farm in the town of Dover and is keenly interested in all phases of agriculture.

DANIEL WEBSTER Grange in New Hampshire tackled a commendable project the past season in providing hot lunches for the children in one of the town's rural schools. The money was raised by whist parties, dances, etc. Besides necessary supplies for lunches,

American Agriculturist, April 15, 1939

quite an outlay was made by the Grange for dishes and other equipment. The whole town is loud in its praise of what the Grange has done for the youngsters.

EAST HADDAM Grange, No. 56, in Connecticut, is very proud of one of its charter members who signed the roll 52 years ago, and who has recently reached the 92nd milestone in life. He still retains his interest in the organization and at the last anniversary he was present and gave interesting reminiscences.

NEW JERSEY Grange contest for the best work done during the past season along home economics lines aroused state-wide interest. First prize went to Harrisonville, No. 26; second, Delaware Valley, No. 143; third, Woodstown, No. 9; fourth, Columbus, No. 58. For the 1939 contest, to be conducted along similar lines, one of the principal topics will be "The Family Budget."

BETHLEHEM GRANGE, No. 137, Albany County, N. Y., celebrated its 65th birthday on the evening of March 25. It is one of the few subordinates in the Empire State to attain that distinction. One of the original charter members is still living, but because of poor health was unable to attend the exercises.

MASSACHUSETTS Granges are looking forward to their annual state-wide Bird Day, conducted under the sponsorship of the conservation and bird committee of the state organization. This is scheduled for May 20th at Williamsburg in Hampshire County, and is expected to attract bird lovers from all parts of the state. Former State Master H. N. Jenks of Cheshire is chairman of the State Grange bird committee.

BEACON GRANGE, Connecticut, had a merry evening when a "snow festival" was featured, and one of the members wrote a jolly skit, "Going Sporting," which was a great hit. The evening came to a fitting climax with a genuine old-fashioned "sugaring off" party, which was a novelty to many of the members.

IN MASSACHUSETTS a Grange hall dedication expected to draw a record attendance is due Thursday evening, May 18, when Bradford Grange in Essex County will dedicate its new home, one of the best Grange properties in the Bay State. A new Grange in Massachusetts was organized March 28, with 72 charter members, at Russell in Hampden County. Several new Juvenile units in the Bay State are already in process of completion.

TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y., Pomona Grange celebrated its 35th anniversary March 18. Several charter members and Past Masters were present.

(Continued on Page 18)

A FARM COUNTRY FAVORITE — AND NO WONDER!

**LOWEST
PRICE**

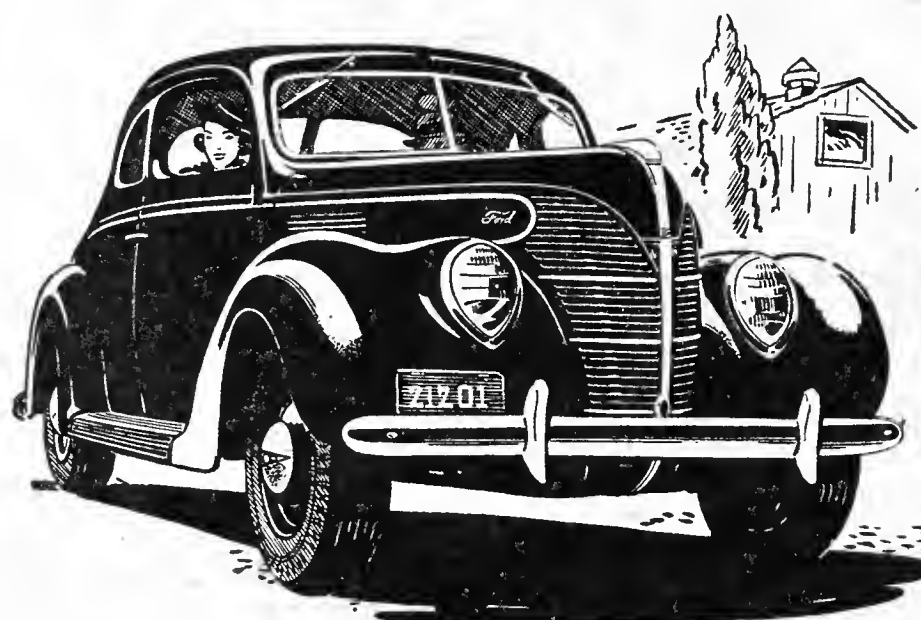
In this year's 350-mile Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Run, best gas mileage among leading low-priced cars was given by 85 h.p. Ford V-8. Ford owners also report oil seldom, if ever, added between changes. Every Ford owner gets famous low Ford upkeep and repair costs.

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State and federal taxes extra, for the 60 h.p. Ford V-8 Coupe. Lowest price for any 1939 car with more than 4 cylinders, and includes bumpers and 4 bumper guards; spare wheel, tire, tube and lock; cigar lighter; twin air-electric horns; dual windshield wipers; sun visor; foot control for headlight beams with indicator on instrument panel.

**BEST
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Among all leading low-priced cars this year, Ford V-8 has . . . *Biggest* hydraulic brakes; *longest* ridebase; *only* V-8 engines; *only* ride-stabilizing chassis combining transverse springs, 4 radius rods and solid front axle; most advanced styling; *only* windshields that open on closed models, *most* equipment at no extra cost!

**MOST
IMPORTANT FEATURES**



THIS IS THE YEAR TO GO
FORD V-8
EXCELS IN THE THINGS THAT COUNT!



"I'M GOIN' TO THE FAIR FOR A FEW DAYS, PAW—ADD A LITTLE WATER TO THE SOUP ABOUT THURSDAY IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT TOO THICK."

Legumes LIKE LIME

LIME is no substitute for fertilizer or manure, but it is equally true that for many crops full results of fertilizer cannot be secured on a soil that lacks lime.

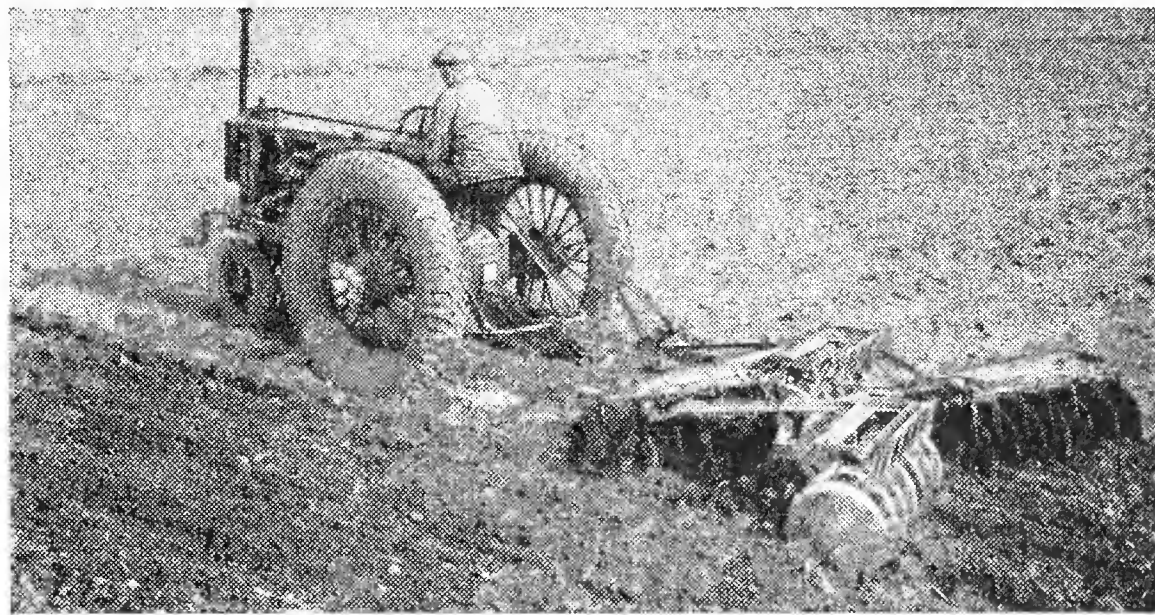
Probably lime is most commonly added to fields where small grains are to be grown as a nurse crop to grass. The logical procedure is first to get a lime requirement test, which most Farm Bureaus are equipped to give. In general a ton of limestone or its equivalent is needed every 4 to 6 years on soil where alfalfa or clover are grown.

As shown in the illustration, a spreader attached to the rear end of a truck provides an easy method of spreading. Another quick means is a

manure spreader equipped with a lime spreading attachment. It is also possible to spread limestone over a load of manure in an amount which will add the approximate amount of lime needed per acre.

While mixing with the soil will give quickest results, the lime can be profitably broadcast on permanent pastures. If sufficient phosphorus is also supplied, clover will grow on soil that is quite acid.

The finer the limestone is ground, the more rapid will be its effect. A common rule is that a sample should pass through a screen with 10 meshes to the inch, that 95 per cent of it should pass through a 20-mesh screen, and 50 per cent through a 100-mesh screen.



Time to KILL WEEDS

THE BEST time to kill weeds is before the crop is planted. As is evident in the picture, rain has fallen on this field since it was previously cultivated. If you could examine the soil carefully, you would find that close contact with moist soil has resulted in the sprouting of millions of weed seeds. Harrowing kills them and makes

that much less work for a cultivator or a hoe later in the season.

The next best time to kill weeds is after the crop is planted but before it is up. A harrow or weeder will kill weeds when they are young, with benefit instead of injury to the crop. Deep cultivation to kill weeds after the weeds get a good start is likely to break off the feeding rootlets of the crop.



ASPARAGUS for Home Gardens

ASPARAGUS is by no means a difficult crop to grow. Yet it is frequently absent from the home garden. One hundred plants of this early season crop with its vitamins and appetizing flavor will supply an average family.

It does well on a warm, well-drained soil, well supplied with organic matter. One year old plants are advised set 6" to 8" deep from 18" to 24"

apart in the row, and with rows 6' to 8' apart. After the plants are set, cover them with 2" or 3" of soil, and then fill in the trench as the plants develop.

Contrary to a general idea, the use of salt to control weeds after the bed has been established is not very effective. Weeds can be controlled by discing the field early in the spring before growth starts, and by following this with frequent cultivation between the rows.

If a commercial fertilizer is used, it is a good time to apply it before the field is disced.

Once started, an asparagus bed is good for 15 years.

OAT SMUT Out of Style

WITH seed treating so simple, there is little excuse for oat smut losses. An easy way to treat oats is to use 40 per cent formalin and water, mixing half and half in a small hand sprayer. As one man shovels the seed oats from one pile to another, his partner gives one or two pumps to the sprayer handle as each shovelful is added to the pile.

When you have finished, cover the pile with a canvas or with damp bags to keep in the fumes until the next day, or until you are ready to sow. A pint of formalin will treat 30 bushels of oats.

Another excellent way to treat oats is with new improved Ceresan, a commercial dust made for that purpose. Home-made equipment is easy to make for treating seed. A bushel of oats can be treated for 2c.

While less commonly done, there is also much evidence to show that treating seed corn with a commercial dust pays dividends. This is especially true when cold, wet weather follows planting. A better stand results which in turn makes for a better yield.

SOY BEANS Need INOCULATION

SOY beans respond to the application of fertilizer and lime, yet they will grow better than most legumes on soil somewhat lacking in plant food and lime. For satisfactory results, soy beans must be inoculated unless bacteria are already present in the soil. In fact, the cost of inoculation is so low that it is recommended as a form of insurance.

Most states now have laws requiring that commercial inoculants be tested and labelled, and these commercial inoculants are uniformly good. Directions for use are found on each package.

The soy bean is a warm weather plant, and is put in the ground just after corn planting time. Weeds must be controlled, especially early in the season. Young soy bean plants cannot compete with weeds. For that reason some growers prefer to plant soy beans



Paul Rice inoculating soy beans on the Egg and Apple Farm, Trumansburg, New York.

in a row so the crop can be cultivated. If drilled solid, use of a harrow, rotary hoe, or weeder at an early time will control weeds. Even if the harrowing seems to be ruining the crop, keep it up. Soy beans can take a lot of punishment from a harrow.



Crooked but Level

THE man who planted these potatoes was not asleep. He purposely laid out the rows to follow the contour lines of the field to lessen soil loss by erosion. Actual tests have shown

that this contour planting increases yield. The reason is that moisture soaks into the ground instead of running off. More and more farmers are realizing seriousness of erosion losses and are taking steps to control them.



L. J. Farmer of Pulaski, N. Y., takes a look at his asparagus.

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

How Farmers' Enemies Work

ONE MORNING recently, when Mrs. Milk Consumer of the city of Buffalo went to take in her morning milk, she found the following notice slipped over the top of the bottle:

IMPORTANT To the Consumer

The NUNAN-ALLEN BILL now before the legislature is detrimental to you as a consumer of milk. We, therefore, have prepared the attached card for your expression of protest. Please sign and hand to your route salesman TODAY. No postage required.

Attached was a postcard where the consumer could sign her name and address, which read:

POST CARD

The undersigned voter in your district requests you to oppose the NUNAN-ALLEN BILL, now before the Legislature. This bill is unfair to all consumers of milk and dairy products.

The route salesmen picked these up and forwarded them to the consumers' Buffalo representatives in the Senate and Assembly of the New York State Legislature.

The Nunan-Allen Bill, as you know, is the old Rogers-Allen Bill amended to meet the objections of Judge Bergan. Working hand in glove with these destructive milk dealers who are getting consumers to send in these cards are other members of the anti-farm gang, who are leaving no stone unturned to defeat the Nunan-Allen Bill, and thereby any hope the dairyman has for the restoration of a milk marketing plan which will bring living prices.

This anti-farm gang, consisting of a farm paper publisher, a few lawyers, a few politicians, and a lot of price chiselling milk dealers, is solely responsible for the failure of the voluntary agreement which would have restored the milk marketing plan that gave farmers better prices during the past few months. I hope this gang is proud of its work.

All hope of restoring a satisfactory milk marketing plan rests on **your** ability as farmers to believe in and to work with your friends and to resist the selfish evil influences that are interested only in keeping you divided. The anti-farm gang is carrying on a whispering and a talking-out-loud campaign of lies and misrepresentations, telling you that your neighbor or your neighbor's organization is your enemy, that the other fellow's organization is responsible for the crash in prices, that there was no need of reducing prices, that the leaders of your neighbor's organizations have sold you out, or are drawing down tremendous salaries while farmers suffer.

Why sensible farmers continue to believe this stuff is absolutely beyond me. When they tell you, for example, that you should help defeat the Nunan-Allen Bill, remember the placard shown above which the chiselling dealers put on the milk bottles of the consumers in Buffalo. When they tell you that the milk bargaining agency consists of a bunch of crooks, remember that it was this agency that supported the Rogers-Allen Law and the Federal Marketing Agreement which gave you, while they were in effect, a living price for milk. Remember to compare the prices you received while those agreements were in effect with what you are getting now, and then tell me where your interests lie—with the anti-farm gang, or with your neighbor even though that neighbor may belong to a different marketing organization than your own.

I wish there was language to express how strongly I feel in this matter, how sure I am that we must all keep from rocking the boat, that we

must all keep our faith in our neighbors and try to practice as well as preach the real spirit of cooperation, team work, and brotherly love. If we do, I know that we are going to be able to restore some kind of a milk marketing price plan in a few months that will change this whole bad picture.

Want a Good Lawn?

THE welcome sound of the lawnmower is beginning to be heard again in the land. When I was a youngster there were only one or two farm lawns where a lawnmower was used all up and down the whole long valley. Today most farm folks find time, no matter how busy they are, to try to keep a good lawn.

Mowing the lawn at the right time has much to do with its beauty. Nearly everybody cuts the lawn too close. Every farmer knows that a healthy plant needs a good root system, and that much of the health of the plant depends upon its leaves, which are exposed to sun and air. If those leaves are constantly clipped too close, the plant never has a chance to feed itself. Here are some rules for lawn care which will help you to keep a good lawn:

1. Don't be in a hurry to cut the grass the first time in the spring. Give it a chance to make some new growth.
2. Never cut the grass too close. Nearly everybody does. The proper length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2". Adjust your mower to cut it this height, and above all, keep your mower sharp so that it cuts the leaves without bruising them.
3. Heavy clippings mat down and injure a lawn. Take them off.
4. Let the lawn grow in the fall so it will have at least 2" or 3" growth before winter. In other words, stop mowing early.

"No Time to Fool With a Garden"

SAID a farmer friend to me recently: "I haven't time to fool with the garden. I can buy all the vegetables I need cheaper than I can grow them."

I didn't say it to him, but I felt like asking him, what with? Farmers' chief difficulty right now is to get cash. Home-grown supplies require no cash.

We crowd into commercial production every last acre, and we add more and more cows, only to increase the surplus of everything, lower the price, and make it necessary to work all the harder to grow more crops and produce more milk and more surplus.

While we do this, we sell at starvation wholesale prices a lot of the stuff that we could produce on our own farm. I am not saying that we ought to go all the way back to the ways of our fathers, but we wouldn't need so much cash if we raised more of the stuff our families use, and we'd live better while we were doing it. After all, farming is a way of life.

One way to begin is to start right now to plan the best garden your old farm has ever seen.

Has Read A.A. for 55 Years

"My first employer told me that if there were any papers that would help me, he would subscribe for them. My seedsman showed me a few, and I picked *American Agriculturist*. That was 55 years ago next March, and I have enjoyed it ever since."

—J. D., N. Y.

I SELDOM go to a meeting that several people don't tell me how much they like *American Agriculturist*. Such appreciation is always encouraging, of course, but it always makes all of

us on the staff feel humble, and renews our determination to make the paper more and more interesting and helpful.

You in turn can help us do a better job by turning to our advertising columns when you want to buy something, and by saying either to your local dealer or in your letter to an advertiser, "I saw your product advertised in *American Agriculturist*."

The Morning Glory

Was it worth while to paint so fair
Thy every leaf—to vein with faultless art
Each petal, taking the boon light and air
Of summer so to heart?

To bring thy beauty unto perfect flower,
Then, like a passing fragrance or a smile,
Vanish away, beyond recovery's power—
Was it, frail bloom, worth while?

Thy silence answers: "Life was mine!
And I, who pass without regret or grief,
Have cared the more to make my moment **fine**,
Because it was so brief.

"In its first radiance I have seen
The sun!—why tarry then 'till comes the night?
I go my way, content that I have been
Part of the morning light!"

—Florence Earle Coates.

IN ALL of your hurry with the spring work, take time to spade a few feet of ground in a sunny spot next to your porch or the wall of the house and sow a few morning glory seeds, or some other old-fashioned flowers which grandmother used to love so well, and reap your reward not in dollars, but in the lift of the spirit every time you see the lovely blossoms.

Too busy, say you? Are you too busy to take time to live?

"The Sower Went Forth to Sow"

IN GOOD times or bad, war or peace, even in times of sickness and sorrow, the seasonal work of the farm must go forward, seed must be sown, the crops cared for and harvested.

That is the reason why you will find each issue of *American Agriculturist* right now during this planting time crammed full with the latest and best information on how to get the crops into the ground, the chicks or the young stock raised for the best results with the least labor and cost.

It costs us much time and money to get this information and boil it down; it will only take a little of your time to read it.

Eastman's Chestnut

WHENEVER I go to New York I always find time for at least a short visit with my friend, Dr. E. R. Eaton, who has had such marvelous results in helping people afflicted with arthritis. Dr. Eaton is not only a great physician; he is a philosopher and humorist. Knowing that I like chestnuts, he always saves up a good one to tell me. Here is his latest:

A graduate of Cornell was out of a job and answered an advertisement. He was told that the job was all right but that it probably wasn't good enough for a college man. It consisted of putting on a bear skin and acting as a playful bear in a circus. The college man said he had to eat and he'd take the job. He was a huge success and kept the crowd in stitches. Finally he got to performing on a trapeze, thought he was a little better than he really was, and fell off, landing in a lion's den in the circus ring below.

The fall shook him, but he got quickly to his feet and began circling around toward the door. Then the lions got between him and the door, and shortly after began to rough him up. He had taken about all he could, so he started to yell for help. Whereupon one of the lions said to him:

"Shut up, you darn fool! Do you think you are the only Cornell man out of a job?"

Apples or Oranges?

HAVE been reading up on the apple situation in your paper.

Apples as I knew them almost 70 years ago, here on Long Island are almost an unknown quantity. One could go into an orchard and taste and smell the fruit of delicious quality, or so we thought then, spicy and sweet. When we read of *old* trees that your writers tell about they were young then. We had a Russett that was torn out by the September hurricane that was set before 1820, and how much before we don't know. My grandfather came into possession of our place April 1, 1825. Now we have to buy our apples, or go without, and believe me, we have to pay for them or get inferior stuff.

If we could get good eating apples it would seem that Long Island with its about 4 million people could take care of all N. Y. state raises. Reckoning the crop at 16 million bushels would only give each person 4 bu. per year, and am sure our family could take care of our part. But we find it hard to get a satisfactory deal and for that reason we are buying oranges.

Why is it that we can't get Roxbury russet now? Used to have them of our own raising until corn planting time or in May. Peck's Pleasant was another good kind that a neighbor raised. Would like to know what kinds of fruit grew from the seed that Johnny Appleseed planted in so many places. Wild apples are worthless here.—S. W. S., N. Y.

* * *

Dairymen Will Win the War

AS A DAIRY farmer I must write to show my appreciation for the untiring efforts of you and your paper to help secure a "living price" for milk. I doubly appreciate it knowing that you in a general way are opposed to government regulation. Nevertheless, you supported the Federal order from the start because you realized that order was necessary to control interstate milk, and because you realized that it was imperative that something be done to save the dairy industry.

The constructive forces in the dairy

Your Page

Of Letters About The Dairy Situation, Milk Testing, Apples and Oranges, and Other Thoughts.

industry have recently been dealt a hard blow or a series of hard blows. But only blows, not defeat. Through the Federal order more dairymen have worked hand in hand for a common cause than ever before, and with the finest unselfish spirit.

I firmly believe that this greater co-operation and understanding will eventually produce complete harmony among producers. You have taken no small part in securing this greater co-operation, and I am sure all right-minded dairymen are grateful to you.

It is lamentable and pathetic that in a country where the majority is supposed to rule, a small minority of dealers and misinformed producers with the help of a farm (?) paper publisher was able to defeat a constructive and fair plan that had already put millions of dollars in dairymen's pockets. It seems inconceivable that many otherwise progressive and intelligent farmers would support such a destructive bloc.

However, we have lost one skirmish but not the war. We discovered last September what can be accomplished by eighty or eighty-five per cent working together. Dare we hope that the success of last fall might show the other fifteen per cent what might be accomplished by working together 100 per cent?

Yours in appreciation,

—J. E. D., New York.

Says Go Back to 3% Standard

I SAW your page in the *American Agriculturist* under the name "Are farmers being cheated on butterfat test?" I think you are getting down to business end of the milk business, for the farmers are being cheated out of thousands of dollars a year, for I am one of them with only a small dairy. I have lost enough to pay the cost of trucking the milk. I will explain how it is done.

They take the test every day and put it in the test bottle, and if the farmer's test runs 3.9% they add enough skim milk to bring the test down to what they give the farmer. I will explain how the farmer can be beat on the weight of his milk. If he has full cans it cannot be worked but if he has 2 cans and 25 quarts over it can be worked. He will get paid for 2 cans fifteen quarts and that is the way they work it. This is not much on one farmer, but on 4 or 6 hundred farmers it is a whole lot be-

tween the test and the weight that they gyp the farmer. They undercut the honest dealer at the farmer's expense.

I don't say that they all do it, but there is enough of it done so it hurts the milk market plenty and the honest dealer will agree with me on that point. Here is how it can be stopped. Change the butterfat test from 3.5% to 3.0% and pay .02 cents a point instead of .04 cts. over and above 3.0%; they would not dare give the farmer under 3.00% for he would have skim milk. And take the weight, make each plant give a weigh slip on every farmer's milk each morning delivery and he will have a record of his milk.

—K. G., New York.

* * *

Norway Readers Like A.A.

I DERIVE very much pleasure and information from your paper. I am sending your paper to two relatives in Norway. They also write they find it most interesting. One also subscribes to English and German agricultural papers, but enjoys yours the most.

—P. A. L., New York.

* * *

"Every time we wish to make a purchase of some new thing for the farm, we look over the *Agriculturist* advertisements and usually send for literature concerning it. Sometimes this results in a purchase. Sometimes it just helps us to learn what we will want when financial conditions are better. In the case of seed and cook books, it helps to make better planned meals and gardens besides giving me a lot of fun."—E. A. P., New York.

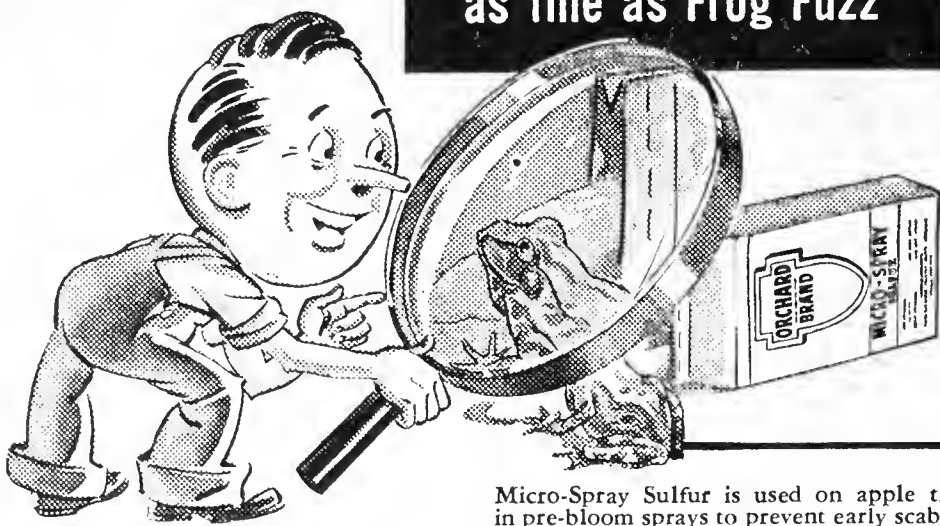
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This smiling group forgot care and went on the American Agriculturist Tour to the Northwest, the San Francisco World's Fair, and the Grand Canyon of Arizona. This picture was taken at San Francisco on March 7. Kneeling in front is Verne BeDell of the Northern Pacific Railway who escorted the Tour.

Inquiries are now pouring in for American Agriculturist's first European Tour, which leaves Montreal on July 28; will visit Scotland, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France; and will be back on August 24. If you would like full information about the trip drop a post card to European Tour Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



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Why APPLE TREES Do Not Bear



A crop of quality apples is not an accident. When a tree fails to bear, there is a definite reason, although the reason may be difficult to determine.

WHEN apple trees fail to bear a satisfactory crop, any one of several conditions may be the cause. You as a fruit grower are best able to determine the cause and to plan the best treatment for the orchard.

Temperature and weather conditions have their effects, particularly during the blooming period. It has been found that there is very little germination of pollen at a temperature below 40° to 42° F., and if these temperatures prevail during most of the blooming period, the set is likely to be small even though there is no actual freezing of the flower parts.

A heavy, beating rain immediately after blossoms open is also unfavorable to pollination, it being claimed that under these conditions much of the pollen may be washed away.

A less obvious reason for a poor set is that low temperatures during the winter may have destroyed the central parts of the flower in many buds. These buds may open and appear normal, and the damage is only observed by close examination of the central flower parts.

Low temperatures during the blossoming season have another indirect effect in that bees do not fly when the temperature drops to about 42°, or during high winds.

The effect of cross pollination is realized much more fully than it was a few years ago. The old farm orchard usually had a number of varieties. Then came a period when orchardists were advised to plant fewer varieties, the result being that many solid blocks were set out. If the variety was one that is self-sterile or self-unfruitful, the result was a poor crop. This situation has been remedied in some cases by top-working some trees into good pollenizing varieties. In others, branches containing blossoms from a good pollinizer are placed in buckets containing water throughout the orchard to provide for cross pollination. When self-sterile varieties are planted, it is recommended that every third tree in every third row should be a variety suitable for pollinating the main crop.

If weather conditions are such that bees do not fly freely, this bouquet method does not, of course, get results. In such cases, a few orchardists have tried hand pollinating with success. Naturally, the chief objection is the labor cost involved.

Less understood as a cause of poor set is the nutritional condition of the tree. It is generally admitted that both over vigorous trees and those lacking in vigor are not in a favorable condition for the formation of fruit buds. Trees low in vigor need fertilizing to increase the crop. Where apple trees blossom freely but set little fruit, even when other conditions are favorable, the cause may be an inadequate supply of nitrogen during the blossoming period. In such cases 4 or 5 lbs. of a nitrogen carrier per tree, applied just as the buds begin to swell, is likely to increase the crop.

Pruning is closely connected with the nutritional condition of the tree. Pruning a mature apple tree in reasonably satisfactory bearing condition may throw the nutritional condition out of

balance so that production will be decreased for several years. On the other hand, old trees lacking in vigor may be stimulated by judicious pruning. The tendency seems to be to over-prune rather than to prune too lightly.

The principal other reasons why fruit trees fail to bear are insects and diseases. Merely to ask a scientist why your trees are not bearing is likely to bring a non-committal answer. To determine which of the reasons given applies in any particular case requires a rather intimate knowledge of the past history of the orchard.

Mulching Orchards

THERE are a number of reasons for the trend toward mulching apple trees. Where orchards on sidehills are cultivated, heavy rainfall carries off a considerable amount of soil. Mulching stops this loss. Closely connected with this is the question of moisture control. A mulch prevents run-off and allows the moisture to soak into the ground where it can be used by the trees.

In orchards good soil aeration and tilth is important. It has been found that the soil under a mulch develops an exceptionally good tilth. Water has difficulty in penetrating soils that become puddled or compacted, a condition which frequently follows the use of heavy spraying machinery at a time when the soil is too wet. Mulching apple trees offers excellent protection to roots during low winter temperatures.

Some growers have felt that mulching encourages the roots to develop close to the surface. However, the Ohio Experiment Station says that mulch favors BOTH extensive surface rooting and deep rooting so that the tree which is mulched really has a better root system.

The soil under mulch is cooler during hot weather and warmer during cold weather. This tends to slow down slightly the development of nitrates in the soil early in the season and to increase it later in the season. This gives the leaves a supply of nitrogen later in the summer and is likely to mean a larger storage of food reserves in the tree.

Perhaps the two principal disadvantages of the mulch system are the cost of mulch material and the increased danger from mice. Some growers feel that they can afford to pay as much as \$6 or \$7 a ton for mulching material. Unquestionably mice favor an orchard that is mulched, but, regardless of the system used it is necessary in most cases to use poison bait for mouse control, and there is plenty of evidence that where the job is done right, mice can be controlled in a mulched orchard.

"POWERS' FOLLY"

Defies the Years

By HAL VON LINDEN

DIPPING swallows nest in the trough of its eaves, moss creeps along its sturdy beams, truant boys fish from its abutments, and willows weave their slender shafts across the disused entrance of the longest single-span wooden covered bridge in the world—"Powers' Folly", as once was dubbed the old Blenheim bridge that spans the Schoharie creek at the northern outskirts of the little old-fashioned village of Blenheim as it wanders for a space in the hills of the upper valley at the southern tier of Schoharie County.

The burghers of Blenheim Patent had, for long before the township was formed on March 17, 1797, forded the waters of the winding Schoharie at the end of the village. In 1828 the village forefathers had passed an act to incorporate the Blenheim Bridge Company. This original charter, which expired in 1857, was, through petition of William Fink and George W. Marin of Blenheim, extended by the board of supervisors for a period of three additional years.

That same year a stock company began the erection of a covered wooden bridge that was typical of its era. The work went forward under the architectural and engineering supervision of one Nicholas Powers, of whom history has written nothing save that he was from Connecticut.

Block to block the rugged piers took form, and in the northernmost one today, say the old legends of Blenheim town, there is sealed a flask of whisky placed there as a ceremonial of the christening, to ward off the evils of dry rot and to insure the long life of the structure.

FROM the wooded hills of Blenheim came the hand hewn stringers upon which arose the superstructure. Throughout, the bridge is built entirely of oaken planks in a design that even today commands far-reaching interest in the circles of modern structural engineering.

Each plank and strut is joined and secured by oaken pins, not so much as a single nail having been used anywhere in the entire design save for the fixing of the original shingles to the roof boards. The bridge is 231 feet long and retains through its covered length a partition which equally divides its width of 30 feet.

The summer of 1857 bore on and the forefathers of Patchins Hollow, as Blenheim was known in the preceding

century, gathered at the inn to scoff, over white capped brew, at the timbers then rising methodically and to laugh with scorn at the folly of a man who dared believe that he could fling across the sullen waters of the river a span that would hold even its own weight without a center sustaining pier.

Summer slipped into the gossamer, haze-rimmed days of autumn before was driven the final pin of "Powers' Folly".

The day of dedication came. From miles in every direction had come the hill folk, some of them had indeed driven to the hamlet a full day previous that they might miss nothing of the festivities that were taking place. The river banks were thronged with the multitudes while laborers attacked the key beams that would drop the falsework to the black water beneath. Straining timbers cracked agonizingly in the last seconds during which an agile figure was seen to appear on the bridge and to clamber swiftly upward through the interwoven timbers to the purline plates and upward to the peak of the king-post gabled roof at its center.

FOR throughout the season of its building the undertones of skepticism had rankled in the soul of Architect Powers who had seized this taut moment to display the faith of his work. Jacket billowing in the wind, he waved his hat at the staring crowd and historians recall his words to those releasing the false work beneath him.

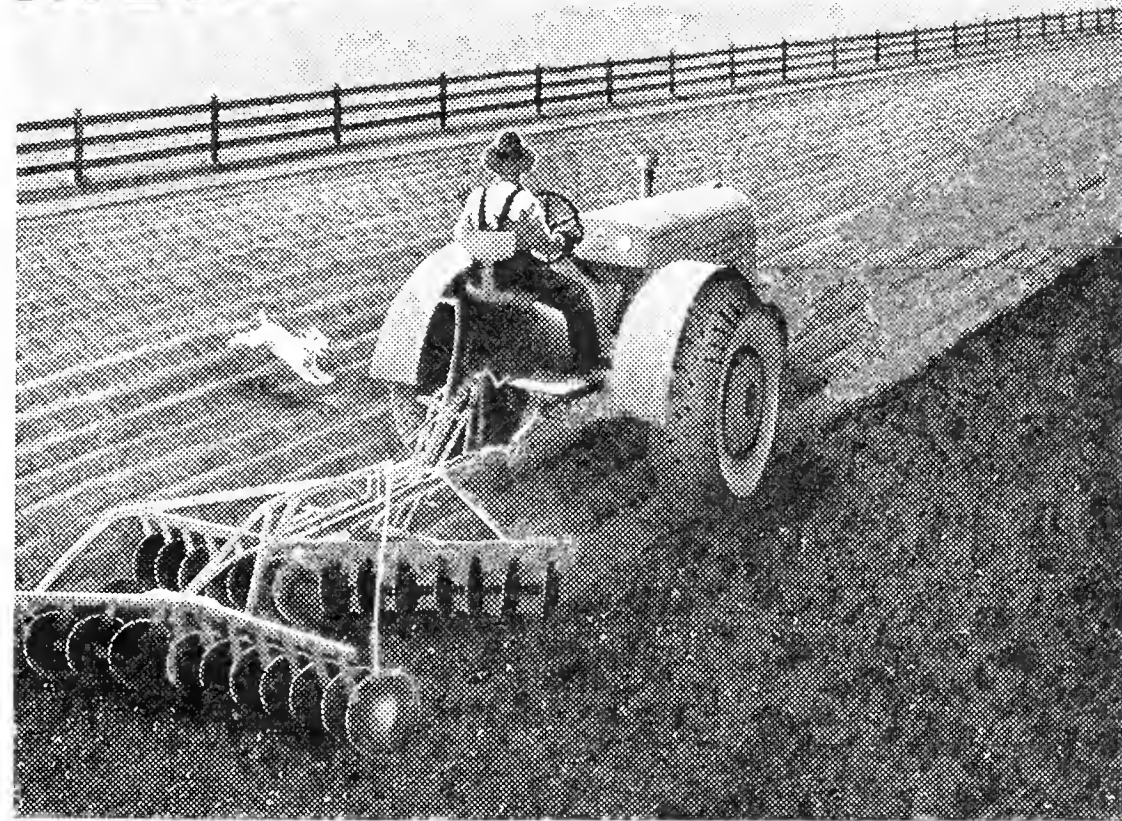
"Knock it away, boys; if she goes I'll go with her." A final blow sounded and its echo was flung back from the wooded hills, the underpinning trembled, splintered and tottered slowly into the river.

Tightening joints murmured and were still, the structure settled the fraction of an inch.

During the intervening 81 years it has not settled further, notwithstanding its weathered exposure and the passing over it of the loads of four generations. Nor will it settle, modern engineers hazard, an inch in the next 100 years to come.

It was in 1921 that it was supplanted by a modern truss of steel girders, and it has since been relegated for care and preservation to the board of supervisors of Schoharie County, as a relic of an era of memories and across which no more will rumble the loaded wagons of the settlers on their way down valley to mill and mart.

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Packages for Lettuce

By PAUL WORK

REPRESENTATIVES from the different sections that expect to ship Iceberg lettuce this summer ought to get together and agree upon a standard package, or upon 2 or 3 if more than one is needed. Otherwise we are headed for the same confusion that has developed with our celery crates.



Paul Work

The Los Angeles lettuce crate is pretty large for practical purposes, for the 5 dozen is a pretty heavy order for many small stores— independent and chain, — and the thing is clumsy and heavy to handle. The old New York 2-dozen lettuce crate as used for Boston is a bit small. It would seem reasonable that a crate to carry two dozen good heads of Iceberg might well be adopted. A single specification might easily be sufficient and if lettuce is a little small, the heads might be packed 15 in a layer instead of 12. Consideration will need to be given to liners of paper and to package icing.

Market gardeners around New York City have for years been using 32-quart berry crates for most kinds of green and bunched vegetables. The crates go back and forth until they are black and broken. Some of the gardeners are getting tired of this system. They want something that will handle bunched vegetables nicely and also lettuce. It is entirely possible that the same crate would do for this situation and for the Iceberg lettuce.

The more uses there can be for a single crate, the larger the quantities that can be produced and the lower is likely to be the cost of production.

Temperature

Two Long Island gardeners called on me Farm and Home Week to inquire about the possibilities of cold storage rooms for temporary holding of vegetables and particularly for precooling. One of the surprising things about their conversation was their inquiry about precooling cabbage. It seems that the tender early product, in hot weather, will become slimy even over night.

Precooling is no panacea and half-way methods are likely to be misleading as to the results and returns. At the same time, new attention to holding suitable temperature for vegetables is justified, and this will come to be as much a part of the game as with meat and other supposedly more perishable products.

Watermelons Will Not Down

Every once in awhile we get a letter about watermelons being as early as muskmelons. The 1938 season was not particularly good for muskmelons, either for maturing them or for quality, but in spite of those conditions, watermelons seem to have done pretty well. I have had several reports of people who did not get their muskmelons to ripen at all but who had watermelons in nice shape.

One of the fine things about watermelons is that besides being good to eat they are lots of fun. Nothing quite like them for a hot weather picnic. Of course they want to be picked a day ahead and thoroughly cooled.

Watermelons do not require very much in the way of special treatment. They do better on the lighter soils than

on heavy soils but otherwise are handled in about the same way as the other vine crops giving them, of course, wider spacing than is usual for muskmelons or cucumbers. They seem to be a little less subject to insect and disease damage than the other cucurbits.

They certainly make a fine roadside feature. People say that people are all fed up on Southern watermelons by the time ours come along. That principle does not seem to apply to our good New York peaches, and our watermelons are pretty good, too.

Perhaps the most ticklish point in the process is learning to harvest them. This varies a bit for different varieties and skill is largely a matter of practice.

Carpe Diem

In the old days when every class had to have not only its colors and its class flower but also a Latin motto, "Carpe Diem" was one of the standards. When the kids got interested enough to ask the teacher what it meant, she would tell them "Seize the Day!" If that was a good motto for Julius Caesar on campaign, or for Cicero in the Forum, certainly it is a good one for the gardener of today—be he commercial or home. Every once in awhile there is a single half day—say from noon until it begins raining about supper time—when ground can be prepared and seeds can be planted. The fellow who is able to muster a force of workers and get some things planted is likely to be definitely ahead. Of course, that does not always follow. Sometimes things that are planted a week or two later will be just as far along. Sometimes, also, early plantings will bring as good a price as first early. It is still true, however, that people like to get the first home grown stuff and are usually willing to pay a bit more for it.

I am not to have a garden this year—believe it or not! We expect to make our summer home wherever we can bring the old "jalopy" to a stop. I was astounded, though, to learn that Bill Stevens had planted peas. The last half of March has seen zero weather, a complete covering of snow and lots of rain, and my garden has been wet and sloppy. I talked to a neighbor roadsider and he had not yet planted peas. He hopes to do so about April 3rd and I ventured the guess that early peas might be a good bet for him, perhaps bringing as much as \$2.00 a bushel. He came back and told me he sells his first peas from the stand at 15 cents a pound. One wouldn't have to sell very many of those to make a jingle in the pocket. Cash income early in the season counts too in meeting the weekly payroll, and people around the home table get mighty hungry for fresh green things in May and June.



"Say, Pop, can't you stop playing around here while I'm doing my homework?"—JUDGE.

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6. Lewis Gay, Warsaw, N. Y.
\$5 in seeds to be chosen from the 1939 Joseph Harris seed catalogue.
7. R. F. Heise, Brockport, N. Y.
Five 1-year-old Alberta peach trees from Bountiful Ridge Nurseries.
8. R. D. Rohr, Deer River, N. Y.
Five 2-year-old Rome Beauty apple trees from Bountiful Ridge Nurseries.
9. Emily A. Pierce, Westport, N. Y.
One bushel 29-3 seed corn from Edward F. Dibble.
10. M. P. Schmidt, Parkville, N. Y.
One-half bushel 29-3 seed corn from G.L.F.; 100 Premier Strawberry Plants from W. E. Benning.
11. A. J. Lewis, Jr., Walworth, N. Y.
Bag of 5-10-5 fertilizer from G.L.F.; 1 lb. Semesan from Bayer-Semesan Co.
12. H. H. Davison, Moores Forks, N. Y.
\$1 Merchandise certificate good for seeds, bulbs or roots from W. Atlee Burpee Co.; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
13. Rachel P. Field, E. Freetown, N. Y.
Assortment of G.L.F. garden seeds; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
14. Rev. G. R. Harland, Madrid, N. Y.
\$1 Merchandise certificate from W. Atlee Burpee Co.; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
15. Mrs. W. E. Eastman, R.D. 2, Windsor, Vt.
One can G.L.F. Crow Defeat; one lb. can Semesan Jr.; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
16. Grace A. Graves, R.D. 7, Augusta, Me.
Five lb. can Improved Ceresan; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
17. Mrs. E. R. Sloper, Altmar, N. Y.
Five lb. can Improved Ceresan; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
18. Theo. Place, Jr., RD 2, Meshoppen, Pa.
Five lbs. Semesan Bel; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
19. E. J. King, Cambridge, N. Y.
One lb. can Semesan, Jr.; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
20. E. S. Parker, Fiskdale, Mass.
One lb. can Cuprocide from Rohm & Haas Co.; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
21. Mrs. Jane Kauffman, R.D. 1, Houghton, N. Y.
One lb. can Cuprocide; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
22. Milton K. Pond, Hobart, N. Y.
One lb. can Cuprocide; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
23. William P. Allen, Readfield, Me.
One lb. can Cuprocide; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
24. H. F. Stratton, Corinna, Me.
One lb. can Cuprocide; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
25. Asel Kinyon, R.D. 1, Marietta, N. Y.
One-year subscription to "Better Crops with Plant Food" from American Potash Institute, Inc.; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
26. Wm. M. Kling, Sharon Springs, N. Y.
One lb. can Cuprocide; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
27. Harold Potter, Springville, N. Y.
One-year subscription to "Better Crops with Plant Food"; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
28. Richard O. Kibbe, Stafford, Conn.
One lb. can Cuprocide; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
29. Victor McCord, Gardiner, N. Y.
One-year subscription to "Better Crops

with Plant Food"; \$1 from American Agriculturist.

30. Herbert I. Joy, Malone, N. Y.
One lb. can Cuprocide; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
31. A. H. deGraff, Adams Center, N. Y.
One-year subscription to "Better Crops with Plant Food"; \$1 from American Agriculturist.
32. D. S. Crosby, R.D. 1, Sprakers, N. Y.
One lb. can Cuprocide.
33. D. D. Dodds, R.D. 4, Gouverneur, N. Y.
One-year subscription to "Better Crops with Plant Food."
34. Miss Fannie A. Brown, Orwell, Vt.
One lb. can Cuprocide.
35. Nina C. Rickard, Sprakers, N. Y.
One lb. can Cuprocide.
36. Mrs. W. H. Riley, Sherburne, N. Y.
One lb. can Cuprocide.

THE answers to the questions in the Soil Fertility Contest varied in length from a half page to 25 pages.

In general, the length was not a determining factor in choosing the winners. Brief answers were considered satisfactory if they were complete.

The questions were answered very well. Question No. 1 on quick soil tests gave quite a bit of trouble. If you are interested in brushing up on it, you will find a complete article on it on page 6 of the February 4 issue. Some contestants mentioned quick tests for acidity, and this was allowed if quick tests for fertilizer elements were also given.

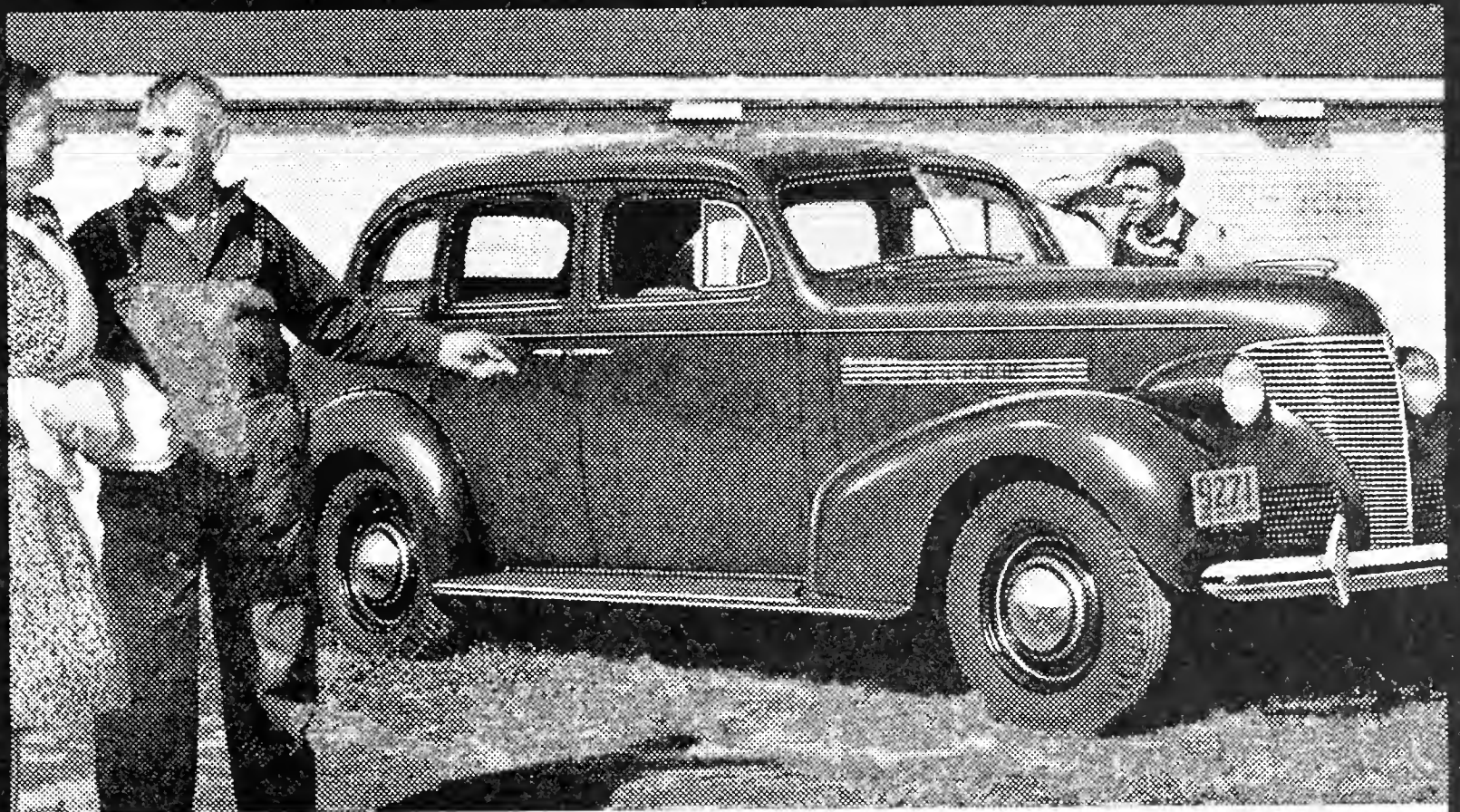
Question No. 12 on the distinguishing characteristics of the legume family also gave considerable trouble. It is true that the ability to grow root nodules which gather nitrogen from the air is a characteristic of legumes, and this was allowed by the judges

as a partial answer. However, the word legume means a pod, and a characteristic which is common to all legumes is that the seeds are formed in pods. That is evident on such crops as beans and peas, but close examination will show that clover also forms its seeds in pods as do all legumes. An unusual legume is the locust tree which bears its seeds in pods. Naturally, the greatest credit was given to those answers which were most complete.

To get a perfect mark on the question "How is 29-3 seed corn produced?" the judges felt that it was necessary to go into sufficient detail to explain the process, which many contestants failed to do.

The question "In what ways can pastures be improved?" was in many
(Continued on Page 18)

Quality so high... prices so low
make this new 1939
CHEVROLET
the biggest and best buy for you!



People have bought more Chevrolets than any other make of car during seven out of the last eight years, *because they like Chevrolet's higher quality and lower prices.* And now still higher quality and still lower prices are causing them to say, "Chevrolet's the Choice" again in 1939! Look at the smarter lines of Chevrolet's New Body by Fisher with Aero-Stream Styling. . . . Test the better all-round performance of Chevrolet's famous Valve-in-Head Engine. Experience the greater comfort and safety of

its *Perfected Knee-Action Riding System—the greater ease of operation of its †Exclusive Vacuum Gearshift. . . . Then you'll know the reasons for the overwhelming public favor for Chevrolet! Higher quality runs all through the car, yet Chevrolet prices are lower, and Chevrolet is also more economical to operate and maintain. See your nearest Chevrolet dealer and convince yourself that the new Chevrolet for 1939 is the biggest and best buy for you!

EXCLUSIVE VACUUM GEARSHIFT (*Available on all models at slight extra cost) • NEW AERO-STREAM STYLING, NEW BODIES BY FISHER • NEW LONGER RIDING-BASE • CHEVROLET'S FAMOUS VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX • PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES • NEW "OBSERVATION CAR" VISIBILITY • PERFECTED KNEE-ACTION RIDING SYSTEM with Improved Shockproof Steering (*Available on Master De Luxe models only) • TIPTOE-MATIC CLUTCH

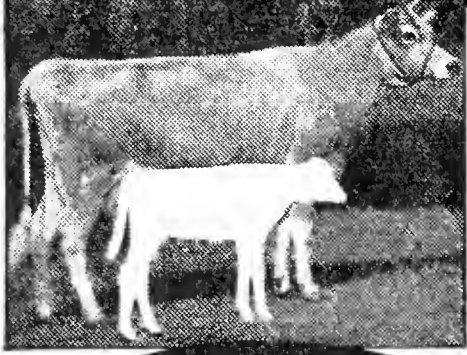
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Learn what ADM Wheat Germ Oil Is Doing for Other Dairy and Stockmen!

If you have shy breeders, breeders that fail to catch, if you have cows losing their calves or giving birth to dead calves, if you have bulls that are uninterested, impotent — the trouble may be that your animals have too little vitamin E. The richest source of natural vitamin E is wheat germ oil. Here's what one breeder says after feeding ADM cold pressed Wheat Germ Oil — "results in getting young heifers and older animals to conceive have been most satisfactory". Find out how Wheat Germ Oil helps correct breeding troubles due to lack of vitamin E. Mail coupon.

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For advice on breeding troubles consult your veterinarian

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32 pages of information every livestock breeder should have. Discusses breeding disorders — explains newly discovered values of wheat germ oil, vitamin E. Mail coupon for free copy.

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Please send me, free, your 32 page booklet, "Crusade Against Breeding Troubles in Cattle". Explain how ADM cold-pressed Wheat Germ Oil is fed to correct vitamin E deficiency breeding disorders.

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Montville Farms, Inc., Chardon, Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1939

Sale at farm on Clay Street, between State Routes 85, 6, and 322, 8 1/2 miles east of Chardon.

Herd fully accredited for T.B. and Bang Disease; also Mastitis tested. Can be shipped to any State. Herd producing above 26,000 lbs. a month. Consists of 44 pure-bred cows, 10 with A.R. records; 4 grade cows; 16 bred and 21 open heifers; also 2 high class sires. Many fresh and heavy springers.

Walter F. Andrews, Glenn Lecky, Auctioneers
Catalog Upon Inquiry.

The Ohio Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n.
WOOSTER, OHIO.

50 - AYRSHIRES - 50

AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3rd

Fresh Cows and Choice Young Stock

FAIR GROUNDS at CORTLAND, N. Y.

Sale under the auspices of the

N. Y. FEDERATION OF AYRSHIRE CLUBS AND BREEDERS

For Catalog, write

C. V. Musgrave, Gloversville, N. Y.

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Fall Pigs at Sensible Prices (all Breeds)

6-7-8-9-10-12 weeks old. \$3.50; \$4; \$4.50; \$5; \$5.50; \$6; \$6.50 each. Check, P. O. Order, C. O. D. on approval, all vaccinated to protect your investment. Selected young Boars for immediate and future service at Farm Prices. I am anxious to co-operate with you. Chas. Davis, Box 11, Concord, Mass., Res. Carr Rd.

Dailey Stock Farm

LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085.
Top Quality Spring Pigs. Chester & Yorkshire crossed. Berkshire & O.I.C. 6-7 wks. \$4.25 each. 8-9 wks. \$4.50. 10 wks. extras \$5.00 each. Ship any number. C.O.D. SERVICE BOARS AND SHOATS FOR SALE.

HORSES

HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

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MILK GOATS, fresh, and soon to freshen—Toggenberg and Saneen grades. PONY FARM, HIMBOD, N. Y.

DOGS

Fox and Coon Hound Pups.—Trained dogs. Also Ponies. Priced low. PONY FARM, HIMBOD, NEW YORK.

RESULTS AMAZE DAIRY INDUSTRY!

The Cleanest Quickest Job I ever saw!

Now 3/4 of the time you have been spending in milking can be put into other jobs. The new MILK-MASTER operates with such speed, such ease, such productive results, that every dairyman should see it at once.

SUCTION NOW AUTOMATICALLY REGULATED FOR EACH TEAT

Perfection has for years been the only automatic milker on the market. Now in the new MILK-MASTER Perfection engineers go one step further and offer an amazing mechanism by which suction is automatically regulated for each teat. Milk-flow is easy and generous—milking is cleaner, faster, more profitable. Single and double units. See the nearest dealer for a demonstration or mail the coupon.

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Dairy Cow PRICES

By H. L. COSLINE

TO GET for you a picture of dairy cow prices in the Northeast, I recently sent out quite a number of letters to dairymen and cattle associations. Here are some opinions gleaned from those letters:

The American Guernsey Cattle Club reports an average of \$209.99 for cows sold at sales during 1938. In 1937 the average was \$254.70.

R. Austin Backus of Mexico, N. Y., reports that purebred Holsteins are bringing from \$125.00 to \$200.00, and grades from \$50.00 to \$100.00.

Following are the range of prices by areas as reported by readers:

NEW ENGLAND	PUREBREDS	GRADES
Maine.....	\$100 to \$175	\$60 to \$125
Massachusetts.....	165 to 250	85 to 150
Vermont.....	100 to 150	75 to 100
NEW JERSEY.....	150 to 160	125 to 150
NEW YORK.....		
Hudson Valley.....	100 to 200	75 to 150
Mohawk Valley.....	160 to 175	100 to 125
Northern New York.....	100 to 150	75 to 100
Western New York.....	100 to 175	65 to 90
Southern New York.....	120 to 170	75 to 110

Among those who felt that the trend of cow prices was a bit up, the greatest number seemed to live in Delaware, Greene, and Orange Counties.

From the Mohawk Valley—"The dairy cow market is very dull now due to the unsettled dairy situation. Only dairymen with preferred markets are buying cows. Buyers like production records when they are available, but cows bought from a dealer never seem to have records available. Cows with a high butterfat test are desired."

"The better class of dairymen look for production records, high butterfat test and freedom from disease when buying cows. The average are more inclined to look for a cow with good looks and low price."

From Broome County, N. Y.—"Unless the milk situation becomes more settled, cow prices will go down. It is my opinion that good cows have been too high."

From Delaware County, N. Y. — "At present there is a demand for Jerseys and Guernseys because of a high butterfat requirement for Grade A milk."

From Orange County, N. Y. — "I cannot see that there has been much change in the price of cows lately. It is my experience that if you want a good cow, you have to pay a good price for her."

From Chautauqua County, N. Y.—"The unsettled milk situation has had a very depressing effect on milk prices."

From Ontario County, N. Y. — "Cow prices here are a little lower than last year. According to a report from the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, cows sold at sales last year with production records over 10,000 averaged \$280 a head. Cows with no production records or with records less than 10,000 averaged \$140 a head."

From Washington County, N. Y. — "As a result of the unsettled milk situation, I predict quite a reduction in the price of cows in the near future."

"Real dairymen are looking for cows with production and butterfat records and are paying the price. If milk drops, cow prices will go down."

"The price of cows varies with the price of milk. Last September the cow market advanced from \$25 to \$50, but at present I look for a slump in price."

From Rensselaer County, N. Y. — "More heifer calves are being raised here. Losses from disease have reduced the number of animals for sale. I would say that cattle prices for the last year are about holding their own."

From Dutchess County, N. Y. — "I would say that prices here are slightly higher than they have been, but the

(Continued on opposite page)

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

Safe and dependable treatment for Spider Teat, Scab Teats, Cut and Bruised Teats, Obstructions.

Dr. Naylor Dilators are sterilized, medicated and saturated with the antiseptic ointment in which they are packed. They have a deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture which fits either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing and which carries the medication INTO teat canal to seat of trouble.

The Only Soft Surface Dilators

Whether infection at end of teat, cut or bruised, the resulting condition which closes teat canal making it hard to milk is always the same — INFLAMMATION.

To relieve inflammation in a wound or bruise the treatment most universally used by the veterinary and medical profession is—to apply antiseptics, healing agents and a sterilized, soft absorbent dressing.

Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators apply this same treatment for removing inflammation from the milk canal of cows' teats. They carry antiseptics and healing agents into teat canal to combat infection and promote healing.

The dilators themselves are sterilized, soft, absorbent dressings which protect the inflamed area, absorb inflammatory exudates and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

Sterilized, Medicated—
Packed in Antiseptic Ointment
Large Pkg. (48 Dilators) \$1.00
Trial Pkg. (18 Dilators) .50

H. W. Naylor Co. . . MORRIS, N.Y.
Mfrs. of Dependable Veterinary Products

For Your Safety and Convenience

Twice a day you have to climb up and down your silo. The Unadilla is famous for its safe, sure tread—sure grip—door-front ladder.

• Here, and only here, in the Unadilla door-front—you tighten or loosen the hoops. Doors fit perfectly and move up or down easily in any weather.

• Built especially strong, with patented lock doweling, for heavy grass silage and wind storms.

• Write today for catalog and our early-order discounts. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

Agents wanted — open territory.

UNADILLA SILOS

STRAIN RELIEVED — HORSE KEPT AT WORK

CHAS. BAKER
Becket, Mass.

Absorbine Brings Quick Relief

"Just before I started haying, my horse became very lame. I thought he would be useless, but thanks to Absorbine he is in the hay field, as well as ever!"

When your horse gets lame from muscular strain, use Absorbine to give him quick relief. That way you may save laying him off during your busiest time. It helps reduce swelling and pain. Use also as a body wash or leg brace. Antiseptic. Get a bottle today. At druggists, \$2.50 a bottle.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

For relief of Your Own Strains, Muscular Aches and pains, use Absorbine Jr.

milk situation will probably slow up sales. Cows with high tests have been very popular, but at present some Holstein men who have added yellow cows are losing their enthusiasm because they have lost the Grade A market."

From Jefferson County, N. Y. — "In this area, there is little demand for either cows, heifers, or calves. Most buyers are looking for something for nothing."

"Cattle dealers report that demand is at a standstill. Last fall purebreds brought from \$125 to \$150, with grades about \$25 less. That, of course, was for animals free from disease."

From New Jersey — "Sussex County, N. J., is mainly interested in making milk. There is comparatively little raising of replacements. Dairymen will pay about as much for a promising looking grade as they will for a registered purebred. Prices are not much different than they were last year. Principal breeds kept are Holsteins and Jerseys, with a few Guernseys and Brown Swiss, and a scattered number of Ayrshires."

From Vermont—"There appears to be a grade vs. purebred differential on a good fresh animal of about \$25, and a premium on Bangs free cows, particularly from certified dams, of \$30 to \$35 per cow on a good fresh animal."



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK selling for large groups has peculiar angles, sometimes even expressing the state of mind of farm people. Right now, we are told, usually many times a day, "Am sure glad I got this stock in before the market broke." An expression of pessimism, almost defeatism, which just simply is not normal among farm people, and, is it justified?

In spite of the 30 or 40% increase in the marketing of cows for meat, since the adverse milk ruling, cows have not broken over about 25c a cwt., maybe in some few cases, up to 50c; bulls 25c to 50c, and milch cows, around \$10 a head. Horses are selling from \$10 to \$20 higher; calves have not suffered the usual spring slump; beef steers have not broken and the anticipated influx from Canada will not be so great, or have such a bad effect, simply because Canada has not the cattle on hand to ship in; lambs are making money for both feeder and raiser, with prospectively a very satisfactory, and higher, clip lamb market this early spring. Wool is in a much stronger position than a year ago, and is selling generally from 3c to 6c a pound higher than a year ago, and when bringing over 25c a pound, probably should be sold this year. Surely all of this does not add up to a demoralized situation.

Encouragement and real information on sheep production in the Northeast can be gained by obtaining Bulletin No. 399, published by the New York State College of Agriculture, and put out under date of January, this year, by Dr. John P. Willman. This is the most complete, the most authoritative, and the most understandable, sheep production bulletin it has ever been my pleasure to read, and I hope all the farm people interested in sheep will send for, and read this bulletin from cover to cover.

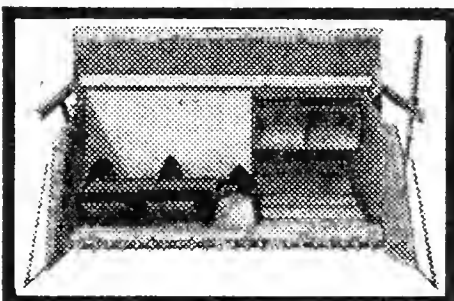
Another fine and encouraging thing is the Aberdeen-Angus sale, which will be held at the University pavilion on May 8th, under the sponsorship of the

(Continued on Page 18)

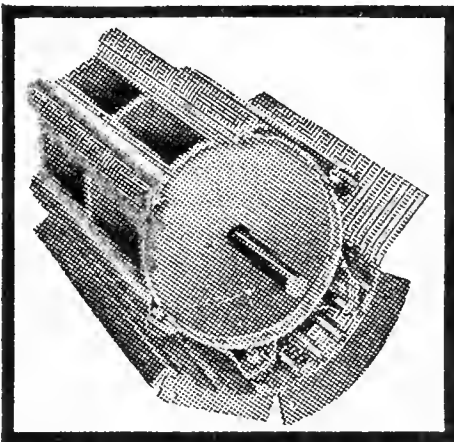
The McCormick-Deering No. 61 PROVES ITS VALUE in Tangled Grain

\$695

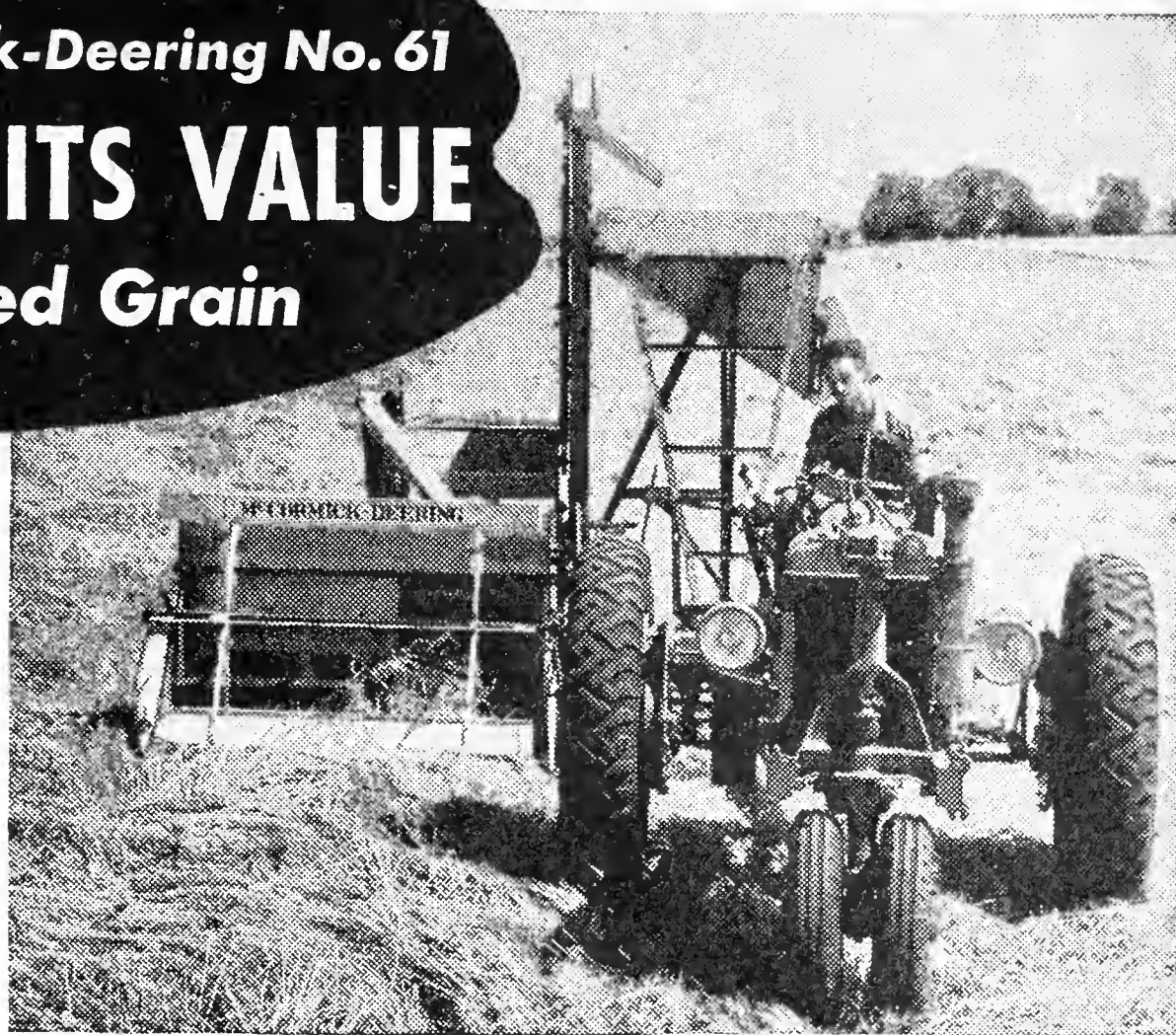
f.o.b. factory, complete for power-drive operation, with choice of grain tank or bagging platform. Machine complete with auxiliary engine, \$855 f.o.b. factory.



Front view of header unit with reel removed, showing the patented open-end auger and slatted chain feed carrier.



The rub-bar cylinder is especially efficient for tough grain, and seed that is hard to get out of the pod. That's why it is used in the No. 61.



• The test of a combine is its work in heavy crops, and down and tangled grain. And that's when the McCormick-Deering No. 61 proves its real worth. It cuts within 1½ inches of the ground. The patented open-end auger delivers the grain in a smooth flow to the feeder, which carries it to the cylinder—no bunching, no clogging anywhere.

The all-around efficiency of the No. 61, plus its new low price of \$695 f.o.b. factory, makes it the *best buy in a small combine* any way you look at it.

Ask the International Harvester dealer about the McCormick-Deering No. 61—the 6-foot combine that *really satisfies*. It can be bought on the Income Purchase Plan. Other sizes up to 16-foot cut.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

ONLY THE McCORMICK-DEERING No. 61 GIVES YOU ALL OF THESE FEATURES IN A 6-FOOT COMBINE

- 1 Patented open-end auger.
- 2 Rub-bar cylinder. Does not chop straw. Simplifies separation and is easily adjusted.
- 3 Straight-line threshing. No right-angle turns or bottle-necks to cut capacity.
- 4 Extra-value construction.
- 5 Rotary, 3-section, all-metal straw rack.
- 6 Designed for engine operation as well as power drive.
- 7 Simple to operate and adjust.
- 8 Handles all small grains and seed crops.

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FREE! Three important calf bulletins: 1-Do You Have Plenty of Skin Milk? 2-Most Economical Way to Feed a Calf. 3-A Feed Better Than Milk for Young Stock?

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Amazing flux diverter invention assures superior performance. The greatest fence money-saver known. Write for catalog, Free Trial offer. AGENTS-DEALERS—Valuable exclusive territories open for immediate acceptance. Write quick. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 54-D, Kansas City, Mo.

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office, N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc., 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

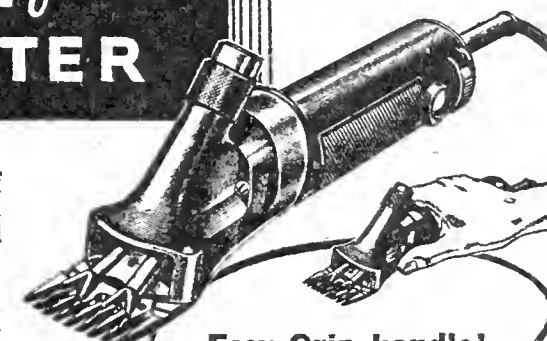
MAKE ELECTRIC FENCER FROM OLD AUTO COIL
Costs nothing to build. 10c brings complete plans (formerly 35c) & big NEW catalog of 500 electrical items. LEJAY MFG., 1962 LeJay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Gets 10% EXTRA WOOL... pays for itself quickly. Powerful ball-bearing, fan-cooled motor inside the comfortable handle. The ideal shearing machine for the farm flock. Easy-to-use. Rugged, built-in durability. Shearmaster only \$22.95 complete with 2 combs and 4 cutters. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's or send us \$2.00. Pay balance on arrival. Slightly higher west of Denver. Write for new Stewart bulletin, "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Crop" and FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. 50 Years Making Quality Products.



Easy-Grip handle!
Professional-type
tension control!
Plenty of Power!



Feeding is crucial for a cow . . . and your profits. She must be fed not only for production but also for proper body maintenance to return you a profit the balance of the year.

Feeding TI-O-GA Feeds, built over the Thermal Standard for nearly 25 years to meet the nutritional requirements of the cow, helps make more milk . . . more profits.

If you need more butterfat, feed Creamatine (20% or 24%). It has consistently increased butterfat and milk production for hundreds.

Feed TI-O-GA Red Brand 24% or TI-O-GA E-Gee 20% . . . for maximum production and maintenance. All four contain Colloidatine, the colloidal combination of twenty different minerals.

Mail the coupon for full facts today.

Creamatine
20% AND 24%
RED BRAND 24%
E-Gee 20%
DAIRY FEEDS

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Please send me FREE Booklet on

☐ Poultry Feeding ☐ Turkey Feeding
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ROSS METAL SILO
has that extra strength and tightness necessary for grass silage, at no extra cost. Fireproof—Lightning-proof—Storm-proof. 100% getable silage in zero weather. Special discount for early buyers. Write today!
ROSS EQUIPMENT CO.
122 Warder Street
Springfield Ohio

HONOR MAN FOR MARCH



MR. GEORGE L. BROWN
Oakland, Maine.

SINCE August 1934 Mr. Brown has been field representative for American Agriculturist.

During the month of March of this year, his individual record and assistance given fellow salesmen qualified him as honor man for the month. If you would like to become a field representative of the paper, write us.

American Agriculturist,
E. C. Weatherby, Secretary.
Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

President Gets Diluted Reorganization Bill

WHILE vacationing down in Georgia last week, President Roosevelt received and signed a bill which has had rough sledding getting through Congress—the measure known as “government reorganization bill.” Bill was originally introduced two years ago and was twice defeated. As first sent to Congress, it called for such a sweeping reorganization by President of executive branch of government that it was claimed that it would convert presidency into a dictatorship. Public opinion was aroused to such an extent that Congress was flooded with telegrams demanding defeat of the bill.

As finally passed by Congress, the bill is only a shadow of its original self. It does not permit President to establish any new executive departments or to abolish any that now exist, and it lists 21 important agencies that he cannot touch. Among these is Civil Service Commission. Also, bill requires President to submit his reorganization plans to Congress, which may veto them within 60 days.

Main things which bill permits President to do are:

1. He can appoint six new administrative assistants, at salaries of \$10,000 each, to aid him in dealing with the more than 100 executive departments and agencies.

2. He can transfer, consolidate or abolish some 60 agencies whose functions now overlap or are divided (subject to Congressional veto).

Chances for effecting savings through government reorganization (one of main goals of bill) are considered slim, due partly to fact that Congress added amendment which bars President from cutting out any of existing functions of government bureaus. Therefore no savings can be made by getting rid of useless activities.

Help for Business

“THIS is the healthiest thing that has happened in a long time,” said Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, commenting on Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau’s recommendations regarding social security tax to House Ways and Means Committee on March 24. Proposed by Secretary Morgenthau was postponement of scheduled increase in pay roll tax for old-age insurance (set to up 50% next January). “It is especially urgent,” he said, “that at this time we do not place any avoidable burdens on American productive enterprise.”

Mr. Morgenthau also said that a reserve fund of 47 billions (as provided for in social security act) is not necessary. Further, he recommended that board of trustees be appointed to handle administration of these funds, in order to meet criticism that they are now being used to pay ordinary government expenses.

The Secretary offered three optional plans covering collection of pay roll tax to 1943. One of these proposed holding tax down to 1% during next three years; the others proposed raising it by smaller percentages than law calls for. Although all three called for imposing full 3 per cent rate in 1943 or later, Mr. Morgenthau said Con-

gress would have plenty of time between now and 1943 to think this over and decide whether a higher or lower rate was permanently necessary.

President Roosevelt, commenting at a press conference on Mr. Morgenthau’s proposals, admitted that existing “full reserve” system has been rightly criticized, and said that Administration now thinks that a reserve of from 2½ to 3 billions (instead of 47 billions) would be sound.

SLANT: From January 1937 to January 1939, government collected \$996,000,000 (1% of wages collected from both employers and workers), and paid out only \$11,000,000 in death benefits and lump-sum payments to workers. Under present law, tax rate keeps on rising until government is collecting 6% of payrolls (3% each from workers and employers, in addition to a 3% tax on payrolls for unemployment insurance). Taking so much more money out of circulation than is immediately put back through old-age pension payments, etc., is declared by experts to be economically unsound and one of the present causes of business decline. Secretary Morgenthau is to be congratulated for taking the lead among Administration officials in proposing to correct this unsound system.

A Good Job

THE Dairymen’s League Cooperative Association is at the present time distributing to its members approximately \$1,500,000 on its certificates of indebtedness. About \$1,000,000 of this represents advance payment at par, plus accrued interest to May 1 on outstanding 1943 certificates of indebtedness. The balance is advance payment of May 1 interest coupons on all series of League certificates outstanding.

SLANT: This million and a half dollars, distributed to more than 700 rural communities in the New York milk shed before May 1, is a Godsend to thousands of farmers who will have this cash to use in their families and for their spring farm operations.

When the cooperative association started to issue its certificates of indebtedness for deductions years ago, enemies of the cooperative movement said that the certificates would never be paid for, and that farmers who made these loans out of their milk checks would lose the entire amount. The answer to that criticism is the fact that the certificates have always been promptly paid when they were due, and, as in this instance, often long before they were due, with full interest at 6 per cent. This remarkable financial feat has been accomplished through the worst depression America ever saw, when investors in almost every other line of business not only lost their interest but often much of their principal.

Disagreement on TVA

PROBE of Tennessee Valley Authority by joint Congressional committee came to an end last week with two contradictory reports. Majority report, signed by five Democrats and one Republican, gave TVA a clean bill of health. It asserted that rates for TVA power provide an honest yardstick for comparison with rates charged by

private utilities; that charges of dishonesty made by Dr. Arthur Morgan, former TVA chairman, were without foundation and not supported by evidence; that TVA’s personnel is able, honest and efficient; that land purchases by TVA were efficiently and honestly managed.

Minority report, signed by three Republican members of committee, charged that TVA yardstick is “not only meaningless, but worse, is misleading, deceptive, unfair and dishonest as a measure of the fairness of rates of privately-owned utilities not enjoying subsidies and advantages of which TVA may avail itself.” It declared also that TVA should have a “sweeping reorganization”, that it is guilty of “waste and inefficiency”, and has been “arbitrary, dictatorial and unbusinesslike.”

3,500,000 More Taxpayers

IN ONE of its most far-reaching decisions, Supreme Court on March 27 wiped out government employees’ immunity from taxation. Decision hits 2½ million state and municipal workers, plus a million Federal employees—all who earn more than \$2500 a year (if married) or \$1,000 (if single). These new taxpayers, it is estimated, will add 16 millions annually to Federal revenues.

Following Supreme Court decision, Senate approved a bill to same effect. By it all tax immunities enjoyed by state and federal jobholders—including judges and members of Congress—are ended. Bill, however, prohibits collecting any back taxes, and sets Jan. 1, 1939, as date from which taxes may be collected. Similar measure has been approved by House.

SLANT: One of most important effects of making salaries of government workers taxable is that in the future such persons will take more interest in cutting down Federal expenses and balancing the budget!

Next to feel the axe may be tax-exempt government securities. Elimination of their exemption has been asked by President Roosevelt and it is now thought that a new Supreme Court ruling may bring future issues of government securities within income tax law. Revenue from this source would be considerably higher than that expected from taxing government salaries.

Unfair Tax Discrimination

SPEAKING recently to 250 farmers gathered at Menands, N. Y., for annual meeting of Capital District Cooperative, W. W. Brady, chain store executive, stressed importance of standardized grading and packing, if producers are to get a larger share of consumer’s dollar. In big markets such as the fruit auction in New York City, he declared, these are the first essentials in making a sale.

Referring to fact that farm organizations from coast to coast have gone on record against proposed Patman “death sentence” tax on chains, Mr. Brady said that farmers realize that such tax proposals are a threat to their own markets and incomes. (Opposition to such discriminatory taxes has been voiced by National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and National Cooperative Council, as well as by more than 200 state and regional farm organizations in Northeast and throughout the country.)

“Any industry using 30 per cent of nation’s farm products,” said Mr. Brady, “has its own place in business and is necessary to welfare of the American farmer. Any industry saving

the consumer 8 to 10 per cent yearly on his food purchases is helping to build up the economic structure of the country. And any industry employing over a million persons at steady, yearly wages with no lay-offs or slack periods, should not be forced to be the goat of politicians."

SLANT: There is a place in American business for any form of business — chain, independent, or cooperative — that honestly and efficiently serves the public; and discrimination against any of these by unfair taxation is not in the interest of either producers or consumers.

Farm Credit News

Average Mortgage Interest Bill \$160
INTEREST on farm mortgages now takes smaller part of farm income than for a long time back, according to statement made last month by Governor F. F. Hill of Farm Credit Association. Figures compiled by FCA, he said, show that total farm mortgage interest bill has dropped steadily in past ten years, from 568 millions in 1928 to 372 millions in 1937, and to about 365 millions last year, with average annual interest payment for each mortgaged farm in 1937 amounting to \$160.

"Getting interest rates for agriculture as low as those available to other industrial groups has been one of major objectives of the Farm Credit Association, and that objective has been realized," said Governor Hill. Interest bill now paid by farmers on their farm mortgages, he declared, is lower than long-term interest charge paid by any

major industrial group, except railroads and public utilities.

Loans Being Repaid

For the first year since 1932, Northeastern farmers repaid more during 1938 on their Federal land bank loans than they borrowed on new mortgages, Land Bank President E. H. Thomson reported to officers of 137 national farm loan associations at recent annual conference in Springfield.

Payments on principal of 29,500 land bank mortgages were \$3,790,000, whereas new loans of 1,153 amounted to \$3,150,000. All are amortized over long periods, with semi-annual payments on principal. For nearly five years, or until middle of 1938, principal payments were not required, but many farmers kept them up voluntarily. Now all land bank loans require principal in addition to interest.

"Majority of stockholders of Springfield land bank are farmers of Northeast," President Thomson reported to National farm loan associations. During 1938, government capital of \$1,044,035 was returned to U. S. Treasury, leaving \$4,186,115 yet to be repaid. Farmers and national farm loan associations own 51% of bank's capital stock, Uncle Sam 49%.

Co-ops to Hold Annual Meeting

Announced for May 15 and 16 is conference of co-op leaders and annual stockholders' meeting of Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, Springfield, Mass. Stockholders are some 85 co-operatives of New England, New York and New Jersey, which are using Springfield bank's credit.

Program, to be announced later in detail, already includes S. D. Sanders, Co-op Bank Commissioner, Washing-

ton, D. C., and W. I. Myers, former FCA Governor.

Springfield bank recently announced reduction in interest rates on new loans to 2½% on working capital, and 1½% on loans secured by staple, salable, warehoused products. Bank's loans to buy, build, or refinance permanent facilities of co-ops remain at 4%.

Britain Takes Firm Stand

TALK about what to do to "stop Hitler" suddenly turned into action during fortnight when Britain's Prime Minister Chamberlain dropped bomb shell in European politics. Britain, he said in speech before House of Commons, would back up Poland in a big military way "in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces." This came as complete surprise to world, for since Peace of Munich was signed last September it has been believed that Britain would not fight to preserve independence of any European state East of the Rhine.

In a later speech, Chamberlain extended Britain's aid to all countries that felt "anxious" about Germany's intentions. Since seizure of Czechoslovakia and Memel by Germany, other Central European States — particularly Poland and Rumania — have felt about as comfortable as little Red Riding Hood with the big bad wolf around. Before Mr. Chamberlain spoke out, German troop concentrations near Polish frontier were reported; also

German newspaper attacks on Poland, and German political pressure on Poland to get Free City of Danzig and special privileges in Polish corridor.

In offering British aid to other States, the Prime Minister said that Britain means no harm to Germany "so long as Germany will be a good neighbor," but he accused her of having broken faith and attempting to dominate world by force.

Hitler, answering Chamberlain's declarations, denounced France and Britain, said they had no right to expect him to ask their advice about such German moves as seizing of Czechoslovakia, and warned that Germany would not stand for any "encirclement" policy.

As we go to press, it is understood that a British-Polish military pact is being drawn up.

Good Books to Read

THEY WANTED TO LIVE, Cecil Roberts. The absorbing human interest of this novel makes it refreshing reading. Nightclubs in Vienna and Prague, life on the wild Hungarian plains, stirring sidelights in the recent Nazi invasion of Austria, add realism to the romance of James Brown, railway porter.—*The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.*

Good Movies to See

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES. Filmed from Conan Doyle's famous Sherlock Holmes story, this production is guaranteed to give you lots of thrills. Basil Rathbone takes the part of the great detective, and the photography heightens the effect of the mystery.

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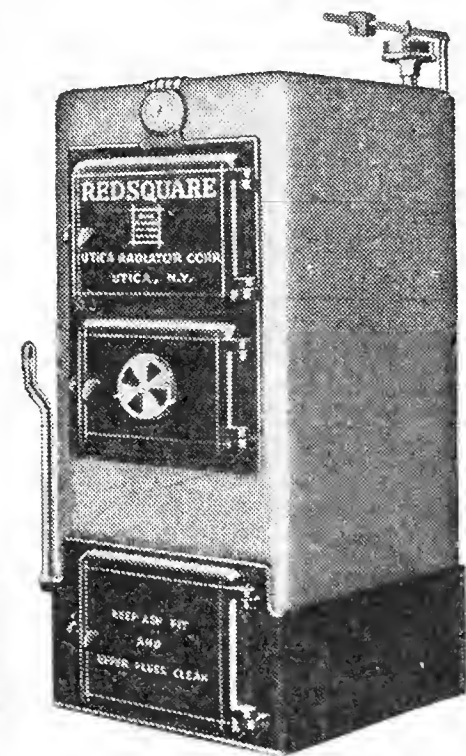
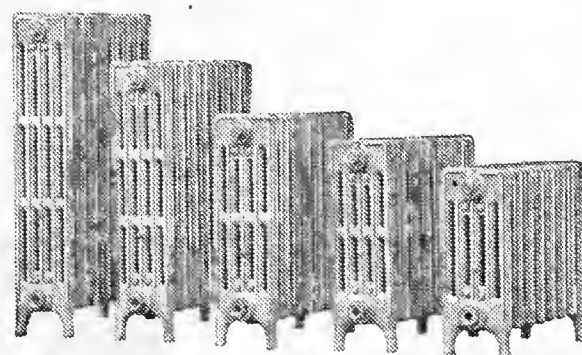
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BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

ED BABCOCK'S suggestion that the only way to reduce taxes is to reduce expenditures sounds like good sense to one Western New York master farmer. His local school principal telephoned to him, urging him to get busy and put "pressure" on Albany. There was danger that state aid to schools might be cut.

"I won't do it," replied the farmer. "I have decided that we cannot hope for lower taxes as long as we keep asking for more money and services. If I should communicate with Albany at all on this matter it will be to commend them for belated attempts at economy."

The master farmer is not against good schools, as he has several of his own children in school. "If we keep on asking for more and more, then who is to blame for our taxes getting so high that they are almost confiscatory," he said. He reported that the school principal was astounded at this attitude.

When Taxes Hurt

Recently there have been a number of vigorous attacks against centralization of rural schools. I have talked with a number of opponents and they tell me their opposition is based for the most part on fear of increased cost. Of course it has seemed to many persons that the opportunities for children were greatly enhanced in the larger schools. I know one town where a few persons led opposition to centralization largely on the basis of distance from the central school. The greatest distance would have been nine miles. Now the taxes in the modern central school are less than in the district which stayed out.

Apple Box Abused

I spent a day with officers and committeemen of the State Horticultural Society discussing ills and opportunities of the apple industry. I think Dr. P. J. Parrott put his finger on something. Discussing progress that had been made in merchandising West Coast fruits and vegetables, he said, "in California the big corporations seem to furnish the leadership. Here we are faced with something entirely different, numerous small units and rugged individualists."

"Some way or other we have got to find a way out. It may be through setting up a thinking and planning agency composed of the best minds in the industry."

I heard a lot of discussion about the apple box. When it came in a few

years ago it was expected to solve many problems. It was supposed to have advantages superior to the bushel basket. It had raised ends and was supposed to eliminate the bulge pack. But the bulge pack remains and the box is acquiring a reputation for bruised apples.

Are Fairs Desirable?

The Monroe County Fair and Rochester Exposition folded up leaving premiums unpaid. There is a movement on foot to arrange payment by the county of 4-H premiums. There also is considerable discussion as whether or not the fair should be revived, or whether its passing is good riddance. Present talk contemplates a two-day fair centered around 4-H and other junior groups. Personally, it has seemed to me for years that the county fair run by politicians and with a midway as its chief attraction was on the way out. Any revival should be in the way of a return to the old-time agricultural fair, with amusement features centering about local talent.

Festival Gains Prestige

Importance of the Western New York Apple Blossom Festival at Geneva May 13 is indicated by the list of distinguished guests who already have accepted invitations. These include His Excellency Carlos Martins Pereira e Sousa, Brazilian ambassador to the United States; M. L. Wilson, under-secretary of agriculture, and Major-General Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Five colleges will participate in the program, as well as scores of schools and other units throughout nine counties. Pageantry will be on the campus of Hobart College, with episodes by Elmira, William Smith and Keuka colleges. The University of Rochester band of 70 pieces will play.

Apple By-Products

In a review of the outlook for by-products from apples, Dr. Donald K. Tressler of the Geneva Experiment Station, said he was "amazed by the possibilities for apples."

He has been active for some time in fruit juice research. One of the triumphs at the station is apple juice. Asked what is the difference between apple juice and cider, he said it is largely psychological.

"The public has become accustomed to thinking of cider as 75 per cent apple juice and 25 per cent crushed worms," Doctor Tressler said.

Canned apple juice made according to the Geneva formula uses clean apples and is pasteurized to kill micro-organisms. Some of the trouble with canned apple juice to date is that some canners have used ordinary tin cans, whereas the product requires an enameled can.

Considerable research is being done with apple flour, apple flakes and puffed apples. The flour is mixed with ordinary flour. The flake is used to sprinkle over other foods and puffed apples hold promise as a breakfast food. Considerable success also has been obtained in freezing sliced apples for bakers who want a constant supply of the same varieties the year around.

Farm Organizations Pick 1939 Officers

New York State Breeders Ass'n.: President, R. D. Foley, Buffalo; vice-president, Charles Welch, Orchard Park; secretary-treasurer, Ralph Space, Dryden.

New York Seed Improvement Ass'n.: President, Bruce P. Jones, Hall; vice-president, F. C. Gibbs, Pike; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth Lyman, Ithaca.

New York State Swine Growers Ass'n.: President, L. F. Wiley, Victor; vice-president, F. H. Baxter, Union; secretary-treasurer, L. Brown, Auburn.

Empire State Honey Producers Ass'n.: President, W. L. Coggsall, Ithaca; 1st vice-president, Burel Lane, Trumansburg; 2nd vice-president, Geo. Rasmussen, Chazy; and secretary-treasurer, E. T. Gary of Syracuse.

New York State Turkey Ass'n.: President, W. Cramer, Baldwinsville; vice-president, Mulford DeForest, Duanesburg; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Jeffreys, Calcium.

New York State Cooperative Bull Ass'n.: President, Victor Strong, Owego; vice-president, Dewey Carr, Liberty; and secretary-treasurer, S. J. Brownell, Ithaca.

New York State Association of Master Farmers: President, Fred Hollowell, Penn Yan; vice-president, James Stone, Marcellus.

Eastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders Ass'n.: President, Myron Fuerst, Pine Plains; secretary, R. B. Hinman, Ithaca; treasurer, T. M. Scoon, Geneva.

Vice-presidents: for Connecticut, F. L. Pond, Woodbury; Massachusetts, J. E. Lathrop, Blandford; New Hampshire, T. T. Whitney, Jr., Alstead Center; Pennsylvania, J. L. Krall, Catasauqua; western New York, C. C. Taylor, Lawtons; eastern New York, Sam Morrison, Pine Plains; central New York, Paul Kinne, Ovid. **Directors:** Myron Fuerst, Pine Plains; L. A. Colton, Geneva; Frank Hayden, Wyoming; Dale Fletcher, Pine Plains; and W. C. Ellis, Old Chatham.

New York State Draft Horse Club: President, D. R. M. Sears, Cazenovia; vice-president, Arthur Horton, Johnson City; secretary-treasurer, Morton Adams, Canton. **Executive Committee:** R. M. Watt, Ithaca; Mrs. Max Dreyfuss, Brewster; Donald Taylor, DeKalb Junction.

Edward Heinaman Honored

Steuben County farmers celebrated the advent of spring, paid tribute to the dairy industry, and honored one of the major breeds of cows at the Fifth Annual Dairy Banquet in Bath,



At left is Edward W. Heinaman, senior member of the Steuben County Farm Bureau Executive Committee. At right is Clair Bennett, junior member.

March 21. The guest speaker was L. W. Morley, Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The guest of honor was Master Farmer Edward W. Heinaman, it being his 82nd birthday.

In recognition of noteworthy records, about 75 members of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations received honor roll certificates from the National Dairy Association.

Watching the Tax Dollar

Last August a group of citizens organized the Saranac Lake Taxpayers' Association, hired accountants, and asked them to study the books and records of the village of Saranac Lake. Their purpose was not to uncover any irregularities, but rather to give taxpayers a picture of what happens to the village tax dollar, with the thought that some efficiencies and economies might result.

On January 25, with the temperature 30 degrees below zero, over 450 citizens and officials met in what might be called an old-time town meeting to discuss the results.

Several recommendations came from the meeting, including an annual audit as a matter of business practice, a central purchasing system, reserves to be set up to take care of expenditures contracted for but not paid at the end of the fiscal year, that bond issues be submitted to a referendum, and that the village should make every effort to live within its budget and gradually reduce indebtedness.

There is much evidence that all citizens are becoming more tax conscious and more interested in knowing more about costs and activities of local government. This is a healthy situation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIGHT FOR A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK



FIVE-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION FORMED ABOUT 1900... MEMBERS FAILED TO STICK TOGETHER IN FIRST STRIKE WHICH ENDED IN DEFEAT!

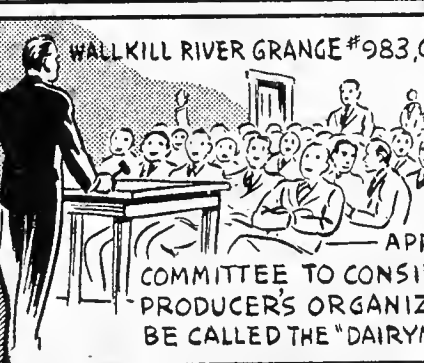


IN 1906—AN ORANGE COUNTY FARMER HAD A VISION OF A GREAT LEAGUE OF DAIRY FARMERS FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE FOR A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK



TO MAKE THIS VISION COME TRUE THE NEW ORGANIZATION WOULD HAVE TO BE SO WIDE SPREAD THAT DEALERS COULD NOT PLAY ONE GROUP OF FARMERS AGAINST ANOTHER

NEW YORK MILKSHED



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THE PLAN FOR THE "DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE" WAS HEARTILY ENDORSED BY THE POMONA GRANGE OF ORANGE COUNTY



—ON AUGUST 25, 1907, THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE WAS INCORPORATED WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 691 DAIRY FARMERS

Published by the Thousands of Farmers who Own, Operate and Control the

Dairymen's League

How the Large Dairy Companies Fared in 1938

By LELAND SPENCER

THE annual reports of most of the large corporations of the country appear in March of each year. These reports are prepared by the management and are issued mainly for the information of the stockholders. The reports issued by some companies are much more informative than others, but the real "meat" in all cases consists of the balance sheet and the income statement, or report of profit and loss. Usually there is a statement by the president of the corporation, a sort of letter of transmittal, in which he explains why the company did better or worse during the past year, what are the prospects for the year ahead, and also, perhaps, expresses himself on public policies as related to his company's business.



Leland Spencer

For the most part, the business of processing and distributing milk is organized in small units that are run as individual enterprises, partnerships, or small corporations. However, there are several good-sized dairy corporations, and the two largest rank among the giants of the industrial world. I refer, of course, to The Borden Company and National Dairy Products Corporation. The annual reports of these concerns are of interest to the general public, and more especially to dairymen who supply them with milk. The reports of these companies are fully as informative as the average corporation reports, yet they do not go into much detail.

There are two facts that we need to keep firmly in mind as we consider the results of operations by Borden and National Dairy as revealed in their annual reports. In the first place, both companies do a nation-wide business, and, in fact, do a considerable volume in other countries. The reports therefore give no direct information concerning the purchases, sales, or profits in the New York milk shed or any other locality. The other fact is that the business of both Borden and National Dairy is diversified—they handle all kinds of dairy products, and some sidelines such as eggs and mayonnaise. For this reason, also, we are unable to judge from the annual reports how

much profit or loss the companies made on fluid milk.

Now, of the facts that are shown in the Borden and National Dairy reports, probably the most important, both to the stockholders and to the general public, is the amount of profit made in 1938. The profits of both companies totaled 18 million dollars, compared with 16.6 million dollars the previous year. This moderate increase in profits is rather striking in comparison with the experience of most businesses last year, which was one of substantially smaller profits. However, those persons who may have held stock in either of the large dairy companies for a number of years will not become enthusiastic over last year's results. The total profits of Borden and National Dairy were only 37 per cent as much in 1938 as in 1930.

Last year the profits of the two companies amounted to 3.3 cents of each dollar of sales, compared with 2.8 cents in 1937 and 6.6 cents in 1930. The rate of profit on the capital supplied by the stockholders was 8.8 per cent in 1938, compared with 8.2 per cent in 1937. That is a fairly satisfactory return on the stockholders' capital, considering present low rates of interest, and the risk involved in this kind of business as compared with ultra-safe investments.

It will be of interest to compare the profits of Borden and National Dairy with those of two much smaller corporations whose business is mainly in evaporated milk. These companies are the Pet Milk Company and the Carnation Company. The profits of these concerns in 1938 amounted to 3.5 cents on each dollar of sales, a slightly higher rate than for Borden and National Dairy. More striking is the fact that the smaller companies' profits in 1938 were one-third larger than in 1930, while the large companies' profits were greatly reduced. Evidently in the past several years the evaporated milk business has been much more profitable than the fluid milk business. Following is a quotation from the Borden report: "The Fluid Milk Division as a whole enjoyed a more prosperous year than in 1937, although again the Company was unable to secure a satisfactory return on the sale of fluid milk."

The Borden report gives special attention to "Public Relations" and "Employee Relations." The report itself is addressed to both stockholders and em-

ployees. An innovation in the National Dairy report is a series of charts showing the importance of different products in the sales dollar, the trends in volume and price of the principal commodities sold, and the relative amounts expended for raw materials, wages, and other items.

Apple Exports Up

On March 1 cold storage holdings of apples were reported at 15,008,000 bushels, which was about 4½ million bushels (about 23 per cent) less than last year and about 26,000 bushels under the five-year average. Reductions of storage holdings during February were not quite as heavy as they were a year ago. New York's holdings were about 1 million bushels less than a year ago, New Jersey's about 60,000 bushels less, and Pennsylvania's about 300,000 bushels less.

Exports from July through January of this year totaled 8,600,000 bushels, compared with 6,900,000 bushels for the same period a year ago. This is unusual because apple exports usually vary directly with the size of the crop.

Potatoes Up Slightly

"The Vegetable Situation, March 29," a mimeographed publication of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, states that potato prices for both old and new stocks have risen slightly in recent weeks.

This report gives the Presque Isle, Maine, price of March 18 as \$1.08, as compared to \$.95 on February 25. Reports from Maine state that potato growers are optimistic about better prices and are in no hurry to sell.

Plantings of commercial early crops in the South are 4 per cent smaller than a year ago, and smaller shipments from Florida and Texas are already indicated.



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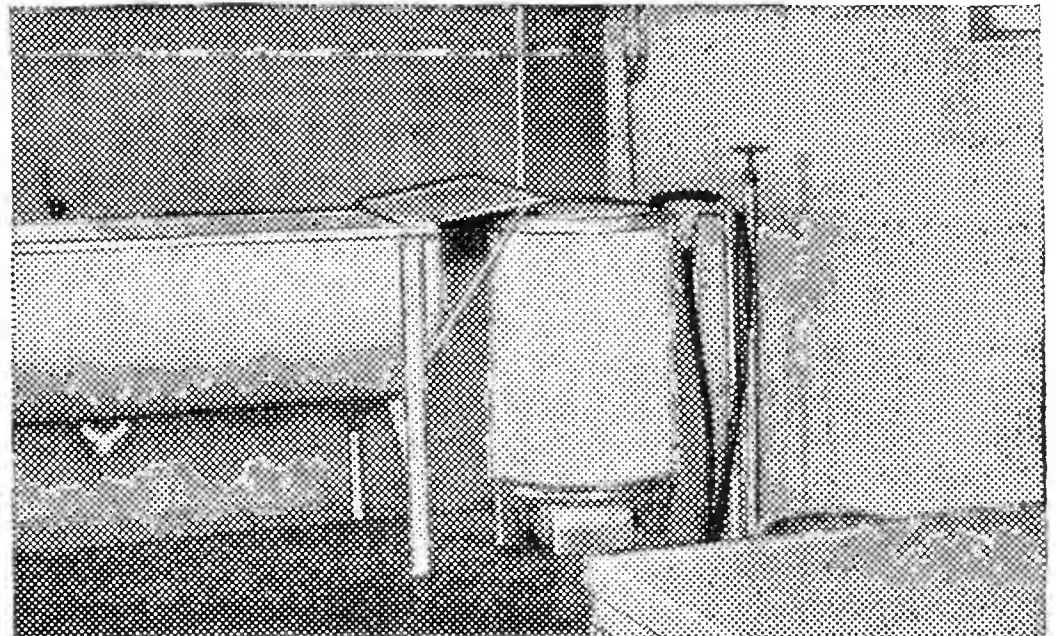
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Completely automatic, the Electric Dairy Water Heater starts and stops itself. Stores hot water like a huge thermos bottle. No fuel, no fire needed. No soot or smoke in the milk house. Modernizes the dairy. Lowers bacteria count.

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More Tractor Owners Use Gasoline



THE American Farmer has gone on record by stating his preferences in fuels for automobile, truck and tractor. A large-scale cooperative survey conducted by 40 farm publications, shows that the farmer owns an average of two and a half motor vehicles; that the automobile is the most widely owned vehicle, although the tractor uses twice as much fuel; that the farmer's preference in the matter of fuels is gasoline, by a wide margin; that 25 per cent of the tractors owned by farmers covered in the survey had high compression engines; and that the farmers as a group buy approximately five billion gallons of motor fuel a year.

While the survey was concentrated principally in the 18 leading tractor states, replies were received from every state in the union.

The 6,729 farmers answering the questionnaires owned 16,592 motor vehicles. The automobile, of course, was the most popular vehicle. The farmers owned 7,558 cars or slightly better than one car each. Tractors ranked second. Four thousand two hundred twenty-eight farmers reported ownership of 5,441 tractors, or about one and a quarter each. Trucks numbered 3,563, or about one for every two farmers.

Although the automobile was the most widely owned, farmers used twice as much fuel in their tractors as they did in their cars. The 5,441 tractors reported used 5,527,903 gallons of fuel, or an average of 1,016 gallons each. The automobiles used an average of only 520 gallons. The trucks consumed 910 gallons each.

In the matter of fuel preference, it was gasoline by a wide margin. Gasoline was used exclusively in automobiles and trucks and 63% of all fuel used in tractors also was gasoline. One of the surprising features of the survey was the

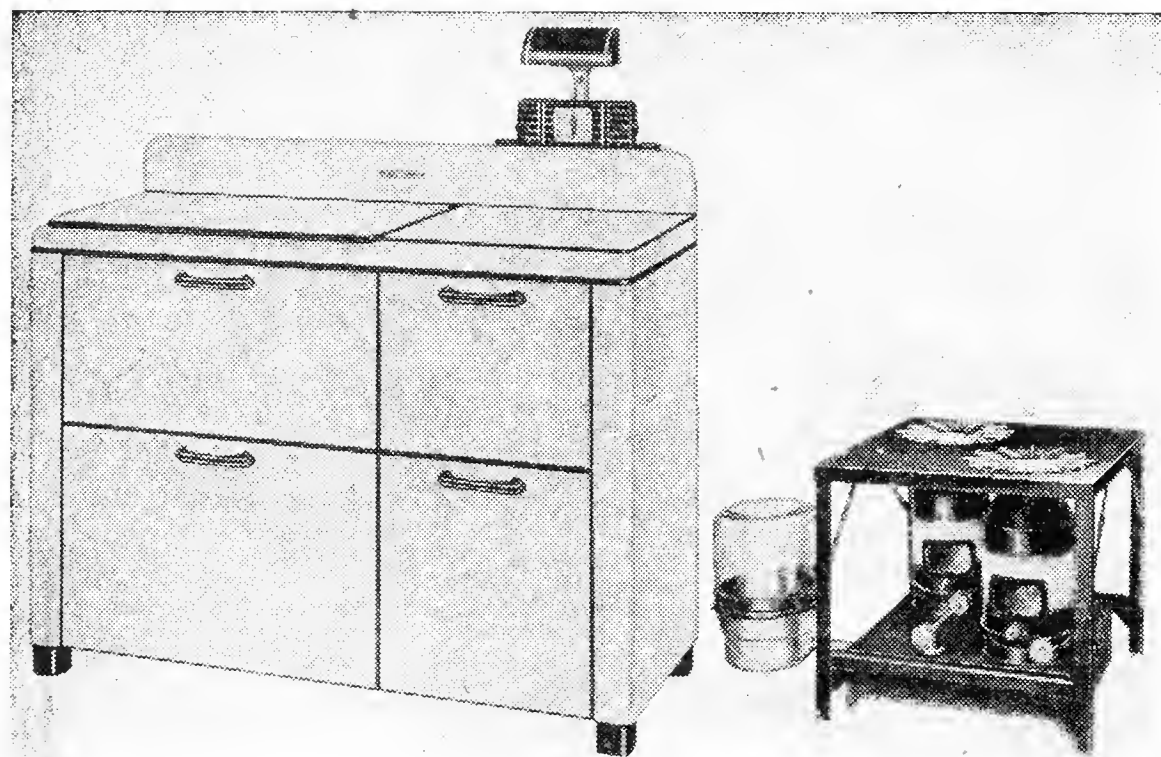
fact that although low compression tractors are said to be able to burn any kind of fuel, 54 per cent of the fuel actually used in such tractors was gasoline. Oddly enough, two per cent of that amount was reported as premium gasoline. However, this may have been due to misunderstanding or confusion on the part of the farmer between the name of "Ethyl" gasoline and regular-grade gasoline containing "tetraethyl lead". Distillate accounted for 25 per cent of the fuel used in low compression tractors, kerosene for 9 per cent. In the newer high compression tractors, of course, the fuel used was predominantly regular-grade gasoline.

High compression tractors are becoming an important factor in the field. The survey shows that 25 per cent of the farmers owning tractors had high compression machines. The figures: 1,364 high compression; 4,112 low compression. These figures will surprise even experts in the farm machinery field in view of the fact that the first high compression tractor was put on the market only three years ago.

And the trend shows promise of continuing. Asking what type tractor they would buy, 663 farmers, or 17 per cent, said high compression. Six per cent said low compression. Sixteen per cent were undecided and 61 per cent failed to answer.

* * *

The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N. H., recently printed a 48-page booklet on "Fascinating and Profitable Guernseys," containing authentic valuable information on judging, showing and breeding. This book, which is priced at 50c, is of value to any Guernsey breeder or to high school students who are studying dairying.



This PERFECTION porcelain enameled oil range has the oven burners mounted on a slide which can be drawn out in front for convenience in lighting. Mounted on the same slide is a one-gallon glass fuel reservoir which can be lifted out for outside filling. This entire assembly can be lifted out and, with a folding stove frame, supplied at small additional cost, can be used as a separate 2-burner stove for canning, laundry, or other purposes, without interrupting the three cooking-top burners, which are served by a separate 2-gallon fuel reservoir. This 2-gallon reservoir also can be lifted out from the front and can be taken out for refilling without interrupting the operation of the burners.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

A Legally Fresh Egg

By J. C. HUTTAR

PRACTICALLY every one of the thirteen original states of this Union which we now commonly call the Northeast, has enacted a so-called Fresh Egg Law.

The first of these was enacted into the laws of the State of New York on September 12, 1927. Berne A. Pyrke



J. C. Huttar

was then Commissioner of Agriculture, Kenneth F. Fee the Director of the Dairy and Food Bureau, and Frank A. Jones Supervising Inspector of the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Commissioner Pyrke has been succeeded by a number of Governors' appointees, Kenneth Fee is in another bureau of the Department and C. R. Plumb is

now in charge of food control. But Frank Jones is still at his post.

I just ought to say right here that to my mind Frank is the kind of State employee we all hope for. He is honest, conscientious, fair, and capable in his work. With his small band of inspectors, Frank had to work on the enforcement of many other food laws in addition to eggs. These included such products as frozen desserts, milk, commercial feeding stuffs, fruits, meats, etc. At present all of his time is devoted to egg enforcement work.

Cold Storage Law

Before September 12, 1927, only two provisions legally governed the sale of eggs. One was the so-called cold-storage law. This said that any eggs which had been held in cold storage must be so represented when offered for sale. Experience in the enforcement of this law brought out two big weaknesses.

1. There is no known test which tells whether an egg had been held in storage or not. Unscrupulous egg merchants soon found this out and so paid little attention to the law. Honest, reputable merchants often obeyed the law, however, and were put to a great disadvantage. (More about this below).
2. No matter how old an egg was or how poor, providing it was edible, it could be sold as a Fancy Fresh Egg, if it was held outside of a cold storage room. Thus the law actually put a penalty on what science proved to be the best way to keep up egg quality.

Not only were the honest merchants hurt by the law but egg producers as a whole, and the fine egg producers in particular as well. Here's how it worked in practice:

A dishonest merchant, during the high egg price season would buy eggs that had been in storage for six months or more. He would buy these eggs for much less than real fresh eggs would cost him. He would then candle them and make three classes.

1. The better looking ones.
2. The poorer looking ones.
3. Inedibles.

The first he would sell as "fresh", the second as "storage", and the third to leather tanners.

Now, real fresh eggs are scarce but some good merchant wants them for his trade and after paying 40 or 50

cents, wholesale, adds his 10 cents retail margin, and offers them for 50 or 60 cents a dozen. But across the street is this chiseler selling "Fresh Eggs" for anywhere from 29 to 39 cents.

This practice couldn't help but cut the demand for really fine fresh eggs and so the producer of such eggs lost out.

Furthermore, if we consider the general practice of storing as the means of carrying an uneatable surplus from the flush production period over until the scarce period, thus increasing total yearly egg consumption, then all poultrymen were hurt by those practices under the old cold storage law. Since only the poorest edible eggs were labeled "cold storage", it gave them a "black eye" with the public and so forced down the price of eggs in the storing season.

Edible Eggs

The other legal provision under which eggs were sold prior to September 1927 was found in the Pure Food and Drug Law of the United States. This law described the kind of eggs which were inedible, including such as blood spots, "incubators", rots, etc., and prohibited their sale for human consumption. This law is still in force and its provisions with regards to eggs were incorporated in the New York State Better Egg Law of September 12, 1937.

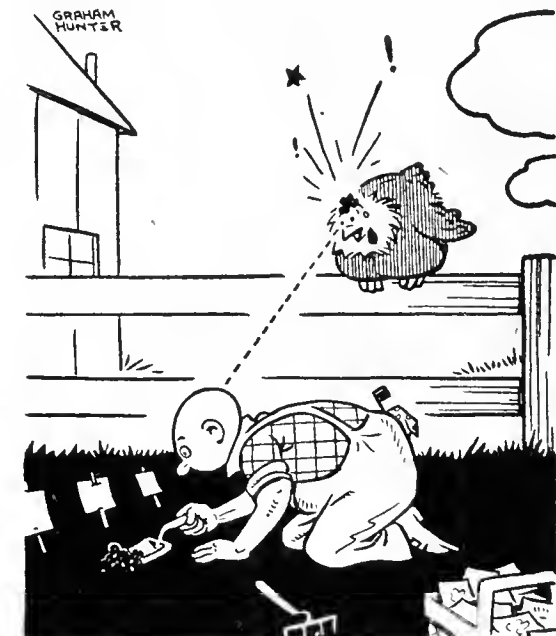
The present better egg law gives the Commissioner of Agriculture the power to set up standards for grades which must be used in selling eggs in New York State.

It also empowers him to set the standard of quality under which eggs may be called "Fresh" or by any word or description which may be interpreted to mean fresh.

This, Commissioner Pyrke did soon after the passage of the Better Egg Law. He said that no egg may be called "Fresh" when eggs are sold, offered for sale or advertised for sale, which does not meet the requirements of Grade A and is less than 30 days old. He specified what candling quality met his Grade A standards and sent his inspectors out under Frank Jones, first to educate then to get evidence against retailers violating this law.

Progress

In 1928 the Department of Agriculture and Markets' report shows that 88% of the inspections found violations of the Law. In 1930 this dropped to 52%, in 1932 to 43%, 1935 35%, and in 1936 only 29%. Of the 1936 violations only 12% could be classed as major violations having to do with egg quality.



"That reminds me—I was going to lay an egg today."

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Producing Profitable Pullets

(Continued from last issue.)

A Complete Ration

By L. E. WEAVER

ALMOST no one attempts to mix his own starting mash today. I can think of no sound reason for doing so. I can see several reasons why it is more advisable to purchase one of the many satisfactory brands available in every community. So little is used at



L. E. Weaver

first that savings would be negligible. Requirements for a complete ration for chicks are so many and so exacting that only a mill equipped with a laboratory and trained chemist can do a really competent job of putting together a starting ration. That does not hold to the same extent for a ration for chicks after they are out-of-doors and on a range with plenty of tender green feed. You are going to hear and read a lot about "poultry pastures". That means a grassy range fertilized, limed and mowed at intervals to furnish an abundance of short tender grazing for the growing pullets. Better pullets are grown at considerably lower cost.

Correct Management

The caretaker (usually the owner) now has the good chicks, good house, good equipment and complete ration. It becomes his responsibility to produce a full quota of pullets that will live and lay profitably. Largely it becomes a never-ending fight against parasites, disease, accidents and predatory animals, including crows, hawks and owls.

Good management may or may not require that the brooder houses shall be moved each season to an entirely different range. That depends mostly on how well last year's pullets have lived and layed. It most surely means moving them to a place where there is no bare spot surrounding the house. It means spreading the pullets as thinly over the range as is possible and yet practical. Houses spaced 100 feet apart each way with 250 chicks started in each house is a good rule. That figures out about 1000 chicks to the acre, or 500 pullets if losses are kept low.

Fencing the entire range cuts down on losses from foxes, dogs, skunks, perhaps human thieves.

Worms and coccidiosis are carried over from year to year in the soil. They are controlled to a considerable extent by rotation of the range, moving to clean territory each year. These practices are not effective against fowl paralysis, big liver and their related troubles. These do not live over in the soil or the houses. They come to the chicks from the old stock. Young chicks are highly susceptible. In spite of all precaution the chicks are almost certain to become infected as long as older stock, survivors of an outbreak of fowl paralysis are in the same vicinity. The Ohio Station suggests two ways of breaking up the cycle of infection. Have your pullets grown on some other farm where the disease is not known, or dispose of all the old birds two weeks or more before getting your chicks.

Profitable pullets must have large muscular gizzards. Grit from the start helps. It must be an insoluble grit. Mix 5 pounds of chick size grit into

100 pounds of mash. After 2 or 3 weeks put larger grit in several places around the pen. As soon as the chicks are eating it from these boxes you can leave it out of the mash.

Good management calls for precautions against chilling, particularly the very young chick. Most everyone can keep the temperature uniform and high enough. Many people do not know that chicks can be chilled from the inside and ruined. Always give them luke-warm water for the first few days.

* * *

Two Eggs a Day

YEARS ago I was told that a hen never lays more than one egg in one day. I believed it. That is just one of the many things that I have had to unlearn. Hens do lay two eggs a day sometimes. They do it more often than most people realize. Two cases came to my attention recently in Schoharie County.

Ray Pollard, Jr. at Cobleskill had 18 hens, all in heavy production. One day he got 19 eggs, all laid in the nests that same day. Ray Pollard, Sr. is county agricultural agent and vouches for this report. Another poultrykeeper in Schoharie county surpassed the Pollard record. His 28 hens laid 29 eggs one day last summer.

It's in the laying cages that the hens really go to town with this two-eggs-a-day stunt. On a plant with several hundred layers in batteries it is an almost daily occurrence for some bird to roll out an egg in the morning, and in the late afternoon a second egg will appear on the little wire shelf at the front of the cage. I have even been told that some caged layers have laid three eggs in one day.

Those stories may sound pretty good, but now listen to this. Twice within the past few months there have come to the poultry department at Cornell reports of hens that not only laid two eggs in a day, but kept right on doing it more or less regularly. One of these hens, a Barred Plymouth Rock became ill and was sent to the department; nothing about her appeared abnormal. The other, a White Leghorn, is owned by a thoroughly reliable man whom I have known for years.

If this sort of thing continues we will just have to believe it when someone reports a record of more than 365 eggs in a year.—L. E. Weaver.

Egg Consumption Drive

RECENTLY in New York City representatives of egg poultry associations and chain store buyers met to exchange viewpoints. Egg buyers reflected the opinion that New York State eggs are not well enough graded. Buyers also pointed out that they want a steady volume of high grade eggs so they can figure on supplying a steady demand.

The producers pointed out that production per hen is higher than it used to be, that seasonal conditions cause heavy production in the spring, and that the poultryman wants a steady outlet. He would rather see eggs go to consumers at this time of year than to see them go into cold storage.

The chief result of the conference was a plan for an egg consumption drive on the part of chain stores to run from April 20 to May 20. Eggs will be specially advertised, and every effort made to move them to consumers.

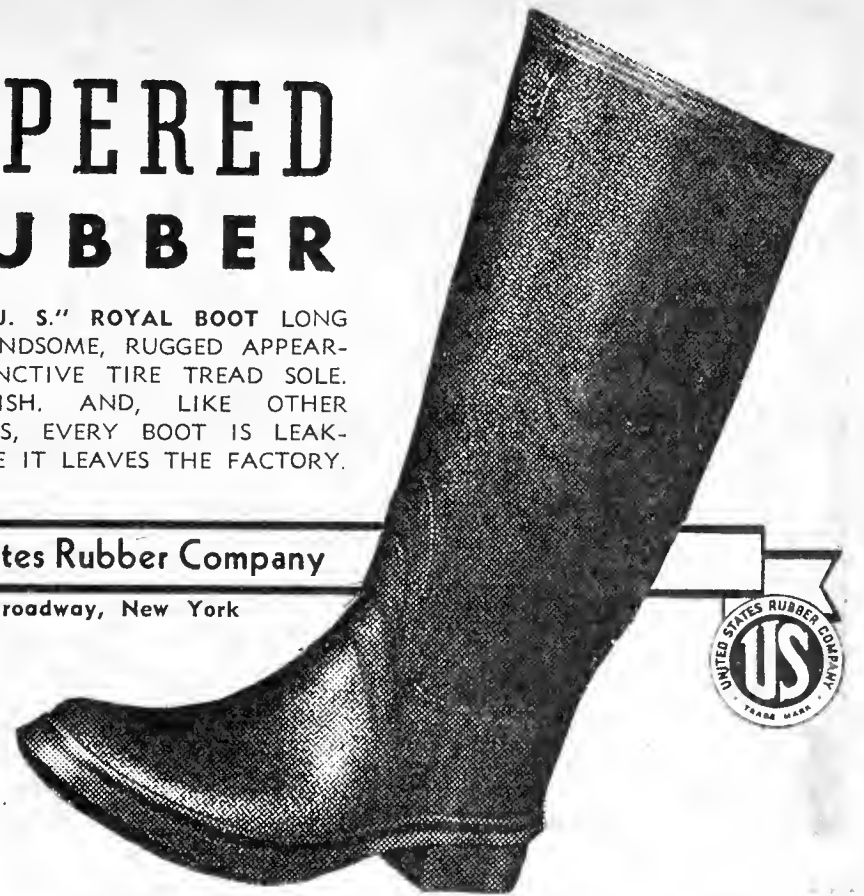
TEMPERED RUBBER

GIVES THE "U. S." ROYAL BOOT LONG LIFE AND HANDSOME, RUGGED APPEARANCE. DISTINCTIVE TIRE TREAD SOLE. PIGSKIN FINISH. AND, LIKE OTHER "U. S." BOOTS, EVERY BOOT IS LEAK-TESTED BEFORE IT LEAVES THE FACTORY.

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ASK TO SEE THE NEW ROYAL RAINCOAT WITH PIGSKIN FINISH



KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from Red Squill, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and \$1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you \$2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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Patrons' Paint Works, Inc.,
236 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGGS WANTED

Best prices, all grades, immediate returns from large, safe firm established 54 years. Ship direct. Frederick F. Lowenfels & Son, 367½ Greenwich St., New York City.

CANNIBALISM CONTROLS: Windowpaint, No-Pik, Specs, Pigkards, Vent-shields. Get samples, prices. C. G. ROOKS, SIDNEY, N. Y.

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
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COLLIE PUPS, beauties, sired by Ch. Honeybrook Big Parade, judged best of breed recent show Madison Square. Reasonable. GRACE STEVENS, COLD SPRING, NEW YORK.

FARMS FOR SALE

The Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass., offers for sale practically all types of farms located in the 8 northeastern states. Inform us of your specific requirements and we will mail you detailed illustrated descriptions.

Money-Making 160 Acres

15 Cows, calves, good team, poultry, machinery, crops included; noted boarding house section, good 10-room house, 30-cow barn, choice farm only \$5000, part down; page 45 Free 100-page Spring catalog. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



"Chicken Feed"

There are two kinds of chicken feed. One kind, you toss in the hen-house. The other, you frequently just toss away. It is small, indefinite amounts of money: two cents, six cents, nine cents, fifteen cents. But small though it is, that "chicken feed" can often be turned into dollars!

Right now, at baby-chick time, a thought or two about both kinds of chicken feed would not be out of order. In the advertising columns of this magazine you'll find valuable, scientific and trustworthy advice about mineral supplements, conditioners and chick starters. Here is chicken feed that usually costs only "chicken feed" . . . but means healthier birds, better layers, extra dollars in your pocket!

Thank the advertiser for that. Then apply the lesson to your entire existence.

All year round, you shop for shingles, work-pants, underwear, fertilizers, fencing, seeds, machinery. You want the best and the most for your money. You want to know how you can safely save a few cents—or how you can spend a few extra cents and get more in return.

When you're deciding questions like that, think of what you have read in the advertisements in American Agriculturist.



TOUGH AS NAILS... EASY AS SLIPPERS



You're in for a pleasant surprise with your first pair of these famous work shoes. Because they're easy on your feet...yet TOUGH for grueling work in all weather! Their sturdy leather construction makes them last longer, saves money. There's a Sundial Dress Shoe too, for every member of your family.



SUNDIAL WORK SHOES

For the name of your nearest dealer, write Sundial, 21 Hudson St., New York City.

NEW YORK BRANCH INTERNATIONAL SHOE CO., INC.

BABY CHICKS

20TH CENTURY CHICKS HEALTHY, QUICK MATURING

No gambling when you buy our chicks. Profits assured through 39 years constant flock improvement and sound breeding principles. Breeders bloodtested.

14 PROFITABLE BREEDS—SEXED OR UNSEXED

95% accuracy guaranteed on all sexed chicks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Bar. Wh. Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, New Hampshires, Orpingtons, Wh. & Blk. Giants, Brahmas. Don't buy until you've seen our new catalog and low, early prices.

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20th CENTURY HATCHERY
Box R, New Washington, Ohio

ONLY
\$740
Per 100 for
White
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ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns...	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$31.75	\$60
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets...	7.00	13.50	66.25	130
Barred or Buff Leghorns, Anconas...	3.75	7.00	33.75	65
Barred, White or Buff Rocks...	3.75	7.00	33.75	65
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds...	3.75	7.00	33.75	65
White or Black Giants...	4.75	9.00	43.75	85
Red-Rock Cross Breeds...	3.75	7.00	33.75	65
Light Assorted Cockerels...	2.00	10.00	20	
Heavy Assorted...	3.50	6.50	31.75	60

Ask for our complete list of Pullet and Cockerel Prices.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large 100 500 1000
Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar. \$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.00
Large Type White Leghorns... 7.00 35.00 70.00
Leghorn Day Old Cockerels... 2.00 10.00 20.00
Barred Rocks and White Rocks... 7.00 35.00 70.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds... 7.00 35.00 70.00
New Hamp. Reds and Black Giants... 8.00 40.00 80.00
Heavy Mixed... 6.50 32.50 65.00
All breeders Blood-Tested. Leghorn Breeders are mated to R.O.P. Males. Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for our FREE Catalog, giving full details on our Breeders.
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Large English LEGHORN CHICKS

We are direct importers of the Large Tom Barron White Leghorns. Our Breeders are 2 to 5 years old, weighing up to 6 lbs., on mountain range. Day Old Chicks \$8.50-100; Day Old Pullets \$17.-100.
English Leghorn Farm, Box 2, RICHFIELD, PA.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets 100 500 1000
(95% guar.) \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.00
Hanson or Eng. Wh. Leghorns... 6.50 32.50 65.00
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds... 7.00 35.00 70.00
Heavy Mixed, \$6.00-100. Leghorn Cockerels \$1.80-100. Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Order direct. Write for Cir.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Cherry Hill Chicks

22 years breeding for larger and better Represented Per 100
English Type S. C. White Leghorns... \$ 6.50
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Brown Leghorns... 6.50
S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg Day-Old Pullets, 95%... 13.00
Leghorn Day-Old Cockerels for broilers... 2.00
Barred or White Plymouth Rocks... 7.00
New Hampshires or S. C. Rhode Island Reds... 7.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds for broilers or Layers... 6.00
Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order Direct. Circular Free.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex 100 500 1000
Leghorn Pullets (95%) \$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.00
Large Type English Leghorns... 7.00 35.00 70.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels... 2.00 10.00 20.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds... 7.00 35.00 70.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross... 8.00 40.00 80.00
White & Black Minorcas... 7.50 37.50 75.00
Heavy Mix \$6.50-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

21 YEARS Experience

CHICKS from Blood-tested Stock. Large English S. C. White Leg. \$6.00; White or Barred Rocks \$7; N. H. Reds \$7.50-100. Also day old Leg. Pullets & Cockerels. Cash or C.O.D. Cat. FREE.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BEAVER'S R. O. P. MATINGS WHITE LEGHORN and NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS

DIRECT from our own Flocks. Circular FREE.
E. L. BEAVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 2)

One Past Master, Frank Rumsey, gave a reminiscent account of the history of the organization. State Secretary Harold Stanley of Skaneateles was a guest. He outlined some of the Grange's past achievements and some future objectives.

PENNSYLVANIA Granges this year will stress "Community needs and possibilities" in their home economics program. A very comprehensive layout has been scheduled, calling for hundreds of Grange meetings to be followed by definite Grange programs for improvement.

CONNECTICUT'S newest Grange hall will be dedicated April 27. It is the attractive home of Victory Grange in the western part of the state. This Grange lost its hall and contents in the hurricane of last September, but speedily purchased an abandoned church, remodeled it to meet Grange needs, and now has a comfortable and well-equipped home.

NEW YORK State Grange continues this year the custom of presenting a Grange history as an award to Granges which make certain membership gains. The book in question covers very completely Grange events in the Empire State for nearly three-quarters of a century and is published by the State Grange historian, L. L. Allen of Watertown.

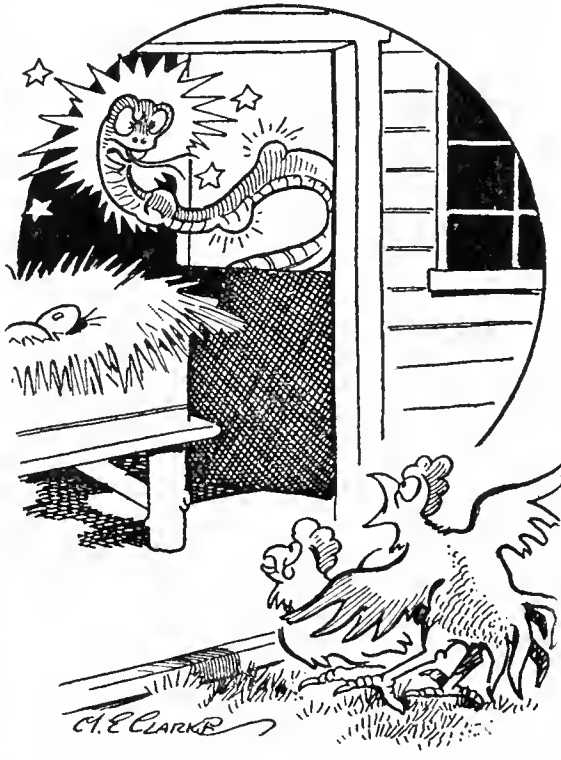
ANOTHER NEW Grange hall in Massachusetts—the proud possession of Essex Grange in the northeastern corner of the state. It was recently dedicated with appropriate exercises, which were attended by a great congregation of Patrons from both Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Soil Fertility Contest Winners

(Continued from Page 9)

cases answered incompletely. The judges gave credit to answers mentioning the addition of lime and fertilizer, but gave greater credit to those who also mentioned rolling, controlled grazing, the spreading of droppings, and the mowing of weeds and grass.

The other questions were, in general, answered very well. Answers indicating



"Don't be alarmed, Jessie. Those are them new solid nest eggs Old Bull is stealin'."

a judicious mixture of scientific information and experience received the best rating. A considerable number of answers indicated a misinterpretation of scientific facts, showing clearly that this information had not been modified and adapted by practical experience. On the other hand, an occasional answer erred in the other direction in that the writer depended entirely upon personal experience which, in some cases, was directly contrary to the scientific evidence. Unfortunately, quite a number of entries gave excellent answers to the majority of questions and then fell down badly on one.

Many of you who sent answers added comments telling how much you had enjoyed the contests and how much you had learned from it. That is the chief reason for these contests.

Down the Alley

(Continued from Page 11)

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, and the Animal Husbandry Department of Cornell University. This is a grand beginning of one of the things that the Northeast sadly needs, and that is, a place where men can go and buy with confidence exactly the type of animal which they want. I hope that not only the New York State College of Agriculture, but every State College of Agriculture will increase these sales to the point where they will take in every class of livestock for breeding purposes. This sale on May 8th is deserving of the support of every man interested in beef production in the Northeast.

As encouragement to young farm people, I heard a real authority say a few weeks ago, that right now was the best opportunity the young man has had in the past twenty years to start farming. He also said that any young man in the Northeast would be successful farming if, every morning when he woke up, the stock in his barn was just a little better than it was when he went to bed the night before (that deserves buying and selling thought); secondly, if he produced an over-abundance of alfalfa or other legume hays, and third, if he kept off the roads. Perhaps he was basing this decision on the fact that the Federal Land Bank in 1938 sold a good many more acres than they took in, that the Northeast has one person in seventeen engaged in agriculture as compared with one in three for the rest of the United States, that its population is 212 persons per square mile, with thirty-four for the rest of the United States, or 20.2% of the total population of the United States. It has 48.2% of the money of the United States; its average farm dwelling value is \$2,449.00 as compared with \$1,141.00 for the rest of the United States. It has 53% of all the telephones, 49% of its farm homes have running water, as compared with 14% for the rest of the country. For these last optimistic figures, am indebted to Mr. Thomson, President of the Federal Land Bank, at Springfield, Mass.

COLONIAL CHICKS

Straight run, sexed, hybrids. World's largest hatcheries. Lowest prices. Cockerels low as 3c. Big catalog, illustrated with 115 pictures FREE. Hatches daily. Quick shipments. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

BECK'S U.S. APPROVED CHIX

Ducks & Poults
Pulorum Tested Str.
breeds and Cross \$6.50 up. Also sexed & Started Chix. Warner Elec. Brooder.
Beck's U.S. Approved Hatchery, Dept. A, Mt. Airy, Md.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.
HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH 100 500 1000
S. C. W. LEGHORNS... \$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.00
HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED
LEGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.)... 13.00 65.00 130.00
Bar. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyand. 7.50 37.50 75.00
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS... 7.00 35.00 70.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS... 8.00 40.00 80.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS... 9.00 45.00 90.00
(Leg. Ckls. \$2.00), HEAVY MIXED... 6.50 32.50 65.00
All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on special request. Write for prices.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad.
Leghorn Cockerels... \$2.50 \$12.50 \$25.00
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns... 6.50 32.50 65.00
LARGE HANSON WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE... 12.50 62.50 125.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds... 7.00 35.00 70.00
New Hampshire Reds... 7.50 37.50 75.00
Heavy Mix... 6.00 30.00 60.00
All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Large Type W. Leghorn 100 500 1000
Pullets, 95% guar. \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.00
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red
Pullets... 8.50 42.50 85.00
N. H. Red Pullets... 9.50 47.50 95.00
Large Type W. Leg. 6.50 32.50 65.00
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds... 7.00 35.00 70.00
N. H. Reds... 8.00 40.00 80.00
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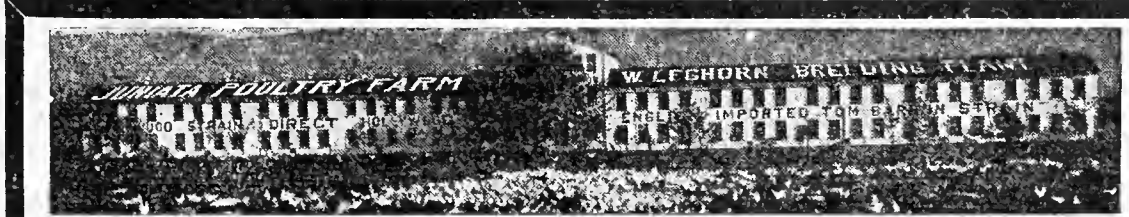
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Eggs Have Everything!

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS LUCKETT

IN SPITE of its humble familiarity, the egg still remains near the head of the food list. It has just about everything—eye appeal, is easy to procure, to cook and to digest, and is so versatile that not only can it appear at any meal, but is capable of serving either as the main dish, as chief blender of other foods, or can be made into delectable desserts.

And when it comes to food value, you have to take off your hat to the egg! Every time you eat one, you get body building material consisting of minerals, vitamins, and highest quality protein. Eggs are rich in vitamins and they contain large amounts of iron and phosphorus. So "an egg a day" should be the motto of everyone who wants good health—and who doesn't want it?

The main thing to remember in cooking eggs is that they are a protein food and need to be cooked with as little heat as possible. High heat, or too long cooking, toughens them and makes them less digestible. Therefore when cooking an egg in water, let simmer rather than boil.

Hard-cooked eggs may be used in almost numberless ways. Creamed eggs are simply hard-cooked slices of eggs, heated in white sauce and served on hot, buttered toast. To prevent the dark unattractive ring which sometimes forms on the yolk of a hard-cooked egg, cook eggs below the boiling point not more than 15 to 20 min. and cool promptly by dropping them into cold water. To curry eggs, add a bit of curry powder to the sauce, but not for the children's portions of course.

CREAMED EGGS

A quick and delicious way to cream eggs is to empty a can of creamed mushroom soup into the top of a double boiler, put in hard-cooked egg halves and heat over hot water. Serve on toast, in patty shells or on cooked noodles.

Another interesting sauce to serve over hard-cooked eggs is

HORSERADISH SAUCE

1 tbsp. fat
1/2 tsp. flour
1/4 cup horseradish

3/4 cup top milk or cream
1/8 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar

Melt fat, add flour, seasonings and horseradish and stir until well blended. Add milk and stir constantly until thickened. Then simmer about ten minutes. Taste and add more seasonings if necessary. Thin with milk or water if sauce becomes too thick.

The backbone of many a supper is egg salad, but it should never be allowed to become tiresome because of being served always in the same old way:

EGGS IN A NEST

Prepare devilled eggs, using your favorite seasoning for the yolks. Pin the 2 halves together with wooden skewers or toothpicks. Line a large salad bowl with crisp shredded lettuce

or watercress and fill this nest with the devilled eggs. On each egg place a bit of pimento and tuck in some radish roses. Have a bowl of mayonnaise near if anyone wishes it.

EGG AND SALMON SALAD

Allow one hard cooked egg per serving. Cut each egg lengthwise into 5 pieces and arrange them, points outward, on the lettuce leaf. Between the pieces of egg arrange wedges of toma-

with mashed baked beans; hard-cooked eggs with chopped, cooked liver; hard-cooked eggs with chopped, cooked bacon; and hard-cooked eggs with chopped, pickled onion.

Salad dressing, milk, sweet or sour cream, melted or softened butter, catsup or chili sauce may be used for moistening and holding the materials together.

But there are other ways to use the egg in sandwiches. Try this one when appetites are hearty:

FRENCH FRIED SANDWICHES

Temperature 350° F. Time: about 30 min.

Sandwiches Eggs, beaten or egg batter Deep fat, or shallow layer

Prepare sandwiches in usual manner (plain, parsley, cheese, meat, etc.) Dip in beaten egg to which 1/4 tsp. salt and speck of pepper and 1/4 c. milk has been added. Or, use batter using 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 tsp. salt and speck of pepper. Cook in fat until nicely browned. If preferred, a shallow layer of fat may be used.

ESCALLOPED SPINACH

(10 to 12 servings)

2 eggs, well beaten 4 tablespoons melted butter
2 cups milk 3/4 teaspoon salt and speck
2 cups cracker crumbs of pepper if desired
2 cups cooked spinach

Mix all ingredients thoroughly, reserving about 1/2 cup buttered crumbs for top. Place in well-greased casser-

American Agriculturist, April 15, 1939

ency. Season to taste. Crisp potato chips in oven and spread with egg yolk mixture. Garnish with bits of parsley and pimento.

PEACH MERINGUE

Place large peach halves, cut side up, into a flat baking dish, allowing half a peach per person. Fill each little hollow with chopped nuts and pour over the nuts 1/2 tsp. maple syrup. Make a meringue by beating 2 egg whites stiff, then beat in 1/2 cup sugar. Either pile the meringue on the peach halves, with a spoon or pipe it around the edges with a pastry tube. Brown in a moderate oven.

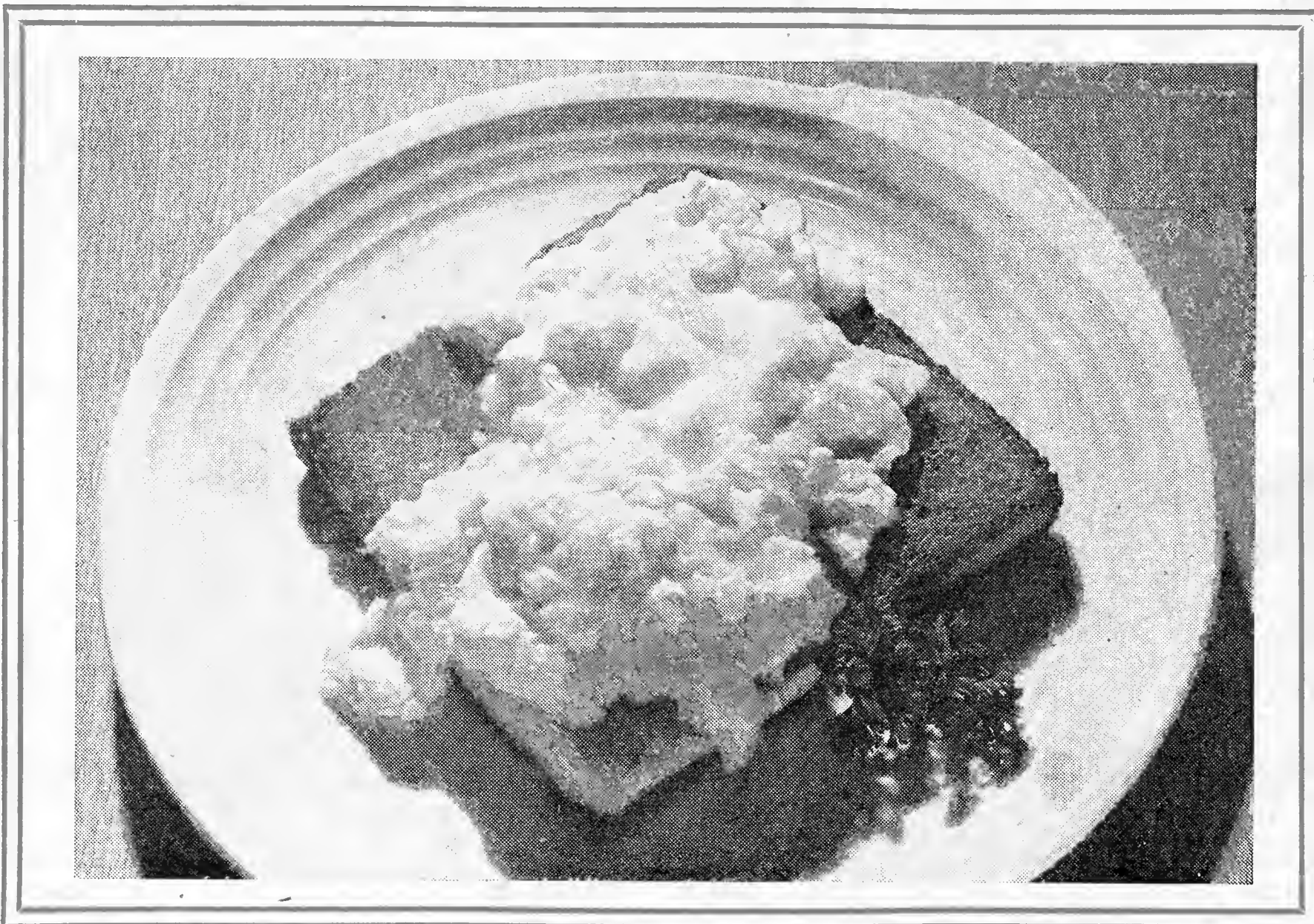
PINEAPPLE MERINGUE

Cover slices of pineapple with meringue, sprinkle with shredded coconut and brown lightly in the oven.

SNOW BALLS

4 eggs, separated 1/4 cup sugar
1/4 tsp. flavoring 1 pint of milk Pinch of salt

Beat egg whites until stiff, add salt, then sugar gradually. Heat milk to boiling and place over hot water. Scoop egg mixture up with tablespoon and shape lightly into balls; poach them in the hot milk, and drain on a cloth. Beat yolks slightly, add to the hot milk, stirring constantly. Sweeten the mixture to taste and cook until the



—Photo courtesy of Institute of American Poultry Industries.

to. In the center, put a spoonful of salmon and chopped celery salad. Garnish with a spoonful of mayonnaise. Other egg salad combinations are:

- 1—Two eggs, 1/2 cup sliced celery, 1/4 cup sliced olives, 1/4 cup coarsely cut meats from nuts.
- 2—Four eggs, 2 tablespoons sliced celery, 2 tablespoons sliced olives, 1 pickle chopped.
- 3—Four eggs, 1/4 cup finely chopped onion, 1/4 cup grated cheese, 4 tablespoons vegetable relish.

In these 3 recipes, eggs should be chopped or sliced.

Sandwiches offer another popular use for eggs. Chop hard-cooked eggs, add a little mayonnaise, some chopped parsley and seasoning, and a little onion juice if you like it. This sandwich is equally useful for school children or for afternoon tea.

Here are still further ideas for egg sandwiches:

Hard-cooked eggs with chopped celery; hard-cooked eggs with grated or chopped cheese; hard-cooked eggs with peanut butter (moisten butter with milk before combining with egg); hard-cooked eggs

ole and cover with the crumbs. Bake in a slow oven (325° F.) until crumbs are browned and mixture is set in center—about 35 min.

BACON SOUFFLE

6 slices of bread 2 cups milk
1 cup fried bacon diced 3/4 tsp. salt or more
(1/2 to 3/4 pound) 1/4 tsp. mustard
5 eggs, beaten slightly Paprika

Dice bacon and cook in skillet until light brown. Drain, if bacon is very fat. Use some of the fat to grease a baking dish. Arrange bread in casserole in layers, cutting if necessary to fit the dish. Sprinkle the cooked bacon, seasonings and some of the fat over each layer. Reserve some for the top. Combine eggs and milk and pour over the bread. Sprinkle remaining bacon on top. Cook in moderate oven (350° F.) until puffy and knife inserted in center comes out clean—about 1 hour.

EGG YOLK CRISPS

Put hard cooked egg yolks through sieve. Add mayonnaise or salad dressing to make good spreading consist-

Eggs lend themselves to an almost endless variety of easily prepared dishes. Whether creamed or scrambled, or made into a delicate Welsh rabbit, you need only to add toast and a sprig of parsley to make a nourishing and attractive dish for lunch or supper.

custard coats a spoon. Pour custard over snow balls. For serving, garnish with toasted marshmallows.

APPLE CUSTARD

Yolks of 4 eggs 4 egg whites
1/2 cup sugar 6 tablespoons sugar
2 cups grated apple 1/8 teaspoon grated nutmeg

Beat egg yolks and 1/2 cup sugar together; cook this mixture for 2 minutes over boiling water, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and add gradually the grated apple. Pour into a buttered serving dish; beat egg whites until stiff, add 6 tablespoons sugar and spread over the custard. Bake in a moderate oven until meringue is brown.

SUNBEAMS

By LALIA MITCHELL THORNTON

I move that sunbeams should be kept outside;
There are some things a housewife wants to hide—
The dust that always gathers on the stair,
The worn place in the Master's easy chair,
The scuffed spot on the newly polished floor,
The finger prints along the kitchen door:
Housekeeping praise is hard enough to win,
What right have sunbeams to come sneaking in!

4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. With little daughter growing out of her clothes so fast, mother can keep the supply replenished at little cost, using cotton for every day and silk for "nice". Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of lace for slip; and ¾ yard of 39-inch material with 1¼ yards of lace for panties.

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Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Prune Roses Early

I HAVE been scolded for not writing more about roses, but I have reasons. The main reason is that I do not have enough ground to devote a separate portion of it entirely to roses where they could have the soil prepared and maintained according to the way they like it, and where it would be easier to give the roses their ten-day treatments of spray or dust with sulphur as the chief ingredient. Where this or some equally effective treatment is practiced as a matter of routine, the growing of roses is fairly simple—providing of course one has the hardy varieties to start with.

Just now it is getting pretty late to prune roses, as growth probably will be started. All winter killed branches should be cut back to live wood; and if extra large blossoms are desired, even more severe cutting than that will have to be done. If one likes mor-roses rather than larger roses, then prune lightly. The climbing roses need to be pruned back to live green wood.

Dormant roses are the best and cheapest in most cases, but they should be planted before the first of May. However, the soil should not be damp or muddy. If necessary the plants may be heeled in the ground for a week or so in a shady protected spot until the rose bed is ready for planting.

Potted roses can be planted any time up to the first of July.

For fertilizing the rose bed, shredded cow manure, sheep manure, or a general garden fertilizer will be satisfactory—a trowelful being worked into the soil around each plant. Bonemeal is not recommended for spring application. Wood ashes may be spread to advantage over the rose beds. They are said to have advantage in preventing mildew. Frequent cultivation will help to keep down rose bugs and will yield better flowers. For the benefit of the roses and all other plants as well, all of last year's garden rubbish should be removed and burned—dead stalks, stems or any litter. These may hold disease or pests which the garden would be better without. Particular care is needed to get rid of old hollyhock or delphinium foliage.

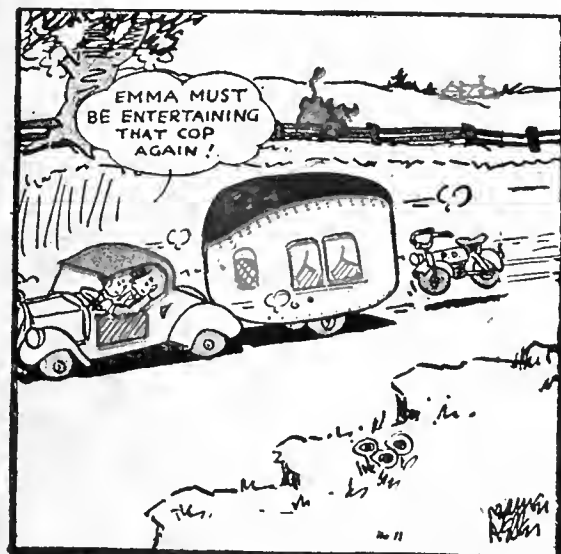


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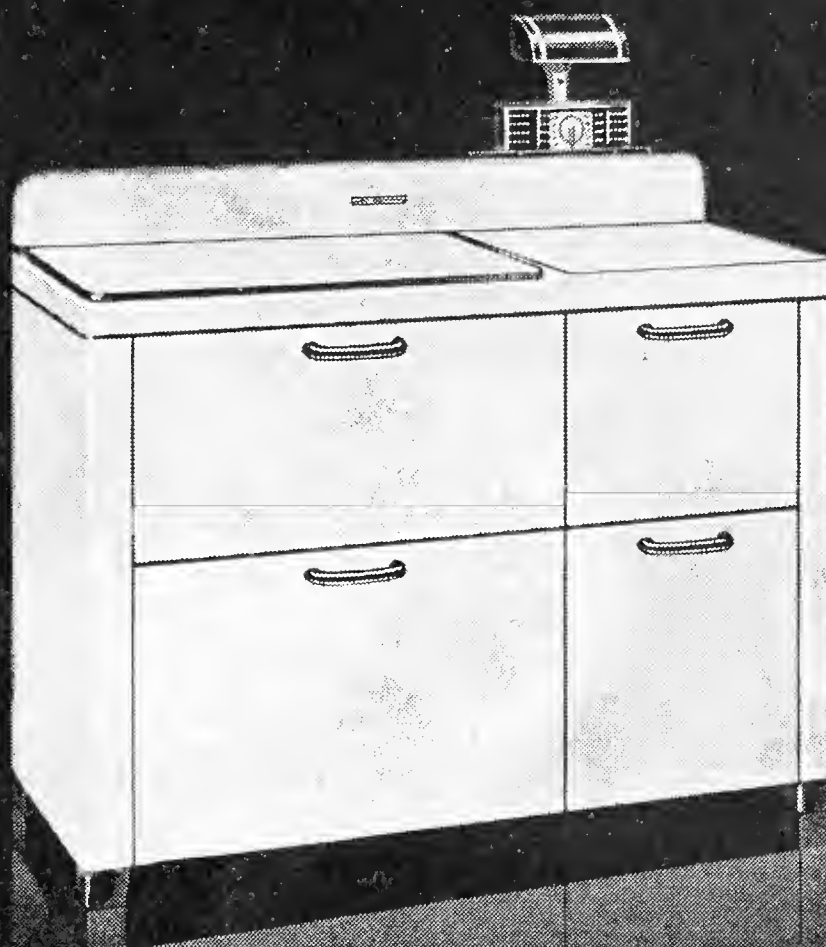
DRESS PATTERN NO. 3033 may echo spring's freshness in one of the new prints or may be very smart and dignified in navy blue or black. The luscious new shades in monotone crepe offer other possibilities. It is extremely easy to make and comes in a wide range of pattern sizes, 16, 18, 20 years, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

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LETTERS

40 Sanger Avenue,
Waterville, Maine,
January 6, 1939.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

Thank you for your Company's draft of \$50.00 to pay for the time I was laid up unable to work since my accident.

I shall be very glad to give you my permission to publish the following in the *American Agriculturist*.

My family and I are greatly satisfied with the assistance that the North American Insurance Company has given me for my recent accident. I recommend this company to all others who wish to buy accident policies.

We hope that this letter will be of some help to you and your company in getting other people to take out policies.

Sincerely yours,

NAPOLÉON J. RANCOURT.

* * *

Ransomville, New York,
January 30, 1939.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

In reply to your letter of January thirteenth, I wish to state that I have received your draft for \$130.00 for the time I was laid up unable to work.

I wish to issue my congratulations for your promptness in settlement. As a policyholder and receiver of this amount I feel it my urging duty to write this letter as proof of my deep appreciation to the North American Insurance Co. You have my permission to publish this letter which I hope will encourage others to take advantage of this reasonable protection.

Thanking you again for your kind and prompt services.

Very truly yours,

REXWELDT GEARTZ.

* * *

Fayette, Maine,
January 11, 1939.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Brown has delivered my check for \$50.00 today. I appreciate very much the help I have received for such a small investment.

My reaction is that anyone that passes up such an opportunity must be foolish, or have more money than they know what to do with.

You have my permission to use this letter in your magazine. It may be some help not only to you but the people who read it.

Yours very truly,

MERLE G. BARRON.



N. A. Associates, Inc.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MUFF—A Serial Story

By C. A. STEPHENS

THE STORY THUS FAR

Muff's real name was Henry Nemo, but the name "Muff" stuck because his mother tucked him into an old muff when he was a few days old and abandoned him on the doorstep of the home of two old maiden ladies. Against their desires, the Selectman persuaded Mary and Marcia to keep the boy. As he grew, a crimson birthmark around his neck was noted by the village gossips and referred to in whispered tones as "the gallows mark". On reaching school age, Muff was a silent boy. He developed a great ability to train animals, first evidenced by his training an old gander to drive the family cow home from pasture.

* * *

AS I have said, Muff seemed at no pains to teach the gander, yet the lad had a peculiar gift of getting the ascendancy over animals,—the gift of understanding them and their ways, and of making them understand him, as will be seen from the still more remarkable instance which I give below.

There is a very pretty little animal common throughout the United States, but which, from certain natural qualities, is very unpopular; so much so, indeed, that even its name is often an offence to fastidious ears. For this reason I will use a part of its scientific name; MEPHITIS.

Almost every kind of a wild animal has been tamed and kept as a pet, but I chance to know of but one person who has even tamed a mephitis and lived on safe terms of familiarity with it, and that one was Muff. It came about in this wise:

One morning in February, Muff found one of these creatures in one of his goose-boxes in the cow-barn. Most boys of thirteen would at once bombard the goose-house with stones or stove-wood; but Muff first reconnoitered the animal very quietly, then by a series of feints drew it out in pursuit of him. Thus, partly luring and partly driving it, the lad got it away from the cow barn and along the road for fifteen or twenty rods to an old pound.

But I shall have to explain what the "old pound" was. In New England towns it is, or rather once was, customary to have centrally located a strong walled enclosure, to which trespassing cattle, horses, or sheep, could be driven and enclosed 'till the owner could be notified to take them away, after the payment of charges, or damages, as the case might be. These yards were called "pounds". The people of the town elected every spring a field-driver and a pound-keeper.

The pound at the Corners was in the side of a gravel-bank among low pines. A great amount of gravel for the highway had been taken from the bank, leaving a space enclosed on three sides by the earth and at the top overhung by a fringe of turf and roots. A high stone wall, with a gate along the side next the road for eighty or a hundred feet, completed the yard.

Muff succeeded in getting the mephitis into this yard. Instead of killing it, he took a fancy to keep it there alive; so he repaired the old gate, and put boards along the wall in such a manner that it would not get out. His kindness went even further; he gave it an old goose-house to live in, and undertook to feed the animal.

In about a week after Muff had put it in the pound he found that the old goose-box was full of young mephitis.

There were, I think, six or eight of them. I saw them a week later—One or two had died—and, prejudice aside, they were as beautiful little creatures as I ever looked upon; and I have seen little pine martens and fox cubs and

the puppies of the wild Australian dingo, which are about the most roguish, wide-awake little creatures imaginable. These mephitis had little pink noses, and were curiously marked in jet-black and snow-white. As for their mother, although we visitors did not dare to approach her, Muff would push her about with his bare hand, without unpleasant consequences, and the place had no disagreeable odor.

Muff kept these youngsters until they were grown—all summer in fact. The family multiplied in time; at one time he had twenty. Old Marcia complained that they used all the eggs his hens laid to feed the animals; but he realized considerable pocket money from their skins, which were then worth a dollar apiece. It is a fact that the boy had those animals under such control that he would go among them, and even take them out of their burrows in the gravel bank.

An amusing incident is connected with Muff's flock of mephitis in the old pound. There lived at the Corners an habitual drunkard called "Raish" Goodnow; that is to say, he was as habitual as he could be, under the stringent prohibitory liquor law of the State. Every few weeks he would contrive to go "on a spree", 'till the rum he had obtained was gone.

Early one morning in October, he was found by Muff, sitting on a log not far from the old pound. He had not been sober for nearly a week, and, while wandering about the previous evening, had fallen down the bank among the mephitis in the old pound. The poor inebriate had evidently had a terrific experience. Three of the mephitis he had killed, but they had inflicted awful reprisals upon him.

He had at length found his way out of the pound. When Muff discovered him, he was quite sober; but in a dreadful state from nausea, and from his encounter with Muff's pets. Medical assistance was called, and the doctor declared that he had come near dying. That he had been sobered completely, and at once, when from all accounts, he had drunk enough rum to last him a week, may be a fact of interest to gentlemen of his social standing when

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Change

Into a loaf of bread
We shape the wheat
Which yesterday was nodding in the field
With golden head.

Into a glass of wine
We press the grapes
Which yesterday were purpling clusters
On tangled vine.

We hoard as gold today
Our memories
Of winging dreams which yesterday
shed life
Along our way.

—Kathrya Kendall,

4030 41st Ave., S. W.,
Seattle, Washington.

they wish immediate recovery from a debauch.

The town had Raish's doctor's bill to pay; and indignant at this, the selectmen notified Muff that he must dispose of his "pets" at once. The boy, of course, did so, and encountered a great deal of chaffing about it.

THIS same autumn he exhibited a yoke of trained steers at the fair which came off a few days later; and so much admiration was excited by this latter performance that the mephitis business was forgotten. Even after a lapse of thirteen years I find that those yearling steers, little "Star" and "Turk" are well remembered, not only at the Corners, but throughout the county, almost as well as "Uncle Solon Chase's" famous steers. Star was Old Grissley's calf; the other, Marcia had bought for Muff from Deacon Willis, or rather of Aunt Sally, the

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



S.
4-8

OF ALL that Nature does for man there ain't another thing that can be equal to a rainy day; I like to lie upon the hay and listen to the patter of the raindrops on the roof above. There's allus such a rush in spring, a feller works like ev'rything to git his seed into the soil, each day is just a round of toil. A feller gits himself tired out, no matter if he's big and stout he gits to feel he'd like to keep himself in bed and sleep a week. There ain't no time to sit and think, and slink out to the barn to we wake before it's light do each chore, while work just piles up more and more, until, although we do our best, there just ain't any time to rest.

But when it rains, why I just sit and git enjoyment out of it, the steady patter of the rain makes me forgit each ache and pain, I just stretch out upon the hay and hope that it will rain all day, or mebbe for a week or so, for when it stops I'll have to go to work again,

but for today I'll only while the time away a-restin', with a sense of peace, a-hopin' rain will never cease. The grass is freshened by a shower, it grows a week's worth in an hour, the seed that's in the soil will sprout and little shoots come peepin' out. Rain's Nature's blessing on mankind, it washes worry out our mind, it gives us rest and when it's o'er we're ready for our tasks once more. Of all the things in life, I'll say the finest is a rainy day!

deacon's wife, who had herself reared the calf on skimmed milk, and who exchanged it with Marica for four young geese.

Muff had begun to train them the fall they were calves. He made a little yoke for them with a tiny staple and ring; and during the winter, he often exercised them in drawing a small wood sled with a few armfuls of wood. In the spring he made a cart for them. We used often to see him going back and forth to the store.

During the summer, Mr. Murch, who was a great admirer of well-trained oxen, told Muff to go ahead and get the steers nicely handy, and take them to the fair.

On the forenoon of the second day of the fair, Mr. Murch, who was one of the committee on such exhibits, mounted an ox-cart, and in his stentorian tones, announced that little Muff Ransom would now show his trained yearlings ("yellins", Mr. Murch pronounced it); and then Muff came riding through the crowd into the ring in his little cart.

Without dismounting from the cart, he rode round the ring. At the single low word "Haw", the steers would turn the cart to the left, or if Muff said "Gee", they would turn just as surely to right. "Back", said Muff; and then those little fellows backed that cart with Muff in it clean around the ring.

But Muff wasn't done.

Dismounting from the cart, he un-

yoked the steers, and then showed that he could drive, "haw" "gee", and back them equally well without a yoke. The steers kept side by side, and went through all the exercises at just a word from their young owner, or a motion of his hand. He did not touch them with a stick.

But it was when Muff trotted and galloped the steers with the cart, that the most fun was raised, particularly among the boys. For they trotted, or ran, as evenly and finely together as a span of matched horses. Yet when going at full speed, Muff had only to call out "Whoa-hish!" and they would stop short, and back the cart just where he bade them.

Old Marcia was beset with offers for the steers; and she at length accepted eighty dollars for them. Ordinarily steers of that age would have brought not more than twenty-five.

It is safe to say that Muff was the most popular boy in the county that day, and every one was saying what a wonderful gift he must have.

It was, as it chanced, his thirteenth birthday.

I mention these facts of Muff's patience and skill; for I have always been inclined to doubt whether a really bad boy could thus gain the confidence and good will of animals; and I hope to win in advance the reader's sympathy for this nobody's boy, since in the next chapter I have something very sad to relate concerning him.

(To be continued)

BATAVIA Shows the Way!

(Continued from Page 1)

man has in common with the farmer. He owns property; so does the farmer. He is an employer of labor; so are many farmers. He believes in the American way of doing business; so does the farmer. Because the farmer is a property owner and employer of labor, he is conservative. He stands fast on the principles upon which this country was founded. The farmer does not believe in either individuals or nations spending their way out of a depression. The farmer knows that when he accumulates anything it comes from hard work, good business judgment and, above all, economy. Therefore, in common with the business man, the farmer is against all the "isms" except Americanism. The farmer is not opposed to sound, conservative labor organization, for he believes in organization himself, but being a producer of perishable products he is opposed to radical labor organization, and to such un-American procedures as sit-down strikes.

As to what a business man or a group of business men can do to help agriculture in general, and the dairy industry in particular, I made the following suggestions at the meeting and repeat them here:

1. Get Acquainted with Farmers.

Acquaintance with the farmer and his problems means understanding, without which no progress whatever can be made.

2. Stop Critical Talk of Farming and Farmers.

Don't say, for example, that farmers are inefficient. Of course some of them are, but the majority are just as efficient as the rest of us. Don't say that farmers ride around in automobiles too much. Some of them do; some of you sold them the automobiles. Farm folks have just as much right to automobiles and the other good things of life as the rest of us, and besides, an automobile is a farm tool, used in the farm business.

3. Don't Criticize the Farmer's Organizations.

Most of them are good, some are not. You are probably not close enough to the situation to tell which is which. If

a farmer's buying organization competes with your business, the best answer is to show your farmer patrons that you can do a better job and a more efficient job than his cooperative. But the way to do this is to show them, not tell them. Don't believe the man who says a farmer's selling organization is crooked. Maybe your informant is crooked himself or at least has a selfish motive.

4. Find Out What a Majority of the Farmers Want and then Get Back of it Without Reservation.

To be sure, farmers are not 100 per cent for anything, neither are business men, but there were 85 per cent of the farmers back of this milk order. That was a majority, and enough to justify any business man's support.

5. Join with Farmers' Organizations in Programs to Take Government Out of Business and Agriculture, Reduce Taxes, and Maintain Fundamental American Principles of Liberty and Freedom of Action.

6. And Lastly, Avoid the Anti-Farm Gang as You Would Avoid the Devil.

For more than a quarter of a century, every time farmers have attempted to do anything, the anti-farm gang has gotten busy and tried to tear them apart and the plan to pieces. This anti-farm agin-everything gang was solely responsible for the failure of the pres-

ent milk marketing plan, with its ensuing loss of millions of dollars to the agriculture and business of this state. Any aid and comfort given to this gang is traitorous to farmers and to business men.

Who Are the Gang?

1. In the anti-farm gang are a minority of the milk dealers, the chiselers, some of whom would murder their grandmother if there was any profit in it. A majority of the milk dealers are constructive. They tried to support this marketing plan, they signed up the voluntary agreement, but they, and the good farmers, and you business men were licked because of a small minority, many of whom were unscrupulous in their fight to defeat this plan.

2. In the gang are a few lawyers, who have battened and fattened for many years on the troubles in the milk business. Law is an honorable profession, but the dirty hand of the lawyer trouble-maker, almost of the shyster class, was mixed in this deal to destroy the farmer's and the business man's income from dairying.

3. In the gang are a very few politicians of the demagogic type who, because milk is an emotional subject, use it as a stepping stone in realizing their own selfish aims. I must add that the very great majority of the political representatives of the public are constructive and helpful in trying to help solve the milk marketing problem.

4. In the anti-farm gang are also one or two publishers, who use the power of the press to create suspicion and dissension and thus tear down the farmers' efforts to help themselves.

The press as a whole, including especially the great newspapers of the state, have constantly carried fair and accurate news stories about the milk situation, and many of the newspapers give fine editorial support to farmers' efforts to help themselves through joint action. When all of us, including both farmers and business men, recognize this anti-farm gang as our common enemy, and refuse to believe them, then and not 'till then will we make some progress in this marketing problem.

As against these trouble makers, I suggest belief in and cooperation with the constructive forces of agriculture, every one of which lined up for the Rogers-Allen Law and Federal marketing orders and for the whole milk marketing plan, which worked so successfully during past months. Among these constructive forces are the New York State Grange, the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus, the State Horticultural Society, the State Vegetable Growers, the Home Bureau Federation, the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, consisting of all the large farm organizations of the state of New York, the *American Agriculturist*, the New York State Legislature, and the entire state government, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

In recent years I have been pleased to see the great interest and sympathy on the part of business men for their farmer neighbors. Service clubs like Rotary, Kiwanas, and Exchange have done much to bring about better understanding between agriculture and business. But the Batavia business men have so far done the best job of all, and I urge every business man and every one of his organizations to follow the lead of the Batavia Chamber of Commerce, first, to learn the facts about our most important business, agriculture, and, second, to organize business back of farmers' efforts to help themselves.

At the same time, I suggest to my farmer friends that we in agriculture are just as dependent upon business as business is upon us. Let us meet all efforts of cooperation halfway, for with business and agriculture marching together, final success for both is assured.

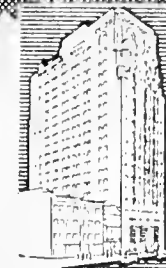


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On free lease for 3 1/2 years, baby sons of Princess' May Royal, 14 year old proved sire whose production index is 16,693.18 lbs. milk, 834.66 lbs. fat on dam-daughter comparisons. To D.H.I.A. dairymen registered bull calves out of cows with records. To non-D.H.I.A. dairymen sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows with records.

T. E. Millman Hagfield Churchville, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

- Apr 17 Louis Merryman's 31st Semiannual Guernsey Sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds, Timonium.
- April 25 Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale at Durham.
- April 26 Montville Farms Guernsey Sale, Chardon, O.
- April 27 New England Spring Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.
- April 27 Strathaven Farms Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Goshen, N. Y.
- April 27-28 Backus Bros. Special Holstein Heifer Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- May 3 New York Ayrshire Federation Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
- May 8 Foremost Guernsey Assn., Inc., Annual Auction sale, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
- May 8 Annual Sale of Eastern Aberdeen Angus Assn., Cornell.
- May 8-9 Thirstane Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Bar Harbor, Maine.
- May 9 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd at Estate of M. M. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa.
- May 9-10 105th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- May 11 14th Annual Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton Interstate Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.
- May 11 Annual Auction Sale of Foremost Guernsey Assn., Inc., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
- May 12 Eastern Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Sale.
- May 13 James Baird Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
- May 25 Annual National Holstein Sale, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
- June 3 The Earlville National Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- June 3 New York Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
- June 6 Jersey Auction, Quechee Falls Farm, Quechee, Vt.
- June 9 American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, N. J.
- June 10 Jersey Sale, Folly Farm, Simsbury, Conn.
- Aug. 2 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.

Coming Events

- April 29 Rhode Island Ayrshire Club Show, Lippitt Farm, Hope.
- April 29 24th Annual Little International Livestock Show of Penn. State College Block & Bridge Club.
- April 30 Opening of New York World's Fair.
- May 5 Little National Dairy Show, State School of Agriculture, Delhi, N. Y.
- May 10 Annual Meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
- May 10 64th Annual Meeting of Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md., 11:00 A. M.
- June 6-7 Annual meeting of Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
- June 7 Annual Meeting of American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City.
- June 8 N. J. Jersey Club Show, Far Hills, N. J.
- June 10 South Central New York Field Day and Bull Sale, Fair Grounds, Cortland, N. Y.
- Aug. 30-22nd Meeting of The American Life Conference, Penn. State College.

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Fresh and coming fresh.

HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.

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ALSO A FEW HEIFERS.

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three (3) yearling bulls sired by Briarcliff Mariner 2nd. Priced at \$100 to \$150 each.

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Place your name on our waiting list for a son of Nevard of Bowerhome, a proven sire, whose daughters average a gain of 90 pounds of fat over their dams. Also will lease our junior herd sire—Jan of Hilltop—while we are getting records on his daughters. Herd Approved and Accredited. 12 years complete records.

FOREST FARMS,

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Dual Purpose Short-horn bull calves and young bulls up to serviceable age.

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We are standing BEAU GARCON de GAGES and WOOD LAWN SULTAN, both tried sires, at Douglaston Manor Farm, Pulaski, New York. WOOD LAWN SULTAN, an ERGOT-BRED SHOW horse, has produced first prize winners at the larger shows of the U. S. last season. Write or call on us for information.

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PERCHERONS

9 STALLIONS — 13 MARES

LAET, CARNOT AND DON DEGAS BREEDING. PRICE \$150 to \$400.

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PUREBRED

Percheron Stallion

FOR SALE—PRICE REASONABLE.

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Team of Bay Mares

ages eight and ten, weight thirty-five hundred.

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Because of a Shortage of Pasture I must sell by grass time TWO

of the following three lots of livestock

- (1) 25 pure-bred (un-registered) Hereford yearlings to breed in June. The nicest bunch you ever saw.
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Will keep this livestock until you can turn it out. Don't write, come and see it. Will price fairly. Terms to reliable parties.

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Our registered Shropshire ewes with lambs at their side, or an O.I.C. pig make worth-while projects.

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Also, an excellent draft-type, registered Percheron stallion — coming two years old.

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KEYSTONE

Registered BERKSHIRES

BOAR OR SOW PIGS

6 to 8 weeks old — \$10.00 each.

Prices on older stock and circular free.

Write for particulars.

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Registered Dorset Lambs

80 LBS. SUITABLE FOR EXHIBIT

AT FAIRS, \$15.

Guernsey bulls from approved herds with records.

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Spotted Poland China



Breeding Type Size Bred Gilts \$25.00 up Pigs 6 to 8 wks. \$10 up Possess Feeding Quality

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BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

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SWINE---Bacon Type

LARGE REGISTERED YORKSHIRES.

From imported champion stock. All ages.

SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS — PIGS

HAROLD F. STEWART

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Baled Hay and Straw

ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.

DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.

Write or telephone your needs.

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- BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.
- Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
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Fine quality, thick, rich, and fine flavored.

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REMEMBER, HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.

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5 lb. pail, 80c.
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Certified Russet SEED POTATOES

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Irish Cobbler, Smooth Rural, WARBA, Bliss Triumph, EARLY ROSE, Green Mountain, Early Ohio, KATAHDIN, CHIPPEWA and Rural Russet. Write for prices.

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FOR SALE: SELECT GREEN MT.

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Grown from certified seed: U. S. No. 1, \$1.00 per bu., U. S. No. 1 small, \$.80. Write for price on orders over 50 bu. F.O.B. Wayland. Cash with order.

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PRICE REASONABLE.

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GOOD SEEDS—REASONABLY PRICED.

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An early Cornell No. 11 selection; the result of 22 years of careful breeding. Yielded over 140 bu. per acre with us in 1938. Adapted for short season in high altitude. Stalks and leaves still green when grain is ripe, making highest quality silage as well as husking. 99% germination. \$3.50 per bushel, 5 Bu. @ \$3.25, and 10 Bu. @ \$3.00.

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PURITY 99.93%—GERMINATION 99%.

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HOME GROWN SPECIAL STRAIN, SELECTED

FOR 20 YEARS.

A GOOD YIELDER AND KEEPER.

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New York State's Largest U. S.

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In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937

43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. 25% discount on U. S. R.O.P. Hatching Eggs after April 15. Can supply your need of U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels any age at attractive prices. Write for free catalog and price list.

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PULLORUM FREE

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Barred Rocks

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Certified S. C. W. Leghorns

26 years breeding for livability, production type,

large egg size and excellent egg color and quality. Always 100% clean on pullorum tube test.

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Hollywood—Hanson Pullorum Clean

White Leghorns

Tube Test, and no reactors past 5 years. Large birds; large white eggs. Choice Cockerels for sale.

Free Folder.

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Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.

All B.W.D. tested.

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BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY LAYERS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Rock Cross, Red-Rock Cross.



100% PULLORUM CLEAN

Reproducers of America's finest strains—Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRE

— A strong, hardy stock —

100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100% Pullorum Clean. Write for details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,

Box C, Gallupville, New York

Content Farms

PROGENY TESTED

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.

Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

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Our New Hampshires are pure, as foundation stock came directly from New Hampshire. Our White Leghorn breeders are two years old or more, mated to trapnest, progeny tested cockerels. All stock is pullorum free. HATCHING EGGS AND PULLETS FOR SALE. Get our folder and price list.

HENRY M. FRYER

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MAINE, NEW YORK

Blood-Tested New Hampshire and White Leghorn Breeders of Merit

The Rogers Farms

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Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.

LARGE BIRDS—CHALK WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH

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Trapnested Progeny Tested

LEGHORNS - and - NEW HAMPSHIRE

100% Pullorum Clean. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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GERALD BOICE

TIVOLI, R.D. 1, NEW YORK

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1816,

for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

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KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS

FOR LONG LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION

Let Kauder help you to gain extra livability and extra egg production. Increase flock egg production; 10% and more through INHERITED Livability from PROVED ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year old Hen classes.

REDUCED PRICES - Advance Order Discount

Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens. Direct Progeny Tested Breeding. You save by ordering IMMEDIATELY.

Write for New FREE Catalog and Discount Prices.

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Winter Egg Farm and Hatchery

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

George E. Le Baron & Son, UNION CITY, PENNSYLVANIA

RICH POULTRY FARM ESTABLISHED 1911 S.C. White Leghorns

Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell—and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money of our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Silver Cross — Golden Cross

The New Perfected Crossbreds. Splendid layers, excellent market fowls. Give them a trial this year! BIG WHITE LEGHORNS, R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED, WHITE AND COL. ROCKS, REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Laying Pullets and Fine Breeding stock.

27th Year.

CHASE POULTRY FARMS

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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

HATCHING EGGS

Hybrid 29 x 3 Seed Corn

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM

The Profit Makers

Hanson Strain White Leghorns and Parmenter Reds

are noted for Heavy Production of Large Eggs. Springbrook Leghorns, 2nd in production (243.1 eggs per bird), 2nd low in Mortality of leading N. Y. Breeders at W. N. Y. Laying Test, 5 Yr. Average. Springbrook Reds placed 8th in competition with all breeds (239.03 points per bird.)

Catalog for Spring deliveries.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM

Box B, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN

Our own strain lays 75% large white eggs.

FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

De Roy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY PEDIGREED R.O.P. WHITE LEGHORNS

PROGENY TESTED

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.

92% livability average for 7 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 71%). A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

Now Booking Orders for the Season

New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested.

We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

Poultry breeder and hatcheryman.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

I AM afraid that this page is going to be pretty well dominated by mules. I suppose that it is characteristic of me to give way to enthusiasms. Well, so did George Washington. Read what he thought of mules elsewhere on this page.

ECONOMICAL POWER UNITS

After having made a resolution to keep out of owning horses because of the very low prices at which they have been selling, I have gotten back into the game with the purchase of some horses and a pair of mules to boot.

I reason this way: Good horses are selling for one-third less than we have been selling them. If farm prices are going to continue low, however, farmers will simply have to use more hay and oat burners. If farm prices go up, good teams will go up with them. Meanwhile, it isn't going to cost much to carry young horses along. Am I thinking soundly?

* * *

George Washington on Mules

(From *A History of Agriculture in the State of New York*, by Ulysses Prentiss Hedrick)

"Probably there were mules in the New World before Washington's time, but it was Washington who popularized this animal in Virginia and the South, whence they were dispersed in small numbers to the North.

"From someone in the Revolution, Washington learned about asses and mules, and came home from the war filled with enthusiasm for jacks, jennies, and their crosses with the horse. He wrote to Spain to procure permission to buy a jackass of the best breed. The King of Spain took the opportunity to send the great American general two jacks and two jennies. One of the jacks died on the way over. The other three animals reached Mount Vernon in December, 1785. The surviving jack was named 'Royal Gift', and soon became famous. Washington was immensely pleased with the animal. Soon Royal Gift was sent on a tour of the South, and Washington records in his diary that the profits of the tour brought him \$678.00, but that the jack came home lame, thin, and debilitated.

"Lafayette also learned of Washington's fondness for jackasses and mules, and in 1786 sent him from the Island of Malta another jack and two jennies. The new jack was named 'Knight of Malta.' Lafayette's animal was a smaller beast than Royal Gift; his ears measured but 12 inches; he was also more vicious with his teeth and much handier with his heels. It is probable that the modern mule's ability to use his heels is an inherited characteristic from the Knight of Malta. Washington crossed the two strains of asses and obtained the jack, 'Compound.' Compound had the size and strength of Royal Gift and the activity of the Knight of Malta.



A pair of jacks and a queen.

"From Washington's jacks most of the mules in America have descended. Mrs. Washington complained bitterly of their braying, but to the General the voice of an ass was jubilant, joyous, musical, mellifluous. Washington wrote to Arthur Young, 'The mule is a very excellent race of animals, cheap to keep and most willing workers.' He bred from Royal Gift draft mules, and from the Knight of Malta beasts for the carriage and saddle. To a friend he wrote, 'In a few years, I intend to have no

other animals for carriages and saddle.'"

* * *

A Modern Farmer on Mules

"I presume that you are more interested in mules than when I talked with you, as I noticed that you bought the sorrels at Rumsey's sale. If they are as good as they look you will not be sorry.

"I bought our first team of mules five years ago. They were western bred and broke. Since then I have bought seven little colts and have them all to date. Since we got started I have broken a

pair every winter. The first pair of colts are four, the second pair three, and this winter I have handled the two-year olds. We have only one yearling. The first two pair that we raised match very well, but the two-year olds do not match so well. However, I think that the yearling will match the largest one very well when he gets his growth.

"I have found that one of the most essential things with mules is to turn them loose in a boxstall or pen when not in the harness. This saves a lot of stable work such as bedding, cleaning, and grooming. If the pen is well bedded they will take care of the grooming to a large extent. They will carry more flesh on less feed under these conditions than when kept in stalls. A watering trough in the pen also saves a lot of work. Mules will never drink much when sweaty.

"One need not worry about their hurting one another when they are not sharp shod. They will kick one another, but they seem to use a lot of judgment with it.

"We do not keep our mules shod. Their hoofs are very tough and hard and never get tender under the conditions that we have on our farms today. It is true that there are times in the winter that we could draw a little manure if they were sharp shod, whereas we have to wait until the ice breaks up or is covered with snow. We have found that this is quite a saving in operating expense.

"Speaking of their not hurting one another, we often turn nine of them in a pen that is 24' x 40'. They range in age from thirteen to one year.

"Mules are naturally very hard on fences; but the electric fence is very effective. Sometimes the wire gets down to within a foot of the ground, but they never step over it. And once they have been fenced with electric fence they don't seem to bother any wire fences.

"Many people who have not had experience with them seem to think that all mules are contrary and vicious. This is absolutely the opposite from my experience. I do, however, believe that they should be broken and used a little when they are two years old.

"They respond very well to kind treatment and resent mis-treatment. By this I do not mean that they should have their own way, but on the contrary, when one is breaking a mule he always wants to make them mind and do as he wants them to. If they win the battle once it is many times harder to get over the same point the next time." — Alton L. Culver.



Hank went to an auction the other day and looked down to see if his shoe-lace was tied. When he raised his head we owned a pair of mules. At least that is Hank's story and as far as we at Sunnigables are concerned, it is O.K. with us, for Jack and Sandy, shown at the top of the page, have completely won our hearts. We have decided that they are just what we want along with our "tractor" for motive power at Sunnigables.

I am told that Jack (above) was second prize mule at the New York State Fair last year and that he and Sandy were third prize span of mules. Whether or not they won these honors, they are welcome at Sunnigables and are going to stay there.



Protective

SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Annual School Meeting Soon

May we remind you that the first Tuesday in May, which this year falls on May 2, is the date of the annual school meeting in common school districts in New York State. The most common question which has come up in recent years concerns the qualifications for voters at school meetings. Voters must be:

1. United States citizens.
 2. At least 21 years old.
 3. A resident of the district for at least 30 days preceding the meeting.
- In addition to these three qualifications, voters must have at least ONE of the following qualifications:

Must own, lease or hire, or have contract to purchase real estate taxable for school purposes. In case of a joint deed, both owners may vote;

OR be the parent of child or children of school age who attended the school where they are voting for at least eight weeks during the year preceding the meeting (under this provision, both parents may vote);

OR have permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who attended school in that district at least eight weeks during the year preceding the meeting ((under this provision, only one person can vote—the head of the household);

OR own personal property assessed on the last assessment roll of the town for at least \$50.

Persons who have the first three qualifications and one of the last four special qualifications can vote on any question brought up in a school meeting.

If there is any question about the right to vote, any voter can challenge the vote. Then the one challenged either refrains from voting or declares, "I do declare and affirm that I am and have been for thirty days last past an actual resident of this school district and that I am qualified to vote at this meeting." If the voter makes such declaration, his vote must be accepted; but anyone who willfully makes a false declaration is deemed guilty of misdemeanor and in addition forfeits \$10 to be sued for by the Town Supervisor.

* * *

No "Hybrid" Oats

Ford Prince, head of the Agronomy Dept. of the University of New Hampshire, states that enthusiastic seed salesmen are using the term "hybrid oats" in attempts to impress farmers with the value of the seed offered. Oat plants are self-fertilized and not cross-fertilized as is corn. Therefore, it seems apparent that the use of this term in connection with oats is definitely misleading and used as bait to influence farmers to buy. The advice of Mr. Prince to avoid biting, while directed at New Hampshire farmers, is equally good for others in the Northeast.

* * *

Branded "Fraudulent"

Fraud orders have recently been issued denying the use of the mails to the Hollywood Star Products, Los Angeles; A. E. Lueck, Kenora, Canada; and the Chicago Thermo-Magnetic Cushion Co. Hollywood Star Products sold tablets supposed to reduce those who are overweight. They were found to consist essentially of a group of laxatives plus iodine.

A. E. Lueck advertised a sensational discovery to grow hair on the balding head. Those sending \$2 received directions for preparing a mixture of honey, cocoa, lard and sulphur, with instructions to take a tablespoon twice a day!

The Thermo-Magnetic Cushion Co. advertised its product as a treatment

Some Recent Claims Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Nathan Mogridge, Hamden	\$ 3.74
(refund of deposit on mail order)	
H. Russel Naylor, Baldwinsville	75.00
(payment for produce sold)	
E. S. Southwick, Port Byron	6.05
(protected check made good)	
Mrs. A. R. Latham, Deposit	.10
(refund of deposit on mail order)	
Mrs. Geo. A. Manley, Lindley	12.00
(adjustment on order of chicks)	
R. M. Gressler, Dryden	1.35
(adjustment on shipment of livestock)	
L. H. Bouchard, Cherubusco	30.00
(refund on order of livestock)	
Bradley N. Taylor, Mexico	49.35
(refund on electric line)	
Clarence E. Edwards, Lacona	9.21
(payment for eggs shipped)	
William Getman and Son, Redwood	227.40
(returns on hay shipped)	
J. M. Bradley, Mannsville	12.00
(refund on baby chick loss)	
MAINE	
Elmer L. Parker, Dover-Foxcroft	27.00
(returns for eggs shipped)	
Chester L. Young, Gorham	249.00
(returns on hatching eggs)	
TOTAL	\$428.96

for practically all body ailments. A test indicated that its effects were essentially the same as those of a hot water bottle.

Of much value are the orders of the Post Office Department denying the use of the mails to companies proved to be fraudulent. However, it seems to us that the best way of putting such companies out of business is for the public to get wise to them and to stop patronizing them.

* * *

Mexican Divorces

The Post Office Department has recently issued fraud orders against various attorneys or alleged attorneys in Mexico who have advertised in publications circulating throughout the United States offering to secure Mexican divorces through the mails for residents of this country. The Solicitor of the Post Office made a finding to the effect that these "attorneys" secured fees from "clients" in the United States by means of fraudulent representations. The Solicitor declared: "Persons securing these so-called Mexican divorces through the mails through Courts wholly lacking in jurisdiction over the parties do not secure divorces valid in the United States."

* * *

Mr. R. S., a Delaware County subscriber, wants a job on a farm. He is married, and would prefer a place with a tenant house, but will work as a single man. He states he knows cows and horses, has three sons—7, 9 and 10—and is sober and industrious. If you are interested, write to R. S., care of *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and your letter will be forwarded to him.

EVERY
Farm Accident
covered by the



NEW POLICY

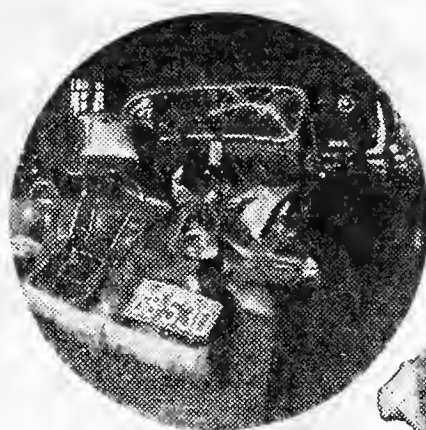
Included are: Tractor, Truck, Farm Machinery, Killed by a Horse, Gored by a Bull, and **ANY OTHER ACCIDENT** commonly insurable, happening in or out of business. Send for description.

Name

P. O.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

IF YOUR CAR LOOKS NICE NOW KEEP IT THAT WAY



Front and side view of car in which George Stearns was injured.

and Keep protected!

MR. GEORGE A. STEARNS of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, writes, saying, "I wish to thank you for the check of \$78.57. It is a great help to be reimbursed as quickly and generously. The \$1.00 I invested with you was the wisest dollar I ever spent. I heartily recommend your company to every one operating a motor vehicle."

Other Payments Recently Made

Harry Sayre, Water Mill, N. Y.	14.28	Edgar Powell, Wentworth, N. H.	130.00
Auto accident—bruised chest & stomach		Auto struck tree—fractured skull	
Luella Hess, Lowville, N. Y.	30.00	Rose Robertson, Contoocook, N. H.	14.28
Auto accident—fractured collarbone & hand		Auto accident—fractured hip	
Glenn Hess, Lowville, N. Y.	20.00	Charles Cook, Irasburg, Vt.	60.00
Auto accident—fractured rib		Auto overturned—fractured ribs	
James Darling, Odessa, N. Y.	10.00	Forest Brown, Rochester, Vt.	15.00
Truck accident—face cuts		Snow plow accident—fractured side	
Emma S. Nichols, Harpersfield, N. Y.	30.00	Earl Ayer, Burlington, Vt.	15.00
Auto accident—scalp and ribs injured		Struck by car—fractured arms	
John Fleming, Hamilton, N. Y.	3.57	William Garen, Hinesburg, Vt.	30.00
Truck accident—cuts		Auto collision—cut face, bruises	
William Bitter, R. I., Canastota, N. Y.	10.00	Leon C. Doane, Litchfield, Conn.	10.00
Auto collision—bruised leg		Auto collision—cuts and bruises	
Carrie West, Union, N. Y.	65.00	Andrew Smith, Hazardville, Conn.	12.86
Auto accident—fractured neck		Auto accident—fractured	
Hugh J. Morgan, Summitville, N. Y.	1.43	Adam Niziol, Middletown, Conn.	10.00
Auto accident—fractured forehead		Truck overturned—fractured knee	
George Donhauser, Springville, N. Y.	30.00	George W. Hinkley, Livermore Falls, Me.	60.00
Auto accident—fractured rib, cut nose		Auto struck tree—fractured side	
Luther Cochran, Canton, N. Y.	28.57	Elias E. Tucker, Jr., Mechanic Falls, Me.	2.86
Auto accident—severe cuts		Auto accident—fractured forehead	
Gilbert M. Chappel, Byron, N. Y.	114.28	Katherine P. Tucker, Mechanic Falls, Me.	10.00
Auto accident—severe cuts hand and ear		Auto accident—severe cuts	
W. D. Lloyd, New Berlin, N. Y.	15.00	Morrell B. Ricker, Winthrop, Me.	90.00
Struck by car—fractured arm, bruises		Auto collision—general bruises	
Peter Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.	10.00	Norris Hamlin, Farmington, Me.	10.00
Auto collision—sprains and bruises		Auto collision—bruises	
Jerome Brainard, Copenhagen, N. Y.	10.00	Lydia Hamlin, Farmington, Me.	10.00
Auto overturned—sprained back		Auto collision—bruises	
Ronald Murphy, Mohawk, N. Y.	20.00	Reginald Rose, Canton, Me.	50.00
Auto accident—strained neck & shoulder		Auto accident—severe cuts	
Esther Golden, E. Setauket, L. I.	20.00	Marshall Bell, Waterville, Me.	4.28
Auto accident—bruised back and shoulder		Auto collision—fractured thumb	
Lotawanna Devereaux, Oneida, N. Y.	20.00	Albert F. Seiler, Denton, Md.	28.57
Auto overturned—fractured ribs		Auto accident—cut face, knee and hand	
Darrell S. Atkins, Shavertown, N. Y.	30.00	Ira L. Davis, Monrovia, Md.	70.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs		Auto collision—fractured ribs and bruises	
Marian R. Allen, R. 2, Corfu, N. Y.	30.00	Elizabeth Primrose, Blairtown, N. J.	20.00
Auto collision—sprained shoulder		Auto accident—cuts and sprains	
Florence Writer, Middletown, N. Y.	74.28	Edward Cline, Penns Grove, N. J.	17.14
Auto accident—broken left wrist		Auto accident—fractured arm	
Mabel T. Burhans, Hamilton, N. Y.	10.00	Joseph Nardelli, Cedarville, N. J.	30.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs, inj. chest		Auto accident—sprained ankle & shoulder	
Evelyn A. Martin, Pittsfield, Mass.	18.57	William Duane, Freehold, N. J.	7.50
Auto collision—fractured shoulder		Hit by auto—fractured arm and back	
John Clark, Amesbury, Mass.	7.14	Clarence B. Ely, Cranbury Sta., N. J.	30.00
Auto accident—bruised shoulder		Auto accident—fractured chest	
Carl Blair, Williamstown, Mass.	27.14	Nella H. Cole, Bridgeton, N. J.	54.28
Auto accident—sprained thumb and cuts		Auto collision—fractured rib, bruises	
A. W. Boutelle, Townsend, Mass.	12.86		
Auto collision—cuts and bruises			
Frederick Aldrich, Littleton, N. H.	15.00		
Struck by auto—scalp cuts			
Veva Powell, Wentworth, N. H.	130.00		
Auto struck tree—fractured ankle, inj. skull			

* Over age.

\$589,993.70

has been paid 8,566 policyholders

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

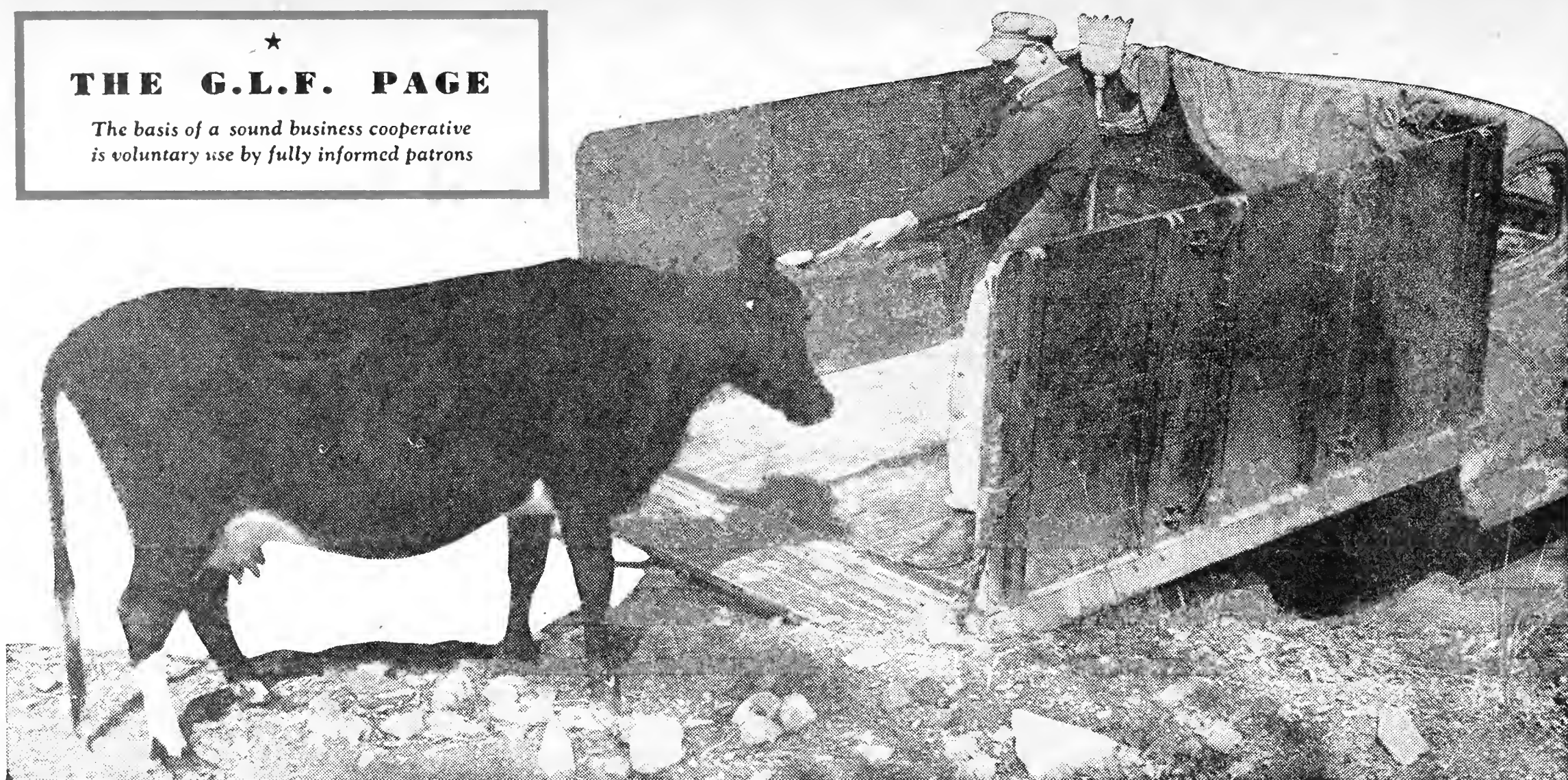
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. AGENTS POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



★ THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative
is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Let the Butcher Pay your Seed Bill

THE PRICE OF MILK COWS hit the toboggan about the same time that milk did, but the butcher is still paying pretty good prices for culls. The plan suggested on this page two weeks ago continues to look like a sound one—get rid of all the old cows, blemished cows, non-breeders, aborters, and poor producers in the herd and use the money for—

1. Grass seed
2. Lime and superphosphate

The coming of pasture will help out on feed costs, but it isn't going to do milk prices a bit of good. Don't let poor cows eat their heads off on grass that the good cows need.

Cows that are worth keeping are worth feeding. Even on flush pasture, they should have some grain to keep them in good flesh and condition. For cows on very good pasture, 13% Fitting Ration provides

enough protein, but 18% Legume Dairy costs the same, and is higher in T.D.N. and in fat. 18% Cow Feed is substantially lower in cost, but is also lower in feeding value.

The point to keep in mind during this period of low milk prices is that **cooperative action remains the best way of purchasing feed.** G.L.F. mixes feeds to fit the need of every dairyman and every cow in the milk shed.

The Super Feeds—Fixed formulas, very high quality.

The Approved Flexible Formula Feeds—18% Legume Dairy, 20% Exchange Dairy, 24% Milk Maker, guaranteed to contain at least 4% fat. High in quality, high in T.D.N., but economical because of flexible formulas.

The Lower Priced Feeds—Cow Feed, 18%, 20%, and 24%. Lower in fat and in T.D.N. than the approved feeds, but equal in quality to any feeds sold at comparable prices.

Few Service Agencies carry all these

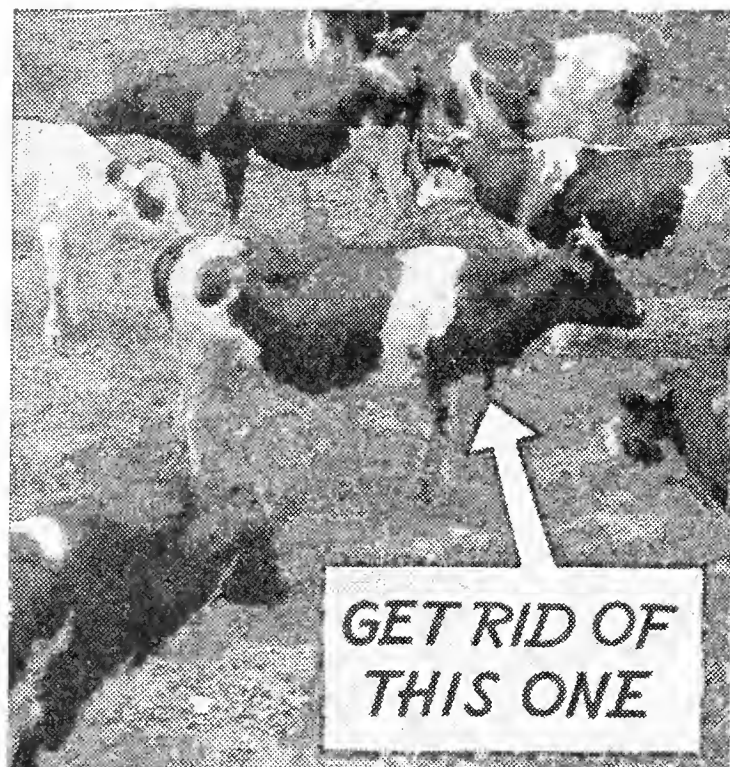
feeds, but every agency will be glad to handle the one that fits your case. Talk it over with your store manager or agent.

GRASS IS CHEAPEST FEED

27 cents of every dollar the average dairy farmer spends for farm expense goes for feed; only 4 cents goes for seed, lime, and superphosphate. That 27 cents can be cut to 20 cents or less in a good many cases by spending a cent or two more in laying the foundations for better pastures and hay.

A sound move at any time, this is especially practical right now when it can be financed by (1) the sale of cull cows; (2) Agricultural Conservation payments.

To every dairyman interested in reducing his production costs, G.L.F. earnestly recommends that he see his Service Agency about spring requirements for seed, lime, and superphosphate; and discuss with his Agricultural Conservation committeeman the practice payments for which he may be eligible.



Cooperative
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N.Y.



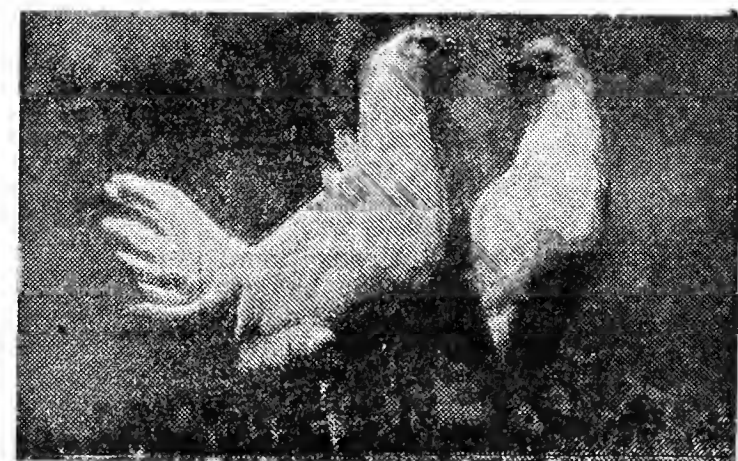
DOING WELL, THANKS...

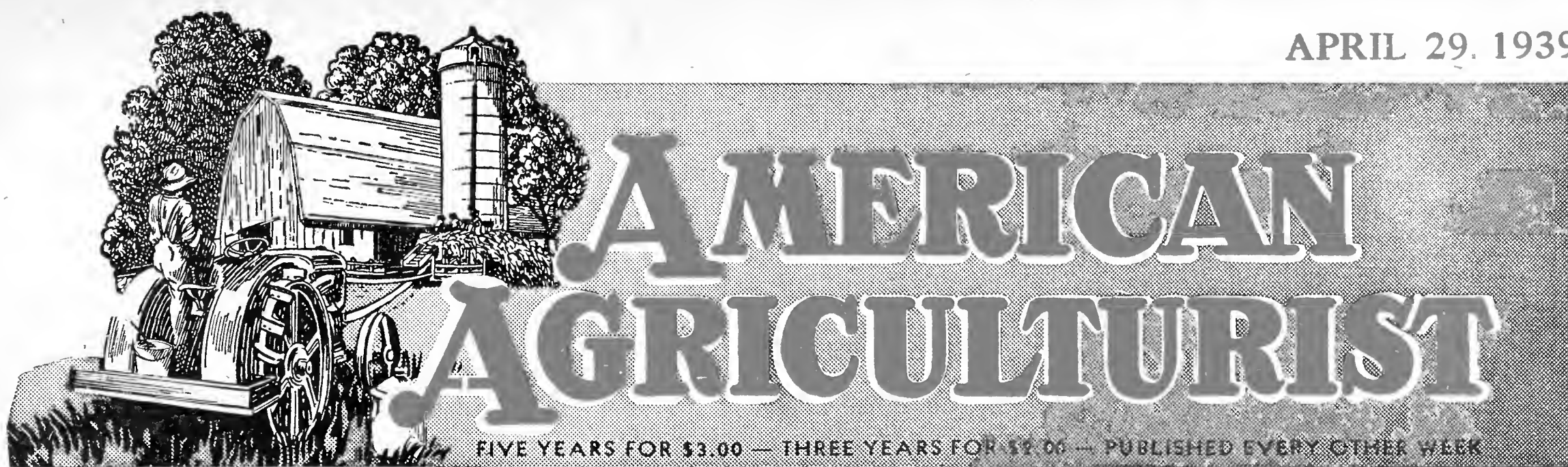


Hatched in January, these two young ladies average a little over 2 pounds apiece. Their legs and beaks are bright yellow and their feathers are smooth and glossy. From the very first they have crowded the feed hopper and consumed their feed with a relish. At nine weeks they had eaten 6 pounds of G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash and about a pound and a half of scratch grain. Even then they tipped the scales at a pound and a half.

There are three good reasons for the healthy progress of this flock and for many of the thousands of flocks successfully raised on G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash every year. The feed is one. Careful management that looks to sanitary conditions and correct heating is another. The third is good heritage. The parents of these birds were free from disease, were well handled

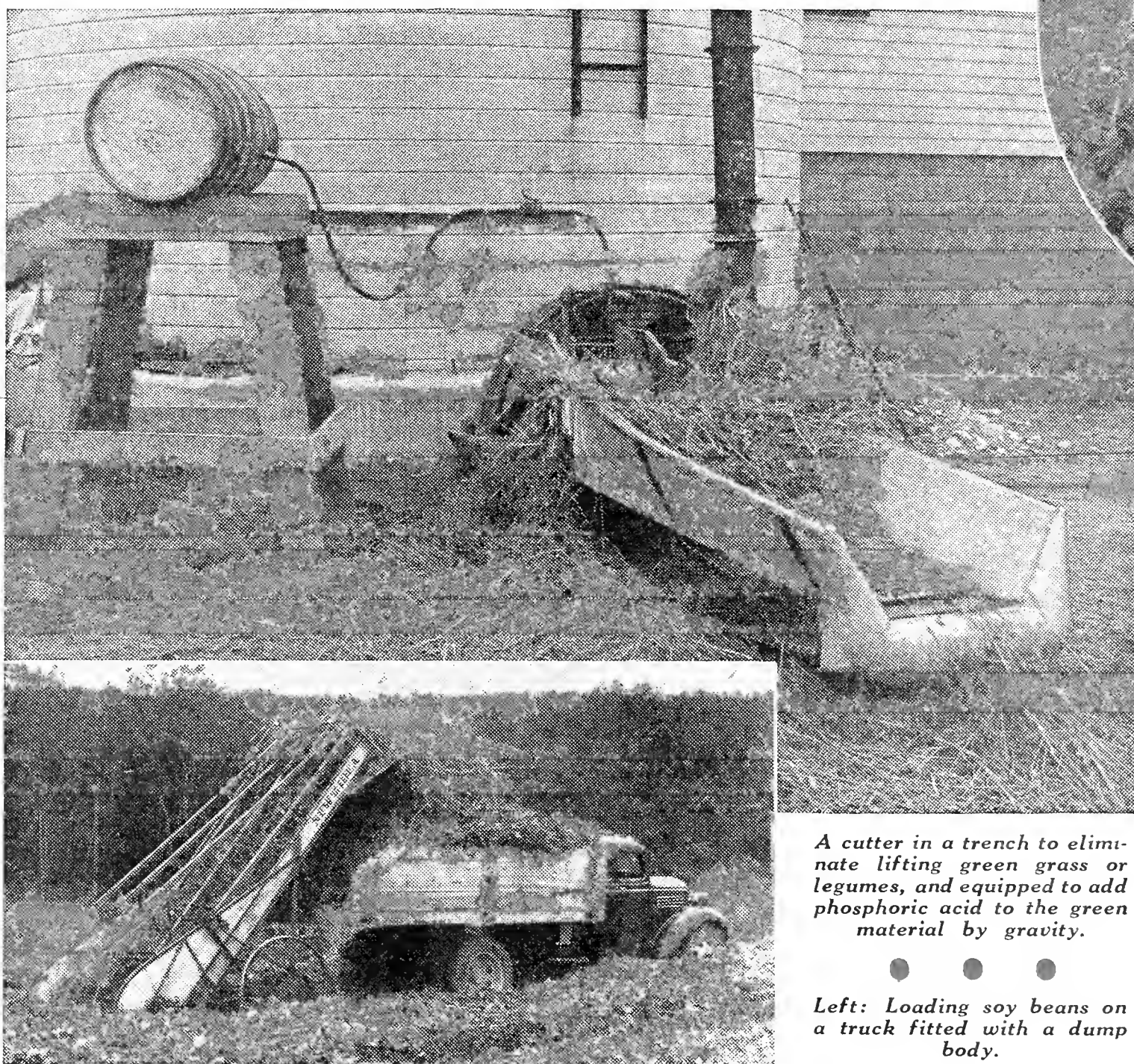
and were fed G.L.F. Super Laying & Breeding Mash. Like mother, like daughter—these birds will be switched to Laying & Breeding Mash about twelve weeks from now when they start to work in the laying house.





FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

COWS SAY "OK" to GRASS SILAGE



A cutter in a trench to eliminate lifting green grass or legumes, and equipped to add phosphoric acid to the green material by gravity.

Left: Loading soy beans on a truck fitted with a dump body.



Cutting soy beans with a windrow attachment which eliminates raking.

THE BIG increase in the use of grass silage is no accident. There are good reasons why farmers are interested and why more of them are trying out this new practice each year.

Most dairymen will agree that hay should be cut early, but tricky weather interferes with plans and puts off cutting of thousands of acres of hay beyond the time when it is most palatable and nutritious. Putting grass into the silo takes the weather hazard out of haying. Not only can you "hay it" during a rain if you are so inclined; you can also avoid spoiled or partially spoiled hay that cannot be cured because one shower follows another at irritating intervals.

Hay silage provides a practical adaptation

of the ever-normal-granary idea. Good succulent roughage can be put into the silo in early summer and fed to the cows when pastures are dry later in the season. It takes one of the headaches out of pasture improvement. Pastures can be fertilized, and if the grass gets too luxuriant, it can be cut and put in the silo. Shortly, new growth will be ready for the herd.

Putting grass into the silo fits right into the soil conservation program. Less plowing and cultivation are necessary, and everyone knows that erosion troubles pass over fields that are in grass.

To the man who must build, there is another advantage. You can get fourteen pounds of dry matter in the form of grass silage into a cubic foot of space, as compared to four

pounds in the form of hay. This raises the possibility of constructing one-story cow stables with silos for holding roughage. This in turn reduces the farm fire hazard. Last, but by no means least, grass silage improves the color and flavor of winter milk.

There are a few tricks that must be learned in order to store grass in the silo and have it come out in a way that will get a hearty "O. K." from the dairy. First, the silo must be tight. If the doors are loose, cracks can be covered with tar paper. Chopping the silage in quarter and half inch lengths makes tight packing possible, and experience shows the advisability of keeping the silage leveled off in the silo, preferably by having a man distribute and trample it.

Between fillings, or when the silo is full, losses can be cut by covering with tar paper or wet bags, or by sprinkling the top of the silage daily for about ten days with enough water to replace that lost by evaporation.

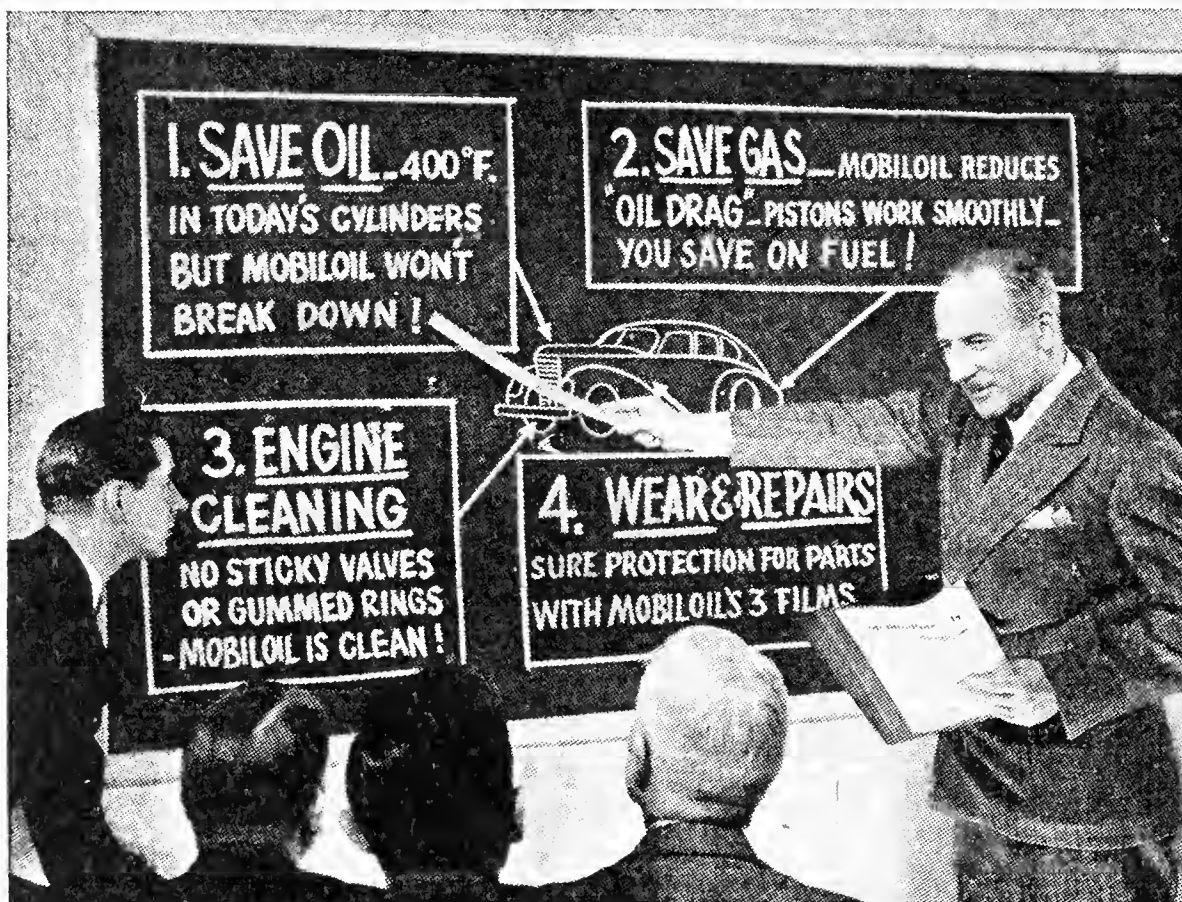
One danger of over-enthusiasm is the possibility of concluding that any kind of a crop will make good silage. That is wrong. Put into the silo only freshly cut green material such as grass or legumes at the proper stage of maturity, which is just about at the blooming stage. High quality palatable silage can only be made from a high quality crop properly handled. A silo doesn't manufacture protein; it just preserves it.

There is one more essential—the addition of a preserving material. Corn keeps in the silo because it contains sugar which changes into an acid and stops fermentation. Grass and legumes are low in carbohydrates and high in protein, and the two materials most commonly used to correct this deficiency are molasses and phosphoric acid.

Sixty pounds of molasses—(Turn to Page 13)

Farmers Urge Passage of Nunan-Allen Bill—See Page 5.

4 ways You Save with Mobiloil



In Car or Tractor
Mobiloil's
Balanced Protection
Saves You Money

YOU "ROB PETER TO PAY PAUL"— when you use oil built to emphasize just one or two good qualities.

You save one way—but the same oil may cost money in others.

That's the reason wise farmers use Mobiloil in all engines...its "Balanced Protection" saves all four ways.

It's refined to resist wear, gum, carbon and the fuel-wasters—"oil drag" and "blow-by"—equally well.

On your farm, don't sacrifice a single engine economy. Use Mobiloil!

MOBIL OIL



A GOOD MAN TO KNOW—



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

Your Mobiloil-Mobilgas Man Has a Complete Line of Money-Saving Farm Products!

MOBIL OIL—gives "Balanced Protection." All good oil qualities—not just one or two.

MOBIL GAS—delivers "Balanced Performance." A scientific blend of every good gasoline quality.

POWER FUEL—special tractor fuel. Smooth, even-burning, powerful, economical.

MOBIL GREASE NO. 2—the all-purpose farm grease. "Half as much lasts twice as long."

MOBIL OIL GEAR OILS—all grades. Highest quality.

KEROSENE—pure, clean-burning. Refined by experts.

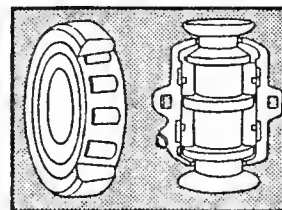
WHITE GASOLINE—Finest quality! Clear-burning in gasoline appliances.

BUG-A-BOO—kills insects quickly, surely. Stainless.

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—won't irritate eyes or hide. Effective all day long.

He has lower-priced lubricants also—made by the makers of Mobiloil—economical for equipment whose age or condition does not justify the highest grade.

MOBIL GREASE NO. 2 INCREASES SERVICE LIFE OF DISC PLOW BEARINGS



Anti-friction roller bearings are subject to high pressures due to weight and to the angle at which the disc enters the ground.

Mobilgrease No. 2 resists this pressure; extends life of bearings.



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

GRANGERS all over the country are helping to boost the great World's Poultry Congress, which opens at Cleveland, Ohio, July 28, and at which an attendance of more than half a million people is expected. Grange interest is further intensified by the fact that the general chairman of the big show is Prof. James E. Rice, of Trumansburg, N. Y., long a member of the faculty at Cornell University, who is a veteran member of the Grange and for years has been a booster for it. Prof. Rice is a widely-known authority on poultry matters and his selection to head up the Cleveland show is considered an admirable one.

* * *

FORMER STATE MASTER and Mrs.

J. Curtis Hopkins of Rhode Island, who have been spending the winter months at St. Cloud, Florida, have taken an active part in organizing the All-States Grange Club in that city, which has been holding regular meetings the past season, carrying out the general Grange plan of such gatherings. This unique winter project follows the same plan as the All States Grange Club established at St. Petersburg several years ago through the efforts of A. M. Cornell, former lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

* * *

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, Gilman

Grange, No. 1, has recently furnished complete a room in the new addition to the hospital at Exeter, and this will hereafter be available for general use. Gilman was the first Grange organized in the Granite State and has had a very successful existence for 60 years.

* * *

THE LATEST Vermont Grange hall

project is at Montpelier. Capital City Grange has a vigorous committee at work looking toward the acquirement of a Grange home in the near future.

* * *

AT DIXMONT CENTER, Maine, the

Grange lost its home and all its property as the result of fire on the evening of March 26. The hall was also the meeting place of the local Masonic Lodge and both organizations were hard hit by the catastrophe.

* * *

ONE OF THE liveliest debates Con-

necticut Granges have seen in a long time was staged at the last meeting at Guilford, when the topic was "Resolved, that the country girl makes a better wife than the city girl." Two teams, with two men in each, debated this complicated question and the country girl advocates came off victorious.

* * *

AT ANDOVER, Connecticut, the local

Grange staged an unusual meeting by securing two debating teams to tackle the question, "Resolved, that the quality of citizenship is determined more by environment than by education derived in the schools." The affirmative side was taken by members of the local fire department and the negative by a group from the Parent-Teachers' Association. The latter won.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS State Grange is offering liberal cash prizes for tree-planting, open to the members of 300 subordinate units in that state. This (Continued on Page 21)

Coming to—
PHILADELPHIA?
 Rooms with Bath for **\$275**
HOTEL
PHILADELPHIAN
 89TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out
 If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.
N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc.
 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PLAN TO ATTEND—3rd ANNUAL Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Sale

University Pavilion, ITHACA, N. Y.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1939

Show Starts 9:30 A. M. Sale Starts 12:30 P. M.
 Luncheon Will Be Served

CONSIGNORS

Bethel Farm, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.
 Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.
 L. A. Colton, Geneva, N. Y.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Dancote, C. C. Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.
 Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y.
 Good Hope Farm, Old Chatham, N. Y.
 Laurel Hill, Blandford, Mass.
 Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y.
 Schoonhoven Farm, Millbrook, N. Y.
 Silver Mountain Farm, Millerton, N. Y.
 W. J. Smith & Son, Dayton, N. Y.
 W. R. Van Sickle, Cayuga, N. Y.
 Paul Kinne, Ovid, N. Y.

T. M. Scoon, Geneva, Dr. J. I. Miller, A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Sales Mgr. Clerk. Auctioneer.
 For Catalog write R. B. Hinman, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.



54 HEAD

Featuring Descendants from Revelerica, Briarcliff Protestor, Blackcap Revolution, Eventuation of Page and other equally famous bulls.

6 Bulls 48 Females

All animals are from accredited and approved herds.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

The Standard for Over Twenty Years

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **\$1.75**
 (1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed **1.00**
 (½ pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed **.60**
 If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

Manufactured Only By

CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
 Box 1129M New Britain, Conn.



Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



A two-wheel trailer sprayer operated by a power take-off from a tractor.

WHAT TO DO?

By ED. W. MITCHELL
Columbia County, N. Y., Fruit Grower.

SPRING is here, and that means spraying time for the fruit grower. What to do about it is the problem uppermost in every man's mind. Last year our Farm Bureau spray service started on Saint Patrick's day, March 17th, and sent us some 36 spraying letters, winding up with suggestions for sprays to be applied after September third.

Now I do not know exactly what it costs you to grow a bushel of apples, or exactly what your average return may be, but I do know that all of us are spending more on production than we seem to be able to get back, and that spraying is one of the main items of cost.

There is no disputing the fact, that good fruit costs less to sort, pack and handle; there is less waste, and it brings a better price than poor fruit. We also know that dusting or spraying is about the only way we can grow good fruit and that up to a certain limit, good crop protection is cheap insurance. The only question is, how much can we afford to pay for this insurance, and how can we cut its cost.

To get the first part of the answer, how much can you afford, just jot down your average crop and gross return for the last few years, subtract the fixed charges you know you will have to meet, and the balance (if any) should be what you can afford to spend for spray. Another way to get at about the same thing is to count all your money, add what you can borrow, subtract fixed and unavoidable costs and budget the balance for crop protection. In many cases that solves the problem for there is often no balance, and you can direct your worry to other things.

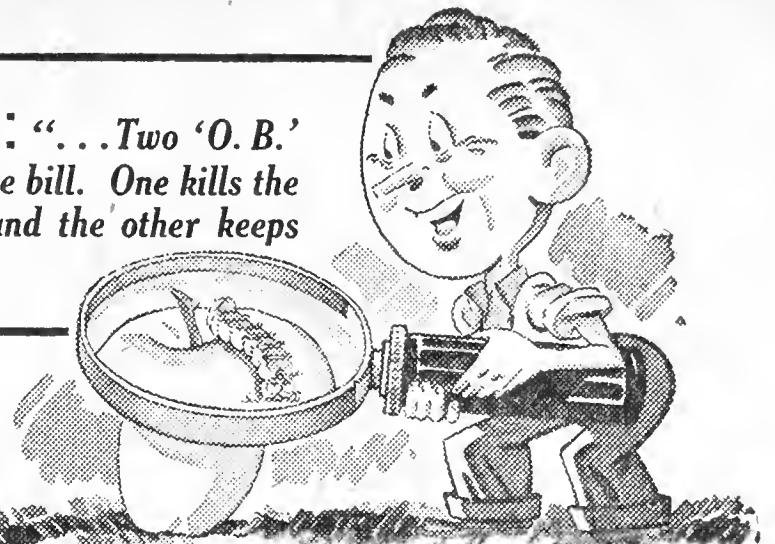
Nevertheless, most fruit growers will spray and dust some. It is one of the miracles of nature how farmers keep on spending money and producing crops year after year when they had no money at the start, and never make any. They will spray their fruit trees, and go hopefully ahead, no matter how badly they have been licked.

That being the case, let's see how we can keep down costs, without risking too much loss from insects and disease. There are only about seven diseases and twenty-two insects that offer a serious threat to an apple crop, and a little gang like that ought not to scare us.

First it is important to keep track every year of the major troubles in your own orchard. What is serious for some other grower may not be a serious problem for you. List all the insects and diseases down the left hand side of a page; across the top draw and date the various stages of development of the tree and buds; down the right side list the various materials used for control. With this data on one page before you, combine as best, you can to use the fewest applications, of the least expensive materials, at the time when you can control the greatest number of pests. If you like crossword puzzles, you will find this a good one to test your skill. If you work it out right, you get a good cash prize.

Last year we started our first application April 19. The first scab infection came the 18th. This was our first mistake. We stopped July 25th and had some scab develop on Baldwins in storage. That was our last mistake for that season. Apparently our spray season was a little short on both ends. What to do about it—only one thing, start earlier and keep up till the day of picking or almost that long. To some extent, all of the applications between the first and last were partly wasted because the control was not complete. It does not make much difference what puts an apple in the cull pile. If we miss one insect or disease that ruins the apple, we might as well miss them all and save our spray. It means just this—we must either put on a complete program and get almost complete control, or stand a good chance of losing whatever we do invest. One worm in an apple is almost as bad as two. If an apple has maggots or scab, it might just as well harbor a couple of worms, it is a loss anyhow. What to do is a real problem, but either make an attempt at complete protection, or save your money and labor.

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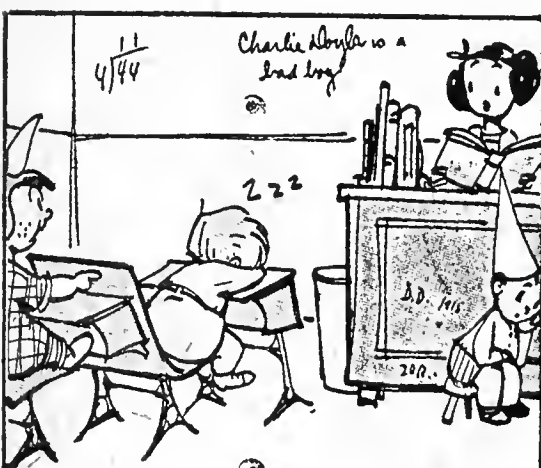
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#35

"HE'S ALL TIRED OUT, MISS SIMPSON—HE STAYED UP LATE HELPING HIS FATHER ADD UP HIS INCOME TAX"

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

A Letter to Dairymen

I HAVE SENT the letter printed below to 50,000 subscribers. After you have read it, turn to page 11, where you will find the questions which I inclosed with the letter. If you did not receive a letter or if you overlooked answering the questions and returning them, won't you do so now? Send them to E. R. Eastman, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-D, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

American Agriculturist wants to continue to do everything it can to help dairy farmers get a living price for milk. We don't want to promote any milk marketing plan of our own, but instead we want to help put into operation a marketing plan that a majority of you dairymen want and will support. Therefore, I am coming to you and other dairymen with a personal request for advice, and to find out what you really want.

More dairymen and more of their marketing organization worked shoulder to shoulder under the Rogers-Allen Act and the State and Federal milk marketing agreements than had ever agreed on any plan. For that reason *American Agriculturist* supported the agreements. As a result of this splendid cooperation and good support of the milk marketing agreements, milk prices immediately rose, and continued better while the agreements were in effect. To be sure, this marketing plan was not perfect, but amendments and corrections could have been made as experience showed where they were needed.

As soon as the agreements were declared out by the courts, milk prices to farmers went on a toboggan slide. And they will continue ruinously low until some stabilization plan can be put to work.

Greasing the price slide downward is a huge surplus; milk production is higher than in years, and surplus products prices, such as butter, cheese, evaporated milk, are the lowest in a long time.

To add further to dairymen's troubles, the chiseling milk dealers and other members of the anti-farm gang are taking this period of confusion and uncertainty to create more misunderstanding and hatred among farmers in order to keep them apart. These enemies of farmers are carrying on a whispering campaign of lies and misrepresentation, telling you that your neighbor and your neighbor's organization are your enemies, that the other fellow's organization is responsible for the crash in prices, that the leaders of your neighbor's organization have sold you out, and so on and on and on. In Buffalo, dealer members of this gang placed a card on every milk bottle, stating that the Nunan-Allen Bill is unfair to all consumers of milk and dairy products, and urging the consumer to fill out a post card addressed to the Legislature asking the defeat of this bill.

The question before us is, what to do? We had a plan and it worked. Do you want it restored? If so, here are the steps.

I. SECURE PASSAGE OF THE NUNAN-ALLEN BILL

This corrects defects in the Rogers-Allen Law. It is now before the Legislature. Without it, neither State nor Federal marketing agreements can be put in force.

II. SUPPORT REINSTATEMENT OF MARKETING AGREEMENTS

Favorable decision is hoped for from the United States Supreme Court, reversing Judge Cooper's opinion. The Supreme Court has promised to argue this case April 24. If and when a favorable decision is obtained, be ready to join with your neighbors and with other cooperatives in reinstating the marketing order if you want it.

III. KEEP FAITH IN YOUR NEIGHBOR AND IN YOUR DAIRY LEADERS

In this time of temporary confusion, let us resist chiseling dealers and others who for selfish or personal reasons have always tried to keep farmers mad at one another. I have great confidence in the American farmer's sane thinking when he has the facts. Let us be sure of the motives back of all per-

sons who are criticizing your neighbor or neighbor's organization or your cooperative.

If you follow the above outlined steps or principles, I am sure you will be able to put in force by July 1, or by September 1 at the latest, a practical milk marketing plan that will help restore living prices for milk.

Maybe you don't want the marketing agreements and orders restored. All right, maybe some other plan will work if a large majority of you will support it. In order that *American Agriculturist* can find out what you do want, take a couple of minutes and answer the enclosed questions, returning them to me *within two days from the receipt of this letter* in the envelope provided, which requires no postage. *Your name will be kept confidential*, but the opinion of the majority which we thus secure will be used as our guide in working with the Legislature and through the columns of our great paper to get you what you want.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. R. EASTMAN,

—President and Editor, *American Agriculturist*.

Don't Remove Gas Tax Exemption

ONE SCHEME to raise more taxes now being considered by the New York State Legislature is to remove farmers' exemption from state gasoline taxes. If this is done, it will cost the farmers of New York State a million and a half additional money in taxes for operation of motor machinery and vehicles used in carrying on the farm business.

Here is another example where the constantly and rapidly increasing costs of government continue to work injustice to both agriculture and business. All business and the professions are absolutely dependent upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Legislature well knows this. Why, then, keep piling it on? Farmers have stood about all they can. We hear a lot about government trying to help agriculture. A practical way to help is relief from the crushing burden of taxation. Let your legislative representatives, both senators and assemblymen, know how you feel about this gas tax. Telegraph or write immediately, asking that the gasoline tax exemption be continued.

New York Legislature Cuts State Expenses

THIS year Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York proposed a budget for the consideration of the Legislature of approximately 419½ million dollars, the largest in the history of the state. This budget is necessary, thinks Governor Lehman, chiefly because of increased expenditures for relief, and to carry on necessary state work. Both the Governor and the Legislature are trying to cut expenses as far as possible without interfering with necessary services.

Urged on by a protest from great numbers of taxpayers, the Legislature has been working for weeks to reduce expenses, and has now suggested a reduction of 30½ million dollars. To make this material reduction, the Legislature proposes:

1. To prevent increases in salaries of state employees, particularly those receiving more than \$3500 a year.
2. To drop some jobs which the Legislative leaders think are not essential.
3. To ask department heads and administrators of state public work to cut all absolutely unnecessary work to a minimum, thereby reducing expenses.

To meet even the lowered budget, the Legislature thought it necessary to increase taxes, and

proposes more taxes on liquor and cigarettes.

Now, it is just as hard for a government to economize as it is for an individual. It is always difficult to cut down expenses. It cannot be done without working hardships and sometimes injustices; and in the case of government some very important work, for the time being at least, will have to stop. Nevertheless, the taxpayers of the state will heartily approve the reduction in state expenses. Such reduction just had to come, for with income from both agriculture and business reaching new lows, neither the business man nor the farmer can stand it to pay the continually climbing taxes.

License Fee for Tractors?

A FEW DAYS ago a farmer in Seneca County, New York, was using a tractor, equipped with rubber tires, to haul wood on the public highway from his own woodlot to his farm. The wood was for his own use. En route the farmer was arrested by a state trooper, hauled before a Justice of the Peace and fined \$5 for driving a motor vehicle on the highway without a license. The fine was suspended, but that does not alter the principle involved.

The farmer was naturally indignant, so were all of his neighbors—and worried too. A commercial license costs on the average around \$25, with an additional license for a trailer of \$8 or \$10 more. Thousands of farmers have to use the highways to get their tractors and equipment from one section of their farm to another, or back and forth between two or more farms under the same management. If they are forced to pay from \$25 to \$40 more in license fees, many of them will have to keep their tractors in the barn.

To meet this situation, New York State Farm Bureau Federation has worked to secure the passage of the Lupton Bill in the Legislature, which provides a nominal license fee of \$1 for both tractors and trucks used on the highways only between areas or farms under the same management. The Legislature has passed this bill, and it is now in the hands of the Governor. It is to be hoped that Governor Lehman will sign this bill promptly and correct this injustice. New England and New Jersey farmers better watch this also.

Eastman's Chestnut

I AM indebted for the following story to H. D. Dudley, Whiteville, New York:

"Jimmy Barrett spent his life in this community as a hired farm hand. Because he was an exceptionally good worker, he was never without a job. Because he was afflicted with a decided speech impediment he was considered by many as being simple minded.

"You will recall that some years ago the summer months brought travelling photographers through the country districts. One day one of these fellows visited the farm where Jimmy was working. The owner was away, but his wife wanted a picture of the farm buildings and a new team of horses of which they were very proud. She instructed Jimmy to lead the team on the front lawn and hold them while the picture was being taken. Jimmy was elated. When his boss returned, he could hardly wait to tell him the news. Says Jimmy, 'You missed it. We had our picter took and I held the team in the front yard and I am right there in the picter.'

"Well, now, Jimmy," said his boss, "I am awfully sorry about that."

"Why?" asked Jimmy.

"Well," said his boss, "when people see that picture they're going to think we got a fool in the family."

"Yes," said Jimmy, "and they'll wonder why he wasn't here to get his picter took."

FARMERS URGE PASSAGE of Nunan-Allen Bill

MORE THAN 2500 farmers from every part of the milk shed traveled to Albany on April 12 to attend the hearing on the Nunan-Allen Bill, aimed at correcting the defects in the Rogers-Allen Law, and restoring a living price for milk. Reports indicate that more than 90 per cent of farmers attending were in favor of the Nunan-Allen Bill.

Speakers opposed to the Nunan-Allen Bill claimed that it had not brought better prices to dairymen. On this argument they were promptly and efficiently answered by those in favor of the bill, who proved with figures that millions of dollars of additional money had come to dairymen while the milk agreements were in effect. If further proof is needed, dairymen should compare prices which they get for the next few weeks with what they did get while the agreements were in effect.

Speakers at the hearing for the Nunan-Allen Bill pointed out that almost 90 per cent of the dairymen voted for the marketing agreements based on the Rogers-Allen Bill and the Federal Law in the first place, that even more dairymen were now in favor of the passage of the Nunan-Allen Bill and the restoration of the agreements. Commissioner Noyes warned farmers of the possibility that they might receive, before late summer, prices as low as \$1 or less a hundred pounds. My guess is that these prices will be here before late summer. Commissioner Noyes also stated his opposition to a bill by Senator Gilbert T. Seelye and Assemblyman Richard J. Sherman, because if passed, it would bring delays in establishing milk marketing areas and would necessitate a new hearing and new vote on a new order.

Said the Commissioner: "The Nunan-Allen Bill, it seems to me, is based upon a recognition of the fundamental principle that each producer in the state must share benefit and disadvantage equally with his neighbors if there is to be a satisfactory settlement of the industry's problems."

Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, said that too much tinkering at this time will destroy the first real working plan dairymen have had for years. He stated that the Nunan-Allen Bill meets the objections found by Justice Bergan in the Rogers-Allen Law, and that the simplest and quickest way to restore a marketing plan which worked is to pass the Nunan-Allen Bill as is.

Van Whittemore, Director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Canton, N. Y., said that the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of northern New York is 100 per cent behind the Nunan-Allen Bill and had passed a resolution to that effect (see report of northern New York meeting on this page).

Senator George F. Rogers told the legislators at the hearing that "unless you pass the amendments exactly as they are you are going to have the worst conditions in New York State you have seen for a generation."

Following is a list of those who spoke both for and against the Nunan-Allen Bill:

THOSE FAVORING

Mr. E. C. Bardin, Bargaining Agency
Mr. Sherrill Hufcut, Circleville Coop. Assn. Inc.
Mr. Homer S. Rolfe, President, Bargaining Agency
Mr. Earl Laidlaw, Gouverneur Cooperative
Mr. Earl B. Clark, Farm Bureau Federation
Mr. Fred Sexauer, Dairymen's League
Mr. H. P. Smith, President, Sheffield Producers
Mr. Francis McElroy, Former Senator, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Van C. Whittemore, Canton Agricultural School
Mr. Harold Stanley, State Grange
Dr. Kenneth Shaul, Chairman, Sales Committee
Mr. Roland Sharp, Guernsey Breeder, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Hayden, Corfu, N. Y.
Mr. George F. Rogers, Former Senator, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. Dan Anderson, Norwich, N. Y.
Commissioner H. V. Noyes, Albany, N. Y.
Mr. Howard Allen, Assemblyman, Pawling, N. Y.

By E. R. EASTMAN

Mrs. Emma Crist, Orange County Farm Wife
Mr. Lester E. Tucker, Milk Producer, Marathon, N. Y.
Mrs. Vertrees Ackerly, Crystal Run, Orange County, Farm Wife
Mrs. Carey, Ft. Edward, N. Y.
Mr. Edward Dwyer, Batavia Chamber of Commerce
Judge Roscoe C. Harper, Waddington, N. Y.
Nellis Bronner, Little Falls, N. Y.

I was unable to attend the hearing, but sent the following telegram to members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

"DAIRYMEN, DESPERATE BECAUSE OF SUSPENSION OF FEDERAL-STATE MARKETING AGREEMENTS, RESULTING IN RAPIDLY DECLINING PRICES, ARE HOPING ANXIOUSLY THAT YOU WILL NOT PERMIT A VOCIFEROUS MINORITY TO PREVENT IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF THE NUNAN-ALLEN BILL."

How many of you dairymen who were unable to attend made your wishes known by letter or telegram?

The members of the Senate Agricultural Committee are: J. D. Nunan, Jr., Philip M. Kleinfeld, James J. Crawford, A. A. Ryan Jr., A. H. Wicks, G. T. Seelye, Rhoda F. Graves, (chairman), Fred A. Young, W. H. Hampton, William C. Martin, Roy M. Page, C. T. Stagg, H. W. Griffith, K. K. Bechtold, and S. J. Wojtkowiak.

THOSE OPPOSED

Mr. Archie Wright, Farmers Union, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Mr. E. J. Davies, Wyoming County
Mr. Henry F. Manley, Attorney, Delmar, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen Mintz, S. Buffalo United Consumers Society

Mr. C. L. Newman, Unity Cooperative, Arcade, N. Y.
Mr. George Marland, N. Y. C., American Labor Party
Mrs. John Frazier, N. Y. C. Milk Consumers Committee
Mr. John J. Dillon, Rural New Yorker, New York City
Dr. J. R. McElroy, Jonesville, N. Y.
Mr. Charles Knowell, Tonawanda, N. Y.
Mr. Patrick J. Lally, Dutchess County
Vera E. DeGroat, Central New York Farm Woman
Mr. B. J. H. Rikert, Secretary N. Y. S. Guernsey Breeders' Association
Mr. Robert I. Millonzi, Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. Berghold, Rural New Yorker, New York City
Mr. Myer, Boston, Erie County, N. Y.
Mr. P. D. Richards, Perry, N. Y.
Mr. Jerry Loomis, Pulaski, N. Y.
Mr. Meyer Parodneck, New York City

At the close of the hearing some of the legislators remarked that it was very apparent that dairymen wanted the Nunan-Allen Bill, and it was their guess it would be passed soon.

However, dairymen should take nothing for granted. You had a milk marketing agreement that worked. Now you have nothing. To restore these agreements the passage of the Nunan-Allen Bill is absolutely essential. It is fully expected that the Supreme Court will give a favorable decision during the late spring making it possible to restore the Federal marketing agreement. But that agreement cannot be put into practical effect in New York State again without joint co-operation of the State and of dairymen, made possible through the provisions of the Nunan-Allen Bill.

Therefore, if this bill has not passed by the time you read this, I urge you as emphatically as I can to write or wire your senator and your assemblyman.

"North Country" Business Men Stand Back of DAIRYMEN

LAST ISSUE we reported the action of the business men of western New York who, under the leadership of the Batavia Chamber of Commerce, gave their united support to the dairymen in their present plan to restore a living price for milk.

The Batavia Chamber of Commerce also has written to other Chambers of Commerce around the state, suggesting that business men elsewhere do the same thing.

As a result of this action and the keen desire of business men everywhere to help farmers, various Chambers of Commerce have been holding meetings to learn the facts and to do all possible to help agriculture in general and dairymen at this time in particular. One of these Chambers of Commerce meetings was held at Canton, New York, on April 10, under the auspices of the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce, representing 20 northern New York Chambers of Commerce and business men of that same section in general.

At this very representative meeting Earl Laidlaw, prominent northern New York dairyman, Frank Crary, another well known North Country farmer, and head of the local bargaining agency cooperative at the Canton Sheffield plant, and myself, spent the afternoon in reviewing the facts which led up to the present situation, and at the close of the meeting the executive committee of the Federation by unanimous vote of all ten of the members who were present, went on record in support of the Nunan-Allen bill, which provides the necessary amendments to the Rogers-Allen Law.

The committee also instructed Van C. Whittemore, director of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, and head of the agricultural committee of the Northern Federation of Chambers of

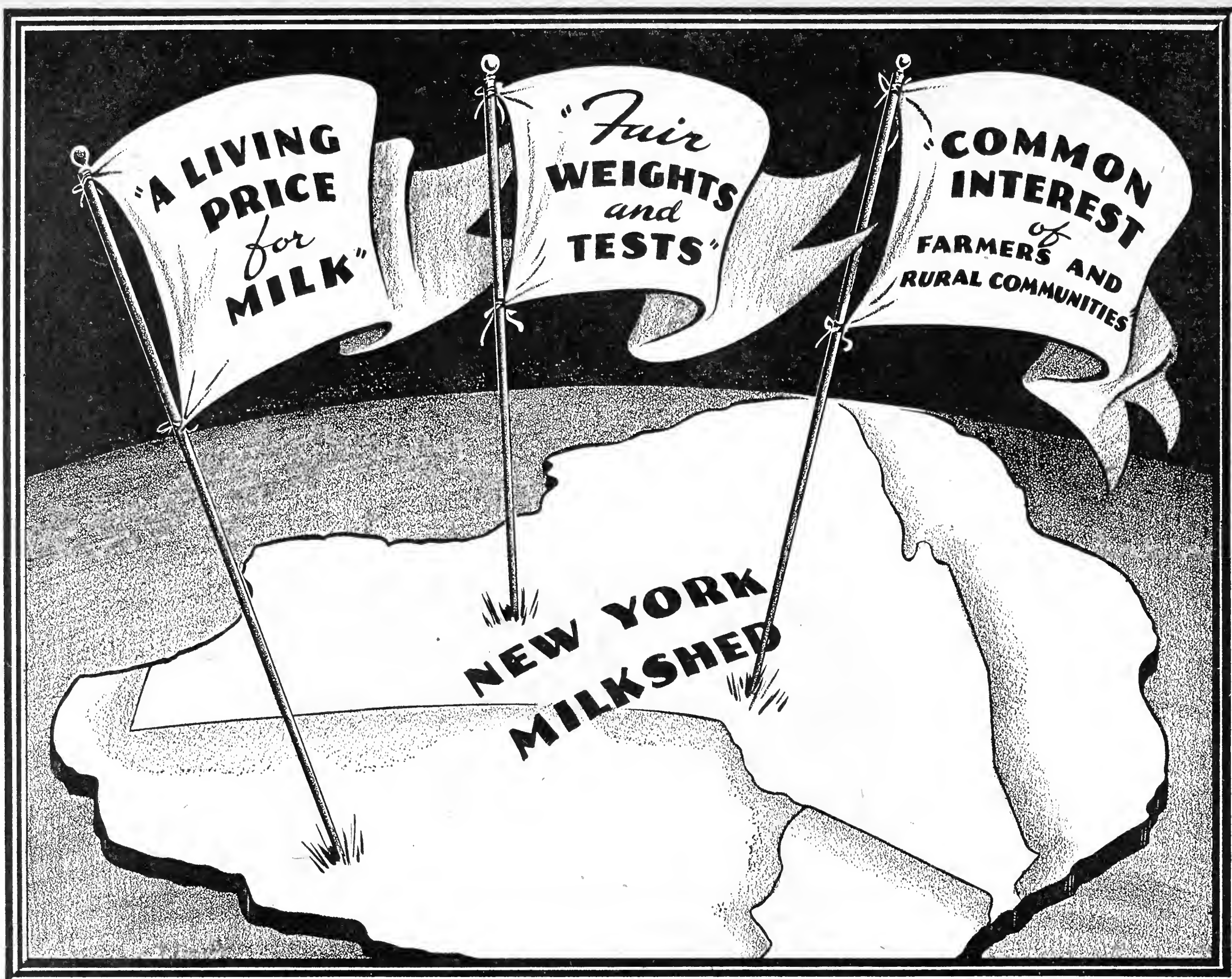
Commerce, to go to Albany for the hearing on the Nunan-Allen Bill on Wednesday, April 12, and ask the Legislature to support the Nunan-Allen Bill, in the name of the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce and of North Country business men in general. Mr. Whittemore did as instructed, and made a very effective speech at the hearing.

The Federation furthermore adopted a unanimous resolution commending Holton V. Noyes, state commissioner of agriculture and markets, for his splendid help and support of dairymen in their efforts to restore the milk marketing agreements. The resolution read in part:

"Commissioner Noyes has shown himself to be a true friend of farmers, ready and willing to act with all who would act constructively."

In my talk to the business men and the Federation, I pointed out that if the marketing agreements could have been continued the April price to farmers would have been at least \$1.50 per hundredweight. Without the agreements, no one knows at this writing what the price will be, but probably it will not be over \$1 per hundred and it certainly will be \$1 or less by June. This means a loss to the North Country dairymen of \$880,000 for June milk alone. The loss of such a tremendous sum in the short time of one month affects the economic welfare of every single resident of the North Country no matter what his business or profession.

I said further that every statewide organization of farmers in New York favored the marketing agreements and their restoration. Also in support of these agreements were the State and Federal governments, *American Agriculturist*, at least 75 of the dairymen's own cooperatives, and a very great majority of the dairymen themselves. Business men make (Turn to Page 13)



THE LEAGUE HAS FOUGHT FOR THESE THINGS FOR 20 YEARS

We believe every farmer in the milkshed agrees with us on these points.

For 20 years the Dairymen's League has fought this battle.

For 20 years we have met exactly the same opposition.

For 20 years we have argued that the only way these things could possibly be achieved would be for farmers to organize and control their own destiny.

For 20 years farmers have been refused the privilege to organize and bargain collectively.

For the first time in 20 years the farmers were given this privilege under the State and Federal orders. For the first time they were allowed to organize and set the price for their milk.

Every farmer knows what happened. In a few months' time under these privileges we farmers were able to show higher prices for our milk even in the face of extraordinary surpluses and low-world butter and cheese prices. The Supreme Court has been asked to review the Federal order. The State legislature has been asked to overcome the objections of the Rogers-Allen law.

We should have these privileges again within 90 days. Let's be prepared when the time comes. Every dairy farmer in the state should stand fast in this battle for
A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK

**FAIR WEIGHTS AND HONEST TESTS and
COMMON INTEREST OF FARMERS AND
RURAL COMMUNITIES**

A living price for milk with fair weights and tests means adequate farm income.

GRAIN SMUTS

Are With Us Always!

By WILLARD CROSIER,
Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

GAMBLING with the smuts of oats and barley is a losing game. The odds are at least 2 to 1 against you. Sometimes the loss is not large with 1 or 2 per cent, or perhaps only a trace of smut affecting the crop. Often, however, 5, 10 or even 15 per cent of the oat grains are diseased and the grain bin lacks just that much of being as full as it should be.

Just to check on the actual condition of oats throughout western New York, several hundred fields in eight counties were examined a few days before harvest. Only 42 per cent of the fields were entirely smut-free, and probably most of these were grown from treated seed. Another 19 per cent contained less than 1 diseased plant in each 1000 counted. Then another group comprising 20 per cent of the total were more severely injured, 20 to 30 smutted heads being found in each 1000. The other 19 per cent of the fields belonged to the severely smutted group. Every fifth panicle of oats was ruined in one field and one diseased plant to every nine healthy ones were common.

Laboratory tests have demonstrated that spores are present on many lots of seed irrespective of their appearance. Treatment for disease is a profitable supplement to cleaning, and often the two operations may be combined. Several of the large seed companies now treat all of their oats with formaldehyde and after the spores have been killed the seed is run through a fanning mill both to clean it and to remove the formaldehyde vapors. Field trials for several years have proven that oats treated in this manner are smut-free. Laboratory tests have shown that the seed germinates normally, even three months after treating.

The percentage of smut-infected seedstocks sold by dealers has decreased markedly since the advent of the aeration-formaldehyde process. As a means of comparison the records from our inspection fields show that 94 per cent of the oats sold by dealers in 1934 were smutted, averaging about 3 diseased plants per 100. Certified lots were almost entirely clean. In 1935 the percentage of smutted seedstocks dropped to 90 per cent and in 1936 less than 1/3 of all the oats sold by dealers developed any smut in the Station trials. All of the seedstocks represented to have been "Treated-for-smut" produced entirely clean crops. For a few cents extra cost the treated oats will return a handsome dividend.

On the farm uncleaned oats may be sprayed with formaldehyde at the rate of 1 pint mixed with 1 pint of water to 50 bushels of grain. The seed should be tightly covered for a period of 4 to 6 hours and then cleaned and aerated by a fanning mill. The aerated seed may be safely stored until planted. The excess may be fed to livestock or, if the oats are valuable, stored for planting the next spring. The commonly recommended method is to treat the cleaned seed only 4 to 6 hours before planting. If drilling is delayed for several days, however, the oats should be aerated to prevent reduction in germination.

Another successful modified method depends on a reduced dosage of formaldehyde. When a farmer wants to treat his oats before the spring rush or at least 2 weeks before planting he should use only 1/3 pint of formaldehyde to each 50 bushels of grain. The

seed is well mixed with the chemical and left tightly covered for a day or at least overnight. The oats can then be sacked up ready for planting.

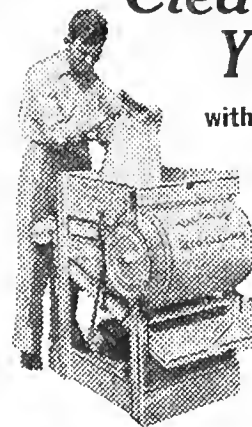
Barley and oats and barley mixtures should be treated with a dust, New Ceresan, rather than with formaldehyde. Certain organisms which attack the young seedlings are controlled only by New Ceresan. Alpha barley can profitably be treated even when smut is not present. The seed to be treated must first be well cleaned, then usually a bushel of barley is sprinkled with a 1/2 ounce of dust. Additional seed is added and more chemical applied. The process is repeated until a large cone-shaped pile is formed. Then the grain must be shovelled over sev-

eral times until all visible traces of the dust have disappeared. The treated seed may be placed in coarse sacks and must be held at least 24 hours before planting.

The dosage of 1/2 ounce per bushel should never be increased. Additional chemical is not necessary for disease control, and may result in reduced germination of the grain. One sample collected was so severely injured that only 11 per cent of normal sprouts developed. The seed had been treated at a 2-ounce rate. Every one of 26 other New Ceresan-treated samples germinated normally after 5 to 9 weeks storage. There is less danger of seed injury and the smuts are controlled just as well if seed which is to be stored for a week or longer is treated with only 1/4 ounce of New Ceresan per bushel. Repeated trials have shown that oats and barley treated at this rate are not injured even when stored in tight containers for one year. The gravity treater does a much better job with the New Ceresan than can be done with a shovel and there is less danger of inhaling the poisonous vapors. County agricultural agents

(Continued on Page 15)

Clean and Grade Your Own Seed with a VAC-A-WAY



The little machine that does a big job. More than 1000 used in Ohio. For corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, clover, alfalfa, etc. Hand operated, electric motor and gasoline engine models. Special elevator and bagger attachments now available. See your dealer or write to

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KILL WEEDS WITH 2000° FLAME

FREE 48 PAGE BOOK
—tells how the wonderful AEROL BURNER with its 2000° flame kills all weeds, and solves 99 other farm problems.
SOLD ON FREE TRIAL. Write AEROL
West New York, New Jersey **Dept. 15**

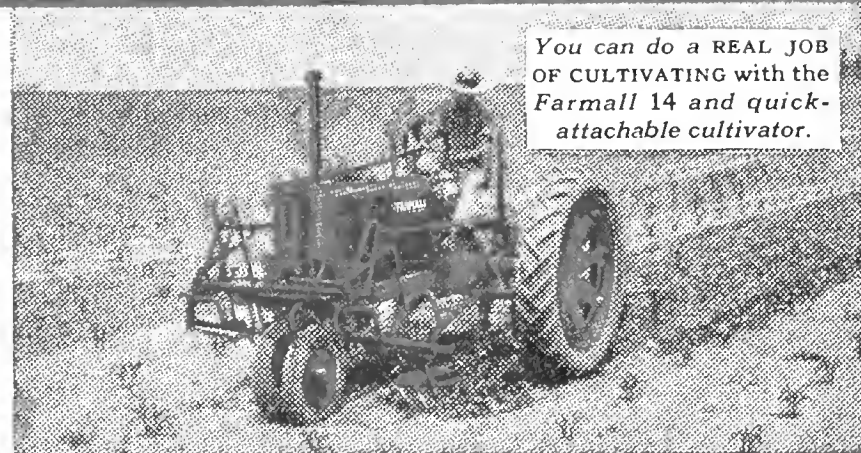
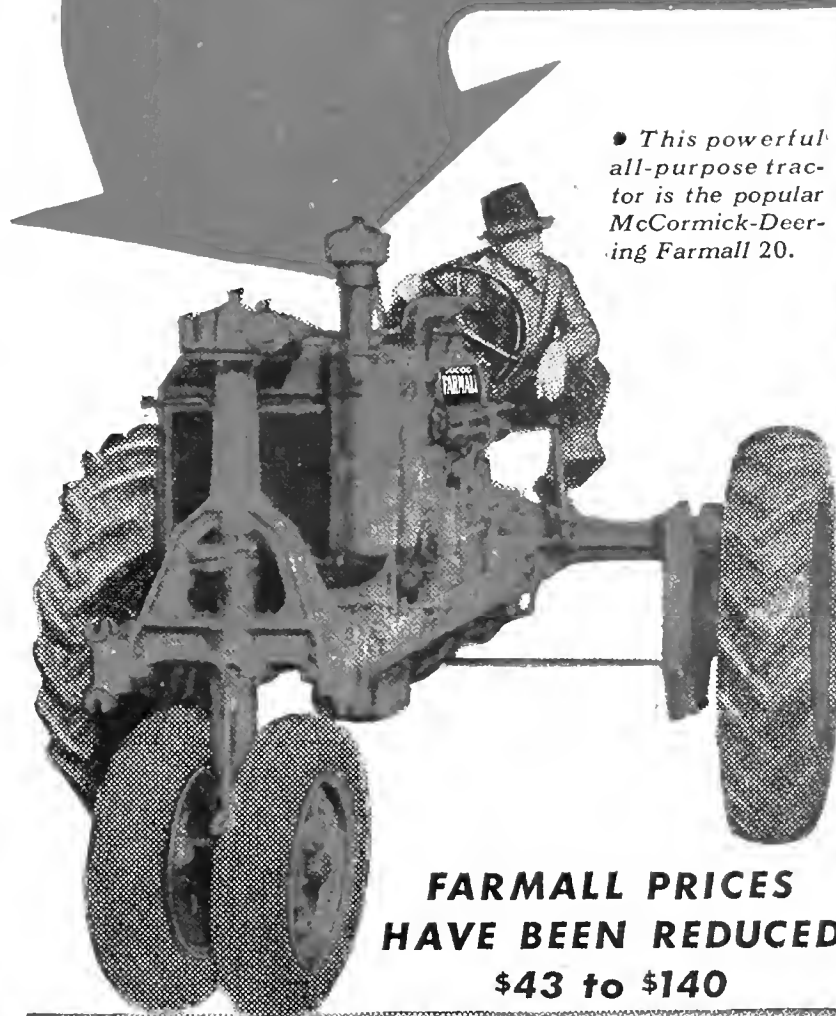
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"THANK YOU for Building a Great Tractor - the FARMALL"



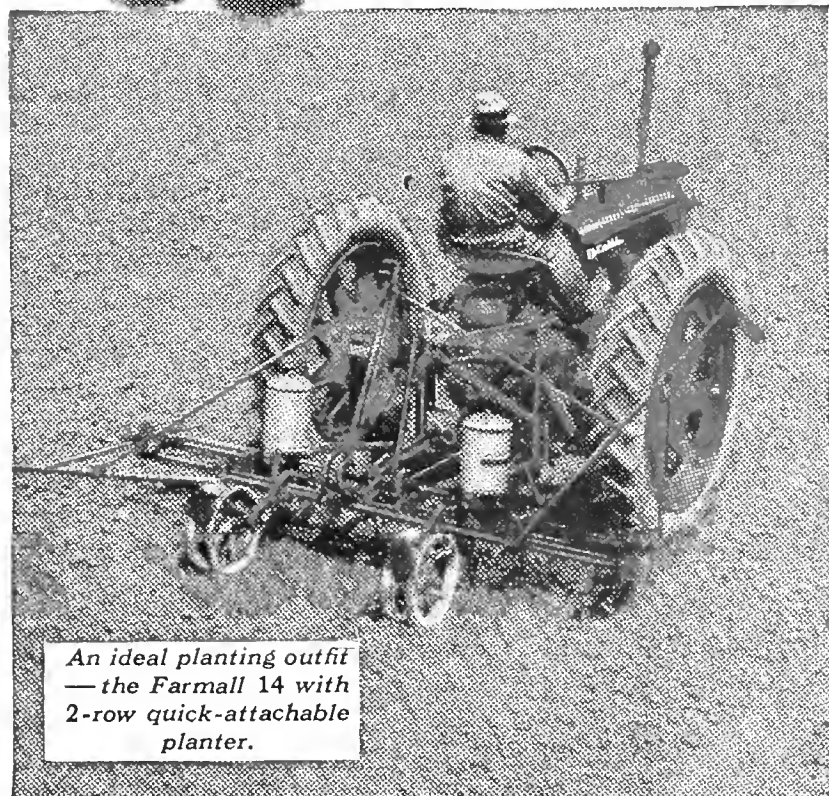
• THIS THOUGHT, expressing the appreciation of a Farmall owner in Michigan, has come to us in many letters from enthusiastic owners who have proved the value of their Farmalls. During the years since the original Farmall was announced, thousands have taken the trouble to write us. Each added feature or improvement has brought new praise.

Right now, farmers all over the land are at work with their Farmalls, enjoying the power and performance that extends the reputation of these handsome red tractors year after year. These owners will tell you it pays to pick the genuine Farmall, the only tractor that brings you all of these valuable features:

- 1—Patented automatic steering-wheel cultivator gang shift. Clean cross cultivation at four miles an hour.
- 2—Most complete line of direct-attachable machines to choose from.
- 3—Unmatched ability for all row-crop work.
- 4—Outstanding economy on distillate or other tractor fuel.
- 5—Smooth 4-cylinder power—valve-in-head efficiency.
- 6—Replaceable cylinders.
- 7—Steering operates wheel brakes automatically when making pivot turns.
- 8—Unequaled record for long life.
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- 10—Complete nation-wide service.

Ask the International Harvester dealer in your community to demonstrate a McCormick-Deering Farmall. There are three Farmalls to choose from: F-14, F-20, and F-30.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
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McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL TRACTORS

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

HOLSTEIN BULLS

from calves up—from a cow family with seven generations of proved transmitting ability and good proved sires.

Clove Valley Stock Farm,
G. S. V. ANDREWS
LaGrangeville, New York

FOR SALE Holstein Baby Bulls

AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Forbes." The famous son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby." Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

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Ilion, New York

Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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OFFERS FOR SALE
FEMALES FROM 1 TO 5 YEARS OLD.
T.B. ACCREDITED. VISITORS WELCOME.
W. D. BROWN, West Winfield, N. Y.

"INVINCIBLE"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible—Sept. and Oct. calves from 400-700 lb. fat dams. "Invincible" is our son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of the 1,078 lb. fat Mistland cow.
Herd average: 450 lbs. fat for 3 years.
ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM,

M. R. KLOCK
FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK

Elmvale Farm

offers a few young sons of R M F Walker Piebe Korn-dyko from high producing daughters of the proven sire, R M F Inka. This combination of bloodlines is producing some outstanding animals. If you want one of these calves, don't wait too long. Herd average for six years, 435 lbs. fat. Accredited—Negative.

Sidney L. Smith Canajoharie, N. Y.

Cornell Ollie Catherine
"ALL AMERICAN AGED COW FOR '39"
29,000 milk, 1,160 fat, test 4%. Has a full brother who is now being offered for sale to avoid inbreeding. We also have three of his sons left.
WE CAN SPARE SEVERAL WELL BROKEN YOUNG NATIVE BRED HORSES.

CRESCENT LEA FARM
Clarence House, Avon, N. Y.

BULLS --- Guernsey

2 to 9 mos. old—From A.R. Cows.
PRICES TO SUIT PRESENT TIMES.
They are sons of Langwater Victor and Verben's Bell Buoy from dams with records up to 700 lbs. Some from good producing Dams now on test. At sacrifice prices. Write or come to

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SLATERVILLE, NEW YORK
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Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 325 HEAD - Negative
28 years continuous Advanced Register testing.
PROVED SIRE, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS.
Young bulls for sale at bargain prices.
Write us for pedigrees and full descriptions.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls For Lease

On free lease for 3½ years, baby sons of Princess May Royal, 14 year old proved sire whose production index is 16,693.18 lbs. milk, 834.66 lbs. fat on dam-daughter comparisons. To D.H.I.A. dairymen registered bull calves out of cows with records. To non-D.H.I.A. dairymen sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows with records.

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Choice Blood Tested
COWS
Fresh and coming fresh.
HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.
Willing to retest before moved.
OSWALD J. WARD & SON
Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

Sons of my herd sire
Imp. Samaritan 373031
are now old enough for service.
Visit my farm and see them.
H. C. ANDREWS
Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales
April 29 S. Schoonmaker Estate Holstein Dispersal, Gardiner, N. Y.
May 3 New York Ayrshire Federation Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
May 8 Foremost Guernsey Assn., Inc., Annual Auction Sale, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 8 Annual Sale of Eastern Aberdeen Angus Assn., Cornell.
May 8-9 Thirlstane Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Bar Harbor, Maine.
May 9 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd at Estate of M. M. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa.
May 11 14th Annual Coventry-Fiorham Guernsey Sale, Trenton Interstate Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.

Altamont Jersey Farms

Altamont, N. Y.
OFFERS, AT PRICES WHICH WILL WARRANT INVESTMENT TO BREEDERS OF WORTH-WHILE JERSEY HEROS.

YEARLING BULLS
representative of the cream of Island breeding, with outstanding individuality and production background on both sire and dam sides.

READY FOR SERVICE
Individual pedigrees and prices will be promptly sent to inquiries which indicate blood lines desired.

Personal Inspection Urged
Farms readily accessible—
15 MILES WEST OF ALBANY,
10 MILES FROM SCHENECTADY
ON ROUTE 146.

PERLEY A. DUTTON, Importer and Constructive Breeder of Jersey Cattle for More Than 25 Yrs.

Jerseys

Production bred Jerseys. Sybil and Owlrest breeding of the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state. Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.

ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

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Hereford Bulls

FOR SALE—PUREBRED REGISTERED
SIRE BY SAUL OALE NO. 2261354.
ALSO A FEW HEIFERS.
EVERETT E. BARRETT
North Chester, Massachusetts

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

three (3) yearling bulls sired by Briarcliff Mariner 2nd. Priced at \$100 to \$150 each.
T. M. SCOON
GENEVA, NEW YORK

Dual Purpose Short-horn bull calves and young bulls up to serviceable age.
Priced from \$50.00 to \$150.00 according to age and finish.
Guaranteed Breeders
W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

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PRICED FROM \$50 TO \$150.
Registered O.I.C. Swine.
Visitors Welcome.
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Milking Shorthorn

BULL CALVES, COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE:
D.H.I.A. records on all cows.
T.B. Accredited and Approved, Blood Tested.
GREEN AND WILLIAMS
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FOR SALE—Bred and Open Heifers. Registered and Grade. T.B. and Bang's clean. Will keep until pasture time. Have some splendid for 4-H Clubs. Dairymen's League certificates accepted in payment. Do not write, come and see them.

RAYMOND W. MacCORD
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T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS
IN CARLOAO LOTS.
NINETY DAY RE-TEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
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Brown Swiss Bulls

backed by many years of continuous Herd Testing. Offering calves and yearlings and a few selected females. T.B. Accredited and Approved Blood Tested.
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Our last importation of Percheron and Belgians arrived in New York, N. Y., Sept. 27. Among them are young Stallions and Mares selected by us to suit the most critical. We invite you to call and look them over. If you or your community are in need of a good stallion let us hear from you. Terms to responsible parties. References gladly furnished.

LEON R. DYBERT
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Registered PERCHERON MARE
with filly foal by side, bred again. The mare: Maple Grove Nancy, foaled 1926, sound, splendid worker, weighs a ton. Royally bred, sired by International Champion Lagos, and a full sister to two International Champions. Foal sired by Trison, twice Champion at Eastern States Exposition. Forced to dispose of horses only reason for selling. Price, \$400.

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We are standing BEAU GARCON de GAGES and WOOD LAWN SULTAN, both tried sires, at Ouglaston Manor Farm, Pulaski, New York. WOOD LAWN SULTAN, an ERGOT-BRED SHOW horse, has produced first prize winners at the larger shows of the U. S. last season. Write or call on us for information.

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9 STALLIONS—13 MARES
LAET, CARNOT AND DON OEGAS BREEDING.
PRICE \$150 TO \$400.
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Wanted: 2 Thoroughbred Belgian Mares

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Sorrel or bay color, 3 or 4 years old, in foal.

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Reducing our breeding flock of registered Hampshires offers exceptional opportunity to get started with Hamp bred for type and vigor. We offer 20 fine type young ewes or yearling lambs and a few yearling rams.

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Our registered Shropshire ewes with lambs at their side, or an O.I.C. pig make worth-while projects. Registered O.I.C. boar pigs and service boars for sale. Also, an excellent draft-type, registered Percheron stallion—coming two years old.

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Because this relieves our pasture situation we have decided to keep our two flocks of sheep until August. We will then offer the choice of one of the two flocks for sale. At that time the lambs will be weaned from the Grade Hampshire ewes and the Dorset-Merino ewes will be bred to begin dropping lambs in September.

RIGHT NOW WE OFFER THREE PAIRS OF HORSES, SEVEN FALL-DROPPED ANGUS HEIFER CALVES, AND A HALF-DOZEN ANGUS BULL CALVES FROM SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR OLD.

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KEYSTONE Registered BERKSHIRES

BOAR OR SOW PIGS
6 to 8 weeks old—\$10.00 each.
Prices on older stock and circular free.
Write for particulars.
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Registered Dorset Lambs

80 LBS. SUITABLE FOR EXHIBIT
AT FAIRS, \$15.
Guernsey bulls from approved herds with records.
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Breeding Type Size Bred Gilts \$25.00 up Pigs 6 to 8 wks. \$10 up Possess Feeding Quality

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BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
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LARGE REGISTERED YORKSHIRES.
From imported champion stock. All ages.
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BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.
• Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
• Sables—Red Gold and Mahogany.
• Several males at stud.
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ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.

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Honey

Fine quality, thick, rich, and fine flavored.
60 lbs. Clover, \$4.50; 28 lbs. (handy pail), \$2.25. 60 lbs. Buckwheat, \$3.30; mixed, \$3.90, not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid \$1.50. Special, 12 lbs. average Clover postpaid, \$1.50.

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5 lb. pail, 80c.
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60 lb. can, \$4.80 not prepaid.

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Certified Russet SEED POTATOES

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From tuber unit selections.

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— from tuber unit grown.

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SEED POTATOES

CERTIFIED AND SELECTED.

Irish Cobbler, Smooth Rural, WARBA, Bliss Triumph, EARLY ROSE, Green Mountain, Early Ohio, KATAHDIN, CHIPPEWA and Rural Russet. Write for prices.

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grown from high yielding certified seed.

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FOR SALE: SELECT GREEN MT.

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Grown from certified seed. U. S. No. 1, small, \$.80. Write for price on orders over 50 bu. F.O.B. Wayland. Cash with order.

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VICTORY SEED OATS

One year from importing from Sweden. These oats yielded 75 bu. of 41 lb. oats to the acre this last season on our farms here in Western New York. Germination, according to our tests, 99%. Price 1.00 per bu., F.O.B., Gainesville, N. Y. 100 Bu. lots 10c per Bu. less.

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BARLEY

SMOOTH AWNED, HIGH YIELDING. PURITY 99.93% — GERMINATION 99%.

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Cornell 11 Early Strain. Hard Grain with Green Stalks and leaves in 95 days at 600 feet elevation in 1938. Dual purpose corn. Germination 96 and 99%. 10 lbs. prepaid \$1.00, bu., \$3.00 f.o.b. Eight rowed Flint Corn 90 day. Dark Orange, long ears, leafy fodder, many twin ears. 10 lbs., Prepaid \$1.00, bu., \$3.00 f.o.b. Lenore Seed Oats, Bu., 90c, f.o.b.

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BECKWITH REGISTERED CERTIFIED 90 DAY

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An early Cornell No. 11 selection; the result of 22 years of careful breeding. Yielded over 140 bu. per acre with us in 1938. Adapted for short season in high altitude. Stalks and leaves still green when grain is ripe, making highest quality silage as well as husking. 99% germination. \$3.50 per bushel, 5 Bu. @ \$3.25, and 10 Bu. @ \$3.00.

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Proven best for grain or silage by all tests. Get your order in early for supply is limited. Flat kernels \$4.25 per bu., 5 bu. or more at \$4.00. Butt kernels \$3.50 per bu.

R. P. HOPPER 108 WESTFIELD DRIVE, ITHACA, N. Y.

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Wild White Clover, and numerous other seeds. Write for free Price List.

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Danish Cabbage Seed

HOME GROWN SPECIAL STRAIN, SELECTED FOR 20 YEARS. A GOOD YIELDER AND KEEPER. Send for circular.

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New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced
44% in 1937
43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. 25% discount on U. S. R.O.P. Hatching Eggs after April 15. Can supply your need of U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels any age at attractive prices. Write for free catalog and price list.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery

PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**

BARRED CROSSES — SEXLINKS

HATCHING EGGS — PULLETS — COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Owner, GREENLAND, N. H.

N. Y. STATE OFFICIAL
Certified S. C. W. Leghorns
26 years breeding for livability, production type, large egg size and excellent egg color and quality. Always 100% clean on pullorum tube test.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N. Y.

Rose Comb Mottled Anconas

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"THE LAYING HEN IS THE PAYING HEN." LIGHT EATERS.

GEO. A. FAIRBANK
McGRAW, NEW YORK

MORRIS MONEY MAKERS

White Leghorns New Hampshires

WHITE RUNNER AND WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonably priced.

W. H. MORRIS & SON
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FARLEY PORTER'S Leghorn Ranch

Sodus, N. Y.

Certified Trap-Nested Production Leghorns. Won at N. Y. State Fair 18 out of 20 prizes. Large Leghorns—Large Eggs—Large Profits.

Hartwick Quality Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE. Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University. All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S

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SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818, for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1923. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

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NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS FOR LONG LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION

Let Kauder help you to gain extra livability and extra egg production. Increase flock egg production; 10% and more through INHERITED Livability from PROVED ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year old Hen classes.

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Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell—and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

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The New Perfected Crossbreds. Splendid layers, excellent market fowls. Give them a trial this year! BIG WHITE LEGHORNS, R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED, WHITE AND COL. ROCKS, REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Laying Pullets and Fine Breeding stock. 27th Year.

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Hanson Strain White Leghorns and Parmenter Reds are noted for Heavy Production of Large Eggs. Springbrook Leghorns, 2nd in production (243.1 eggs per bird), 2nd low in Mortality of (leading N. Y. Broilers at W. N. Y. Laying Test, 5 Yr. Average. Springbrook Reds placed 8th in competition with all breeds (239.03 points per bird.)

Catalog for Spring deliveries.

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HOME GROWN
Our own strain lays 75% large white eggs.
FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND
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De Roy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY PEDIGREED R.O.P. WHITE LEGHORNS
PROGENY TESTED

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test. 92% livability average for 7 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 71%). A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

Now Booking Orders for the Season
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
Poultry breeder and hatcheryman.



BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

THE other day I sat in a round-table discussion with some leading fruit growers and a few specialists from Cornell and Geneva. The topic veered around to advertising and promotion, and to the reluctance of many growers to pay for such things. A point was raised that if each section of the country or each commodity increased its promotional work one would offset the other and the whole result would be more or less nullified.

I am glad to say that this attitude did not prevail in the gathering, but it does represent a point of view I hear occasionally. So it was with much interest that I received a report from California that this season the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the Sunkist organization, will spend \$600,000 on advertising Valencia oranges. This amount will be raised by an assessment of five cents per box on 26,000 cars of the fruit. And just to complete the item, the announcement added that most of the money will be expended for newspaper space.

Assessment Voluntary

Some states have compulsory advertising taxes on certain commodities. Examples are potatoes in Maine and Idaho and milk in New York. But so far as I know, the largest amounts raised for promotion of farm products are the voluntary assessments on citrus fruits in California and Florida.

The amount of the assessment is determined by the directors of the exchange and is collected as the fruit is marketed through the marketing organization. There has been little agitation for substitution of a state tax for the simple reason that the growers' own organization is doing a good job. And little kick is heard on the amount of the assessment.

Then after reading the reports from California I turned to the news from Florida. Here is an item: "Florida growers disposed of nearly five million boxes more oranges this season than a year ago, and national citrus sales are given credit for making much of the large additional movement possible. Cooperation upon the part of the trade has been excellent, it was said."

Prices Low, But —

It is true prices for citrus fruit have been low this season because of the large supply, but the fact remains that instead of allowing the crop to rot under the trees an effort was made to move more of it into consumption. Of course, it may be argued that the more fruit produced and marketed the lower the price. But in this case we are dealing with crops already produced and not with crop reduction.

The five million boxes of Florida oranges represent sales and some returns that growers would not otherwise have received. The movement goes a long way to prove that consumption can be widened. It is fair to assume that new tastes have been cultivated for oranges. I do not know just how Florida growers have handled their advertising funds this season, but I do know they have in some seasons assessed themselves as high as seven cents a box.

All of this raises questions of, for instance, whether Northeastern apple growers should try to promote their own product or just lay down on the assumption that the citrus growers are doing a fine job and there is no use competing with them.

Eastern Apples Gaining

At the meeting I refer to, Dr. M. P. Rasmussen, professor of marketing at Cornell, quoted from his studies to show that eastern apple sales have been gaining in the New York market as the movement of western apples declined. Now it happens that for several

Assembly Amends Nunan-Allen Bill

AS WE go to press, a final vote on the Nunan-Allen Bill is expected in the Assembly on Monday, April 24. Last week Wednesday an amendment to the Nunan-Allen Bill was passed by the Assembly, 71 to 68, exempting "small dealers" from participating in the equalization pool. Most dairy farmers do not want that amendment. If the Nunan-Allen Bill becomes a law with this amendment included, it will seriously hamper the administration of milk marketing agreements when and if they are again made effective.

In the Senate the Nunan-Allen Bill is still in the Agricultural Committee, and it is uncertain just when it will come to a vote.

years the New York and New England Apple Institute, a co-operative organization of growers, has been doing considerable missionary work with the trade. Dr. Rasmussen was asked how much the work of the institute had been responsible for the shift in the trend from western to eastern apples. "I don't know", he replied. "Probably there are many things involved, but the work of the institute has been effective. Make no mistake about that—the constant plugging of the institute for eastern apples has helped."

Competition or Cooperation?

Recently the New York and New England Apple Institute, the New Jersey Apple Institute and Appalachian Apples (the Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania growers' promotional group) jointly conducted a



These students at the State College of Agriculture are winners in the Fitting and Showmanship Contest held during Farm & Home Week. Left to right: Clark Chase, III, Tiverton, Rhode Island, Champion Southdown Showman and Grand Champion Showman; R. R. Simpson, Caledonia, N. Y., Champion Shropshire Showman; Laurence C. Gardner, Penn Yan, N. Y., Champion Hampshire Showman; Robert Stevely, Palmyra, N. Y., Champion Dorset Showman; and H. E. Outhouse, Canandaigua, N. Y., holding the Champion Delaine which was fitted and shown by Clark Chase, III.

campaign in New York City and environs. The co-operation based on the principle that all apple growers' interests should join in popularizing apples.

After this campaign was over Major C. E. Chase of the Washington State Apple Commission met Tom O'Neill of the New York and New England institute and told him he would have been glad to join in the good work. In this case he did not know about it and his cooperation was not asked. Undoubtedly Chase's viewpoint is that anything which induces people to try eating apples is good for all apple growers. The basic principle of Sunkist's advertising policy is to popularize oranges and lemons first, and then get as much as possible of the business for the brand.

I suppose there is a saturation point in selling farm products. The point our eastern growers have to ponder is whether they are going after as much of the market as they can obtain, or whether they are going to let fear of a possible saturation point curb their own promotion.

The next point this raises is whether promotional work is going to be done by funds voluntarily contributed by growers, or by a tax levied by the state upon the commodity. Growers are divided into two camps, both with some very effective arguments. The subject already is popping up in Northeastern legislatures. Perhaps later it may be worth while to give some angles on voluntary and compulsory assessments in this column.

Canners' Bonds

One of the troublesome matters before the State Department of Agriculture and Markets is bonds for canners.

There is a law on the statute books which says the commissioner shall exact a bond from each canner to assure payment to farmers for their produce. The law was enacted in 1935 after a few canners got into difficulties. During the past season three or four canners have failed and amount of bonds has been far too small to pay growers.

Bonding companies have not been willing to give large bonds and in many instances canners have had to provide cash or readily negotiable paper. Some growers have asked the department to insist upon larger bonds and canners have replied that they might be forced out of business. In an effort to arrive at a sound policy, Commissioner Noyes called a meeting in Rochester, at which more than 100 growers and canners attended.

The Commissioner said frankly he was in a position of "damned if I do and damned if I don't." In many communities even the small canners provide a necessary outlet for farmers' crops and anything which hurts the canners may hurt the growers. On the other hand, it is desirable to insure payment to growers. George Morse as spokesman for growers suggested consideration be given to a law giving growers right of prior lien. It is argued that at present, prior liens sometimes are obtained on canned stock warehouse receipts by makers of cans, machinery and other interests, so that by the time they get theirs the grower may be left out.

The Commissioner indicated that where there might be doubt about acceptance of bonds the department might call hearings in the communities affected. Some of the growers said they wanted to be at least on the same status as labor with mechanics' liens on warehoused stock.

Dairymen to Cooperate

There are 340 independent milk producers in the several counties shipping milk to the Rochester market. The other 1,500 producers shipping to that market are members of eight cooperatives. Recently all producers in the area took a cut in milk prices and there has been fear expressed that other cuts may be due. Representatives of the eight co-ops got together and made some progress on the idea of forming a bargaining agency. The question was what would the 340 independents do, because they controlled enough milk to make or break the market.

A committee of the independents, Levi Higley of Elba, Parce Hannan of Fairport and Harry Sabin of Scottsville, called a meeting of the independents. About 250 of them turned out and, in brief, indicated their desire to organize a cooperative so that they could join with the other co-ops in forming a bargaining agency. With the three named, Hampton Halsey of Spencerport and Charles Baetzel of Honeoye Falls are a committee to draft plans.

There was plenty of frank discussion at that meeting and some dislike was expressed for policies of some co-ops, but there was a generally apparent desire that all dairy groups stand together under an amended Rogers-Allen law. It was one of the most encouraging milk meetings I ever attended. It again demonstrated that dairy farmers can and will cooperate.

Rochester Chosen to Try Out New Surplus Distribution Plan

SECRETARY of Agriculture Henry S. A. Wallace announced on April 18 that Rochester, New York, will be the first of a half dozen widely separated cities in which the new food stamp plan for distributing surpluses through normal channels of trade will be started. The plan contemplates wide consumption of surplus farm products by increasing the purchasing power of low-income families and is expected to get under way in Rochester within the next 30 days.

Distribution of surpluses will take place through wholesale and retail grocery outlets in Rochester during the experimental period of two to four months. Grocers in that city have indicated their willingness to push sales of surplus products to all consumers under the plan. Increased purchases, together with those by people eligible to use stamps, are expected to stimulate business generally.

With a population of 330,000, Rochester has several thousand families receiving some form of public assistance. About 5,500 heads of families there are employed on WPA projects.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will continue its regular program of buying surpluses direct and donating them to State welfare agencies for distribution for relief purposes in all areas except where the new food stamp plan is in effect.

Two variations of the food stamp

plan, both of which are voluntary, will be tried out in Rochester. Under one, WPA workers may request that an amount equal to \$1 a week for each member of the family be deducted from their wages. Such workers will receive orange colored stamps good for purchasing any food in an amount equal to that which they have asked to be deducted. While the \$1 a week for each member of the family would be the minimum amount which could be obtained, such workers will be eligible to obtain orange stamps of a value up to approximately \$1.50 a week for each member of the family, if they wish. In addition, blue stamps representing 50 per cent of the value of the orange stamps issued to each person and good only for foods designated as surplus, will be given free.

The other variation of the plan makes the same minimum of \$1 in orange stamps and a maximum of about \$1.50 in orange stamps available for purchase by the person receiving general relief, old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. With every one-dollar purchase of orange stamps, these eligible persons will receive free 50 cents in blue stamps good for exchange for certain designated surplus foods at any grocery store.

Arrangements are being worked out for redeeming the stamps locally by

(Continued on Page 16)

Oleomargarine

By LELAND SPENCER

THE question has been raised as to whether the use of oleomargarine is not responsible for the surplus of butter. One reader suggests that proper restrictions on oleo would solve the whole problem of butter surplus and low prices for milk. Right or wrong, this dairyman is not alone in his opinion that something ought to be done about butter substitutes. The question has been a live issue in Congress this year, and for many years past.



Leland Spencer

Since 1910 the amount of oleo consumed per person in the United States has varied from 1.4 lbs. to 3.4 lbs. per year. Also in 1932, the quantity of butter used per person

was 18.3 lbs. but last year the amount fell to 17 lbs. Americans use about one-sixth as much oleo as butter. While consumption of both oleo and butter has varied from year to year, neither has shown a definite upward or downward trend since 1916. In many countries, including Great Britain, Denmark, Germany and The Netherlands, the people use much more oleo than we do. On the other hand, in Canada, Australia and New Zealand the production and sale of oleo are prohibited entirely.

Oleo is much cheaper than butter, but the difference in price varies. In 1932 retail prices of butter averaged only 12 cents a pound higher than oleo but in 1937 the difference was 22 cents. Ordinarily oleo retails for five to ten cents a pound more than

lard, but in the past 5 years the average difference in price was less than 2 cents a pound. Probably the increased use of oleo the past few years has been largely as a cooking fat rather than as a butter substitute.

The production and sale of oleo has been regulated in various ways for many years. Federal regulation began in 1886 and the present legislation is changed but little from the law enacted by Congress in 1902. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of oleo are licensed and have to pay certain fees, namely \$600 a year for manufacturers, \$200 for wholesalers and \$6 for retail stores. Wholesalers that deal in colored oleo are taxed \$480 instead of \$200, and retailers \$48 instead of \$6. In addition there is an excise tax of 1/4 cent a pound on uncolored oleo and 10 cents a pound if the product is colored to resemble butter. Because of the higher taxes on colored oleo, most of it is made without color and is readily distinguishable from butter.

Besides the license fees and taxes I have mentioned, there is a tariff of three cents a pound on various imported oils and fats and a special excise tax of 3 cents a pound on oleo made from foreign fats. Altogether, these direct federal taxes probably have raised the price of uncolored oleo about 3 to 4 cents a pound. Many of the states also have special taxes on oleo, some as high as 15 cents a pound, but there is none in New York. Most states prohibit the sale of colored oleo and require the display of placards in all places where oleo is sold or served. Still another type of restriction is the provision in appropriation bills for Veterans Hospitals, state Institutions and the like, that none of the money is to be spent for butter substitutes. Oleo is now made mostly from vege-

table oils. All animal fats make up less than 10 per cent of the total ingredients. During the 1920's coconut oil became the chief basis of oleo manufacture, but its use has been greatly cut down since the 3 cent excise tax was imposed in 1933. Now cottonseed oil constitutes about two thirds of all oleo ingredients.

The oleo battle has therefore become not only a fight between the dairy interests and the oleo manufacturers, but also a struggle between dairymen and cotton growers. Recently dairymen's organizations have been pushing a proposal for a processing tax of 5 cents a pound on all oleo, and an additional tax of 5 cents when the product is made from foreign fats or oils. Obviously these additional taxes would benefit dairymen and hog producers. Oleo manufacturers would require less cottonseed oil but other uses might take more due to the higher cost of foreign oils. Consumers, finding a smaller difference between oleo and butter prices would use more butter.

In a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, it was estimated that if oleo were entirely eliminated from the picture, consumer expenditures for butter would increase somewhat less than 9 per cent. An increase of say 4 to 7 per cent in the price of butter certainly would help the dairyman. However, in comparison with the present deficiency of income on dairy farms this is only a drop in the bucket. We can't get away from the fact that the basic trouble is the low price level, rather than substitutes, imported goods and the many other reasons that are commonly mentioned in these times of economic confusion.

March Milk Prices

For March the Dairymen's League announces a net pool price of \$1.30 for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone, including an average differential of 6c. Price is 46c less than the February price. Production in herds of League members is reported as 16 lbs. per day per dairy heavier than a year ago.

Sheffield producers have announced a price of \$1.46 for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone.

Cow Figures

The number of dairy cows and heifers over two years old in New York has been relatively stable at about 1,400,000 for thirty years. The number of heifers under two years has varied from about 170,000 to 300,000. The number of dairy cows in New York has increased for the past four years, and on January 1 was the largest in thirty years, with the exception of January 1933 and for the period of 1916 to 1923 when wartime demands for milk caused

ed an expansion in dairying.

The number of heifers raised in New York in 1939 indicates that cow numbers will continue to increase unless there is a higher rate of elimination from herds. Apparently a period of low slaughter of beef cattle is ahead which will tend to support the price of dairy cows and encourage culling of low producers.

The purchasing power of dairy cows in the United States has been rising for four years, and probably will continue to rise until some time in the early 40's. If the general price level rises, cows will probably bring more dollars, but compared with things purchased, the buying power of cows is likely to begin to decline within a few years.

Milk Production Heavy

Total United States milk production on April 1 was reported as 4 per cent higher than a year ago, and the highest production for that date on record. On a per capita basis, production is the highest in 15 years.

During February production of manufactured products was 11 per cent above the 1924-29 average, but consumption was also higher.

Estimated storage holdings of butter on April 8 were 72,777,000 lbs., as compared with an estimate of 13,900,000 lbs. a year ago. Of butter now held, only about 3,000,000 lbs. is owned by private trade—the rest by government agencies.

Springdale Dispersal

At the farm, one mile north of Walden, 10 miles west of Newburgh, on

Saturday, MAY 6th at 1 o'clock

25 Federal accredited and Negative Pure Bred Holsteins, 4 Bulls. Rich in the blood of the former Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm dairy with an average of 14,795 milk and 517.6 fat for seven consecutive years. Combining the blood of Governor Mercedes, Ormsby Direct and other high index sires. Many females carrying calves to the service of an outstanding 4 per cent son of "Direct". Pictured and described on page 16 in the March 4th issue of the Holstein World. Make your selections at this sale, where ancestral records mean future dollars for you. Ask for your catalog now from OSCAR S. JANSEN, Auctioneer, Wallkill, N. Y. B. H. DECKER—Owner, Walden, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

\$800 Secures 330 Acres

Barn alone worth price asked, on improved road 7 miles to city; 240 acres tillage, 133 fruit trees, substantial 6-room house, 65 ft. cement-hasement barn, insured \$3700; bargain price \$3800, including horses, cow, implements; \$800 down, \$2800 Federal Land Bk. Mtg. at 4 1/2%. J. J. Kiely, STROUT REALTY, 304 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Operating 50-Cow Farm

Splendid dairy country, on improved road, 10 miles to Cooperstown; 250 acres, 140-ton hay cut, valuable timber, springs and brook; good 14-room house, fine 80 ft. barn, silos, large horse barn, other bldgs.; quick-action price \$9,000, including 4 fine horses, 35 cows, bull, 6 heifers, complete machinery, growing crops; terms, \$3,000 down, \$6,000 Federal Land Bk. Mtg. at 4 1/2%. S. R. Matthews, STROUT REALTY, 58 Meyer Street, Canajoharie, N. Y.

\$300 Gets 174 Acre Farm

Easy drive to city; 75 acres fields, creek, woodland, 7-room home, large barn; silo; only \$850, \$300 down, page 38 Free catalog 16 states. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

FARM—400 Acres, Grade A Milk market, 60 cows, 3 horses, farm tools, running water, house, bath, toilet, good buildings. A place for man and son. Price and terms reasonable. Will trade for other personal property. Inquire JOHN FITZGERALD, OXFORD, NEW YORK

WHAT DO DAIRYMEN WANT?

These questions were sent by *American Agriculturist* in a letter to 50,000 subscribers. If you did not receive a letter or if you have not returned the questions, we will be glad to have you answer the questions clipped from this page and send them to us. First, however, turn to page 4 where you will find a copy of the letter accompanying the questions.

- Are you a dairyman? Yes..... No.....
- If so, are you approved for New York City? Yes..... No..... For other cities in New York State?
(Name of City)
- Did the Federal-State Agreement bring you better prices for milk? Yes..... No.....
- Did you find dairymen becoming more friendly and neighborly as time passed under its operation? Yes..... No.....
- What price do you expect for May or June milk?
- Have you cancelled any planned expenditures since the Marketing Agreement went out? Yes..... No.....
If so, what?
- Are dealers (by posting notices, sending out literature, or through truckmen) spreading any stories which tend to create friction or division among farmers or groups of farmers? Yes..... No.....
Are dealers blaming farmers or groups of farmers for price cutting? Yes..... No.....
- Do you want the Federal-State Agreement reinstated? Yes..... No.....
- Do you see any real hope for reestablishing prices, handling surplus, controlling dealers, other than through the Federal-State Agreement? Yes..... No..... If you do, what plan?
- Should farmers or farm organizations work together or attack each other in the field?
- Do you belong to a dairy cooperative or organization? Yes..... No..... Give name.
- Are you willing to support a program:
 - To bring about passage of Nunan-Allen Bill? Yes..... No.....
 - To bring about reinstatement of Federal-State Agreement if Supreme Court reverses Cooper decision? Yes..... No.....
 - To keep farmers working together regardless of what the Supreme Court decision may be? Yes..... No.....

Your Name

County

State

Your name will be held confidential. If you prefer not to sign, please indicate your county.

START THE SPRING SEASON RIGHT!

Cows are freshening and milk production is increasing.

There is still much uncertainty in selling fluid milk — as to dependability of the market, the price, etc.

We guarantee you a market for all your CREAM the year round and we make payment promptly for each shipment at top market price.

You have the fresh skim milk on the farm for raising Calves, Pigs and Chickens when you sell cream. The additional income is well worth considering.

CHOOSE YOUR BEST CREAM MARKET NOW for this year.

SHIP TO —

The FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

NORTHEASTERN Slants

ON THE National NEWS

■ Farmer Has Stake in Labor Act

A TOUGH job has been Senate Education and Labor Committee's task of conducting hearings (began April 11 and still continuing at this writing), on proposed amendments to Wagner Labor Relations Act. Wide-spread are charges that Board has acted as complainant, prosecutor, jury and judge; that its decisions favor labor and are unfair to employers.

Rushing to defense of bill, Labor Relations Board made 100,000 word defense of law; made sweeping denial of charges that act is one-sided and that administration is unfair, arbitrary and partisan; opposed most of suggested amendments.

Chief among proponents for amending the act is American Federation of Labor, but farmers have been equally active in demanding change and rightly so. Wagner Labor Relations Act specifically exempted farm labor, but failed to define term. Introduced in Senate by Logan of Kentucky, and in House by Lea of California, Allen of Illinois, and West of Texas, is bill defining agricultural labor to include not only farm laborers, but "any person engaged in farming in all its branches."

Need for amendment arose when Labor Relations Board ruled that workers engaged in packing, grading and marketing farm products were not agricultural workers and were, therefore, subject to terms of law. Result was attempted unionization of farm workers, strikes, and activities, particularly in western states, frequently characterized as plain racketeering.

Farm organizations propose adoption of Logan amendment; also changes to state legal responsibility of labor organizations for unlawful acts of officers and agents, safe-guarding rights of farmers to drive their own products to market in their own trucks and unload them with their own labor.

Since most farm products must be handled at once or rot, farmers question justification for strike by any group handling farm produce. To express approval of the Logan amendment and to tell what happened to a Batavia cooperative when it discharged striking employees, T. A. Buhl and Warren Hawley of Batavia are attending the hearings.

SLANT: Wagner Relations Act MUST be amended if farmers' rights are to be protected.

■ Relief from Relief

ON OFFICIAL carpet in Washington are WPA and whole relief set-up. House Appropriations sub-committee, appointed recently to investigate WPA, has been holding hearings to get to bottom of charges that relief is a racket.

Directing committee is Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (Democrat), who says that inquiry will center on costs and methods followed in developing WPA construction projects; special white-collar projects of WPA; WPA budgets and administration accounts; and an investigation of most "glaring examples" of WPA waste and inefficiency.

Also under consideration by committee will be such broad questions as to whether relief program should be set up on permanent basis; whether dole system ought to be substituted in

place of work relief; how Federal government should allot its relief funds, etc.

Bills to revamp relief program have already been introduced into both House and Senate. Senate bill, known as Byrnes plan, proposes doing away with WPA, and creating instead one public works agency to which would be transferred WPA projects, Public Works Administration, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Bureau of Public Roads, and construction work of the Treasury.

Byrnes plan also proposes big increase in local contributions to relief, as well as making social security program carry more of relief burden. According to it, old-age pensions would start next January, instead of two years later as current law provides; also bigger payments would be made under unemployment insurance, bigger benefits for dependent children and the blind, etc. Result, it is believed, would be to take large number of persons off relief rolls.

SLANT: It is about time that searchlight was turned on relief. Relief and public works expenditures have continued to pile up each year until they now take about two-fifths of all Federal outlays. In spite of total of 21 billions appropriated for relief during fiscal years 1931 to 1939, number of persons on relief rolls has increased and WPA has failed to stimulate private employment. As long as we have needy persons, we will need relief for them—but it is not too much to ask that the government create an honest and efficient system to handle the problem.

Also getting Congressional once-over is Workers' Alliance, a union of WPA employees. At hearing last week, Herbert Benjamin, high ranking official in the organization, admitted that he belongs to Communist party. One charge made against WPA is that in larger cities its administration is dominated by Workers' Alliance. Questioning of Benjamin brought out also that some of Alliance's funds came from United Auto Workers of America, a C.I.O. union.

■ Farm Subsidies Don't Work

SUBSIDIES and more subsidies is Washington formula for return of elusive farm prosperity. It's not here yet! In mid-March U. S. farmers received 91 per cent of pre-war average prices, five points less than in March 1938. When farmers buy, that's another story; costs are 20 per cent higher than pre-war.

Cost of 1939 farm subsidies is estimated as follows:

Soil conservation program will cost \$500,000,000.

Proposed parity income subsidy, likely to receive congressional approval, will cost from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

Export subsidy, now under discussion and likely to become law, will use up about \$100,000,000. Added to this will be around \$25,000,000 from customs receipts which can be used as export subsidy.

Surplus disposal, including dairy products, fruits and vegetables, is expected to cost \$50,000,000 plus \$75,000,000 from customs receipts. Under this head comes experiment in financing disposal of surplus products through existing retail distribution

machinery (see Northeastern Slants March 18).

Ultimate cost of indirect subsidies through government loans on farm crops is yet unknown. About \$650,000,000 in government loans is now tied up in cotton with other millions in wheat and cotton.

Miscellaneous subsidies, direct and indirect, through Farm Security Administration, include grants to destitute farmers, subsistence homesteads, and loans and grants to make farm owners out of farm tenants.

SLANT: Total cost of farm program to taxpayers will be over a billion dollars. This vast sum could be justified if program worked. It doesn't. For example in 1938, cotton exports were estimated at 3,800,000 bales, lowest in 50 years. By August 1, country will hold only about 14½ million bales, with government loans on 11½ million; and 1939 crop is estimated at 12 million, making total supply 26½ million bales with prospects of marketing 10 million bales both at home and abroad. One suggested solution is barter of 2 million bales for such raw materials as tin and rubber. If bigger and better subsidies have failed to boost farm incomes to fair level, what is the substitute? That is a fair question. Answer is a higher price level made stable by managed currency.

■ Farmer's Greatest Mistake

SPEAKING to New York State Grangers from six counties, at Penn Yan, N. Y., National Grange Master Louis J. Taber said that the farmer's greatest mistake has been in thinking too much about how to reduce, balance and guide production, and not enough about how to step up the capacity of America to consume.

"It is time to face the fact," said Mr. Taber, "that the sure way to recovery is understanding—and teamwork of agriculture, business, labor and the consumer, working with government. Whenever these forces face their mutual responsibility, recovery will be at hand."

■ President Appeals to Hitler and Mussolini

DURING fortnight, President Roosevelt asked German and Italian dictators a plain question: "Are you willing to give assurances that your armed forces will not attack or invade the territory or possessions of the following independent nations?"—and then followed a long list of 31 countries in Europe and Near East. If Hitler and Mussolini would agree to this, President offered to get similar pledge from the other countries not to attack Germany or Italy; also, he promised that United States would take part in an international discussion looking toward disarmament and freer world trade.

From many nations, including South American republics, came warm approval of President's plea, though newspaper comment in some raised question of how much a new promise from Hitler or Mussolini would be worth. In a speech April 20, Mussolini rejected the President's appeal for non-aggression guarantees on the grounds they are unnecessary and that the proposal fails to consider "pyramidal errors of geography." A similar reply is expected from Hitler on April 28.

Meantime, the European democracies and the dictator countries continue to jockey for position. Britain, aided by France, has been trying to line up Russia and the smaller nations which are threatened by German and Italian expansion. Latest report is that Russia has agreed to lend her air force if war breaks out. Throughout Europe,

millions of men are under arms, fleets are at strategic points, and frontier forts are manned.

Action at Home

Government officials in Washington are busy studying and devising ways to ease shock on United States of a possible general war in Europe. Plans are being drafted to keep America's markets open in event of emergencies caused by a European crisis. "Business as usual even if there is a European war" is their slogan.

On legislative front, Congress has passed a \$358,000,000 emergency defense measure to build up United States' air force. It is expected that 3,000 planes will be completed within next two years. Goal is 6,000 planes.

Question of what kind of law this country should have in order to keep us out of a European war is subject of sharp debate in Washington. One side proposes to amend present neutrality law so as to make it possible for United States to sell munitions and other supplies to nations which are victims of aggression. Other side, in favor of strict neutrality, would make law apply equally to all nations engaged in war, whether defensive or aggressive.

■ Soft Coal Tie-Up

NEW YORK CITY has been worrying about its coal supply, consequence of shut-down in soft coal industry in East and South since March 31st. On that date, contract covering 320,000 members of United Mine Workers of America expired.

Going on since March 14 have been negotiations for new contracts between representatives of coal operators and workers. As we go to press, both sides admit deadlock, and John L. Lewis, President of United Mine Workers and of C.I.O., has threatened to call a strike in all soft-coal fields not yet affected by strike.

With serious coal shortage facing large part of transportation and industry in New York City, Mayor LaGuardia wired President Roosevelt for help to end deadlock. New York, he said, had only enough coal for a few weeks, and added that every city in East was in same boat. One large company, Consolidated Edison of New York, is reported to have placed orders for European coal in order to protect itself if shut-down continues.

Coal operators are holding out for renewal of old contract with its 5-day, 35-hr. week and \$5.60 to \$6.00 daily wage. Miners, represented by Lewis, are willing to accept old contract, but only on condition that a closed-shop provision be added, or that "penalty clause" (which imposes \$1 to \$2 daily fine on miners who strike during time contract runs) be eliminated. Operators have refused these conditions. Mayor LaGuardia, in his wire to President, pointed out that there is no dispute as to wages or working conditions.

Good Books to Read

REBECCA, *Daphne du Maurier*. Miss du Maurier manages to make her readers hold their breath right to the last page. It's an outstanding story, full of excitement, romance, and suspense, and one that you won't forget in a hurry.—*Doubleday, Doran Co., New York. \$2.75.*

Good Movies to See

THE CASTLES. The stirring, dramatic romance of yesterday's most celebrated dancers, starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. The Castles popularized the Castle Walk, the Maxixe, the One Step, and other dances that took the nation by storm and initiated millions into the joys of dancing.

"North Country" Business Men Stand Back of DAIRYMEN

(Continued from Page 5)

no mistake in supporting any farmers' plan which has such united support.

Of course, there is always a minority, and the minority often makes more noise than its numbers justify.

Earl Laidlaw said:

"The Rogers-Allen Law was the most constructive piece of legislation ever given to the industry. The marketing order actually worked, and that is all any dairyman or business man should want to know."

Mr. Laidlaw also pointed out the tremendous loss (in actual dollars) to dairymen due to the suspension of these orders to his own town of Gouverneur alone.

Frank Crary told the meeting that the only bottom to the milk market is the price of butter, cheese and freight, and that is the price the producers will get for the next few months, because of the failure of these milk agreements. Any plan based on a flat price just cannot be effective. The best we can do is to get the best we can for milk.

Mr. Leon Chapin, dairyman of Bangor and director of the Dairymen's League, was urged to say a few words. He said:

"Mr. Newell and Mr. Whittemore should be commended on getting this group together. We milk producers are 350 to 400 miles from the market. We must fight to protect that market. If milk becomes a public utility, and it may if plans fail, I wonder if we of the North Country will have any opportunity to produce milk. From 80 to 90 per cent of the time there is enough milk produced within 300 miles of New York City to supply the market. The Rogers-Allen Law brought together 80 to 85 per cent of the milk producing farmers of the area. Without amendments to the Rogers-Allen Law it will be impossible for the Federal order to operate effectively if reinstated. The lack of amendments has already cost the dairymen in the Buffalo area \$50,000 to \$100,000."

Following the meeting of the Federated Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Harold B. Johnson, editor and publisher of the Watertown Times, criticized the meeting because he said that both sides of the milk question were not permitted to be heard at the Federation meeting, and that the action of the Federation does not actually represent the sentiment of the North Country in the matter of the present milk crisis.

Said Mr. Johnson: "An effort was made by the Times to have both sides heard, but Mr. Van Whittemore, head of the Canton Agricultural School, apparently did not favor this."

In answer to this, Mr. Whittemore wrote an open letter to Mr. Johnson, and sent it to all the North Country newspapers. He pointed out that Mr. Johnson had been asked either to appear in person or to send a representative to the meeting and that Mr. Carl Peters, Chairman of the St. Lawrence County Dairy Farmers' Union, was also invited. He further stated that the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce favors the plan that worked until overthrown by legal technicalities. It has endorsed the Nunan-Allen Bill because it has already been drafted and introduced to correct those very technicalities.

"Your editorial suggests", says the letter, "an act of the Legislature setting up again the price fixing on the

PERMANENT PROFITS

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Extreme summer drouth, heat and flies often curtail milk production. Many successful dairymen avoid this by feeding entirely from their Grange Silos indoors. Some supplement this with night pasturing. Some conserve pastures entirely during drouth periods. An overgrazed acre is the costliest acre on the farm.

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Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

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behalf of the producer without special privileges to cooperatives and other agencies.

"This has been tried once and failed because no state authority can control the price of inter-state milk nor repeal the economic law of supply and demand."

Mr. Whittemore is exactly right. I never saw a meeting any more fairly conducted or more opportunity given to anybody to say exactly what he thought. Mr. Albert Newell, President of the Federation, who presided at the meeting, said:

"I invited those who differ in their view of the milk situation to come and get the facts. We are a square-shooting body of men, trying to do the right thing. Both this executive committee and our agricultural committee are thoroughly representative. The meeting today was held on the fullest notice, and anyone who differs was invited to appear and present his views. It is an absolutely open meeting."

Furthermore, I take this occasion to say that the North Country and farmers everywhere owe a debt to Mr. Whittemore for the excellent and courageous leadership he has at all times exerted to help dairymen whom he knows are so badly in need of help.

—E. R. E.

Cows Say "OK" to Grass Silage

(Continued from Page 1)

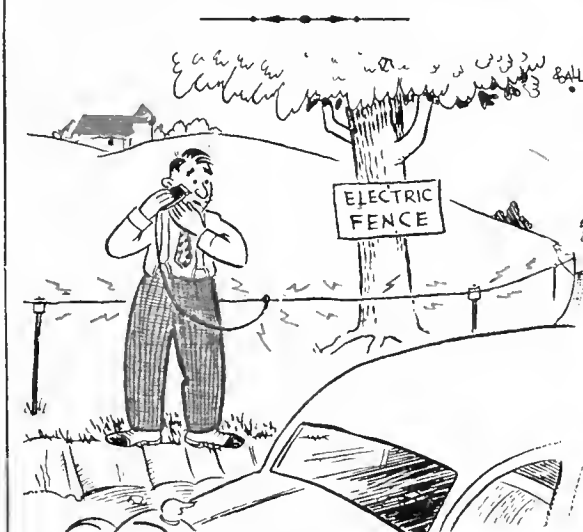
ses (about five gallons) per ton is recommended for a mixture of grass and legumes. Grasses or cereals will do very well with forty pounds. For alfalfa or clover, step the amount up to eighty pounds, and for soy beans up to one hundred pounds.

Phosphoric acid has some advantages. It is necessary to apply only about one-fifth as much phosphoric acid by weight as molasses. A common recommendation is three quarts of acid per ton for grass and cereals, four quarts for mixed grasses and legumes, five quarts for alfalfa and clover, and five to six quarts for soy beans.

No special equipment is required. Phosphoric acid is not sticky and doesn't get obstinate and refuse to run at low temperatures. There is not much difference in cost between molasses and phosphoric acid, and tests show that the phosphorus which is added is returned to the soil in the manure.

Experience has developed several ways of saving labor. A windrower, costing about \$20, attached to the cutter bar eliminates the raking operation. A cylinder hayloader will handle grass by replacing the ropes with welded link chain and by reinforcing the slats. A small truck equipped with a gravity dump body reduces hauling time, and setting the cutter in a trench makes it easier to pitch the green material from a firm footing on the ground. It is important to haul the grass as quickly as possible after cutting it to prevent wilting.

Doubtless experience will develop more ways of cutting silo filling costs, but as a feed, grass or legume silage is beyond the experimental stage. Careful tests have shown that grass silage can replace corn silage and most of the dry hay in the dairy cow's ration. Grass silage is here to stay!



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Only in the Unadilla Silo can you have the *sure-step, sure-grip, door-front ladder*. Only in this famous silo can you have patented lock dowelling—that ties the entire structure into a tight... wind-proof silo. The Unadilla is also specially built for heavy grass silage.

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This, together with the fact that *American Agriculturist* advertisers are guaranteed, makes *American Agriculturist* your natural market place. Read the ads. When you plan to buy nationally advertised products, ask the dealer, "Is it advertised in *American Agriculturist*?" Get the coupon habit, and send for the many interesting booklets offered by *American Agriculturist* advertisers. Here are a few in which you may be interested:

The Archer Daniels Midland Co., 602 Roanoke Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., will be glad to send a 32-page booklet "Crusade Against Breeding Troubles in Cattle." You will find a handy coupon on page 10 of the April 15 issue.

"The Motorist's Handbook" is full of suggestions to consider when buying a new car. It is the result of questions sent out to a large number of motorists by the Customer Research Staff of *General Motors*, Detroit, Michigan.

Tioga Mills, Inc., Dept. AA-439, Waverly, N. Y., have four booklets on poultry feeding, dairy feeding, turkey feeding and hog feeding. They will be glad to send you one or all of them.

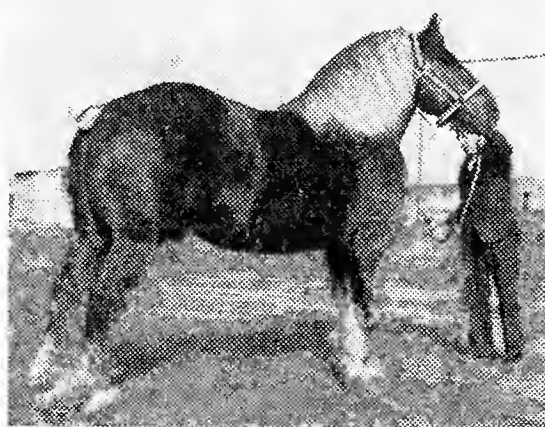
The Perfection Stove Co., 7113-A Platt Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, have published "I Have Found the Best Way to Cook." In addition to helpful suggestions, this illustrates a full line of Perfection oil-burning stoves.

Ryde & Co., 5425 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill., in "Calf Husbandry" give hints and practical advice on raising better dairy calves.

Papee Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y., have assembled up-to-date information on grass silage. The booklet is called "Grass & Legume Molasses Silage—An Outline of Its Development."

Firestone Farm Service Bureau, Akron, Ohio, have a new 72-page farm guide book. This book is completely indexed and contains many short-cut methods of solving farm problems. Ask your Firestone implement dealer for a copy, or write directly to Akron for it.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., has available a set of timber measuring sticks which they are offering



Cesar De Bruges, an imported Belgian stallion owned by Dygert Bros. of Springville, N. Y. This stallion was foaled in 1933 and brought to this country in 1936. He weighs 2250 lbs. and took the blue ribbon as 4-year-old at the National Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Iowa, in 1937.

Dygert Bros. also own Malouin, foaled April 15, 1934, and brought to America in 1936. Malouin weighs 2150 lbs., and was a prize winner at the Chicago International in 1936 and 1937.

at cost. This outfit consists of cruising stick, scaling stick, and instruction book, and costs \$1; or the scaling stick alone costs 35c. They will be sent postpaid if you will send orders to Miss Dorothy Bliss, Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass.

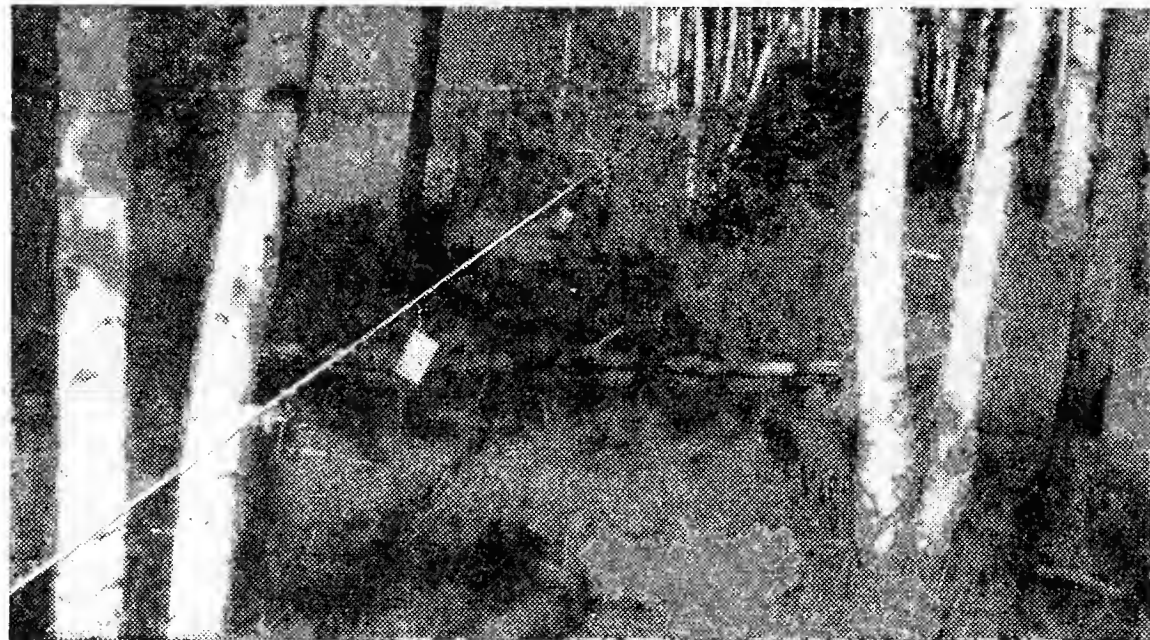
Two New York Guernseys, according to word received from the *American Guernsey Cattle Club*, have been named as eligible to be among the thirty chosen from the best of the breed to form the Guernsey contingent in the herd of 150 Purebreds that will be on display from April until October in The Dairy World of Tomorrow, a Dairy Industry Exhibit sponsored by *The Borden Company*.

The cows, selected as eligible by the Guernsey Representatives, are:

"Greystone Royal Anne," with a production record of 9653.8 lbs. of milk and 502.7 lbs. butterfat, owned by Messrs. L. S. Riford and T. M. Staples; and

"Valleyview Improvers Charity," with a production record of 11,855.5 lbs. of milk and 598.5 lbs. of butterfat, owned by Mr. J. Earl Scott of Dansville.

The Dairy World of Tomorrow is to be one of the striking exhibits at the 1939 Fair. Here 150 dairy cows, each a queen on the basis of her type and performance, will be on exhibit. These cows will be selected by the Breed Associations representing the following breeds—Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Brown Swiss and Ayrshire. These cows will be milked three times daily on a Rotolactor—giving the public a chance to observe the most modern methods in handling milk. In addition to the cows mentioned, representative calves and a bull of each breed will be on display.

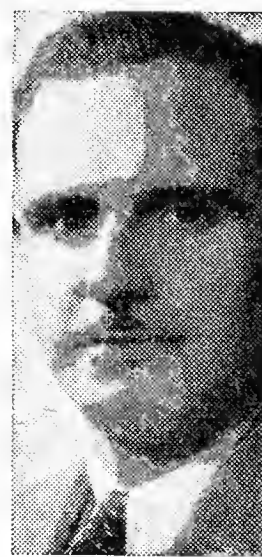


Here is a new use for one-wire electric fence. Made by the **PRIME MANUFACTURING CO.**, Milwaukee, Wisc., this fence is used to keep deer out of an alfalfa field in Florence County, Wisc. The fence is attached to trees by porcelain insulators and metal discs are attached at frequent intervals. These discs, swaying in the breeze, appeals to the deer's curiosity, but one or two contacts teach them to stay away.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

What Price Eggs? BY J. C. HUTTAR

IHAVE generally looked upon the merchant who sells eggs for less than other merchants do, on the same sizes and grades, as a very desirable fellow. I figure that low retail prices bring heavy consumption, heavy consumption leads to strong wholesale demand and that works toward higher prices and low storage holdings. I guess most folks in the egg business figure the same way.



J. C. Huttar

Eggs Must Be Eaten

Most of you probably remember the serious and unsatisfactory egg price situation in the winter of 1936-37. It really started just about at the turn of the year. While the rapid and drastic drop in egg prices (with poultry mash costing \$3.00 a hundred or more) was chiefly due to very mild weather conditions, the high retail price of eggs which prevailed didn't help matters any. Retail merchants got some very unfavorable publicity as high handed profiteers in the city papers and price slashing began immediately. Egg consumption picked up right away, helping to relieve the situation. Heavy government purchases for relief distribution, of course, also eased the downward pressure of wholesale egg prices.

Following the low point in annual fresh egg production sometime in October or November, there is always the task of adjusting egg values downward in order to attract customers back who cannot afford the real high prices, and therefore quit eating fresh eggs. When prices go up customers are quickly lost but they come back more slowly when prices start downward.

The ideal situation for the egg producer is when wholesale prices are reasonably good and when the retail mark-up is small. In this way the greatest egg consumption for a given wholesale price can be obtained. Heavy consumption is always beneficial to the egg producer.

Hotels and Restaurants

One link in the egg distributing chain that has always been weak in this country has been the restaurant and hotel combination. The two things that get people eating a lot of eggs are low prices and high egg quality.

Taken as a group, many restaurants and hotels have sinned in both respects. In the wholesale egg market a restaurant egg is known as one of second or, more often, third quality. In the matter of price, well, most of you have had your own experience. Go to a restaurant and order a couple of poached eggs. They'll cost you anywhere from 25 to 50c, depending on the style of restaurant you are in.

My friend, Art Masterman, of Ithaca, who is associated with the G.L.F., does a lot of traveling and has always been keenly interested in the welfare of farmers. He has collected for me the menu cards of a number of up-state hotels. They're mostly the special breakfast menus. What do I see? Here's a fairly typical one:

In the 30c club breakfast you can have either fruit or cereal with toast and coffee.

In the 40c breakfast you can have fruit and cereal with toast and coffee.

But you have to spend at least a half a dollar if you want eggs for breakfast and then you only get one if you want a little ham or bacon with it.

On another menu card I see among the luncheon and dinner suggestions that an omelette will cost you 75c while a tenderloin beefsteak is only 95c. Quite out of proportion to their cost, I'm sure.

In Canada

I was talking on this subject with Dick Graham, who is head of the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Canada. He told me that they had the same problem up there.

I don't recall who he referred to as "we", but this is about the way I remember Dick's words.

"We found that most restaurants used good, large eggs when they were cheap, but switched to storage eggs in the late summer, fall, and early winter because they could still get large eggs at a low price. We sold them on the idea that a fresh, medium sized egg was more acceptable to their customers than a storage large. We also got some of them to be more reasonable in their charges on eggs. It has increased the sale of eggs in restaurants more than you'd think."

Dick (Professor W. R. Graham) is an accurate and fairly conservative gentleman. So this is quite a bit for Dick to say.

Let's think about this a little.

Invest 2 to 6 cents

About forty states have reserved space for educational exhibits at the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland next summer. New York, one of the greatest egg producing states, hasn't.

Bills are now before both branches of the legislature at Albany providing for an appropriation of \$12,500.00 for such an exhibit. If you New York poultrymen want to be thus represented at Cleveland, why don't you write a very short note either on a penny post card or in a letter to each of these two men:

Honorable Oswald D. Heck, Speaker,
Assembly of the State of New York
Albany, N. Y.

Honorable Joe R. Hanley, President,
Senate of the State of New York
Albany, N. Y.

You might say something like this:

"As one of New York State's thousands of poultrymen I feel that a good state educational exhibit at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress this summer would be of benefit to our industry."

"I respectfully urge you to aid the passage of the bill now before the Senate (Assembly) to provide funds for such an exhibit."



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#36

A MAW FALLS FOR THAT DYNAMITE IN THE HANDLING WOOD EVERY APRIL 15

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Disinfectants

By H. L. COSLINE

WHEN bacteria or viruses or other causes of disease are present in an incubator, a brooder house or the soil it is "infected". When the "infection" has been destroyed the place is "dis-infected". A "disinfectant" is anything that destroys infection.

There are many disinfectants. Some will destroy some kinds of infection, but not others. Very few disinfectants are effective against all infections. Lye, for example, is often thought of as a disinfectant. It is true that it will destroy many kinds of bacteria. It does not kill coccidia. So it is not a satisfactory disinfectant for a brooder house or laying house. For loosening the dirt and cleaning the brooder house it is an excellent help. For disinfecting the house something more is needed.

For killing coccidia (the organisms that cause coccidiosis) probably nothing is equal to heat. The main difficulty with heat is that no one has given us a really satisfactory way to use it. Boiling water will kill coccidia instantly, but by the time you get it onto the floor it is no longer at the boiling point. The fire gun throws a flame that kills everything it touches, but the flame only reaches the surface. It cannot penetrate into the cracks. I wish someone would invent an inexpensive light-weight boiler with hose attachment to blow superheated steam into the cracks and crevices of the brooder house.

Sunshine is a good disinfectant but has too many limitations. Lime has been overrated as a disinfectant.

The following is quoted from a bulletin from the Ohio Experiment Station. I think it gives the more important and essential facts about disinfectants for poultry farm uses.

"Crude Carbolic Acid.—Crude carbolic acid has been used to some extent in the disinfection of poultry houses, but it can not be recommended because of the fact that commercial crude carbolic acid is not uniform in strength and may or may not be effective. It certainly has no advantages over other disinfectants which can readily be procured.

Liquor Cresolis Compositus—U.S.P.—Liquor cresolis compositus is one of the cheapest and best known disinfectants on the market. It can be secured from a druggist and should be purchased as liquor cresolis compositus. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry recommends this material to be used in a 2 to 3 per cent solution with water.

The advantages of this disinfectant are that *weight for weight it is more efficient and cheaper than is pure carbolic acid.* It is readily soluble in water and its soapy character permits good contact with oily or greasy surfaces. Care should be taken to mix this with soft water because of the fact that there may be a sufficient amount of calcium in hard water to prevent its going into solution readily.

Emulsified Coal-Tar Disinfectants.—There are available on the market numerous commercial brands of coal-tar disinfectants which, when mixed with water, produce a milk emulsion. The value of these products as disinfectants varies greatly, and there is no way by which the poultryman can test or be sure of knowing their bacteria killing powers. However, it is possible to secure from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry a rating on all of these products. This rating is called the "phenal coefficient." These materials vary from a coefficient of .5 to as high as 20, so it can readily be seen that it is advisable to know some-

thing of their strength.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has published a complete list of these permitted disinfectants. This list can be secured from the Bureau at Washington, D. C.

The efficiency of these coal-tar disinfectants is greatly increased when used in hot water and applied at a high temperature."

The "Liquor Cresolis Compositus" discussed above is the common "Cresol Solution." It is one of the best all-around and least expensive disinfectants. It will destroy even coccidial infection if kept in contact for 5 hours or more.



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

HORSES and springtime are natural. The farmer is beginning to curry, clean and wash, and the city man is beginning to shine up his riding boots. Incidentally, the very great increase in interest in the saddle horse and riding as a sport, is beginning to show in horse production and breeding.

The horse is like any other animal and should not be rushed into anything. This means that you should begin to prepare him now for the heavy work ahead. He should be fed some grain so that he will shed out promptly and thoroughly. He should be exercised and exercised regularly whenever grain rations are stepped up, this to avoid azaturia, or "blackwater" as it is known. This common trouble will hit a horse very suddenly with a paralysis of the hind quarters, usually when worked hard after a heavy grain ration, following a lay-up of even a day or two. If you are in a position where you cannot exercise your horses every day under these conditions, get them out in the lot where they will exercise themselves.

If your horses have been tied in all winter, it is very probable that their front feet have become too dry and too hard to stand heavy work, and that their back feet have become too soft. Under these conditions, a week or ten days out on the ground, after careful paring, shaping and cleaning, will put their feet in excellent shape. Should they be so soft and have been subjected to so much moisture that they even



"I wonder how many they're going to keep!"

smell very offensive, you probably have a case of "thrush". Oftentimes this is indicated by almost a tarry, offensive exudate, and the horse may go very lame on one foot or all four feet, particularly after he has worked an hour or two. In this case, any foot so affected should be thoroughly cleaned, soaked with a disinfectant pack, which can be kept on the foot for about twelve hours at a time. Usually such treatment, when followed by dry, clean quarters, will clear up the trouble, but if it does not, a doctor should be called, because it can be cured, and should not be allowed to exist or continue.

Beware of so-called "shoulder lamenesses". It is very seldom that a horse is lame in the shoulders. The trouble is in the feet in 90% of all lamenesses, and this will emphasize the importance of foot care. The question of whether you shoe a horse or let him go barefoot, depends entirely on the type of use to which you are subjecting the horse, and as to whether you are working him on a stony, rough, gravelly farm, or on a soft, loam farm.

Sleeping sickness in horses, which has caused such devastating losses in some sections of the country in the past few years, may or may not hit your community inasmuch as it is spread by a fly or mosquito. There has been developed a very satisfactory vaccine, produced from a chick embryo, which will practically immunize all of your horses against this disease, and it is now available, and at a comparatively low cost. Consult your local veterinarian in regard to this disease, always remembering that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Collar sores and saddle sores cause the greatest economic loss every summer, and both are entirely unnecessary under any conditions. If you do not know how to fit a collar on a horse properly, do not play with it, and do not use any old collar. Use good collars, fitted by a man that knows, and then keep that collar clean and keep your horses' shoulders clean. Exactly the same thing applies to the saddle, and if you do this, you will have not only a contented, but a useable, serviceable horse all season.

In buying a horse, particularly a Western horse, insist on a trial before you pay your money, of at least a day or two. If the horse is right in every way, the seller will not hesitate to do this, and there is no reason why you should "gyp" or be "gypped" in buying or selling a horse.

Grain Smuts Are With Us Always!

(Continued from Page 7)

have plans for the construction of a very inexpensive treater.

If a grower knows approximately the amount of seed needed for planting, only this quantity should be treated. Any excess cannot be fed because the chemical New Ceresan is poisonous and cannot be removed from oats and barley. The seed need not be discarded, however, because a germination test the next season will show if it is suitable for planting after prolonged storage. The degree of injury depends largely upon the method of storage. In tight sacks or bins there is little chance for escape of the gases and these in time will injure the seed. Ordinary coarse burlap bags are ideal for keeping treated seed for a long period.

The rate of chemical has a much greater effect upon seed injury than the type of storage does. This is the principal reason for recommending only 1/4 ounce of New Ceresan to each bushel of oats or barley. The grower is protecting himself against smut and also avoiding a treatment that will injure his seed. If he is delayed a week or even a month in planting no harm will be done.

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens before.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

CANNIBALISM CONTROLS: Windowpaint, No-Pik, Specs, Pikaards, Vent-shields. Get samples, prices.
C. G. ROOKS, SIDNEY, N. Y.

WANTED: Shipments WOOL, Hides, Deacons, Sheepskins, Prompt Cash. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

SQUABS

DO-IT-WITH-SQUABS

Sold only 25 days old. LUXURY trade, all you can ship, every day in year. Why breed for ordinary trade? Go after this desirable, profitable business now. Write postcard for eye-opening free picture book.

RICE FARM

206 H. St., MELROSE, MASS.



SWINE

From DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085

Come New England's Finest Pigs

Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O.I.C.—Hampshire crossed. 6-7 wks., \$4.25 each; 8-9 wks., \$4.50; 10 wks. extras, \$5.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. Our guarantee: A square deal at all times. All orders carefully crated and filled with pigs that will please you.

BUY SPRING PIGS

Chester Whites, Yorkshire & Chester or Berkshire and Chester cross. All healthy, large, blocky pigs that will make large hogs. 7-8 weeks old \$4 ea., 8-9 weeks old \$4.25. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. Or send check or money order. Crating free. Send in your order. No delay. Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

RUGGED PIGS! Chester whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire, Hampshire, 6 wks., \$3.75; 8 wks., \$4.25; 10 wks., \$4.75. Ship C.O.D. Crates free. Virginia Rd., CARL ANDERSON, CONCORD, MASS.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

BOY CHICKS

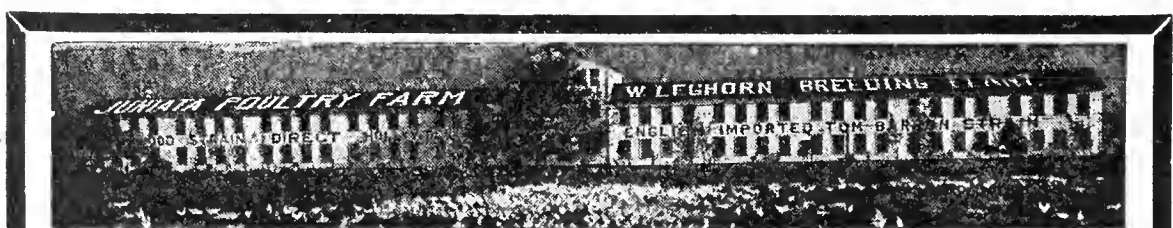
Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00	42.50	85.00
B. W. & Buff Rocks, W. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Rd.-Rock Cross pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	6.50	32.50	65.00
White and Brown Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
B. & Wb. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Buff Rocks, Rd.-Rock Cross, W. Wy.	8.00	40.00	80.00
New Hampshire Reds	6.00	30.00	60.00
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00
Light Mixed			
Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels—\$2.50-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels—\$6.50-100.			
All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for Cash Prices and FREE CATALOG.			

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX D, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks—Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS, (95% Accurate)	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	10.00	50.00	100.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—\$2.00-100; \$10.00-500; \$20.00-1000. ASS'T BR HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY BOX A RICHFIELD, PA.			



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 25 years of breeding assures you of larger and better chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large Birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock, also price of Day Old Chicks, day old Pullets & Cockerels, also pullets 2 to 6 weeks old.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS HEALTHY, QUICK MATURING

No gambling when you buy our chicks. Profits assured through 39 years constant flock improvement and sound breeding principles. Breeders bloodtested.

14 PROFITABLE BREEDS—SEXED OR UNSEXED
95% accuracy guaranteed on all sexed chicks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Bar. Wh. Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, New Hampshires, Orpingtons, Wh. & Blk. Giants, Brahmas. Don't buy until you've seen our new catalog and low, early prices.

Joe Blum, Owner,
20th CENTURY HATCHERY
Box R, New Washington, Ohio

ONLY \$740
Per 100 for White Leghorns

RUSK'S PRICES DOWN CHICKS AND PULLETS

4 and 6-week-old pullets. Deep-cut May and June prices. Heavy Assorted per 100: \$5.90; Light \$5.40; Assorted, \$4.90; Leghorn males \$2.95 prepaid. 16th Consecutive year Blood-testing. Produced by Rusk's Famous 7-Point Breeding Control Program. Popular Breeds. Write for FREE CATALOG. Sale Prices.

RUSK FARM, Box 1243-D, WINDSOR, MO.

COLONIAL CHICKS

Straight run, sexed, hybrids. World's largest hatcheries. Lowest prices. Cockerels low as \$3. Big catalog, illustrated with 115 pictures. FREE. Hatches daily. Quick shipment.

COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

BECK'S U.S. APPROVED CHIX

Ducks & Poultry
Pullets Tested Str.
Breeds and Cross \$6.50 up. Also sexed & Started Chix. Warner Elec. Brooder.

Beck's U.S. Approved Hatchery, Dept. A, Mt. Airy, Md.

BOS QUALITY CHICKS AND PULLETS

Hanson and Barron strain Special English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Big husky chicks—real money makers. Blood-tested, 95% sex guaranteed. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets, 6 wk. and older. Low Prices. Catalog free.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

DUCKLINGS

DUCKLINGS, Large White Pekins. Heavy meated, rapid growers, \$13.50 per 100. White Runners, \$12.00 per 100.

KARL BORMAN, LAURELTON, NEW JERSEY

TURKEYS

5000 BABY TURKEYS WEEKLY. Three best breeds. Livability, quick maturity. Outstanding qualities. Discount for early bookings. **HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.**

POULTS AT LOW PRICES. Bronze Narragansetts, White Holland, Bourbon Reds. Circular. **SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.**

GOOSE EGGS

TOULOUSE HATCHING EGGS, 30c each. Old Stock. **MRS. IRENE A. ANDERSON, Virginia Road, Concord, Massachusetts.**

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.

HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH	100	500	1000
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.00
HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.)	13.00	65.00	130.00
Bar. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyand.	7.50	37.50	75.00
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	7.00	35.00	70.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	40.00	80.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.00	45.00	90.00
(Leg. Ckls. \$1.50. HEAVY MIXED	6.50	32.50	65.00

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on special request. Write for prices.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad. 100 500 1000

Leghorn Cockerels	\$2.50	\$12.50	\$25.00
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
LARGE HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE	12.50	62.50	125.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
Heavy Mix	6.00	30.00	60.00

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D.

Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

HILLISIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Large Type W. Leghorn	100	500	1000
Pullets, 95% guar.	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red			
Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.00
N. H. Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.00
Large Type W. Leg.	6.50	32.50	65.00
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
H. Mix \$6; L. Mix \$5.50; Day Old Leg. Cockerels	\$2.00-100.		

Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Blood-Tested Breeders.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. Hatches Monday and Thursday.

Large Type English Leghorns	100	500	1000
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.00
R. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, RD-ROCK Cross	13.00	65.00	130.00
N. H. Reds and Anconas	8.00	40.00	80.00
H. Mixed \$6.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels \$2.-100.			

100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and Hatchery.

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns

100% live delivery P.P.

ENGLISH LEGHORN	100	500	1000
PULLETS, 95% GUAR.	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
Unsexed English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Bar., Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
H. Mix \$6.50-100; Leg. Ckls. \$2.00-100.			

From FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. For full details of my Breeds and Hatchery get my FREE Catalog today.

STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M. LEISTER, Box B, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BEAVER'S R. O. P. MATINGS

WHITE LEGHORN and NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS DIRECT from our own flocks. Circular FREE.

E. L. BEAVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Rochester Chosen to Try Out New Surplus Distribution Plan

(Continued from Page 10)

grocers who accept them for food. Surplus or blue stamps will be redeemed by the Government from funds already available to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. These are the same funds now being used to purchase surplus commodities for donation to State welfare agencies.

Stamp books, similar to those used for postage stamps, and including both orange and blue stamps in a ratio of two to one, will be made available for purchase by eligible persons in Rochester at places to be designated. The value of the orange stamps in the book will range from \$2 to \$10.

Surplus food products for which blue stamps will be used have not yet been officially designated, but some of those on the list are expected to be the same as those which the Corporation has purchased and distributed in the past, including probably butter, grapefruit, oranges, dried fruits, beans, and eggs. Fresh vegetables might be added, as they come into surplus later during the season.—Dewitt C. Wing.

Egg Deal Looks Brighter

Estimated storage holdings of eggs on April 8 were 1,452,000 cases, 262,000 less than a year ago. On the same date, stocks of frozen eggs were estimated at 67,113,000 lbs., nearly 34,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago.

The egg-feed ratio for the week ending April 13 was 8.9. A month ago it was 8.3, a year ago 8.4, and two years ago 11.1.

A late season has retarded egg production, resulting in a stiffening of sentiment about the situation. Egg buyers feel that the season is too far advanced for any sudden spurt production to be maintained for a long time. Production has been heavier than a year ago, but consumption has also been better. Also, more eggs have been hatched than a year ago. The guess is that cold storage holdings will exceed last year's figures, but by a smaller margin than was expected.

CORRECTION

Omission of three ciphers on page 1 of the April 15 issue changed 912,000,000 pounds of milk to 912,000 pounds. The statement should have read:

"On those farms there are in round numbers 152,000 dairy cows, producing 912,000,000 pounds of milk per year, returning to the dairymen of this district alone from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 annually."

BAUMGARDNER HUSKY HI-GRADE CHICKS

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D.

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.50
Wh. Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	13.00
Br. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50
N. H. Reds, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.00
Heavy Mix \$6.00; Wh. Leghorn Cockerels	1.95

PREPAID Safe del. Cash or C.O.D. Circular, FREE.

J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Cherry Hill Chicks

22 years breeding for larger and better

English Type S. C. White Leghorns	5.00
Ired-to-Lay S. C. Brown Leghorns	6.50
S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg. Day-Old Pullets, 95%	13.00
Leghorn Day-Old Cockerels for broilers	2.00
Barred or White Plymouth Rocks	7.00
New Hampshires or S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds for broilers or layers	6.00

Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order direct. Circular Free.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Mountain View Chicks

Cash or C.O.D.

BLOOD TESTED	100	500	1000
English Wh. Leghorns	\$6.00	\$30.00	\$55.00
Sexed Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	110.00
H. Mix \$5.75; Leg. Ckls. \$1.40.			

Order direct or Free Cir.

LESTER NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

LIVE! Lay! Pay!

Healthy, Hardy. No Cannibalism in Chicks or Pullets. Circular free. **A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.**

BARRON Leghorn Chicks

Barron Leghorn Chicks, Barron Sexed Pullets and Cockerels, Barron 4 wk. started Pullets. Low Prices.

TOM BARRON LEGHORN FARMS, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

WHITE ROCK

BABY \$10. PER After CHICKS \$1.00 May 1
EGGS FOR HATCHING... \$6. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOE-MAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$31.75	\$60.00
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets	7.00	13.50	66.25	130.00
Black or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	33.75	65.00
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	33.75	65.00
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	33.75	65.00
White or Black Giants	4.75	9.00	43.75	85.00
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	3.75	7.00	33.75	65.00
Light Assorted Cockerels		2.00	10.00	20.00
Heavy Assorted	3.50	6.50	31.75	60.00

Ask for our complete list of Pullet and Cockerel Prices.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large 100 500 1000

Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
Large Type White Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Leghorn Day Old Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.00
Barred Rocks and White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hamp. Reds and Black Giants	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65.00

All breeders Blood-Tested. Leghorn Breeders are mated to R.O.P. Males. Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for our FREE Catalog, giving full details on our Breeders.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Large English LEGHORN CHICKS

We are direct importers of the Large Tom Barron White Leghorns. Our Breeders are 2 to 5 years old, weighing up to 6 lbs., on mountain range. Day Old Chicks \$8.50-100; Day Old Pullets \$17-100.

English Leghorn Farm, Box 2, RICHFIELD, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex 100 500 1000

Leghorn Pullets (95%)	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross	8.00	40.00	80.00
White & Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.00
Heavy Mix \$6.50-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience.			

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

21 YEARS Experience

CHICKS from Blood-tested Stock. Large English S. C. White Leg. \$6.00; White or Barred Rocks \$7; N. H. Reds \$7.50-100. Also day old Leg. Pullets & Cockerels. Cash or C.O.D. Car. FREE.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Richfield Hatchery's QUALITY BABY CHICKS

CASH or C.O.D. 100% Del.

Large Type English Sexed	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 95% G.	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
S. C. White Leghorns, English	3.50	6.50	32.50	65.00
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B. or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, 90% Pullets	5.90	6.40	7.40
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English Strain Wh. Old 11/2c
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From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Chicks \$9 per 100, \$42.00 per 500, \$80 per 1000. Sex pullets \$17 per 100. N. H. Red Chicks \$9 per 100. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order.

Robert L. Clauser Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

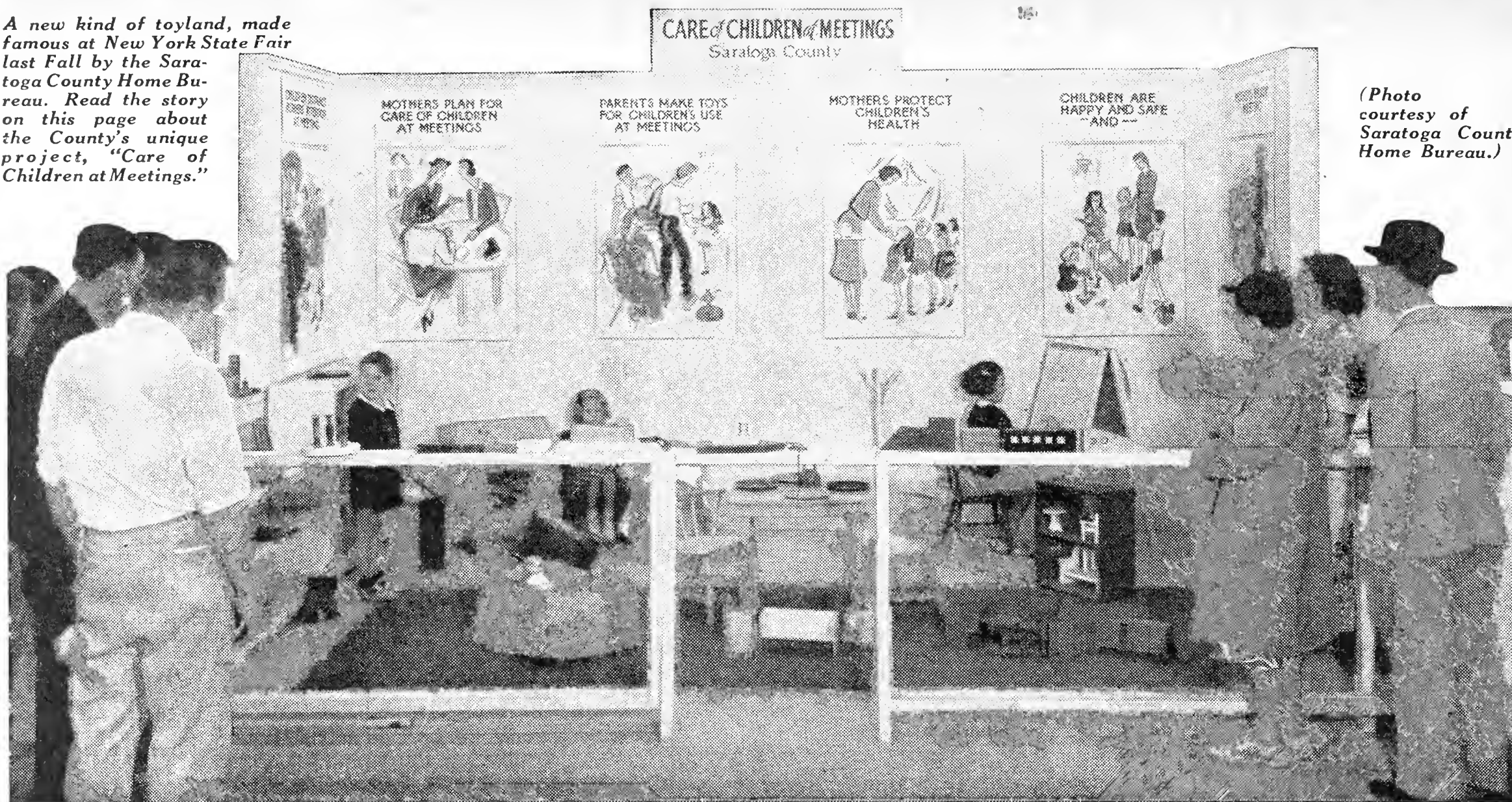
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Hatched. B.W.D. tested. 4 wk. old Leg. Pts. 30¢ ea.
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C. S. GRAYBILL, Box 5, COCOLAMUS, PA.

A new kind of toyland, made famous at New York State Fair last Fall by the Saratoga County Home Bureau. Read the story on this page about the County's unique project, "Care of Children at Meetings."



--And Bring the Children!

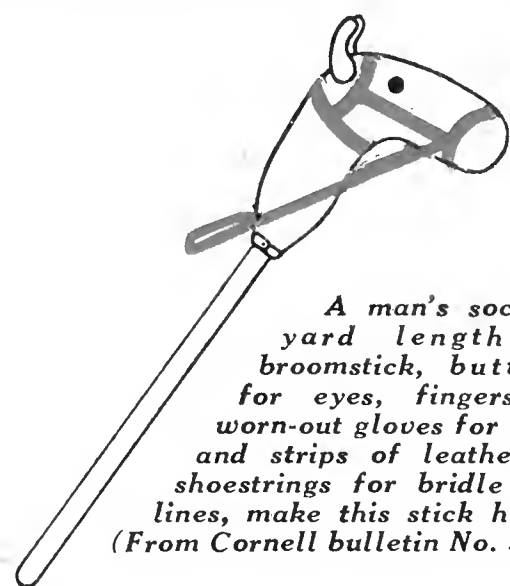
By MABEL HEBEL

TEN YEARS ago, the Saratoga County Home Bureau started something which is still going and promises to spread much farther. This is what happened: At a Family Life Conference held at that time by the County Home Bureau, one of the questions which got a lot of attention was how mothers of young children could manage to attend such meetings. Said the mothers, "We need these discussions on family relationships, family health, and child study, but either we have to bring our children to the meetings or else stay home to take care of them."

Bringing the children to meetings had not worked out well. It was hard for the leader to give a lesson with interruptions taking place constantly. The mothers had to divide their attention between the children and the lesson. As for the children, they got tired and cross and caught each other's colds. So the County Home Bureau decided to provide a special playroom for the children, with a nurse to inspect them on arrival for possible contagious diseases, and a grown-up to supervise their play. However, at the first meetings where this plan was tried out, troubles arose. The mothers had to bring the toys from home, and this was not practical because many of the toys were breakable and their small owners didn't always enjoy sharing them with the other children. Also, it was not always easy to get a trained person to look after the children.

Finally, the County Home Bureau worked out in cooperation with the New York State College of Home Economics a plan which has been gradually perfected during the past several years. It was decided to train a Home Bureau member in that county especially for this work. Mrs. Harold Jennings, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., was chosen and sent to Cornell University, where she took a course in nursery school procedure. There she also learned to make the sturdy, homemade, washable toys and habit-building

equipment which have become such an important feature of Saratoga County's "Care of Children at Meetings" project. After completing her training at Cornell, Mrs. Jennings worked with various local Home Bureau groups in her county, demonstrating care of children at meetings and the construc-



A man's sock, a yard length of broomstick, buttons for eyes, fingers of worn-out gloves for ears, and strips of leather or shoestrings for bridle and lines, make this stick horse. (From Cornell bulletin No. 360)

tion of the toys. In telling me about her experiences, Mrs. Jennings said:

"The mothers were sold on the idea after seeing their children safely and happily engaged, while they themselves could enjoy the meeting. As a next step, each group called a special toy-making meeting; arranged for a local nurse, school nurse, or a Home Bureau member with nurse's training to inspect children who came; and appointed some adult who had had Home Bureau training in child study to supervise the children at the meeting."

"We always have a good time at the toy-making meetings, for many fathers as well as mothers come. When the toys are finished, they are kept in a big basket or box which can be transported easily to meetings."

"During meetings, the children play with the toys in a room or sunporch where they will not disturb the group's discussion. Of course, in nice weather, the children take the toys outdoors. All the toys are sturdy, safe, hygienic

and are washed after each meeting. They are planned to meet many needs and to encourage various types of play—social, dramatic, active, creative, etc. The children love these occasions and learn to share and to take turns, and the timid ones learn to play with the others. Their parents observe them and talk with the county leader or adult who gives help informally. The nurse has a chance to do a little health education among mothers, teaching them to detect danger signs."

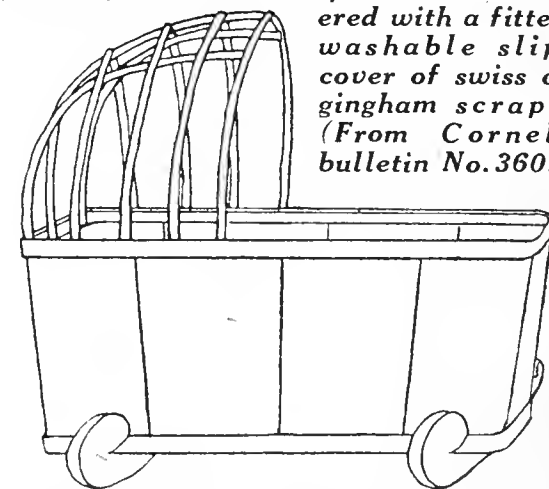
"In the last 5 years, groups all over our county have asked for lessons and exhibits of these homemade toys which are recommended by Cornell. Each of these local groups now owns its own set of toys and equipment. And not only Home Bureau groups see the possibilities in this project. Study groups that meet in the afternoon, women's clubs, missionary societies, book clubs, P.T.A. groups, Sunday Schools, nurses at orthopedic clinics, etc.—all are seeing how to keep children happily engaged while mothers are busy learning at group meetings."

If you went to the New York State Fair at Syracuse last year, you probably saw Saratoga County Home Bureau's attractive exhibit based on this project. (See picture on this page). The story of the project was told with large picture posters arranged in the background and a collection of homemade toys and children's books in the foreground. Children who came to see the exhibit were thrilled to be allowed to go in the booth and play with the toys. Even the little chairs provided for the youngsters were especially chosen "good posture" chairs.

Parents as well as children took time out to examine those gay, sturdy, "do-with" toys. There were brightly painted wagons, trains, boats, spool boards, doll beds, tin cans nested, doll furniture, tables, chairs, easels, bean bags, bean bag boards, ring toss, hoops,

sand boxes, peg boards with pegs, pyramid blocks, puzzles, airplanes, stick horses—all contrived out of cheese boxes, spools, cigar boxes, chalk boxes, dried fruit boxes, lard pails, tin cracker and cookie cans, odds and ends of soft smooth wood, handles of old

Doll's cradle made from a jumbo grape basket, with rockers cut from a board and screwed on. Bamboo splints or wire make the canopy. Cradle can be painted, or the basket padded and covered with a fitted washable slip-cover of swiss or gingham scraps. (From Cornell bulletin No. 360.)



brooms, orange crates, grape baskets, yardsticks, or what have you! So fascinated were State Fair visitors by the idea that they could make these toys at home at little or no cost that over one thousand families left names and addresses, asking that they be sent a copy of the Cornell bulletin which gives directions for making the toys, entitled "Homemade Playthings and Materials to Promote Success in Routine Activities."

The Saratoga County Home Bureau, located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or the Family Life Department of the Extension Service of N. Y. State College of Home Economics, at Ithaca, N. Y., will be glad to help any group which is interested in trying out a plan similar to the Saratoga one.



Flare the SOFT SKIRT

WHILE the two-piece silhouette is in high favor for tailored things, the flared skirt is important for crepes and similar materials. Shirrings and puffings in dressy dresses and plenty of tucks in suits and dresses are right up to the minute.

The bodice has a fitted look with waistlines constantly growing smaller and smaller. Jackets, belts, gloves, bags, veils, hankies and flowers all help to introduce a luscious bit of color.

JACKET DRESS PATTERN No. 2522 is charming when made up in navy and white print crepe with a cyclamen-pink crepe jacket for contrast. The jacket would go equally well with navy or black and could have a scalloped edge if desired. The dress and jacket patterns are also serviceable for gay striped or figured cottons



"You're watering the wrong flowers, Grandpa—here's the window box!"

or piques for warm weather wear. Pattern sizes are 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 years. Size 15 requires 2 7/8 yards of 39-inch material for dress; and 1 yard of 39-inch material for bolero and sash.

GIRL'S FROCK PATTERN No. 2531 is as sweet as childhood itself, with shoulder yoke and shirred-on skirt. It may have long or short sleeves and be worn with or without a belt, with or without pockets. The pattern which also includes panties, comes in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for dress and panties with 1 1/2 yards of ribbon. Embroidery pattern E-11175 for smocking costs 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new spring fashion catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Divide Clumps When Growth Starts

AS SOON as growth starts is the best time for separating delphiniums, phlox, Shasta daisies and chrysanthemums which have made large clumps. Chrysanthemums, as we have said many times and often, are better if the new young shoots on the outside

Resurrection

By MARION GOODWIN.

Long has the dead earth lain
Locked in an icy tomb.
Now life flows back again,
And the world springs into bloom
As Spring comes forth from Winter's bed
To show how Christ rose from the dead.

of the clumps are taken to start this year's new plants. The possible exceptions to the annual transplanting of chrysanthemums are the low-growing cushion varieties.

Last year my border of azeleamums, part of which had been left undisturbed, gave a very interesting exhibition of effects of transplanting, also of the effects of full sunlight and part shade. Although there were some flowers on most of the plants from mid-summer on, the height of bloom varied early or late according to location or whether the plants had been moved. Therefore this year I shall not move any of the plants in that border; then we shall see what we shall see!

Clumps of other varieties will be separated as usual. Shasta daisies are separated in the same manner as chrysanthemums.

I was certainly fascinated last fall by the blossoms on one of the so-called iridescent varieties of chrysanthemum, Symphony. It had an unusual rose-pink color with large, well formed

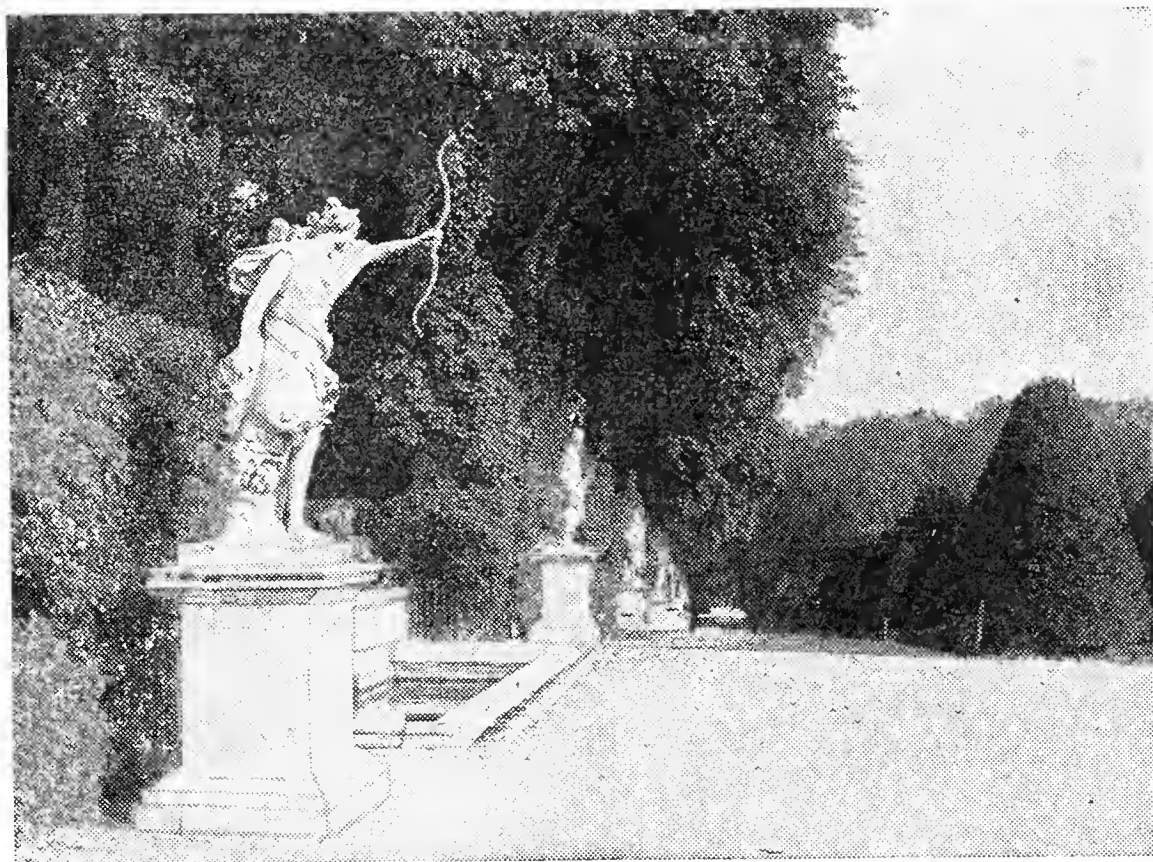
double flowers.

My experience with Korean chrysanthemums grown from seed has always given me a big thrill. If you are not in too big a hurry for results, there is even time for planting such seeds. They would not bloom this year, of course, but would yield perfectly good plants for another season's bloom. Growing your own plants is less expensive, but requires time, care and patience.

Clumps of phlox usually have to be cut apart with a garden spade or a heavy knife. The woody center is discarded since the newer growth around the edges furnishes the best flowers. A trick to get a succession of bloom in the phlox border is to pinch back the shoots on some of the plants while they are still quite short.

Glad corms may be planted any time now. It is far better to plant them at intervals of ten days to 2 weeks and have a succession of bloom, rather than have them all come in at once. Some ambitious people plant "glads" early in pots and set them in a cold frame; then when the weather is warm enough they can be transplanted into the garden, disturbing the roots as little as possible.

There is no need to put dahlia roots in the ground until it is well warmed, probably around the middle of June, but seeds of dwarf dahlias may even yet be planted in a frame or indoors. Many people are growing these smaller dahlias altogether since they flower in one season from seed and do not present the problem of overwintering which the larger varieties do.



Our European Tour Starts July 28th

IF YOU have not already done so, I write us today for a copy of the printed itinerary of American Agriculturist's wonderful, all-expense tour to seven European countries this summer, July 28-August 24. You may use the blank printed below. The price of \$497.50 includes everything except your passport and personal items such as laundry. Sailing from Montreal, we will go direct to bonny Scotland, and from there visit the most famous and interesting places in England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and France. One of the high spots of our

tour will be a motor trip out from Paris to the historic Chateau of Versailles, built by King Louis XIV. The above picture shows a corner of the magnificent gardens which surround the palace.

If you are thinking of taking the trip with us, we urge you to make your reservation at once, as we must limit our party to the accommodations which we have engaged in advance. Later, should you find that you are unable to go, or if it is necessary to cancel the tour on account of events in Europe, the full amount of your deposit will be refunded.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your European Tour, July 28-August 24. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding the trip, with complete itinerary.

Name (Write plainly)

Address

(Mail to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.)

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MUFF — A Serial Story

By C. A. STEPHENS

THE STORY THUS FAR

Muff's real name was Henry Nemo, but the name "Muff" stuck because his mother tucked him into an old muff when he was a few days old and abandoned him on the doorstep of the home of two old maiden ladies. Against their desires, the Selectman persuaded Mary and Marcia to keep the boy. As he grew, a crimson birthmark around his neck was noted by the village gossips and referred to in whispered tones as "the gallows mark". On reaching school age, Muff was a silent boy. He developed a great ability to train animals, first evidenced by his training an old gander to drive the family cow home from pasture.

His next venture was taming skunks, of which he had to dispose after the town drunkard had a disastrous encounter with them. Muff then turned to training two calves to the yoke and cart. He exhibited them at the fair, and was so successful with his show that Marcia, after many offers, received \$80 for them, although ordinarily they would have brought only about \$25! At that time Muff was 13 years old.

* * *

CHAPTER III.

MUFF FELT very badly at having his educated steers sold. He wanted to keep them, and continue training them, so as still further to astonish people at the Fair next fall. He told Mr. Murch that he thought he could teach them to harrow and cultivate a field without a driver, to make the correct turnings at the corners of their own accord, and to go through various other complex movements. It is to be regretted that he was not able to try the effects of such continued training.

But old Marcia was much in need of the money, and as the price offered for the steers was a large one, her friends advised her to sell them.

People now said, "What will Muff do next?"

The winter passed rather idly with him; he seemed discouraged; no doubt he missed his steers very much. At school he used to spend much time drawing objects on his slate, particularly such things as wheels and windmills. Although now in his fourteenth year, he still continued to be a reticent and rather shy boy, not very strong, and of a delicate and sensitive nature.

In the spring Marcia hired him out for the season with a farmer named Glinds living four or five miles away; he was to work for six months at seven dollars per month. It was a hard place for him. The farm was a large one; and Glinds himself was a hard worker; he was what his help called a "man-killer." Marcia probably did not know how severe an ordeal Muff was to go through.

The lad went to Mr. Glinds's in the middle of May. Thenceforward he had to be out of doors at four in the morning to milk the cows, and attend to feeding the calves before breakfast. Then from six till twelve o'clock, he worked in the field, with other hired men, and was expected to keep up with them at planting and hoeing—even though he received but half pay. No one got out of the field at Mr. Glinds's till sunset, and then 15 or 20 cows had to be milked, and the calves and hogs fed again. Often Muff, being the "boy", had to go on some errand, so that it would be long after dark before the tired lad could get even a chance to sit down. Moreover, the food was of the coarsest quality with little variety; and while the other hands were allowed coffee, Muff was expected to drink water, on the ground that "coffee is bad for boys."

Muff endured this severe discipline six weeks, till the Fourth of July. On the morning of the Fourth, he asked his employer for a holiday.

"No," said Mr. Glinds, "there was no bargain made for letting you off on the Fourth."

"But the other hands are going to have the day," Muff urged.

"Wal, they reserved it in the trade," was the reply; "you didn't."

So Muff worked at hoeing potatoes alone all through that long hot day; and at night had ten cows to milk because the other hands were away.

This was on a Saturday. Next morning, after chores, Muff went home to get his clean clothes, as was his custom on Sundays, and refused to go back. Nor could Marcia persuade him to do so.

Monday night Mr. Glinds rode over to inquire why he had not returned, being no doubt desirous of keeping him. Muff obstinately refused to go back with him; and Glinds, on his part, refused to pay a cent for all he had done thus far, though he did not deny when asked about it, that Muff had worked well. But he would not pay him anything because he had not worked the full time for which he was hired for, as he worded it, he "had run away."

It must be remembered that this was Muff's first experience in working out by the month; he did not say much about it; but it was plain that he had fared hard. He kept at home and by himself for some time afterwards. People said they guessed that Muff had left farming and taken to fishing, for he was seen frequently at the old saw-mill, on Stony Brook, about a mile from the Corners. Several of us older boys, going there "pickereling" one rainy day in haying time, found that the old water-wheel had been repaired, also the gate and flume, and while looking about, we came upon Muff himself, rigging a pulley and a little jig-saw in a caddy behind a pile of slabs. He laughed bashfully when we examined his saw, and said he was "only fooling a little." The saw-mill had been abandoned, and the board saw taken out some years before.

Once in October the writer with a

friend went to the old mill to see what Muff was doing there. We could not find him, though we surmised that he was not far away; for it was said that when he heard any one coming, he slipped out of sight. We found not less than a dozen little machines of one kind and another, and a lathe for woodturning. Down in a caddy, beneath the floor of the old mill, in the midst of great heaps of sawdust, we found a sort of shelf, or table, on which stood a jug of molasses and a bag of crackers. It looked as if he boarded himself down under there.

He kept so much out of sight that people well-nigh forgot him; through the fall we saw absolutely nothing of him; but with the first snows, he came around from house to house, drawing a hand-sled with a large box on it, in which were packed a stock of rolling-pins and gingerbread creasers, which he offered for sale at ten cents each. These were his own handiwork, and were well-executed specimens of woodturning.

He did not come to school that winter; and after a time Mr. Dennett, one of the school committee, and Mr. Murch, who was again one of the selectmen, went to the mill one day to inquire into it, and urge him to come. They found him just loading up his sled with a fresh stock of woodware. In reply he said that he must keep to his peddling, to get food for himself and old Marcia. So he was allowed to take his own way.

But being alone so much, and, perhaps, brooding on his wrongs, seems to have been a bad thing for him.

In April of the following spring came a rumor which occasioned a sensation. Mr. Glinds—the farmer for whom Muff had worked the spring before, and who raised large crops of oats which he usually kept till the rise in price the following spring—found that one of his large grain-bins, which had been nailed up the fall before with a hundred bushels of oats in it, was nearly empty. The granary was in his new barn, directly over the large open barn cellar. The thief had cunningly bored a large hole up through the floor, from below, and tapped the bin from beneath. The grain had thus been drawn out with the greatest ease into bags. The granary was securely locked; but there was nothing to prevent a thief

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Expectation

Spring has returned
In the drops of rain,
Clean sweep.

Spring has brought with her
Bursting buds,
Root deep.

Spring has waked the earth
From her long,
Dark sleep.

And who am I to say
What the Fall
Will reap?

—M. Kathryn Bacon,
Ludlowville, N. Y.

from going into the barn cellar beneath it on any night.

The theft and the ingenuity displayed in it created a great stir among the farmers; and after a time Mr. Glinds got information that a boy had for weeks been in the habit of taking oats in a bag on a hand-sled to a store at Rich's Ferry, four miles away, and there exchanging the grain for groceries. The store-keeper gave a description of the boy. It fitted Muff exactly. Mr. Glinds got the sheriff, and taking the store-keeper, drove straight to the old mill. Approaching it cautiously, they surprised Muff at work. The store-keeper identified him; and a search disclosed two bags of oats buried in sawdust. There were also found stored away under the floor, half a barrel of crackers, four salt fish, a cheese and two gallons of molasses.

When threatened and charged with the theft of the oats, Muff said very little. He did not deny the accusation. Mr. Glinds, a rough man, began berating him, when Muff, with a great burst of indignation, exclaimed,—

"I worked hard to sow those oats, and you 'most starved me to death; and then when I couldn't stand it any longer, you cheated me out of my pay!"

This was as good as admitting the theft. Lest he should run away, the sheriff seized him, and a warrant for his arrest was procured later in the day.

The first that old Marcia, or any of the folks at the Corners, heard of the matter, Muff had been taken to the county jail, ten miles off. Mr. Murch, his wife and Marcia rode over there the following day to see him; and it was said that he made a full confession of the theft to them.

In jail! Only a year before the whole county had rung of Muff and his wonderful skill with his steers. Now—how fickle is popular opinion!—now people said the "gallows-mark" on him was beginning to show out; that the gallows would have its own yet; that he was a little sly, thievish scamp, and they had never liked his looks.

There was a great deal of curiosity now to go over to the old mill where Muff had been captured and see what he had been about there. Really, it was quite a sight!—the end of the mill which had been partitioned off with slabs, for his shop. There was his lathe and "jigamarines," as people called his other odd machines. One man said that he counted up 62 wheels there! A large number of rolling-pins and "creasers" were stowed away in

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN I was young my mother would, in spring, to keep me feelin' good, just fill me up with sulphur and molasses, for you understand, it thins the blood and purifies and puts new brightness in your eyes. At least that's what my mother said; it clears your liver and your head, and so I had to take the stuff, she never thought I had enough. But now I've got a better plan, Mirandy stews up in a pan a mess of greens, 'most anything can be made into greens in spring, they're mighty tasty too, and so, you ought to see the way I go for greens, they may be only weeds, but they're just what my system needs.

The livestock knows what's good for it, they paw around and have a fit, at fences they will make a pass, they're crazy for a taste of grass. The springtime sunshine puts a kick in grass that's growin' lush and thick, the vitamins or carotin or such that Nature has put in to that there grass

is just the thing to fill us full of zip in spring. Us people too need stuff like that to help rid us of winter's fat, in fall I don't mind pork and beans, but just now all I want is greens. It beats all how them greens take hold, they make me frisky as a colt, they lubricate each joint and bone until I doubt if they're my own; the biggest thing that springtime means to me, is fillin' up on greens!

Spring Prayer

By M. KATHRYN BACON.

God,
When Spring
Comes down
This long and winding road,
Let me wait
With outstretched arms
To take her in!
I would not miss
One robin's "cheerio,"
Nor one flashing
Wing of bluebird.

Don't let the lilac
Bloom without me!
Don't let the violet
Push the leaves aside
Without me!
I pray you, Lord,
To let my eyes
See May-flowers
E'er they've come and gone.

Don't let Spring
Come and go
Without I see
Her footprints
In the melting snow.

the mill. Then, too, there were tops and cups and rings and vases of wood.

Everything about his work had such a neat, painstaking semblance, that no one had the heart to molest anything, and had the judge who presided at Muff's trial visited the old mill, I fancy his heart might have been softened.

The trial came off at the Corners the forenoon of the 7th of May, before Justice Whitmore.

When questioned, Muff, who looked very woebegone after his three weeks in jail, admitted that he took the oats.

"You knew that it was stealing?" asked the Justice, who seemed inclined to question him somewhat.

Muff made no reply. The Justice then repeated his question harshly, whereupon Muff turned suddenly—

"Call it stealing if you want to!" he cried, in a perfect burst of grief. But that old skinflint—pointing to Mr. Glinds—"stole my hard work away from me first."

In broken but passionate sentences he then told the story of his work and his treatment at Mr. Glinds's farm. It made quite a stir in the audience. Mr. Glinds visibly winced under it.

"I stayed there just as long as I could stand it," continued Muff. "When I left, he owed me ten dollars and fifty cents. Not a cent would he pay me. I took just twenty-six bushels of oats from his bin, and I got forty cents a bushel for them. That comes to ten dollars and forty cents, and he still owes me ten cents."

"But you knew that such an act was stealing?" persisted the Justice.

"Yes," replied Muff, more calmly, "I suppose I did." But he still clung tenaciously to that idea of taking just enough grain to come to ten dollars and a half, no more.

Old Marcia was present, and wept

in silence. Mr. Murch said all that he could in Muff's favor. The trial lasted about two hours. The Justice consulted with the selectmen of the town, and it was decided to send Muff to the State Reform School at Cape Elizabeth. This decision was communicated to him, and he was taken back to jail prior to his removal to the school, which is, in reality, a penal institution.

AND now, with my nobody's boy in the reform school, many readers may think that my story may as well end; but I shall not leave him there; even a reform-school boy may retrieve his errors and do well in after life; and I only wish that I had already told the worst about Muff.

Mr. Murch, who had done what he conscientiously could in Muff's behalf, now offered to take him to Cape Elizabeth and be responsible for his safe delivery at the school. But the sudden death of one of his sons from diphtheria, prevented him from doing so, and the task fell to Sheriff Markhead.

The distance was about sixty-five miles; and the sheriff intended to take Muff in a wagon with him, handcuffed. But a difficulty arose; no one of the three pairs of handcuffs which he had would fit him, each being so large as to slip off over his hands. There was no "Black Maria" in this rural county for the transportation of prisoners. Mr. Markhead was a rude, pig-headed man with very little regard for the feelings of persons so unfortunate as to fall into his hands; and the way he got over his present difficulty was by hiring an old meat-cart, with a dirty canvass top, to carry Muff off in. For greater security, he had four stout bars put across the rear end of it. Into this foul old cart he thrust his prisoner, and then took his seat at the forward end, to drive, feeling pretty sure that he could not get out past him to escape. But I do not believe that Muff would have tried to escape if he had been decently treated, or asked to give his word not to do so. Markhead treated him like a wild beast at the outset.

The novel turnout attracted a crowd at the jail; and it was cheered and hooted out of town. Yet a more pitiable spectacle I can hardly imagine; and I do not doubt that Muff felt that he was tasting the last dregs of the cup of degradation and shame.

Owing to delay in fitting out this singular equipage, they made but twenty-five miles the first day, and stopped for the night at the Elm House, in the town of A—. After watching Muff eat his supper, the sheriff locked him into one of the servants' rooms, in the attic of the house, to pass the night, and to preclude all possibility of his levitating, he came in after the lad was in bed and took away his clothes—everything.

Nevertheless, when he unlocked the door of Muff's room in the morning, he found it empty. (To be continued)

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 2)

project is designed to offset the severe hurricane damage to shade and fruit trees in the Bay State last September.

* * *

THE WISDOM of erecting the New England Grange Headquarters Building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds at Springfield, Mass., is made apparent, and in addition to its use during Exposition Week in September, plans are under way for a big mid-summer field meeting, expected to draw a vast audience from three or four states and with National Master Louis J. Taber the expected speaker. Other events at the building scheduled for the season are a Pomona rally night, June 2, and a tri-state Church-Grange service in the early fall.

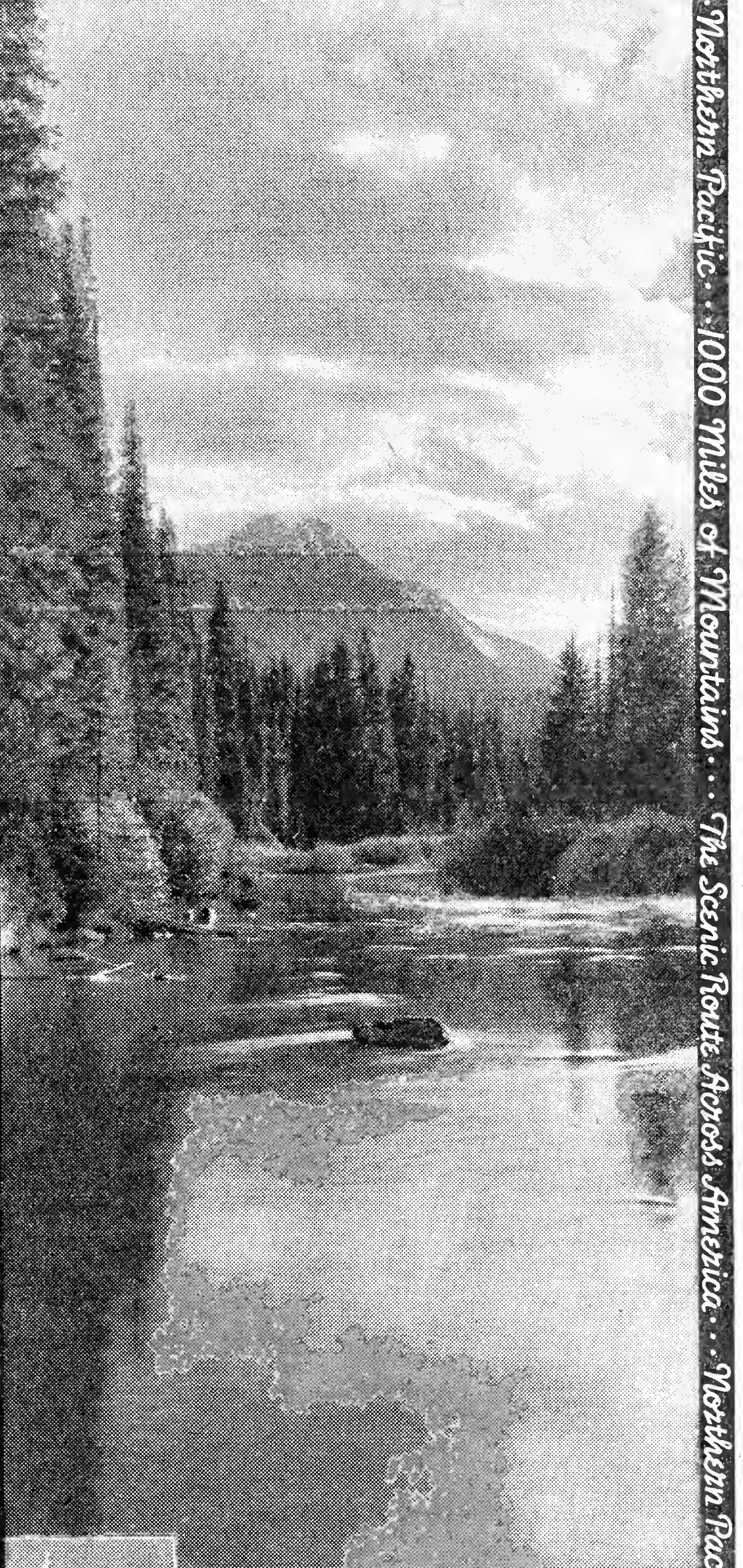


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By H. E. BABCOCK.

ON MAY 8 there is to be a nationwide recognition of the signing of the Smith-Lever Act which twenty-five years ago established extension work in agriculture and home economics. In connection with the observation of this date, extension services everywhere, so I am told, plan on taking inventory and securing a new grip on a forward-looking program.

Without realizing what it was all about, I was one of the early workers in setting up farm bureaus and in organizing extension work in New York State. I have never had reason to regret this activity and today I unhesitatingly place the work of county farm and home bureau agents, 4-H Club leaders, and the services of extension specialists from colleges of agriculture and home economics second only to the price level itself as a constructive force in determining agricultural welfare.

At the same time, I think I see some very real dangers ahead, and for what it is worth I would like to warn those who are now engaged in extension work all over the country not to get the cart before the horse. The activities of county farm and home bureaus, the influence of 4-H Club leaders, the teaching of extension specialists—are all means to an end. They never must become an end in themselves.

The end, as I understand it, is to raise the standard of living on farms and to enhance the spiritual value of farming as "a way of living". This end in itself is so desirable that any nation can afford to spend a reasonable amount of public funds to help accomplish it.

It is an end, however, which in the last analysis must be achieved by the men and women themselves who live on farms. The machinery which the Smith-Lever Act started off twenty-five years ago can at most render timely and incidental aid.

Therefore, let us as farmers at this time highly resolve to keep the major part of the command in our march of progress in our own hands; let us build stronger county farm and home bureau associations; let us originate more projects for the improvement of farm and home locally, and let us so deal with those public servants who work with us that they will never be permitted to substitute an agricultural bureaucracy for the type of extension service which helps and aids farmers but never dominates or regiments them.

* * *

1939 Silage Plans

Our combined feed ideals for Sunnygables and Larchmont are briefly these:

- (1) Four large silos full of *high carotene* silage.
- (2) Three hundred tons of green, leafy first and second cutting legume hay.
- (3) Three to four thousand bushels of

wheat and barley for poultry and livestock feeding.

- (4) At least 150 tons of chopped straw for bedding.

SILAGE EXPERIENCE

Although I am always careful not to state too definite opinions about farming on this page, I feel pretty sure of myself about grass and legume silage. I'm going to speak of it as hay silage from here on.

For the past five years we have made a lot of hay silage. We have put it up untreated, and treated with both mo-

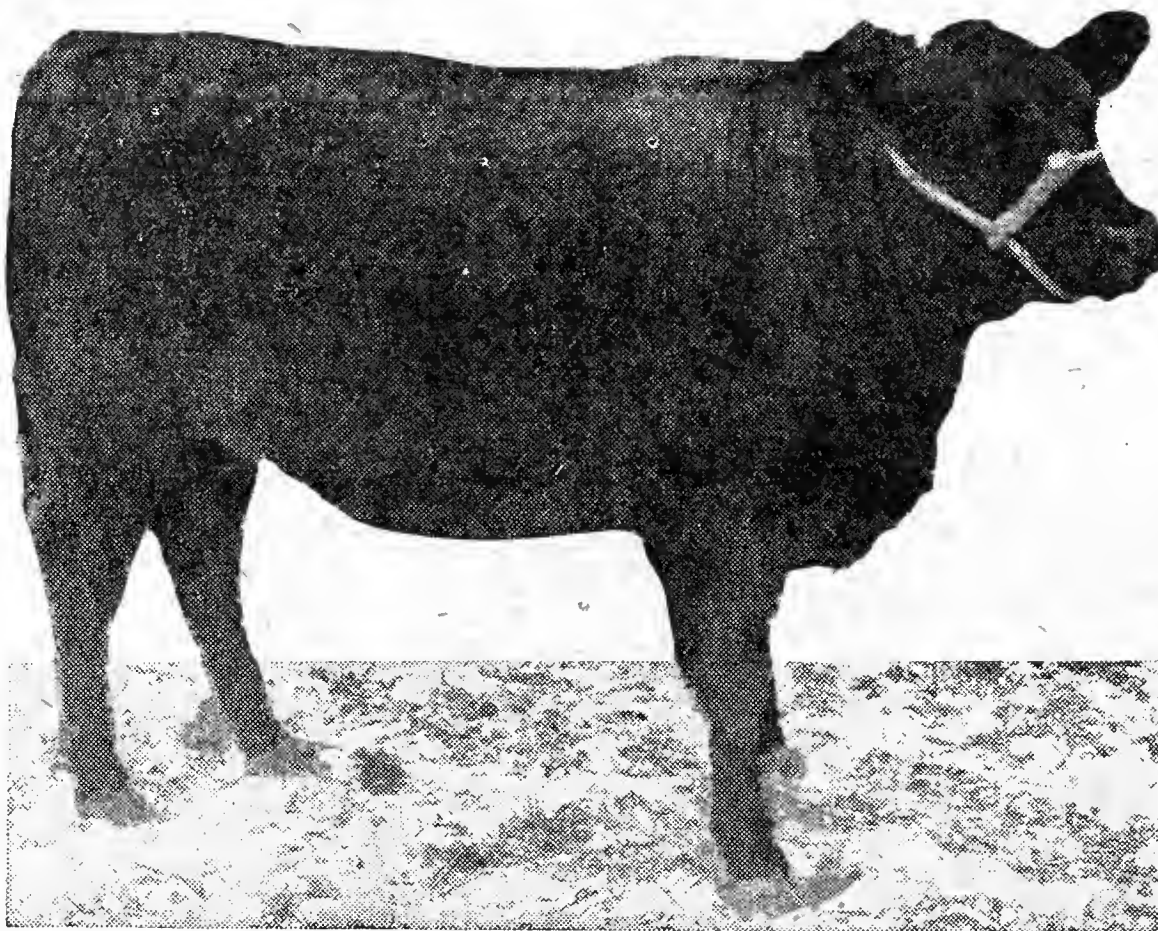
ful corrosion, probably because we never rinse it off with water. We have a hunch that silage made by the acid method will consistently show a higher carotene content than molasses silage.

SOYBEANS FOLLOW HAY

In the future we will not cut much of our new seedings for hay silage but will mow fields which have been down two years or more. As soon as we have the grass crop off these fields—they will be top-dressed in the winter—we will plow them and plant them to two bushels of Cayuga Soybeans to the acre. We are also starting a *permanent* field of corn on each farm right near the barn. In the fall we will harvest our beans and use the corn we raise to mix with them to fill our two remaining silos and refill those filled in June with hay silage. *By using our corn to mix with the beans we will avoid buying both molasses and phosphoric acid,* and by growing corn permanently on the same field we will not upset our hay-soybeans-winter grain rotation. As soon as the beans are off we will disc the fields and sow them to wheat and winter barley.

The effect of this plan we hope will be to give us what we most need for feed, with a minimum of expense, namely:

- (1) Two silos filled in late May and early June with hay silage treated



Appropriately enough this Angus steer is named Kernel. Owned by the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University, he is a full brother to our Sunnygables herd sire, Eisa Corneller. On the day the picture was taken he was just one year old and weighed 865 pounds.

Professor Hinman of Cornell tells me that he is selling a full sister of this steer in the May Angus sale at Ithaca.

lasses and phosphoric acid. *One conclusion is that while it can be done if all conditions are just right, untreated hay silage is too risky to be practical. Another conclusion is that excellent hay silage can be made by both the molasses and phosphoric acid methods. An expert cannot tell the silages apart.*

PHOSPHORIC ACID PREFERRED

On each farm in late May and early June we plan on filling one silo with hay silage. We shall use phosphoric acid to make this silage for these reasons: *We need phosphorus* on both farms and we have so much hay carried over that it would be foolish to buy more feed in the form of molasses. The acid is easier to handle. We know that it does not harm our chopper because after putting hundreds of gallons of acid through it our machine has been studied by experts *who report no harm-*

with phosphoric acid. The manure from the animals fed this silage will be used to top-dress our winter grain so it will get the benefit of the phosphorus.

- (2) Two cuttings of new seeding hay—or one cutting and a crop of clover seed on some fields—plus some good fall pasture for livestock.
- (3) Good yields of wheat and winter barley.
- (4) A lot of straw and the time to pick it up after the grain is combined.
- (5) Two silos filled in the fall with a mixture of soybeans and corn, for which we will make no cash outlay.

Following early cut hay made into silage with soybeans enables us to get two crops off a field (hay and beans) in a season and to build a good seed bed for winter grain, *all with one plowing.*

We submit this adaptation of the use of grass silage in Northeastern agriculture for what it is worth.

In our case it (1) permits us to get the jump on our haying regardless of the weather; (2) permits us to use the phosphorus we buy in the acid to preserve the silage in place of superphosphate on our winter grain; (3) gives us always a supply of silage for supplementary feed in case summer pastures fail because of dry weather; (4) spaces our work well during the summer; (5) substitutes machine labor for men; (6) gives us maximum annual production of legumes.

* * *

The Hinds' Steer

You may recall the picture of the giant steer I printed a few weeks ago. It was claimed he weighed 4,617 pounds; stood 21 hands high, and measured 25 feet from tip to tip.

Well, naturally the figures raised a lot of discussion and Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center, set out to check up on my statements. Through Ulysses G. Welch of Edmeston, N. Y., he got in touch with Mr. Spencer B. Pope of New Berlin, N. Y. Mr. Pope remembered the steer and wrote Mr. Smith on April 4th as follows:

"If the picture of Hinds' Steer that appeared in the March 18th issue of the *American Agriculturist* was taken in the year 1874, as stated, I was nine years of age. I doubt the statement that it was five years old at that time, as it was not too long lived. I would say its age at that time when the photo was made was not over three years.

"My parents were living in the 'Goodrich School District' near the school house about one mile north of the Hinds' farm at the time this steer was born. I would have been about six years old at that time.

"The steer's mother was an ordinary sized cow of the Durham breed that predominated in Reuben Hinds' herd and its sire was the regular bull. It was just one of the common run of calves when born, probably weighing 90 to 100 pounds. For some unknown cause (perhaps an extremely large pituitary gland) this calf gained size and weight very rapidly, which Mr. Hinds fostered until it gained the massiveness that made it the wonder of all who saw it.

"The height stated as 21 hands is not far out of the way, for my father was six feet, one inch tall and I have seen him stand beside the steer's front legs and he could just comfortably reach up his arm and lay his hand on the steer's shoulder.

"The weight given below the picture also denotes the steer had not reached over three years of age, for it is a matter of record that before his death—that was reported as caused by smothering in a boxcar during transportation on the railroad—he reached the weight of 4,838 pounds. . . ."

Well, what do you skeptics say now?

MORE BIG ANIMALS

Touched off by what he heard about the Hinds' steer, A. H. Austin of Ithaca, N. Y., writes:

" . . . it reminds me that I once saw in Burlington, Vermont, an ox that they claimed weighed 5,600 pounds. That ox was seven years old and carried oodles of fat that this picture does not show.

"This steer probably had as much frame as the 5,600-pound ox. Also at St. Albans, Vermont, a yoke of oxen, one weighing 3,000 and the other 4,000 pounds."

Mr. Austin also enclosed a letter from one Martin Berg, Kiron, Iowa, which gives the following figures on a Poland China hog: 123 inches long, 100 inches around body, 66 inches around neck, 26 inches wide across back, 48 inches high, weight 1,400 pounds.

SEASON CLOSED

In the interest of the continued veracity of this page I herewith declare a closed season on big animal stories.



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Good Money After Bad

"A year ago the 17th of March a man by the name Stanley came to my house and claimed he was working for the Oil Company of Oklahoma, of which my mother had a five hundred dollar royalty. He claimed she owed \$600 about which she knew nothing. He said that was why the monthly payments were so small. By paying the \$600, he would be able to sell the royalty and make money on it for us. I gave him \$300 and he said he would put in \$300. He promised to be back the last of May or the first of June last year, and I have not as yet heard one word from him. He didn't give me a receipt or anything to show that I gave him \$300. I think the man was a fraud and pocketed my money. I would like to know if you could locate this man, and help to get my money back."

If any reader knows where Mr. Stanley is, we would be much pleased to have this information. The chances are that he can not be located and even if he can, the evidence against him is small, in view of the fact that our subscriber has no receipt. No comment appears to be necessary regarding the danger of giving cash to a stranger, in fact having any dealings with him until his identity is established and there has been time to consider the whole deal. Very often, people who have made unfortunate investments are persuaded to hand over more money on the argument that this will save the original investment. Our grandfathers called it "throwing good money after bad."

It's a Contract

A roofing story which may save some reader money has just come to our attention. An out-of-town contractor called upon one of our readers and obtained a contract to put a roof on her house for \$765. The roof was put on and she signed a certificate of acceptance. The note was then sold to a bank and being what is known as an "innocent third party" was able to force collection. However, a lawyer friend, by bringing some pressure to bear was able to get a settlement of \$600., the contractor refunding the \$165. to the bank. To complete the story, a local contractor said the job should have cost about \$450.

From considerable correspondence from readers we suggest the following precautions:

- (1) Check the price of a construction job with several contractors.
- (2) Investigate the reliability of the concern before signing the contract.
- (3) Read the contract and be sure you understand it.
- (4) Do not sign the certificate of acceptance until the job is satisfactory.
- (5) Realize that when the contract is sold to a bank the full amount is legally collectible by them.

Chickens Shrank

The other day a subscriber stopped in the office to tell us a story. Said he: "It may save someone from doing what I did."

Here is the story:

"Two poultry buyers drove in with a truck. We had some hens that weren't laying and thought we might as well sell them. I was a bit suspicious and checked their scales against mine and found that they were all right. However, after they had gone, we checked the number we had sold and found from the estimated average weight that the amount which we were paid was at least 15 per cent less than it should have been. I couldn't prove it in court, but I am sure that their scales were manipulated in some way."

Recent Service Bureau correspond-

ence has contained several similar stories. Of course, poultry buyers are not all dishonest, but these experiences certainly indicate caution and close checking when selling to a man you do not know.

Pictures

With the advent of spring, agents for picture enlarging concerns are again traveling the roads. If one should stop at your house, we suggest you consider these facts:

1. There is nothing to the lucky envelope scheme. Be assured that if you are asked to draw an envelope with the promise that if you are lucky you will get a reduced price, you are certain to be "lucky".
2. Usually the agreement says nothing about framing, but when the finished work is delivered, it will be in a frame and you will be subjected to high pressure selling to get you to take it.
3. If you don't like the finished product and refuse to pay for it, there is no way you can force the concern to return the original. A good many letters from subscribers indicate that they were not pleased with the finished product.
4. The chances are that a hand-colored photographic enlargement from your local photographer, plus a frame will cost you half as much.

Law Caught Up

Daryl Doran was sentenced on November 10 in Pennsylvania to serve a two-year term, and is now in a prison in Lewisburg, Pa. Doran operated a number of so-called associations, companies, publications and businesses in Chicago; and was indicted in Federal Court in Chicago on October 1, 1937, for using the mails to defraud. The Post Office Department states that they cannot be of assistance in effecting the return of manuscripts or money sent to Mr. Doran.

As we have pointed out many times in the past, the Post Office takes action to prevent use of the mails, but this does not mean that the subscriber will get his money returned.

Guarantee Backfired

"What can you tell me about the Civilian Preparatory Service, Inc., of Huntington, West Virginia? My son signed up and took a course, paying \$10 per month, paying \$80 in all. He had made all of the payments and nearly completed the course. He was given to understand that he would be given a chance to take Civil Service exams and guaranteed a job. However, the last lesson which they sent him, he worked out and returned as usual and it came back marked 'out of business'. If he did not get a job the agreement said they would return the fees. Is there anything to do but forget it?"

I'm sorry but you can do nothing. This is one reason why we have always advised against putting too much dependence upon promises to get a job. If the company goes out of business there remains no one you can force to make good on their promises.

Keys Found

An old Orange Judd key ring No. 313599 has been found. The owner may redeem it at Meyer's General Store, Augusta, N. J.

These key rings were given by American Agriculturist when published by Orange Judd. At that time there was a list of names and numbers so that keys could be returned directly. This list is no longer in existence which explains the reason for this note.

LETTERS FROM NEW JERSEY



Flanders, N. J.,
January 14, 1939.

Dear Sirs:

I wish to express my appreciation for check from North American Accident Insurance Co. for my recent auto accident.

I recall five years ago when I obtained this protection, that it took my last dollar. I consider this the best investment I ever made.

Very truly yours,
WATSON T. SUTTON.

Mr. Sutton was injured on December 4, 1938, in an auto collision. He sustained a fracture of the nose. He was totally disabled for one week, and received \$10.00.

Franklin, N. J.,
Nov. 10, 1938.

Dear Sirs:

I want to thank you most sincerely for your kind consideration and prompt payment of the \$130.00 claim I presented, which helped meet my many expenses.

Am very glad to have had this policy which I had taken only a few months previously and assure you my husband and I will always keep protection with your Company.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs. Alfred) TERESA ROMYNS.

Mrs. Alfred Romyns was injured on June 15 when a bee flew in the window which caused the driver to lose control of car, which ran into a stone wall. Mrs. Romyns received a cut leg and injured spine. She was laid up 13 weeks and received \$130.00.



Newton, New Jersey,
January 11, 1939.

Dear Sirs:

I wish to thank you for your check of \$10.00, paying for the time I was laid up as a result of injuries sustained from auto accident on October 23, 1938. I have carried this insurance for three years. This is the first claim I have filed. I received prompt and courteous attention. Thanking you, I am

Sincerely,
THOMAS J. HARDIN.

T. J. Hardin was injured when the automobile collided with a telephone pole as a result of a tire blowing out. He received a cut over his eye, and was totally disabled one week. He received a check for \$10.00.



Keep Your Policy Renewed



NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Meet Mr. Gagnier

The gentleman who is studying the potatoes so intently is Ed Gagnier, senior partner in the firm of E. G. S. Gagnier & Sons of Churubusco, N. Y. Ed has studied potatoes closely all his life, and on his Clinton County farm he grows the largest acreage of N. Y. State Certified Seed Potatoes in New York.

All of this acreage is grown for certified seed stock and is sold throughout the Northeast. Last year Gagnier was able to plant in the latter part of April, but this year the season is so backward that he does not expect to plant until late in May. He will put in 75 acres of Green Mountains, 75 acres of Chippewas, 25 acres of Cobblers, and probably some others. His average yield over a ten-year period has been around 400 bushels to the acre.

How He Does It

Gagnier follows his potatoes each fall with a rye cover crop, fertilized with 300 pounds of 32% Gran-Phosphate per acre. In the spring he plows in the rye and uses 1000 pounds of 8-16-16 on his potatoes. His saving this year through the use of a high analysis mixture will reach from \$800 to \$900. He has used high analysis mixtures for the last eight years, and for six years he has used nothing but G.L.F. fertilizers. The G.L.F. Reporter asked him why.

"That's a fair question," replied Mr. Gagnier. "I'll say this—G.L.F. fertilizer is a good fertilizer. It does a splendid job. I find it is pretty consistently in good mechanical condition. It is priced well below any fertilizer of comparable quality and I certainly cannot complain about the yields I get with it. I always get first rate service and in addition I appreciate the move G.L.F. made in packaging fertilizer in 100-pound paper bags. They save fertilizer and labor as well as money. Of course I found out long ago that it pays to use higher analyses."



Spraying Is Important

Gagnier says that potato farmers, in order to be successful, must spray early and keep on spraying. "I don't wait for the bugs and blight, I put on an early spray whether flea beetles are there or not, and I get on plenty of copper right at the beginning. It is well to have the copper there before the blight strikes. Because we put our potatoes in bins for storage through the winter I have been able to observe that good spraying practices increase the keeping quality of the stock."

In The Old Days

Gagnier recalled the time when the north country was one of the most important shipping centers for potatoes. This was 30 or 40 years ago. Almost every farmer in his vicinity raised some potatoes for market. In those days they were shoveled in bulk without grading into cars. He believes two things were among the important

reasons for the decline of this industry—reluctance of the farmers to adopt grading practices and careful spraying programs. He thinks that potato growers would be better off economically to practice careful grading and packaging so that their individual brands would easily be recognized as first class goods.

In growing seed Gagnier practices a few different methods than the average potato farmer. His seed is cut by machinery. He drops one piece every 9 inches in rows measuring 34 inches between.

Potatoes make better seed stock when they are not allowed to fully mature. Because they are dug slightly green the greatest care is exercised in handling the stock to prevent bruising and scuffing. He stores all his potatoes in one large insulated storehouse in open bins. As orders come in for seed stock the bins are graded out.

One of Gagnier's sons works with him on the farm. Two others are in college preparing for professions.

Practical Suggestions for the Small Grower

Well-drained loamy soils produce brighter skinned, better shaped, higher quality tubers. Deep plowing is essential for the formation of a better root system that will support larger plants and larger yields.

Fertilizer

If fertilizer is applied by hand, care should be taken that it is well mixed with the soil so that it does not come into contact with the seed. Best results with potato planters come from applying fertilizer in two bands on the same level as the seed piece, but separated from it by at least 2 inches of soil on either side.

In New York the recommended rate of application on sandy soils not manured is 1500 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer to the acre. 800 pounds of 8-16-16 will save money and labor. For heavy loam soils without manure use 1200 pounds of 5-10-5 or 600 pounds of 10-20-10 to the acre.

In New Jersey the recommendation is a ton to the acre of either 5-8-7 or 5-10-5. In Pennsylvania for early potatoes, 800 to 1200 pounds of 5-10-10 on moderately fertile land; for late potatoes, 640 to 800 pounds of 5-10-10 per acre.

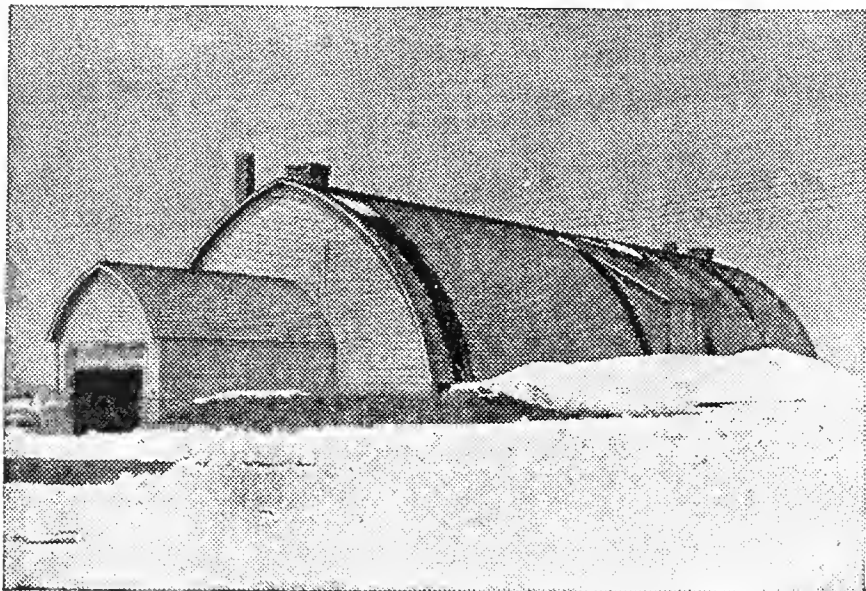
Seed Handling

Use certified seed; it is free from virus diseases and tests prove it returns larger yields. Ordinarily seed should be treated with a mercury compound treatment (except where scab is a problem) before green sprouting and before cutting. In cutting seed remember that the size of the piece is more important than the number of eyes to the piece, and that the quantity of seed to the acre is more important than either. Cut so as to divide the eyes at the bud end, and cut squarely into chunky pieces with a minimum of surface cutting. For best results place 1½-ounce seed pieces 12 inches apart in 34-inch rows. This will require 24 bushels of seed to the acre.

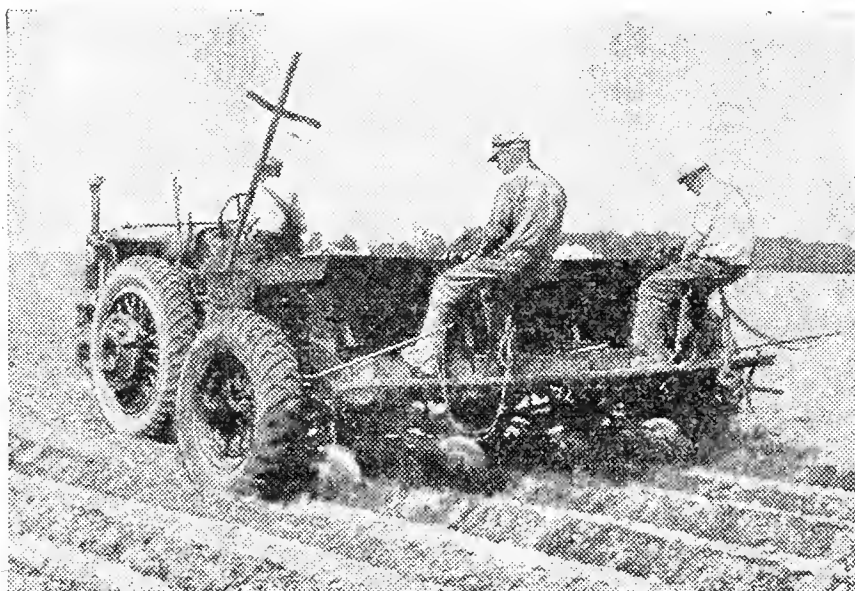
The Growing Crop

Early season cultivation is usually more efficient and less costly. Get the weeds before the vines start to spread between the rows. Ridging or hilling is generally practiced, but where rainfall is limited a level culture is recommended.

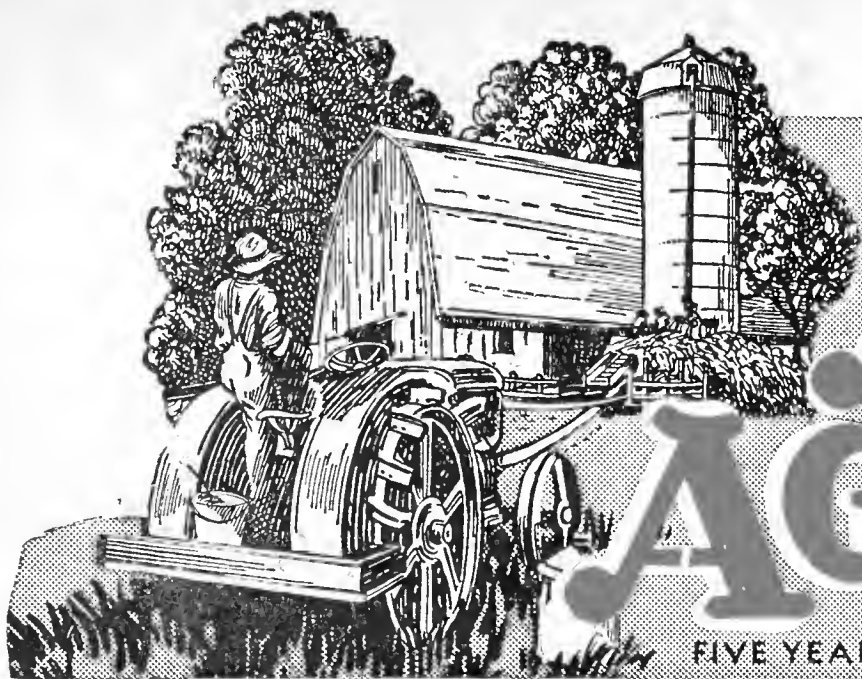
Spray early. Do not wait for bugs or blight. To prevent blight use a wet spray of 10 pounds copper sulphate and 5 pounds spray lime to 100 gallons of water. For potato beetle control add 5 pounds of calcium arsenate. Thorough and timely spraying will increase yields.



This huge insulated potato storage house has two floors and bins that reach from top to bottom, easily accommodates 80,000 bushels of potatoes for winter storage.



A four-row potato planter with fertilizer attachment pulled by a tractor covers from 175 to 200 acres of potatoes quickly on Gagnier's Clinton County farm.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

ONCE considered an unimportant sideline of the farm business, the hen is now coming into her own. Last year she responded to scientific methods of housing, feeding and management by returning American farmers 1-1/4 billion dollars to put the poultry industry in second place as a contributor to farm income.

The hen is efficient but modest, and too often the spotlight of public interest has been focused on wheat, cotton and other products to her neglect. But at Cleveland this summer, from July 28 to August 7, the hen will set forth her claims to greatness before representatives of some 60 foreign countries and poultrymen and consumers of America. This will be the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, but the first ever to be held in this country.

The Congress is not merely a poultry show,

Your World's Poultry Congress

See It At Cleveland, July 28-Aug. 7

By H. L. COSLINE



Five main buildings with twenty acres under roof will house the World's Poultry Congress which meets in Cleveland July 28 to August 7, 1939. Here are shown some of the features of the grounds: (1) *Hall of Live Poultry*, covering an area of 92,720 sq. ft. (2) *Hall of Nations and States*, covering an area of 73,164 sq. ft. (3) *Hall of Youth*, center of all activities of youth groups. (4) *Cleveland Public Auditorium*, which will seat 15,500 people in the main arena. (5) *Automobile parking areas*, providing ample facilities for over 200,000 cars. (6) *The Mall*, adding scenic beauty to the Congress surroundings. (7) *The Underground Exhibition Hall*, one of the finest of its kind in the country. (8) *Cleveland Municipal Stadium*, built with a seating capacity of 80,000 people. (9) *Passenger Boat Docks*, affording perfect convenience for adequate transportation facilities at the Congress. (10) *The Horticultural Gardens*, one of the scenic wonders to be witnessed at the Congress. (11) *Terminal Tower*, one of the finest, most modern railroad terminals in the United States.

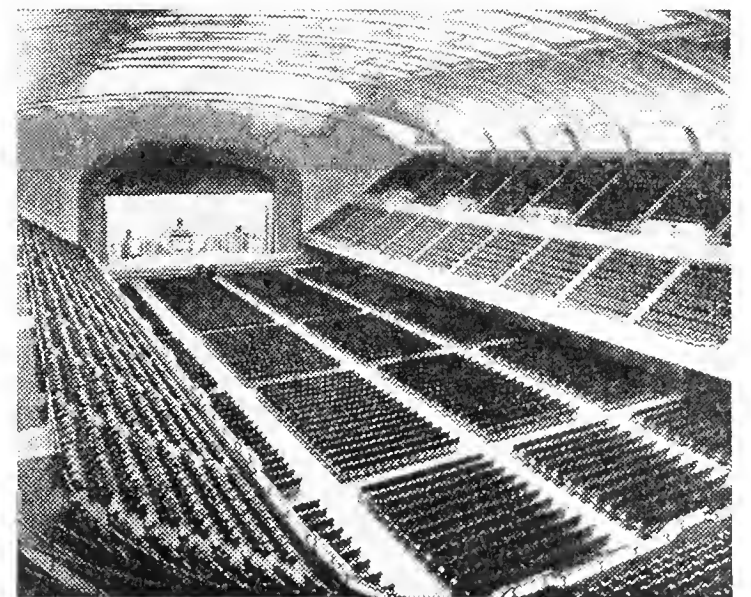
★ *Hotels*, showing the convenience to Congress activities.

(Right) — An inside view of *Cleveland's Public Auditorium*. This will house the scientific meetings of the World's Poultry Science Association, which will be attended by official delegates from at least sixty nations.

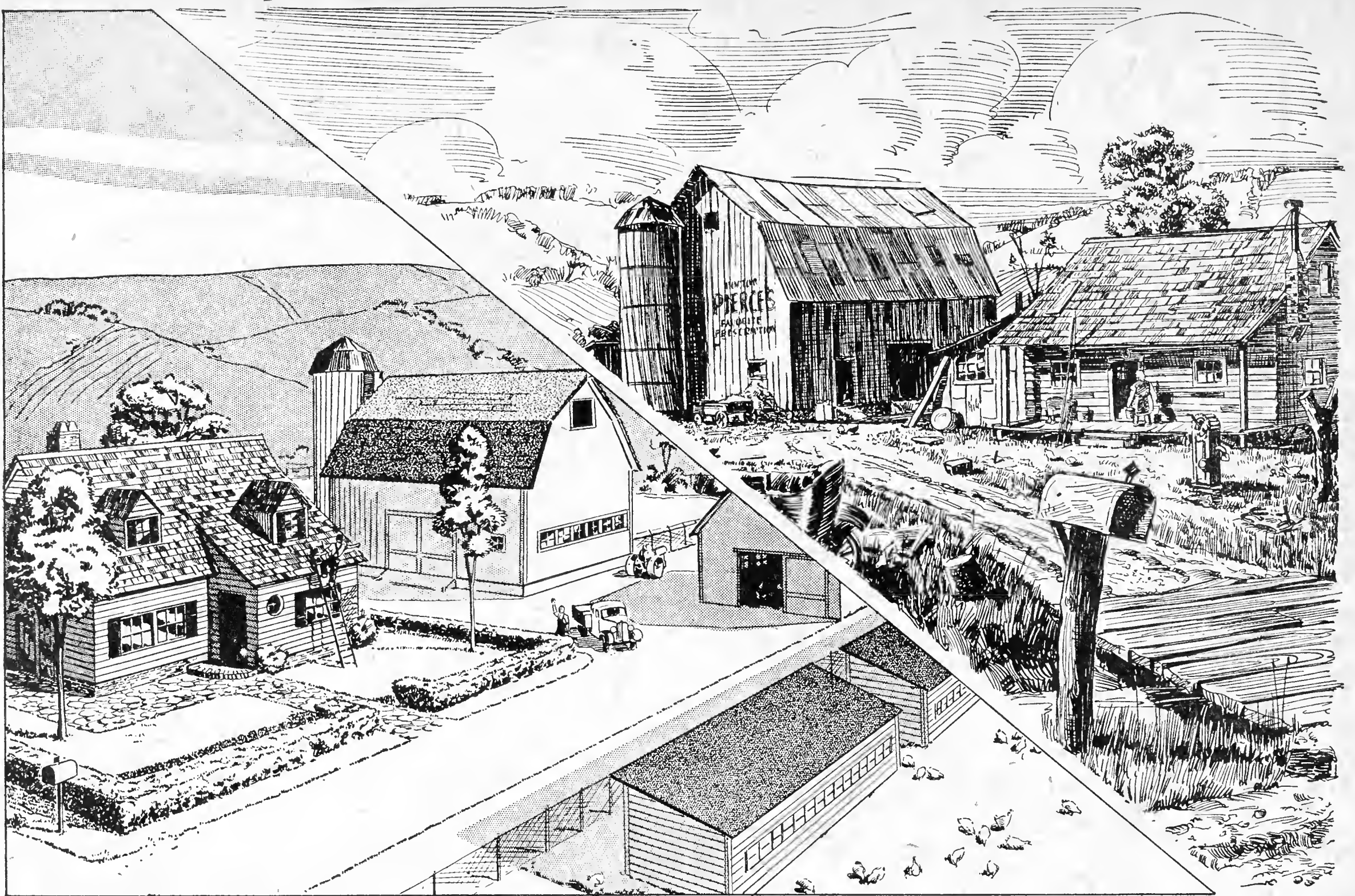
a gathering of scientists, a judging contest, or a school. It is all of these things and many more. Every poultryman who can plan to attend will be well repaid in entertainment and information. In the *Fall of Live Poultry* you will find over 10,000 birds representing every known breed and variety. Over half the commercial exhibit space in the five-acre *Hall of Industry* has already been sold, and here will be demonstrated the latest equipment, methods and practices in all phases of the industry.

Boys and girls are going to have a big part in the Congress, and perhaps your boy or girl or a group from your neighborhood will be there. Provision is being made for a youth camp, a separate hall for exhibits, judging contests for various groups, and poultry demonstrations by vocational students of agriculture, 4-H Club members and Boy Scouts.

In the past the World's Poultry Congress has usually been staged and financed by the government of the country in which it was held. A different plan will be followed this summer. Funds for the Congress will come from two principal sources—the sale of exhibit space and the purchase of membership tickets by poultrymen. The federal government and most states are (Turn to Page 19)



FARMERS DEMAND BETTER PROTECTION IN WAGNER LABOR LAW—SEE PAGE 3.



Fair Prices for Our Milk mean PROSPEROUS BUSINESS COMMUNITIES

Every business man in every business community in this milk shed should carefully study the two pictures above. They tell a sincere story of what A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK means to business as well as what it means to dairy farmers.

We farmers want a decent standard of living for our families. Every business man who supplies our needs can prosper **ONLY** when we get A LIVING PRICE. Therefore, our problem becomes the problem of all our business friends in rural communities.

Mr. Business Man

Here's a partial list of the things farmers are ready, anxious and willing to buy IF THEIR MILK CHECKS ENABLE THEM TO DO IT.

Some farmer may bring this page into your place of business. He may discuss with you what it means to you both for farmers to get a living price for milk. He may ask your active and enthusiastic support in this drive organized farmers are making to gain the legal right to set the price on his milk. For remember that **ONLY** by united effort can we **BOTH** win.

A fair milk check will enable farmers to buy these and many other things:

Electric power
Electric milking
machines
Electric refrigerators
Electric appliances
of all kinds
Washing machines

Farm implements
40 Gallons of paint
Dental care
Automobiles
Trucks
Radios
New clothes

Lime and fertilizer
Fences
Furniture
Building Supplies
Feeds
Seeds
Etc., etc., etc.

Look again at the two pictures. On the one side a fair return for milk has built a prosperous farm home. Prosperous farm homes mean a prosperous business community. On the other side, **WITH NEEDS JUST AS GREAT**, a home of distress because of low milk prices. Dilapidated farm homes mean a dying business community.

For a few months this winter we farmers were **LEGALLY** allowed to set the price on our milk. In every rural business community debts were paid and business was good. Then temporarily dealers regained the power to fix prices. You know what has happened since—competition among farmers and starvation returns for milk.

Now we are battling to regain the legal right to fix the price of our milk. Every business man should be our active partner in this great effort. For our success means prosperity for **BOTH** farmers and business men.

For twenty long years the Dairymen's League has fought this same fight. For twenty years we have argued that **ONLY** by united effort could the dairy farmer put the price tag on his milk. For twenty years we have been fought by the same anti-farm **GANG**.

Today most farmers and many business men appreciate how important this fight has become. Today responsible farmers are refusing to be divided—refusing to fight against other farmers. And if we stay **UNITED** the dairy farmers of this great milk shed will **AGAIN** win the right to say what must be paid for our milk, and this success will mean **PROSPEROUS FARMS AND PROSPEROUS RURAL BUSINESS COMMUNITIES**.

FARMERS

Demand Better Protection
in WAGNER LABOR LAW

By E. R. EASTMAN

DURING the last year we have reported many times the attempt of C.I.O. organizers and other radicals to fasten their choking tentacles upon agriculture. Even yet few eastern farmers realize what a menace this kind of labor organization is to their business. Western Coast farmers have had plenty of sad experience, and have only been able to survive by strong farmer organization against the attempts of radical labor to control the farm business.

I have reported how various farm products, like hay and milk, in the west and other parts of America, have been declared "hot" and the farmers warned not to attempt to deliver these products until they were unionized.

In New York State you will recall the fight of the bean growing and marketing farmers at Batavia against the C.I.O. and how these farmers, through their organization, the G.L.F. Produce Company, were cited before the Labor Relations Board. Aroused, the farmers ordered the manager of the bean picking factory to discharge its C.I.O. help and put in machinery.

You will recall the article in *American Agriculturist* last winter of the doctor, delivering milk from his farm to another New York upstate city, who was having his barn repaired with non-union help. He was told by labor leaders to hire union help or he could not sell his milk in the city, and further, his practice would be ruined. He discharged all of his help and ceased repairs on his barn.

All of these un-American activities have been made possible under the Wagner Labor Relations Act, administered by the Labor Relations Board.

Such a storm of protest has arisen against both the act and its administration that Congress has been overwhelmed with requests to modify the act and the power of this board. Hearings before a congressional committee are now in progress, and manufacturers, and farmers, and even some labor leaders themselves, have appeared at these hearings to ask various amendments.

To make sure that the point of view of the northeastern farmer is represented, Mr. Warren Hawley, a Master Farmer of Batavia, and Mr. T. A. Buhl, a farm owner and lawyer at Batavia, are going to Washington to appear before the committee and tell from their personal experience what happened in the Batavia cooperative bean growers picking plant. Both of these men were members of this cooperative, both are well able from ability and experience to speak emphatically on the menace

of radical labor to agriculture and to ask that farmers be better protected by law.

Testimony at the congressional hearing is usually given by question and answer, but the main facts which Messrs. Hawley and Buhl hope to present to Congress are printed in the two statements given here:

Statement of Mr. Warren Hawley at Congressional Hearing to ask for amendments of the Labor Relations Act better to protect agriculture.

MY observation of the Labor Union invasion of the agricultural field has caused me great concern. I have heard unbelievable reports from some of my friends in the West in regard to the Union's activities. This extension of Union activities struck our cooperative bean processing plant at Batavia last year. The first thing we knew the women bean pickers had joined the C.I.O. and were demanding \$2.50 per day or an increase from 5c to 7c per pound of cull beans picked out. They also demanded recognition of the Union.

We farmers were nonplussed, having worked long hours through all kinds of weather to grow and harvest our beans and get them into our cooperative warehouse.

To illustrate our position, I wish to quote you a few figures from the summary of farm cost accounts as published in Cornell Bulletin No. 395. This summary of the accounts of better than average farmers in New York State indicates that for the three year period from 1935 to 1937, inclusive, the cost of all labor including the skilled workers on our farms was 30c per hour. During this same period, dry beans returned to the farmers, to pay for labor above the other cash expenses, only 26c per hour, or an actual loss of 4c for each hour spent on beans.

The survey of bean dealers indicates that the average pickout of cull beans and trash from our crop over a period of years is 5%. An increase, therefore, of 2c per pound for picking out this material increases the cost per bushel for marketing by 6c. I realize that this does not sound like much money, but it decreases the return per hour of labor on the crop of beans by 2 3/4c, or more than 10% of the total returns per hour received by the farmer. This increase also increases the loss per hour of labor on the crop by almost 70%.

Our market since 1936 for beans has been badly demoralized. In 1938 the situation was worse, and we did not even expect a living wage from the crop. To our horror bean pickers were asking more money for picking out the cull beans and trash than we as farmers were receiving for growing the crop and assuming all the hazards of weather and market.

We have no fight with the Union, but how can we pay more for the unskilled labor of picking in view of the situation I have just outlined to you?

The Union would not concede a single point in their demands. We were warned that we must be very careful in what we said to them because it might be used against us if our cooperative was cited by the Labor Board. My neighbors were "sore" and decided to put in some machinery to take the place of this hand labor and

(Continued on Page 6)

WHEN YOU'RE BITING
DEEP ON AN UP-GRADE

—YOU'LL BE GLAD YOU BOUGHT
AT THE ESSO SIGN!

● For the long pull and the strong pull that will take you over the crest of any grade, you can always rely on the fuels and lubricants you get at the Esso Sign.

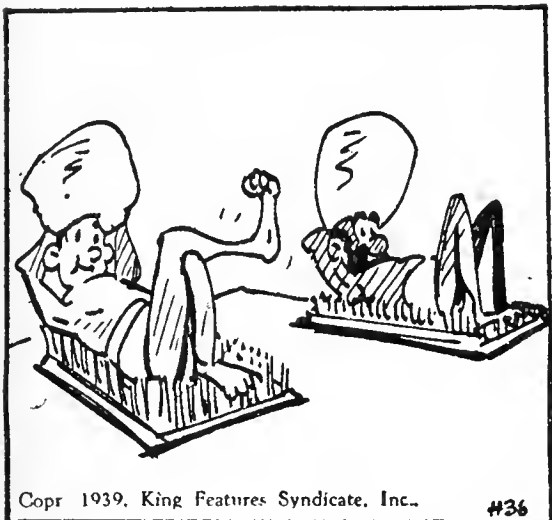
Power aplenty, with more to spare—protection and long life for the motor—thrifty, dependable service at lowest cost per furrow. That's what the products made by the world's leading petroleum organization have assured to generations of farmers for their tractors, cars, trucks and all farm machinery.

Your Esso Dealer can save you money two ways. First, because Esso petroleum products go so far—last so long. Second, because they're always dependable—prevent needless repair bills. Buy at the Esso Sign for petroleum products, batteries and tires with a lasting reputation!



ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY



Copr 1939, King Features Syndicate, Inc. #36
"I sat on a tack this morning — my kid had to have his little joke."

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

None of Our Business!

THE other day a famous surgeon said to me: "All those who would hurry America into war should see what some of us old doctors have seen—the halt, the lame and the blind, the lives ruined in mind and health, as a result of the World War."

All those who fought in Flanders now know that all of the sacrifice of money and young lives was in vain. The world has been in a tail-spin ever since the World War because of it, and another great conflict will bring the final crash.

Think what it would mean to mankind if the billions of money that went into the war, and that now go into armaments, to say nothing of the sacrifice in lives and health of young men, had been put to the constructive uses of man! Think of all that we could have that we don't have because of war!

There never would be any war if people did not forget the cost from one generation to another; but the young people, having no knowledge of the sad experience, respond to the jingoism and the hurrahs disguised in the name of patriotism. So they march away to die or to become disillusioned.

America has been the loser ever since it forgot the advice of our forefathers never to mix in world diplomacy. Our present administration is making the same mistake. It is too belligerent. War for defence, yes, of course; for offence, never! America should mind its own business on this side of the Atlantic, of which it has plenty, and should stay out of European affairs.

Business Men Support Agriculture

ONE OF the brightest spots in the present discouraging milk marketing situation is the constructive support of business and professional men expressed through many Chambers of Commerce.

As reported in our April 15 issue, the Batavia business and professional men, led by the Batavia Chamber of Commerce, started this present movement to get back of the dairymen in their present fight for a living price for milk. Among other things the Batavia Chamber adopted a very emphatic resolution endorsing the Nunan-Allen bill without amendment. Following this, as reported in our last issue, twenty chambers of commerce of the great North Country of New York, through the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Northern New York, also adopted a resolution, urging the Legislature to pass the Nunan-Allen Bill, and sent Mr. Van C. Whittemore personally to Albany to urge the legislators in the name of the Federation to pass the Nunan-Allen Bill.

On this same subject, Mr. Lewis H. Cheney of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, writes:

"Every Chamber of Commerce should be made acquainted with this milk issue. I approached the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce after I heard what had been accomplished at Batavia, and they adopted a strong resolution."

I am very proud of the fact that the Chamber of Commerce in *American Agriculturist's* home city of Ithaca enthusiastically adopted a resolution in support of the Nunan-Allen Bill without amendment. There are probably several other Chambers of Commerce and other organizations of business men who have done the same from whom I have not heard.

Such interest and constructive support of agriculture on the part of business organizations is

of far reaching importance not only for dairymen but for every farmer and for every business man. It means recognition on the part of business men of the tremendous importance of agriculture and of the dependence of all of us upon the prosperity of the farmer. Also it works both ways, for agriculture has need of business and the two of them in a cooperative team can accomplish a program which will mean much to everyone concerned.

I urge upon every business and farm leader to follow this beginning, to arrange for meetings and for discussions of mutual problems which will lead to better understanding and to real progress.

Favorable Decision Hoped For

AS THIS is written, dairy leaders of both New York and New England are in Washington to listen to the evidence being presented before the Supreme Court of the United States for and against the Agricultural Agreement Act under which milk marketing agreements are being administered all over the United States except in New York, where Judge Cooper declared the act unconstitutional. Decision is expected before the end of June and a favorable decision is expected. In that case milk marketing agreements will continue in many milk sheds and will be restored in New York if the Nunan-Allen Bill is finally passed by the New York Legislature.

In New England, if the act is declared constitutional, over \$2,000,000, which has been held in escrow since the court fight started, will be paid to New England dairymen. Coming at a time when dairymen are so sadly in need of money, what a Godsend this will be.

Congratulations

OUR GOOD wishes to Mr. Graham Patterson, publisher of the Farm Journal of Philadelphia, for acquiring and adding to this old publication the Farmer's Wife of Minneapolis, and for making Wheeler McMillan editor in chief of the combined Journal.

Both the Farm Journal and the Farmer's Wife have long been constructive influences for good in American rural life, and the leadership of Wheeler McMillan is assurance that the combination of these large rural publications will continue to support and work for the best in country life.

Sheep in the Northeast

IN THE early days the Northeast was a great sheep country with many flocks in almost every farm neighborhood. But with the opening of the western ranges farmers of this section could not compete. Our land was more valuable for other farm enterprises.

However, times and conditions have changed, and many farmers are wondering if sheep husbandry has not become again a profitable farm enterprise for the Northeast. The answer, I think, is yes, under certain conditions. We have much poor land that could be used for sheep pasture. It has been learned that sheep pasture profitably with cattle. English farmers have followed this custom for generations. Some farmers are finding profit in hothouse lambs. Sheep can be cared for at low building and labor costs.

Measuring these favorable factors against the increasing cost and over-production in many of the other lines of farm business gives some balance in favor of sheep. But there are many ifs.

The sheep is a peculiar animal. To succeed a farmer must understand them and like them, and while the dog problem is not as bad as it once was, a bad dog is still a menace.

Taking everything into consideration, whether to put on a flock of sheep or not is worthy of some thought. If interested, write to the College of Agriculture in your state for a bulletin on the subject, and to the animal husbandry department for the opinion of men who have studied the subject for years. Cornell University has just published an excellent bulletin on sheep, No. E399.

Why Maple Products Don't Sell

MANY hundreds of maple groves in the Northeast farm country go untapped each year because there is not market enough for maple products to make the business pay. What a shame! Our forefathers well knew that maple syrup and honey were the natural sweets and appreciated them, but we of this generation, particularly those who live in cities, have had adulterated maple products put over on us so long that thousands don't even know what first quality maple syrup or sugar is.

There are two or three excellent successful farmers' maple products cooperatives in the Northeast, but they are not large enough nor is there money enough in the business to pay for a campaign of education to teach city consumers the delicious quality of maple products. One thing that maple producers could do is to bring some pressure on state legislatures and on Congress to stop the adulteration of maple syrup and sugar with cane sugar.

Littered Yards

I OFTEN wonder as I ride up and down the country why so many folks keep their house and barnyards so littered with trash. If you don't think this is so, next time you take a ride count the unsightly yards that could be cleaned up in a half day's work or less.

Every city has a spring house-cleaning, when the litter is collected, the yards raked, and the trash disposed of. Let's extend that idea to the country.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE old-time tramp printer was a real and interesting character in the days when newspaper type was all set by hand. He usually was an expert workman, but he couldn't stay in one spot very long, and he frequently was too close a friend of John Barleycorn.

Mrs. F. F. May of Williston, Vermont, sends me a chestnut about a newspaper article that must have been set by one of the old-time tramp printers with a bottle of hard liquor close at hand. He was supposed to put in type a wedding announcement and the notice of an auction sale. This is what was finally printed:

"William Smith and Miss Lucy Anderson are to be disposed of at public auction at my farm one mile east of a beautiful cluster of roses on her breast and two white calves, before a background of farm implements too numerous to mention in the presence of about seventy guests, including two milch cows, six mules and one bob-sled. Rev. Jackson tied the nuptial knot with 200 feet of haywire and the bridal pair left on one good John Deere gang plow for an extended trip with terms to suit purchaser. They will be at home to their friends with one good baby buggy and a few kitchen utensils after date of sale to responsible parties and some fifty chickens."

"YES", Say 92 Per Cent

Milk Producers State Opinions on Nunan-Allen Bill and Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement

WE PRINTED last time copy of a letter which I wrote to thousands of dairymen in the New York milk shed asking them to express their personal approval or disapproval of the Nunan-Allen bill and the restoration of the marketing agreements in the New York milk shed. Answers are pouring in by the thousands, and if you who took the time to answer my letter could read the replies you would feel repaid for your effort, for these replies are pretty nearly unanimously in favor of the Nunan-Allen Bill and the restoration of the milk marketing agreements to obtain a living price for milk.

There are many who are discouraged, and there are some who are sincerely opposed to the Nunan-Allen bill. To all of those who have answered these letters, my sincere thanks. There are so many that it is physically impossible to give you a personal reply, which I would like to do if I could. You may rest assured that your letter will help first, in obtaining passage of the Bill, and second, to guide the editors of *American Agriculturist* in keeping up a fight for better conditions on the dairy farm.

Here are a few of the letters we received:

* * *

Agreement Raised His Price

When the marketing order went into effect last fall, it raised the price of our milk \$1 per hundred. When the order was declared unconstitutional, it dropped \$1. Unless the milk order is restored, we will be forced to quit dairying. Our last milk check was \$3 more than our feed for the month. Grocery stores in this locality can feel the sudden drop in milk prices.—*T. P., Erie County.*

* * *

Can Work Together

We sell to a small dealer in Endicott. We have to produce about an even flow of milk the year around, and we receive a little better price than the Dairymen's League, etc. With state milk control we received a fair price, but since that time the dealer has been paying just what he thought he had to in order to get the milk. He blames all the troubles of the milk business to the Dairymen's League.

We formerly belonged to the Dairymen's League and withdrew from that organization with friendly feelings toward it; and while we know they have made mistakes, the principle is O. K. The Federal-State Agreement has shown that different groups of dairymen can work together. Let's put it back if possible.—*R. Y., Broome County.*

* * *

Still Need Cooperatives

I find many men talking (and it is not difficult to trace the source of their information) that if we get back the state and federal marketing order, there will be no use for cooperatives. I say we will need our cooperatives more than ever before.

When the price of milk is up, the producers will always have a fight on

their hands, and it has been proven so many times that it is a hopeless fight as individuals. We will need our co-operatives, and they need to be affiliated.—*L. F., Tioga County.*

* * *

Give Order Fair Trial

At how low a price do the farmers have to sell milk before they are willing to forget some of their differences of opinion? Our local newspapers have had one or two columns recently sent by different persons, all saying the farmers should work together, but their way is the only right way and the other fellow is all wrong. Now, I am not in favor of forcing anyone to do something he does not want to do, but when anyone is in the minority, I think he should be willing to fall in line and work for the common good and at least give the majority a fair trial.—*A. C., Oswego County.*

* * *

Do Dealers Like Cooperatives?

I belonged to a cooperative but had to withdraw on April 1 to sell my milk. This is a copy of our milkman's notice to all who sell to him:

"I, the undersigned, agree to ship—gallons of milk daily to....., and I agree not to sign up or join any cooperative association or any other organization connected with the milk business. And if I belong to any at present, I will immediately resign. It is also understood and agreed that there will be a can rental."

To hold my local market, it was necessary for me to sign this—for the present—much against my will. But I still pay into the organization and shall rejoin it as soon as possible. Please keep my name confidential.—*Erie County Producer.*

* * *

Speed Needed

I believe it is the desire of many dairymen to have the Rogers-Allen Bill amended and put into operation as quickly as possible. Many dairymen have stated that they do not know what they will do if the bill is not passed before August or September. Then, too, there are also some dairymen who have stated that if they could get other work, they would gladly leave their farms; and others would accept welfare.—*W. F., Erie County.*

* * *

Opposed — Says Plan Robs Farmer

You are supporting a plan to steal, rob and cheat farmers, the same as you always have. Your group doesn't stop at anything, using the farmer's name in disguise, helping to take even his living away from him, and using what belongs to the farmer to fight him with. There is no such a thing as principle. It is unknown to your kind.

The Dairymen's League is nothing except a dealers' league. You are out howling about chiselers and cheats. You come out and tell farmers that they made more under the order when we made less. We hold our statements to show for it. We farmers ship our milk and then wait six or eight weeks before we know what we are going to get for it, after paying all of the puppets they are out buying up to fight us with. It is a wonder there is any-

The Results to Date

HERE is a partial report on the question, "Do you want the Federal-State Agreement reinstated?" Over 5,000 replies have been received. Answers were:

Yes	92 Per Cent
No	6 Per Cent
Uncertain	2 Per Cent

Answers are still coming in, and it is impossible to give you a complete report in this issue. We will do so later.

On this page you will find a few of the many letters received along with answers to the questions.

thing left for the farmer at all with the kind of a law you are supporting. Suppose you run your business that way. I dare say you wouldn't be at it very long. I dare you to print this in your paper.—*A Producer.*

* * *

The Good Things of Life

I have been farming for myself only three years. We have one small son, and I hope to give him the good things in life so that he will grow into a good, honest man. However, if prices continue downward, I cannot do it on the farm and farming is the work I love. I wish you success in your undertaking and continued success for your grand paper. I feel that our worst enemy is the radical.—*F. T., Washington County.*

* * *

Dog Eat Dog

Our reason for not wanting the federal agreement is that we prefer the milk situation to be a survival of the fittest. We think the price of milk will have to be very low before there will be a better price for milk. As long as the state makes it profitable to produce milk, we think there will be a huge surplus.—*J. R., Tioga County.*

* * *

Made His Wants Known

I was present at Albany on April 12 in support of the Nunan-Allen Bill. I have personally contacted all of Erie County's Assemblymen as well as Senator Arthur Swartz. All seemed favorably impressed.—*F. O., Erie County.*

* * *

Oppose's Government Control

The boys at Albany can spend their efforts to repeal all useless laws and departments rather than to hatch new laws and offices.

I am not versed well enough and the subject is so deep, I have nothing constructive to offer. We must face the fact that we have nation-wide and even world-wide competition in milk, particularly through milk products. I do not favor any type of state or federal control. It was tried and failed—worth the trial, but let's appreciate the lesson and not go into another control program. When times improve, any type of control works swell. In bad times, no control works. We dairymen will just have to face the problem by

living within our income and producing as economically as possible. Some dairymen will be driven out of the business in New York State and also in Wisconsin. We cannot have state tariff laws. Looks like tough going for a while, but I have faith that a good dairyman with stick-to-it-ism will make a good living as a long pull.

—*H. M., Saratoga County.*

* * *

Order is Only Hope

After attending the meetings I have this winter and listening to you talk to us dairymen and also following your splendid articles in your paper, I am sure I can address you as a friend. I commend you on the way you have gotten behind the dairymen to help us get a living price for our milk. I will say that I am not in sympathy with state or federal control of milk, or for that matter any other farm commodity, but as matters stand now, I think the Nunan-Allen Law and the restoration of the federal order is the only hope we have at the present time.

After attending the Albany meeting and listening to some of the opposition's hot air, I became more convinced than ever that we have a real enemy—I might add a cowardly enemy—to fight; but am sure that if we will but stand solidly together—and I am sure you will stay with us—we have a fighting chance to win.—*R. P., Yates County.*

* * *

More Employment Would Help

The present dismal dairy outlook goes deeper than just a surplus of milk. The attitude of the present Administration at Washington toward business causes too much unemployment with a lower purchasing power of the consumer. The unfair and unjust demands of radical labor leaders cause too high prices of manufactured goods.

The Administration's policy of crop control is unfair. The cotton grower of the South has lost his market and has turned to growing other crops which force northern products out of the markets. Northern growers have turned to producing milk which adds to the surplus.—*H. B., Genesee County.*

* * *

Inactive Member

I joined the Dairy Farmers' Union about two years ago. This section signed about 60 per cent. Most all of the farmers are opposed to it now. If a count of active members were taken here, and this locality is a sample, a 98 per cent cut would be about the figure.—*C. W., Madison County.*

* * *

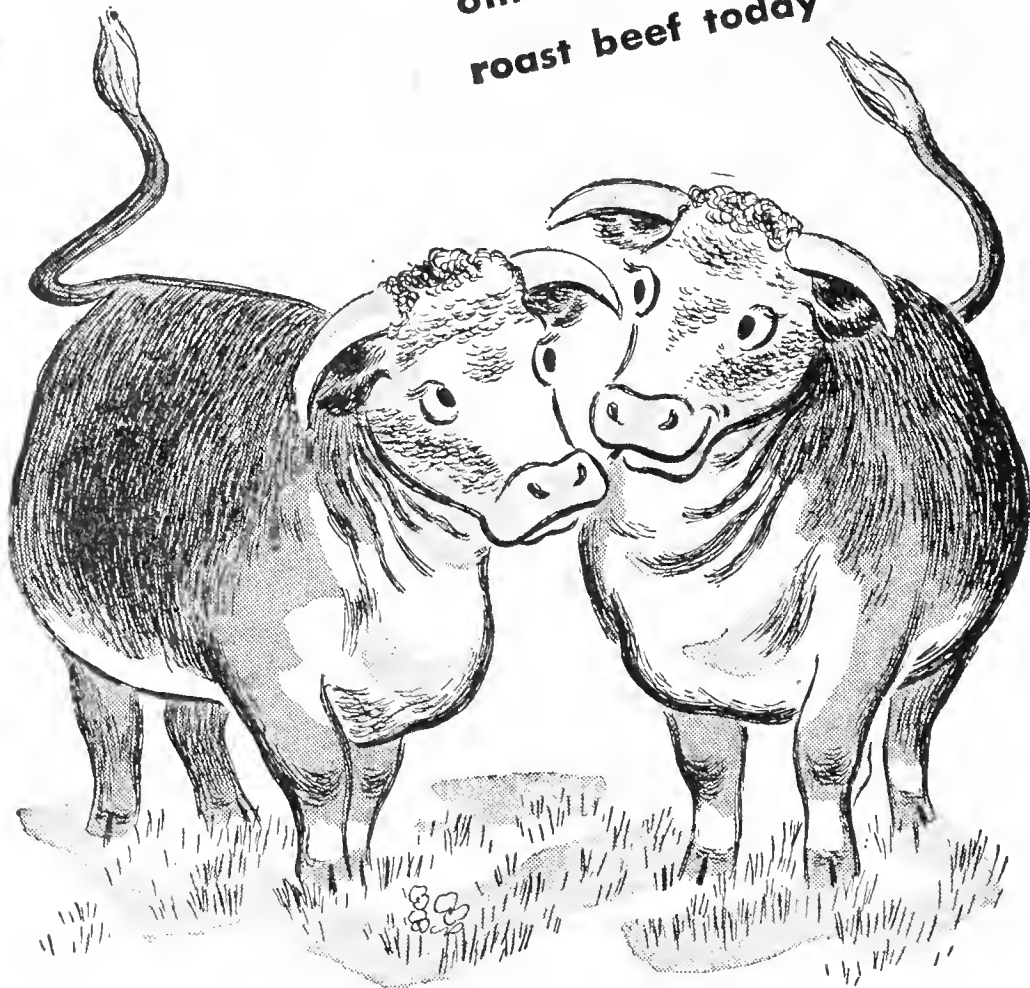
Guernsey Men Speak

Being a Guernsey breeder and shipping Golden Guernsey milk, I am strongly opposed to the Nunan-Allen Bill as it is. However, if that equalization clause is removed, then I and practically all of my fellow shippers will support it. We much prefer the Seelye-Sherman Bill. We of the New York State Guernsey Breeders Cooperative take care of our own surplus and all our milk is sold as fluid milk, contracted for ten years in advance; so do you blame us for fighting against this bill which cost us \$14,500 during

(Continued on Page 10)

"I shudder to think how near we came to burning in that barn last night!"

"Lucky for us there are telephones—otherwise we'd be roast beef today!"



LUCKY FOR YOU and lucky for your boss that there was a telephone in the house to get help in a hurry. It would have been a blow to lose you, not to mention that good, new barn.

Day after day the telephone carries on its normal duties of serving a busy family. No matter what the nature of the call—something to do with running the farm, a chat with a neighbor, or a great emergency—the telephone is always on the job.

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.
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Just a year ago, you could have sent this coupon—as did so many car-owners—and joined the constantly growing number of motorists who today are receiving a dividend representing a 20% saving on the cost of their policies. Why delay for another year—send the coupon today—and secure full details of how you can obtain sound insurance at a lower net cost.

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Please send facts on insurance of my car.
Make Year Model
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PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **\$1.75**
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(½ pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed **.60**

If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

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PIPE AND FITTINGS
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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Avoid Unadapted HYBRID CORN

RESULTS from the use of adapted hybrid corn—both field and sweet corn—have been so satisfactory that unusual interest has been aroused. Prof. R. G. Wiggans of Cornell points to a danger that should be avoided. Says he:

"Hybrids adapted to one region and set of conditions are not necessarily adapted to another region with a widely different environmental set-up. Hybrids cannot be expected, either theoretically or practically, to have a wider adaptation than commercial varieties. No hard-headed farmer in New York State would look to the Corn Belt for a variety of corn for his own use in preference to a well-known adapted variety with which he was familiar. The most he would risk would be a small planting along side a known variety."

Farmers are being offered seed corn from a number of Corn Belt hybrids which cannot be recommended for the Northeast because no adequate tests have been made. Hybrids proving good in one region will not necessarily give satisfactory results in another. Almost all Corn Belt hybrids mature too late for northeastern conditions. For example, last year 15 hybrids of corn from out of the state were compared to Cornell 29-3 and averaged to produce 2105 lbs. less dry matter and 375 lbs. less dry grain per acre than 29-3. This latter variety is especially recommended for silage at elevations of 600 to 1500 ft. and for grain in the more favorable corn growing areas in New York State. It has given good results in northern New England, but other varieties have given better results in Connecticut.

Farmers Demand Better Protection in Wagner Labor Law

(Continued from Page 3)

the women are now on relief.

Another case in another county has come to my attention. The Silver Creek Canning Company contracted for 200 acres of beets to can. The contract read: "in case of strikes, etc., we are not liable." The farmers raised the beets and in the fall when they were ready to can the C.I.O. came into the canning factory and demanded increases of pay and recognition of the Union. This canner had already contracted to sell his beets and the price had been set for the canned goods. What could he do? The canner refused the beets and the farmers in that town lost about \$5,000 of potential income.

Peas, beans, tomatoes and some of our fruit are very perishable and have

to be handled with a great deal of speed. Weather waits for no man. Take peas, for example, a twenty-four hour delay in harvesting and canning will change the grade from choice to standard, and a seventy-two hour delay makes the crop worthless.

The irresponsible Unions strike at a time when we farmers are at their mercy. Farming is a family business. We are all laborers, our profits are meager and we cannot stand added pressure from union labor. All added cost of marketing is settled back on the producer. Mr. Wallace will tell you that the average income of our farms is pretty small, and if we are saddled with more cost in our processing plants, what is the answer? More subsidizing from the government?

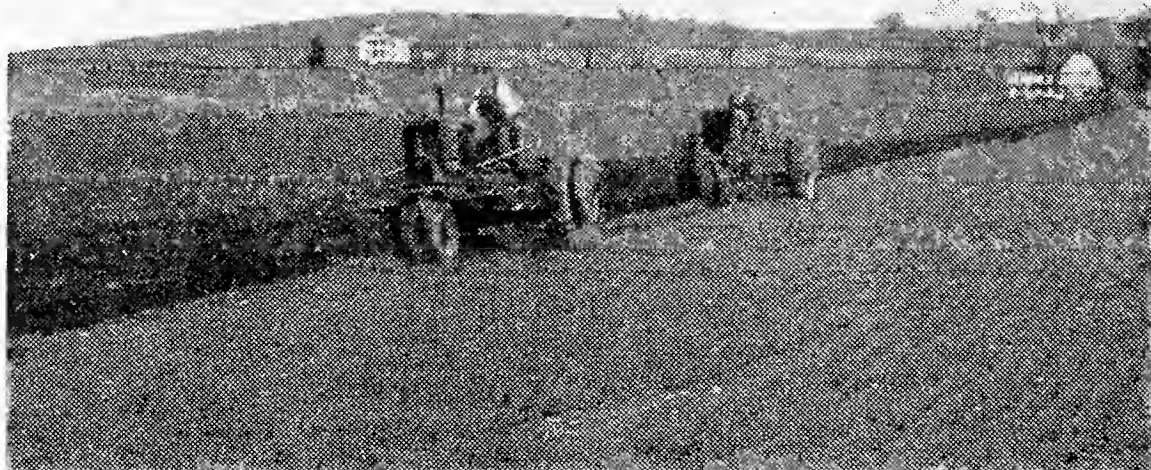
Statement of Mr. T. A. Buhl at Congressional Hearing to ask for amendments of the Labor Relations Act better to protect agriculture.

IT IS FUTILE to think that agriculture, at least in western New York, can stand added charges to its costs of production. The point has been reached where additional costs, however slight, will mean universal insolvency.

My office is in Batavia, the county seat of Genesee County. Ten miles away is a village of perhaps three hundred people, among whom is a young veterinary. He has been practicing at that particular location for three years and in that time has accumulated \$5,000.00 on his books. He has just decided that he cannot stay but will come to Batavia and start over again with a small animal hospital. The people in his present location like him and are sorry to see him go, but they simply cannot pay him his fees.

I feel sure that farmers are not hostile to labor. They are faced, however, with the struggle to exist and under such conditions you cannot expect them complacently to sit by and see organized labor invade agricultural processing plants and threaten to organize the farm labor field next.

If a mill shuts down shoes do not deteriorate, but are finished when the strike is settled. When the canning factory peas are ready to cut a few hours delay may change them from number ones at \$120.00 a ton to number sixes at \$10.00 a ton, and a day or two may make them worthless. It must be obvious that a strike on a dairy or poultry farm would be disastrous. Of all types of activity, agriculture is most quickly and completely affected by labor trouble, as its nature makes it completely vulnerable to this type of persuasion.



ADDING HUMUS.—Plowing under rye for potatoes on the farm of Gardner Brothers of Tully, N. Y. These brothers, Walter and William, grow 75 acres of certified seed, including 30 acres of Chippewas and 25 of Katahdin. The two men on the tractors are Lynden and Lloyd Aldrich. "Years ago," said Walter Gardner, "we had a great deal of trouble with scab. For some years we have been adding 300 mesh flour of sulphur. It takes about 700 lbs. to the acre to change the PH to a point where scab does not bother us." Mr. Gardner is an officer of the N. Y. State Cooperative Seed Potato Association.

New PURI-FLAVE

Vitamin G (Flavin) Ingredient Now Added to Startena and Growena for Increased Growth!

TODAY there are new improved feeds in the old familiar Checkerboard Bags. Purina Startena and Purina Growena now contain Puri-Flave, a new exclusive growth ingredient.

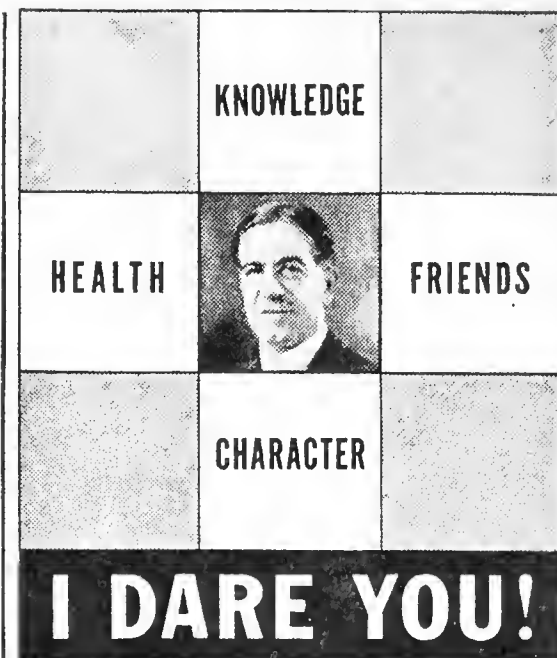
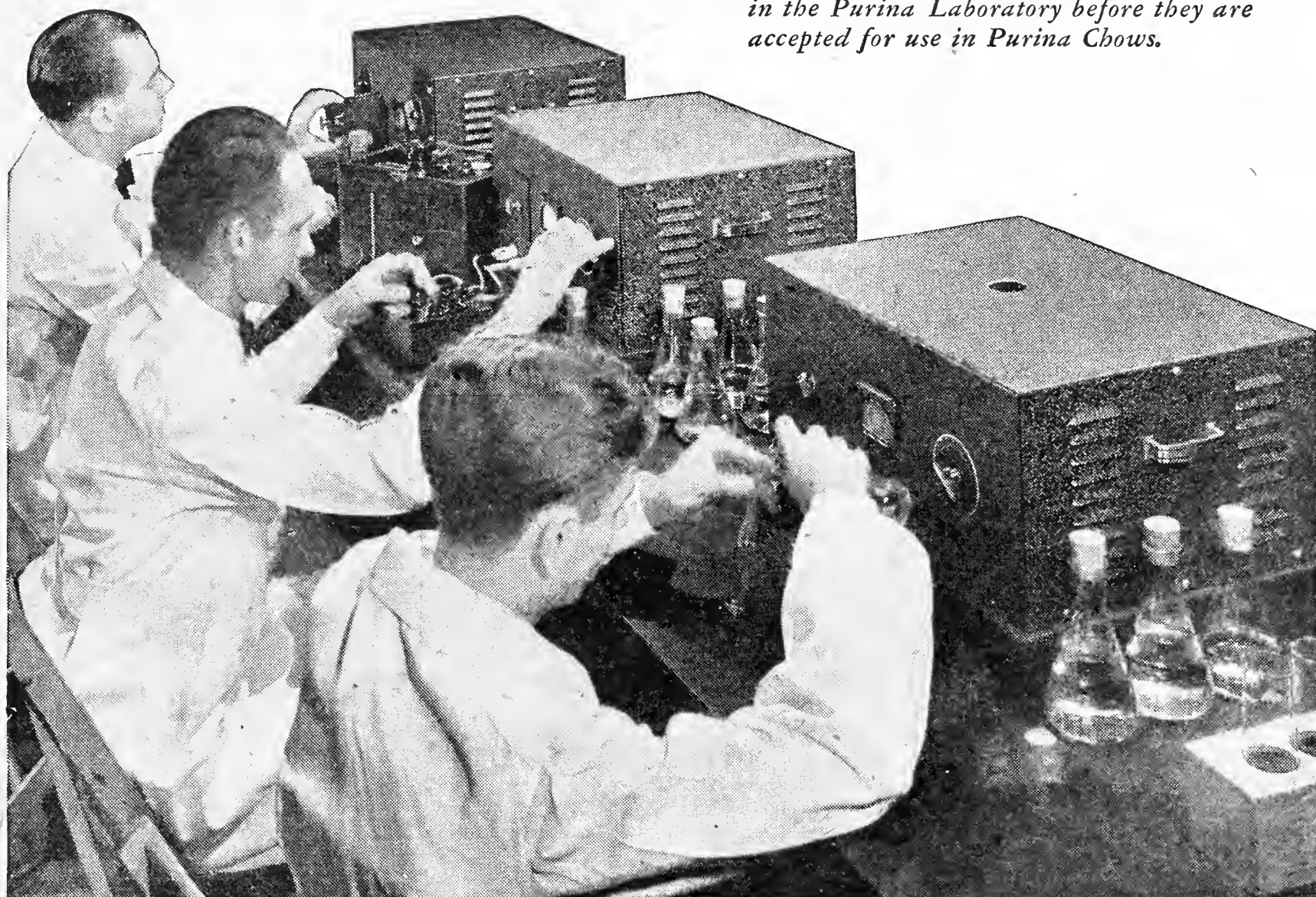
Puri-Flave is a concentrate of vitamin G (flavin), a factor which is absolutely essential to the growth of chicks and pullets. Puri-Flave is added to Startena and Growena to make sure that an abundant supply of this important growth material is included in the feed.

Puri-Flave is 2½ times richer in flavin than dried buttermilk. It is four times richer in flavin than dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal. These are the ingredients that up to now have been considered some of the best sources of flavin.

When you feed the new Startena and Growena containing Puri-Flave, you give your birds tried and proven feeds. See your Purina dealer today . . . make sure your chicks get every chance to live and grow . . . *feed them the Purina Way!*

PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Modern testing equipment like this made possible the development of Puri-Flave. Feed ingredients are tested for vitamin A and vitamin G (flavin) content with this equipment in the Purina Laboratory before they are accepted for use in Purina Chows.



WHAT DO I REALLY WANT?

I WANT PERSONAL CHARM!

THE things people WANT indicate very definitely where they are headed. I met recently a lovely young girl who thinks she wants beauty, culture, and refinement. But by her actions she chooses cheapness and tawdriness. Her beauty will soon fade unless she chooses to do the things that build beauty rather than destroy it.

In contrast I know an older lady who lives in the very atmosphere of beauty. Each year her influence spreads to wider fields. She wants to make the world a better place to live in, and she does. I knew her as a girl, and each year she grows more and more beautiful because beauty comes from within. She wanted beauty and she found it.

■ ■ ■

Do You Want Friends?

THEN give yourself to your friends. Friendship is often made up of little things that mean so much to others and cost so little from us. A smile, a friendly call, a helping hand, a letter, the remembrance of an anniversary — these simple things are often the ingredients of lasting friendship.

Do You Want Personality?

You may not have been born with "It" or "Umph", but you can develop a radiance within that will make your life a joy to others. Give your personality a chance. Cut out your inhibitions. Start today.

Which Do You Want?

PERSONAL CHARM
(These build up Personality)

Develop a Smiling Countenance
Neat personal appearance
Cultivate a sense of humor
Consider the other fellow
Assume community responsibility
Make new friends



SMILE TALL

or

COMMONPLACENESS

(These tear down Personality)

Corners of mouth turned down
Carelessness
Mr. Grouch
The Devil take the hindmost
"Let George do it"
Not interested

■ ■ ■

There's another side to the four-square program which I'll mention in my next column. In the meantime, if any reader would like my 12-page WANT pamphlet, send a 3c stamp and it will be sent to you.

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

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Put this \$100⁰⁰ in your pocket

HERE'S A WAY to save which most good farmers already know and many practice.

Use the right kind of lubricant in the right place on every piece of farm machinery.

The old days have gone when a bucket of axle grease and a squirt can of oil were the only lubricants needed. Today's machinery is more complicated, with tighter-fitting bearings and requires specialized lubricants for efficient operation and longer life.

"What could the average dairy farmer add to the value of all his machinery by constant and proper lubrication through its life time?" We asked a farm economist this question. His answer was, "It would vary a whole lot, of course, but I think \$100 would be a fair figure."

"What would it cost him extra for the right oils and greases?" we asked.

"Nothing extra. He might even save money. More often than not the wrong kind of lubricant not only increases friction, costing him power and hastening wear, but won't stay put and wastes itself," the expert told us.

Shell engineers have made thorough studies of farm lubrication problems. Talk to your nearest Shell man about them. You'll be surprised how economical Shell products are and how well they work in your machinery.



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STRAWBERRY & RASPBERRY Plants

Certified, fresh dug, prompt shipment. Premier—Dorsett—Fairfax—Dunlap—Gibson—Stevens, 100, 75c; 300, \$1.90; 1000, \$4.50; Mastodon—Gem (exbr.) 100, \$1; 300, \$2.75; 1000, \$8; Rasp.: Columbian (purple), Taylor (red) 25, \$1; 100, \$2.25; Transp. coll. 500 at 1000 rate. Figure each variety separate.
EUREKA PLANT & BERRY FARM,
MAPLE VIEW, NEW YORK

2,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS: Yellow Jersey, Up River, Nancy Halls, Portirica, \$1.75 per 1000. Cash with order. Shipping point. 15 acres Canna bulbs, ten kinds, \$1.75 hundred.
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GEORGIA Certified Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plants. Free Catalog on other plants. Sims Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

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147-ACRE, 16-CDW DAIRY FARM. Steuben County, N. Y. Handy to Corning. Grade B milk market. 10-room house, furnace heat. 74 ft. barn, concrete floor; silo, poultry house, storage barn and corn crib. \$4300. Investigate long-term purchase plan. Free illustrated description.
FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FARM CATALOG, 1700 bargains, 16 states; Free. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

FARM—400 Acres, Grade A Milk market, 60 running water, house, bath, toilet, good buildings, a place for man and son. Price and terms reasonable. Will trade for other personal property. Inquire JOHN FITZGERALD, OXFORD, NEW YORK

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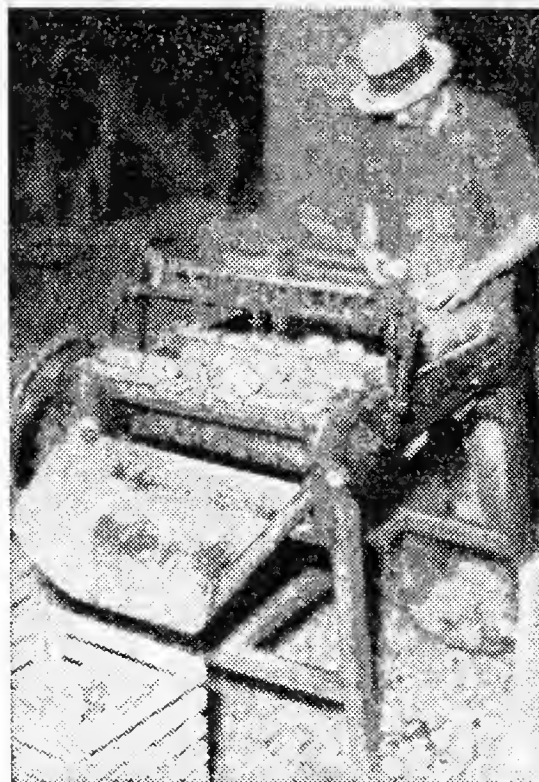
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TOMATO PLANTS Marglobe and Indiana Baltimore, 75c 1000. Cabbage plants; Copenhagen, Charleston Golden Acre, 60c 1000. White Bermuda Onion plants, 75c 1000. Large Bell Pepper, California Wonder, World Beater, 25c 100 or \$2.00 1000. Hot Chili same price. Certified Porto Rico Potato Plants \$1.00 1000. We grow our plants and guarantee satisfaction. QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY, QUITMAN, GEORGIA.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON SCHROER'S BETTER VEGETABLE PLANTS. Frostproof Spring grown Cabbage, leading varieties. Also Wilt Resistant. Onion: Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker, Bermuda and Crystal Wax. Certified Tomato: Pritchard, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Rutgers, Brimmer, Ponderosa and Greater Baltimore. Pepper and Egg Plants. We guarantee good plants and prompt shipment. SCHROER PLANT FARMS, VALDOSTA, GA.

CERTIFIED SWEET POTATO PLANTS Big Stem Jersey, Maryland Golden Porto Rico, Nancy Hall. Also Tomato and Pepper. Write for price list. FREDERICK H. LORD, BELLE HAVEN, VA.

Certified Raspberries—Taylor, Indian Summer, Marcy, Sodus, Newburgh, Latham, Chief, St. Regis, etc. Strawberries, Asparagus, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, etc. All guaranteed. Prices low. Catalog free. BAKER'S NURSERY, HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.



Cutting Seed Potatoes

THE MACHINE illustrated above speeds up the job of cutting seed potatoes. The operator decides how many seed pieces each tuber will make, and then places it in the proper hollow. When the knife drops, it cuts the tuber into 2, 3 or 4 seed pieces.

This machine, run by a small electric motor, is in use on the farm of Maurice Mallory of Broome County, N. Y.

It is generally agreed that seed pieces should be blocky and weigh at least 2 ounces.

Seed potatoes are commonly treated before they are cut. One of the newer methods is to dip them into a mixture of one pound of yellow oxide of mercury and fifteen gallons of water. The yellow oxide of mercury does not dissolve and needs to be stirred to be kept in suspension. The mixture does not lose strength and can be used as long as any is left. However, it is advised that potatoes so treated be planted the same day or at least within a few days, as there is some evidence that treatment retards vine growth if treated tubers are allowed to stand too long.

The usual method is to provide wire baskets and dip them into a tub about the same size. The basket is plunged up and down two or three times, and then set on a drainboard so that the solution can drain back into the tub. Wire baskets—in fact, any metal containers—are painted with asphaltum paint, as the material tends to react with metals.

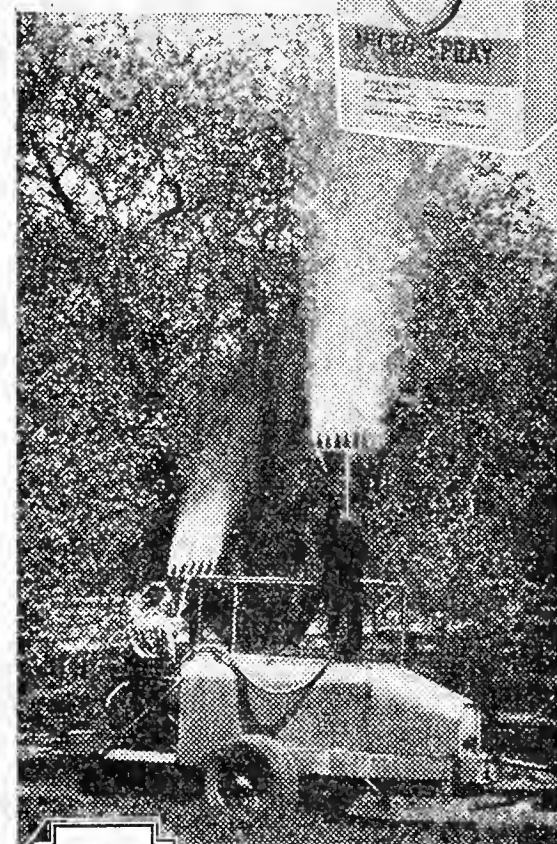
Another method of treatment which is gaining favor is Semesan Bel, a commercial product used according to manufacturer's directions.

Green Sprouting POTATOES

WHILE green sprouting of seed potatoes seems to have no effect on the stand, it does increase the number of tubers per stem and results in an appreciable increase in yield. Green sprouting beyond two weeks period did not result in sufficient increase in yield to justify the extra time.

At the same time that the experiments with green sprouting were conducted at Cornell, results were obtained on effect of depth of planting. During four years, planting at a depth of four inches gave the highest average yield of No. 1 potatoes, although planting at two inches gave a larger number of stems per plant, resulting in a recommendation to plant potatoes at a depth of from two to four inches.

A Sulfur Fungicide of TRUE Microscopic Fineness! MICRO-SPRAY⁺ SULFUR



Orchard Brand Micro-Spray Sulfur has proven more effective than ordinary wettable sulfurs, because its finer particles expose a much greater sulfur surface. This means that more sulfur vapors are freed in a given period. The finer particles also mean that filming and sticking are improved.

Orchard Brand Micro-Spray Sulfur, used in the pre-bloom sprays, effectively prevents early scab infection. In the cover applications it protects against late scab, without interfering with foliage development or finish or color of fruit, a hazard always associated with the use of lime sulfur.

Micro-Spray Sulfur has set a new standard in some of America's largest and best orchards.

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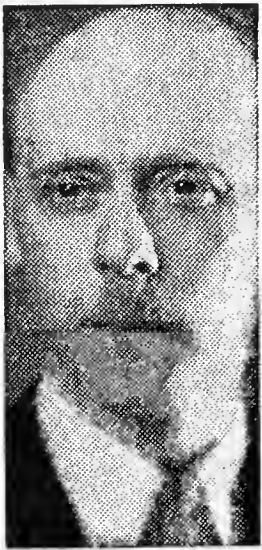
Write for
booklet on
Fungus
Control



Garden Gossip

By PAUL WORK

SINCE preparing copy for the April 15 issue, I attended a conference of the Northeastern Vegetable and Potato Growers Council. At a previous meeting, this group had gone over pretty thoroughly the packaging requirements for northeastern vegetables



Paul Work

with an eye to some desirable changes and a good deal of standardization. At the more recent meeting, Mr. Donald C. Manchester, President of the Connecticut Vegetable Growers Association, who is Chairman of the Council's Packaging Committee, brought in a sample crate for Iceberg lettuce, which, it is hoped, would also prove

well adapted for bunch vegetables and for other items as well. The inside dimensions are 22" x 13" x 11". The 22" by 13" is the same as the corresponding dimensions of the Los Angeles lettuce crate. The 11" is 2 inches larger than the half vegetable crate which is rather extensively used for bunch vegetables from Texas including broccoli.

This suggested container would be a good starting point for discussion among the lettuce people of this state.

Now that we have a head lettuce that performs much better than any we have ever had before, we have entered upon the critical period in the enterprise. The job can be ruined pretty easily if marketing is not as well done as plant breeding has been.

Variety in the Garden

One weak point about a good many vegetable gardens is the lack of adequate variety. Many vegetables that are common and easily grown are likely to be neglected. Among the roots for fall harvest, parsnips, salsify and rutabagas may well be included. Then, if you want something really distinct, plant some celeriac or root celery. This is very much like the little meaty hearts at the base of our ordinary celery plant but much larger;—say as large as a potato. Yes, potatoes are of many different sizes; so are the roots of celeriac.

Cauliflower is often left out of gardens because it is a bit uncertain. If plants are set out fairly late for maturity in the last half of September and October, results are much safer in most parts of the state than when we try for mid-summer maturity. In the cooler sections, it may be matured in August and in some places also, from first early plantings, to head out in July.

Another tasty vegetable that is not so common is kohlrabi, the member of the cabbage family that makes "turnips" on the stem above ground. It wants to grow rapidly and should be harvested before it gets old. They are likely to be stringy and tough then.

There ought to be a little row of parsley for garnishing and flavoring throughout the season.

Summer squash comes early, is easy to grow and is certainly delicate when it comes along in July.

Okra will mature all right in our climate. One who has never had it ought to try it to see what it looks

like. The flowers of this plant, which belongs to the cotton family, are like hollyhocks and very pretty. The pods should be taken young—otherwise they, like kohlrabi, become tough and stringy. Almost any cook book will tell how to make chicken gumbo soup. Of course, if you do not like things that are a bit slippery, you had better let it alone.

Almost anybody can have spinach

in spring and fall. Swiss chard and New Zealand spinach are the proper items to plant for summer greens. Good King Henry was always a favorite with Bob Adams for first early. This plant is perennial and should be planted at the side of the garden with the asparagus and rhubarb. It is one of the first things that starts to grow in the spring.

Garden Values

The apostles of the home garden frequently make remarks extolling its high value as a part of the farm enterprise. At various times, surveys have been made to set forth the facts. Michigan Quarterly Bulletin for February, 1939, contains an article by Ashley and Burke giving results for 255 farms in different parts of the state. The average value in 1937 of home

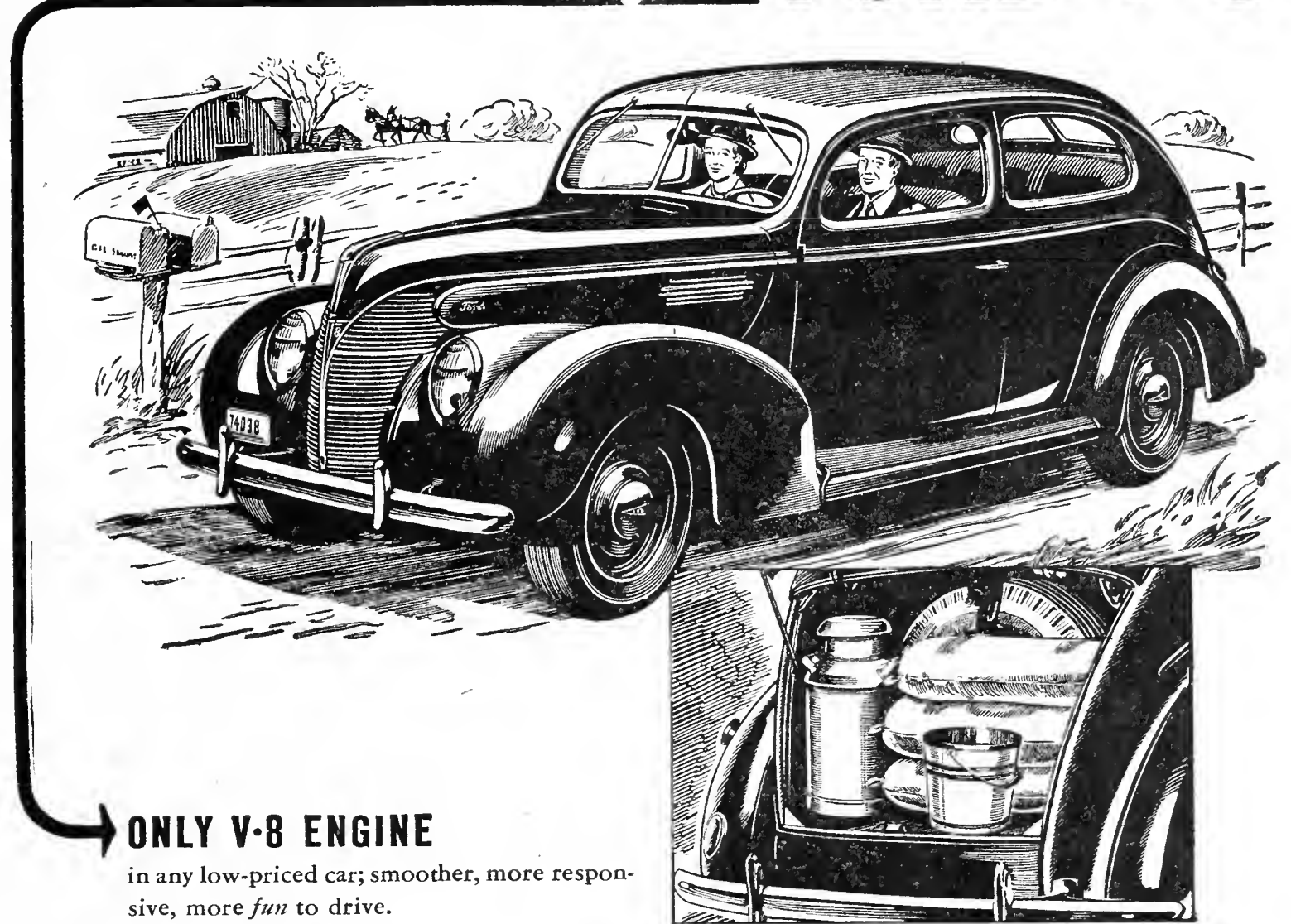
grown farm produce was \$306 per farm. The cows contributed most heavily. Then came the vegetables including potatoes. Canned products which doubtlessly included many vegetables follow right along.

It is interesting to note that the prices used are based on farm value and not upon what would have to be paid for goods at retail. As the bulletin suggests, this would at least double the values and would bring vegetables from around \$33 to around \$65. This is very modest at that, for most commercial vegetable growers would be tickled to death to receive half the retail price. In general, the actual figure is nearer a third.

It may be worth while just to check up and see how many other half acres on the farm will turn out \$65 worth of actual living.

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in any low-priced car; smoother, more responsive, more fun to drive.

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85 h.p. Ford V-8 in this year's Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Run showed best gasoline mileage among all leading low-priced cars.

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Geneva, N. Y., June 3, 1939

EXPERIMENT STATION HERD OFFICIALLY CLASSIFIED 10:00 A. M.
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- 1—All female sale.
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CONCRETE STAVE METAL TILE WOOD

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NEW WAY TO PUT UP HAY

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WITH THE NEW 2-PURPOSE GEHL SILO FILLER

Saves WORK, TIME, STORAGE SPACE, AND STOPS WASTE

With its special Hay Feeder, the GEHL Hay Chopper cuts and blows hay into the mow with hay fork speed. Feeds easily—no man in mow—stores hay in half the usual space—cattle eat it all—no waste. New, automatic measuring molasses pump for Grass Molasses Silage. Dealers everywhere. Write for free booklet on chopping hay into the mow and making grass molasses silage.

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"YES", Say 92 Per Cent

(Continued from Page 5)

the few months it was in operation? Also our equipment and sanitary requirements are much above the average. Our bacteria must be under 10,000, and everything else in comparison. Are we right or wrong in wanting either separate equalization or no equalization?—**J. W., Greene County.**

Wants Honest Dollar

I believe that dairymen, as well as others, should eventually handle their marketing and allied problems without direct governmental assistance other than permissive legislation and usual policing functions work. Given an honest currency and a price stabilizing marketing organization, dairymen should expect to have to accept a price for milk that reflects the extent to which supply may exceed consumption. Too many props under the milk stand merely induce more people to use it so that when it falls, it simply crashes that much harder.—**G. G., Monroe County.**

Calling Names No Help

In June, 1937, I joined the Dairy Farmers' Union with very little hope and no faith in the plan's doing any good unless by its influence as an organization to get legislation favorable to dairy farmers. I have attended some of their meetings, and about all that was done was to try to discredit everything but the Union and to call the Bargaining Agency and everyone connected with it crooks and liars.

At a recent meeting one of the leaders said the Union had 14,000 members and only 4,000 had paid their dues. I am one that has not paid and won't as I invalidated my order after one payment. There are a lot of dead or inactive members like myself in this locality.—**J. L., Madison County.**

Will Support Any Sound Program

Production of milk is the main part of farming in our locality. Producing milk means nothing to farmers unless it can be sold at a fair price. It is certainly too bad when a few milk dealers, a few politicians, and a few milk producers can beat down the price way below cost of production to all milk producers in the New York milk shed.

First—I am for the Federal Marketing Agreement (if restored by the Supreme Court) and the passage of the Nunan-Allen Bill.

Second—On failure of the above, I will support any sound program to secure better prices.

Third—If the above two plans fail, I would not object to dairy farmers taking more radical steps to increase prices, although I hope this will not be necessary.—**R. P., Cattaraugus County.**

Go to It!

I am greatly pleased with your stand to help us northeastern farmers. If there ever was a time when the small-fry of us hill-billies needed concerted action, it is NOW.

So many like myself have shouldered our troubles and kept digging dirt while people like the C.I.O. have done everything that seemed possible for devilish human minds to conceive to oppress the small farmer, especially those who have had no wind-fall to give them a backing but have had to sharpen several pencils and then ran in the red.

There are agitators within a few miles of my home, as I presume there are in every community. This really makes one disgusted with the ideas from dealers who are opposed to anything that would benefit the farmer.

Get behind it, push it, drive it! Put out propaganda to match them. The newspapers I have read are good, but

make it stronger and appealing to every housewife that uses milk. Here's my hand and heart. Go to it!—**G. D., Cortland County.**

Chiselers Make Trouble

I am a born Dairymen's Leaguer and a young farmer delivering over 1800 lbs. per day of milk to the dry milk plant at Bainbridge, N. Y., which is a branch of Borden's. I believe some of the large milk companies are receiving unjust criticism. I think our troubles are mostly the fault of the chiselers who did not live up to the rules of the marketing agreement.

I have nothing to say against other

Did Not Oppose Nunan-Allen Bill

The issue of *American Agriculturist* of April 29 just reached me. I was greatly surprised when I read about farmers urging passage of the Nunan-Allen Bill at Albany on April 12, 1939, to find my name listed as one of those who was opposed to the passage of the Nunan-Allen amendment to the Rogers-Allen Law.

While I was one of the last speakers for the proponents' side at the hearing, if your reporter who covered that hearing at Albany will check up on his memory, he will recall that I came out strongly in opposition to Mr. Meyer Parodneck of New York City when he made a statement that the dairymen were getting well paid by some organization because the dairymen were at the hearing in such large numbers. I said that no organization need pay us farmers to come to Albany to fight for our rights.

I wish you would correct that error in your next issue. I don't feel like associating myself with the anti-farm gang or Consumers League. They are not out working to help the dairymen. If we farmers want to read farm publications, and we should read them, then let us patronize the *American Agriculturist*, the one farm paper who has fearlessly fought our battles for many years.—**PATRICK J. LALLY, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.**

organizations except the Farmer's Union, which I believe is all wrong and is supported by the anti-farm gang and misleading many dairymen. I wish to thank *American Agriculturist*.—**L. G., Chenango County.**

Must Get Together

We have to agree on something to bring all of the different organizations to one head to get a living price for milk, and it seems to me that the Nunan-Allen Bill is the only way in sight to do that. What each individual farmer thinks is not going to get us
(Continued on Page 18)



"How about fixin' up some false teeth for this, Doc?"



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

A SERIES of regional conferences for Juvenile Grange workers has just been completed in New York under the direction of the state superintendent, Mrs. David Kidd of Dansville, and the attendance figures show how deep-seated is Juvenile Grange interest in the Empire State. At 11 conferences covering 16 counties and 120 active Juvenile units, 80 of the latter were represented, by 61 matrons, 15 assistant matrons and 40 members of Juvenile committees. Thirteen subordinates not having a Juvenile branch were represented by 23 members of Juvenile committees, while of the 16 Juvenile county deputies, 14 were in attendance. Erie County was represented 100%, and Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Niagara nearly so. Other conferences will cover different sections of the state and at the present time no other section of the Grange field is showing higher Juvenile interest than New York.

MAINE Grange work has lost one of its most enthusiastic leaders in the death of Irving W. Case of Lubec, former Steward of the State Grange. He was very prominent in his section, had

served several terms as representative and state senator, and had been master of Washington County Pomona longer than any other Patron.

MASSACHUSETTS Grange work shows the lively character of its lecturers, and in few states is this corps of workers more energetic or original than those of the Bay State. This year six lecturers of subordinate Granges hold the same position in Pomona Granges, and thus carry a double responsibility; out of 300 Granges, 209 lecturers are new this year and eight of last year's lecturers have become masters for 1939. One-half the Pomona lecturers are new this year and six of these are men, one being Deputy John E. Johnson of Middlesex-North Pomona, No. 16. The subordinate lecturers of the state also include Deputy Clarence E. Anderson of East Bridgewater, and in the 300 Massachusetts subordinate Granges, 57 of the 1939 lecturers are men.

TRUMBULL GRANGE, No. 134, in Connecticut, claims a distinction that will be hard to duplicate in Grange circles throughout the country. It possesses in its membership this year four Grange masters—Edgar L. Tucker, Master of the Connecticut State Grange; David M. Wakeley, master Fairfield County Pomona; Andrew Kachele, master Trumbull Grange; and Robert Jennings, master of Trumbull Juvenile.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, New York, Grange members are looking forward to Sunday evening, June 11, when a big county-wide Church-Grange service will

(Continued on Page 18)



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

HAVE just returned from a trip through our so-called "North country." Spring there, while late, is about as far advanced as our more southern sections; most unusual, but probably due to our cloudy days and their sunshine.

The thought uppermost in everyone's mind is not how they can get out of the dairy business, but how they can stay in, realizing that less milk is the only real answer to that question. Income must be maintained or improved; increased and more efficient pasture utilization must be practiced, and the feed these extra dairy cows are now consuming must be taken care of profitably. I still maintain that the farmer is completely capable of taking care of himself, and what I found proves it.

I attended a meeting in St. Lawrence County, New York, the section directly north of Watertown, in which over 500 men had gathered together in two days to talk livestock diversification as it applied to their particular section. These people are well on their way with such a program, having started to breed their mares about three or four years ago, after importing some fine work-horse studs, and already have practically stopped importation of western horses. Just the fact that they came out to a livestock meeting in such numbers will tell you how interested they are and how successful this type of operation is proving. They are moving about 1000 of these home-grown native colts this year, and are still below normal western horse importation. These native colts are meeting a better demand and giving greater satisfaction than Western horses and are selling from \$30 to \$50 a head more—weight, age and kind considered. Isn't it fair to assume that they will continue to be successful with this operation as a sideline to their

dairy business, and that it will also improve their milk situation? For this fine piece of work, while done by the farmers themselves, credit still should be given to Mort Adams, Russel Cary and Joe King for the work that they have done as County Agents around St. Lawrence County.

I attended a meeting at Walpoole, New Hampshire, with Cy Terrel, head of the Animal Husbandry Department, New Hampshire State College of Agriculture, and again found men not only talking, but in actual operation, cutting down their dairy herds and diversifying with sheep. These men were using principally the high mountain pastures and seemed to be using Cheviot crosses to advantage, maintaining weight, having their lambs come just before grass and marketing them in the fall off pasture, off ewes, practically no grain, and marketing lambs weighing better than 70 lbs. in this way. The interesting thing in this operation is that their type of cross will scatter all over a large pasture. Our men in this section of the Northeast want their ewes to band, but of course that would not do in their type of pasture grazing, so again it is very definitely brought out that there are all types of sheep for all types of farms and conditions.

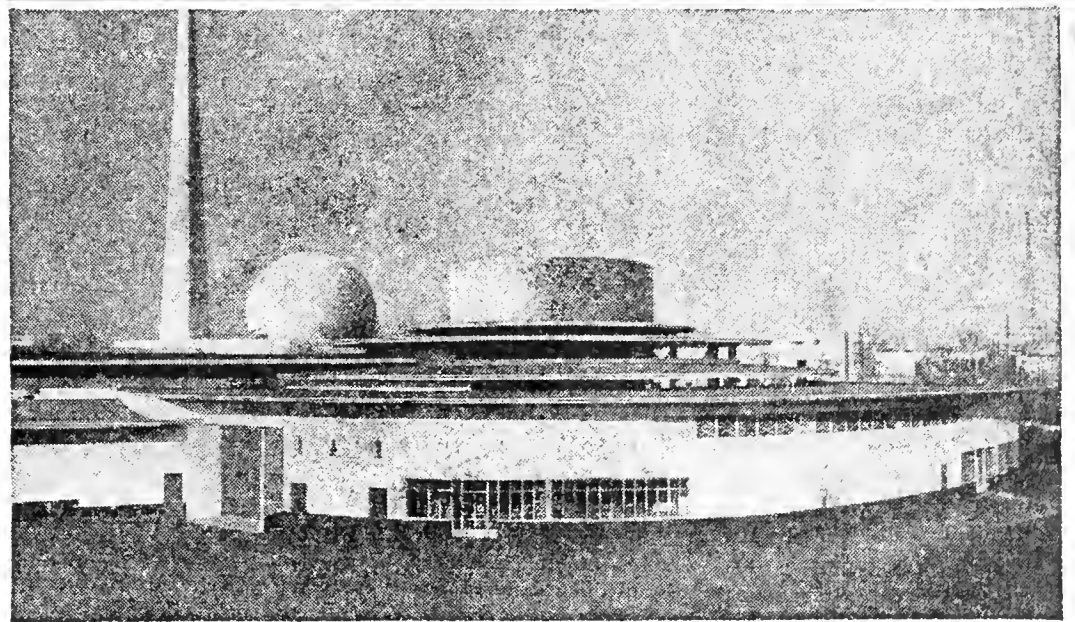
I attended another type of meeting at Windsor, Vermont, with the Morgan Horse Breeders and the Horse Show Association. With their wonderful dirt road trails and their series of weekly horse shows, they have become very much saddle-horse minded, and I seldom have attended a meeting that showed the enthusiasm for the horse and horse breeding that I saw there.

Wool—To sell or not to sell, that is the question. Uneven prices bid and asked, particularly in the country, do not express the actual situation. Wool is actually selling about 2c a lb. higher than a year ago on the Boston market. There is not as much wool on hand as there was a year ago. Mill consumption is very much heavier than last year, and therefore I can only suggest that unless you can get at least 2c a lb. more for your wool than you did last year, you should hold it, anticipating a better market and a better situation soon.

BEACON FEEDS

being used by the herd at the

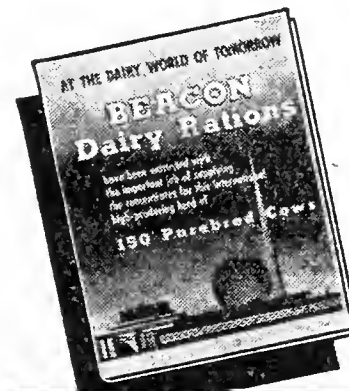
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NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ Supreme Court Upholds AAA

IN 1933 CONGRESS, under New Deal leadership, passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) in an effort to help solve the farm problem. Processing taxes levied on processors of farm products were to be used by government to pay farmers who reduced their production either by growing smaller acreages or by actually plowing under crops or killing young pigs.

In January, 1936, United States Supreme Court declared Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 unconstitutional. Another AAA law was later passed, but without processing taxes. The subsidies which were paid to farmers under new Act for controlling production came directly from United States Treasury.

Two weeks ago United States Supreme Court declared new AAA constitutional, and reconciled its second decision with its first by claiming that first AAA of 1933 was unconstitutional because it sought direct production control on farming, which was local business not subject to United States law. But second AAA was constitutional because its controls all have to do with marketing, which is Federal business on an interstate basis.

Justices Butler and McReynolds voted in negative, claiming that new AAA was no more valid or right than the old, because whatever may be its declared policy or appearance, the law operates to control quantity raised by each farmer.

The second decision was so broad that it is held as upholding Administration's entire farm program for control for marketing of tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, rice and other crops.

■ Hit Milk Price Fixing

"FARMER associations and government officials, rather than milk distributors, are principally responsible for high milk prices," said Thomas H. McInnerney, President of National Dairy Products Corporation, to Federal Monopoly Committee at Washington on May 1.

"For the last several years," said Mr. McInnerney, "dairy farmers cooperative associations and government bodies through orders and licenses have maintained Class I prices of milk at levels much higher than the basic value of milk used for manufacturing purposes as determined by supply and demand conditions in competitive markets."

"When government bodies commenced regulating Class I farm prices, they acceded to farm demands and raised Class I prices still higher in a vain attempt to increase the blended or net farm price."

On May 2, Theodore Montague, President of the Borden Company (not Borden Farm Products), testifying before temporary National Economic Committee, urged elimination of abuses by organized labor and organized milk producers as a solution to the problems in the industry. He characterized government milk control as a failure, the principal reason being the incentive to "bootleg" milk as a result of fixing prices at too high a level. He denied that there was any monopoly in the distribution end of the milk industry.

SLANT: At a time when farmers are receiving starvation prices for milk it is certainly interesting to hear from

milk distributors that milk prices are too high. For 25 years distributors in the northeastern milk sheds have been fighting with organized dairymen to base milk prices on price of butter and other by-products. If organized dairymen had agreed to this plan it would have cost them many millions of dollars in lower prices during past years.

■ Congress Investigates WPA

HUGE SUM of \$2,350,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress for Works Progress Administration (WPA) in current fiscal year that ends July 1. Even this sum, which is beyond power of imagination to grasp, is \$50,000,000 less than President Roosevelt requested, and far less than was demanded by Workers Alliance, a Union of unemployed whose chief purpose is to agitate for more relief jobs and higher relief pay.

When House of Representatives Appropriation Committee was asked for another huge appropriation for WPA for coming year, it started investigation of WPA Workers Alliance. David Lasser, President of Alliance, told committee that he was an ex-socialist. Herbert Benjamin, secretary-treasurer, admitted that he belonged to communist party, and said two other members of Alliance's executive committee were communists. Colonel Harrington, who followed Harry L. Hopkins as head of WPA, defended Workers Alliance, and said it had right to speak for its membership in conference with WPA officials. People on relief or in WPA who belong to this union have to pay from 10 cents to \$1 per month dues.

SLANT: Of all absurd and dangerous situations, this one takes the prize. Government and the taxpayers furnish work, mostly unprofitable, to unemployed, who in turn pay part of their wages for union dues led by communists, whose purpose it is to force government and taxpayers to pay higher wages. Can you beat that!

■ Why Move Farm Credit?

"TO CONTROL expenditures, to increase efficiency, to eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort, and to be able to get the information which will permit him better to advise Congress concerning the state of the Union and the program of the government —!" This is the stated purpose of the President's proposed reorganization of government agencies.

Three new agencies are created—the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Works Agency, and the Federal Loan Agency—each with an administrator and assistant administrator to be named by President.

Under the Federal Works Agency will be grouped the Public Roads Administration, now in Department of Agriculture; the U. S. Housing Authority, now in Interior Department; the Public Works Administration, now independent; the Works Projects Administration, now independent; and the Public Buildings Administration, now divided between Treasury Department and Interior Department.

Under the new Federal Security Administration will be grouped the Civil Conservation Corps, now independent; the Office of Education, now in Department of Interior; the Public Health

Service, now in Treasury Department; the National Youth Administration, now in W.P.A.; and the Social Security Board, now divided, part being independent and part in Department of Labor.

Under the new Federal Loan Agency will be grouped five agencies now independent, namely, the Reconstruction Finance Corp., the Electric Home and Farm Authority, the Federal Housing Administration, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Reorganization Law recently passed does not require approval of administrators by Senate. Some Congressmen feel that confirmation is necessary on basis of law requiring confirmation of all federal appointees who receive salaries in higher brackets.

Of particular interest to our readers is transfer to Department of Agriculture of two independent agencies—the Farm Credit Administration and Commodity Credit Corp., as well as the Federal Farm Mortgage Corp., now under the Farm Credit Administration.

SLANT: Farmers and their organizations are emphatically opposed to the transfer of Farm Credit Administration to Department of Agriculture. Of all government agencies in Washington trying to serve agriculture, Farm Credit Administration has been least criticized, and has done a fine job. Why, then, these farmers and their leaders argue, not let well enough alone? Why bury or mix an independent agency like Farm Credit, which has been doing such good work, into complex activities of Department of Agriculture, which already contains so many different bureaus and jobs that it is difficult to administer them all efficiently?

If change is to be made, farmers are going to watch carefully to insist that Farm Credit work be kept on its present efficient basis and permitted to carry on with its present high-class personnel and with the independence to operate it has had in the past.

Farm organization leaders are also opposed to efforts to transfer the Forest Service from Department of Agriculture to the Department of Interior.

Congressional troubles will be increased through necessity of rewriting much legislation affecting agencies involved. Congress must act within 60 days or reorganization plans automatically become operative.

Congressional approval of reorganization is predicted. Under law both Houses must approve or disapprove—cannot amend. President emphasizes estimated saving of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year, but stresses efficiency by better coordination and centralization of authority.

■ Suggests Tax Revision

BROOKINGS Institute, independent research agency, publishes report on taxation. Report states that between 1923 and 1938 total taxes in proportion to national income nearly doubled. In 1913 taxes took 7% of national income; in the twenties from 10 to 12 per cent; in 1938 23 per cent.

Along with other recommendations, report suggests changes in corporation income tax particularly to relieve small corporations and the elimination of capital stock and excess profits taxes. Report admits that program recommended might bring less tax revenue but says:

"The gains resulting from the stimulus to the expansion of private enterprise would, in the near future, much more than offset any probable revenue losses."

Two theories of taxation are crystallizing; one, the older idea, assumes levying of taxes to provide income for necessary government activities. The

other, newer idea, backed by many in Washington, considers taxation as means of regulation and control to bring about redistribution of wealth, hampering of certain types of business, and encouragement of others.

SLANT: Everyday citizen is interested primarily in fewer taxes, and more business so that relief expenditures may be cut drastically.

No Room for Wreckers

CASE of Joseph Strecker of Arkansas has just been decided by United States Supreme Court, permitting Strecker to remain in America.

Strecker was prosecuted by United States Labor Department on ground that he was a communist and an alien, and therefore under the law he should be deported. Supreme Court decided that Strecker was not a communist member at time he was arrested for deportation, therefore he did not come under law for deporting alien communists.

Labor Department is now proceeding against alien Harry Bridges, native of Australia, who is a radical C.I.O. leader in maritime labor troubles on our West Coast. Labor Department claims Bridges is both an alien and a communist, and therefore should be deported.

SLANT: Hope the Department is right. There is no room in America for aliens who would overthrow principles upon which our democracy is founded.

Food Stamp Plan Starts

MAY 15 is date set for beginning of Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation's food stamp plan in Rochester (see page 10 of April 29 issue for full explanation). Experiment will continue for three months. Offices are being established in Federal Building, Rochester, for sale of stamps to eligible persons. Orange stamps range from \$2 to \$10 in value, blue stamps from \$1 to \$5.

Stamps will be presented to banks by grocers only on a special card. They are only ones who will accept stamps in trade. Experiment is designed to replace distribution of surplus food products to needy families through regular relief agencies.

Hitler Replies

MOST IMPORTANT features of Hitler's reply (April 28) to Roosevelt's plea for peace were tearing up of Germany's treaty of friendship with Poland, negotiated in January, 1934, and which has five more years to run; and his denunciation of naval treaty with Britain. Reason given for terminating German-Poland pact was that Poland had violated pact by allying herself with Great Britain. Intimation is that Poland is now in situation comparable to Czecho-Slovakia before German domination.

Hitler demands Danzig and a passageway across Polish corridor between Prussia and East Prussia. Britain and France have promised to aid Poland should it be necessary to fight for independence, but general belief is that possible status of Danzig, not a part of Poland, would not be considered cause of war.

Tenor of Hitler's remarks was polite turndown of President's request for assurance that Germany would not attack some 30 nations, on promise that Roosevelt would attempt to persuade nations to make the same pledge to Germany. Hitler emphasized peaceful intentions of Germany, but said, "No

German shall ever enter a conference defenceless."

Immediate result of speech was adoption by England of army conscription, a move directly opposed to previous policies. Conscription calls for 6 months military training for 200,000 men a year.

Farm Credit News

MORE than \$5,700,000, nearly 15% of Land Bank Commissioner money borrowed by Northeastern farmers since 1933 was repaid by March 31, 1939, according to Springfield Land Bank. Made mostly on second mortgages, Commissioner loans were designed primarily to refinance debts of farmers who were heavily in debt or in dan-

ger of foreclosure. Many Commissioner loans were used to supplement first-mortgage Land Bank loans.

Of 20,810 Commissioner loans made in eight Northeastern states in past six years, 1296 have been paid in full, representing \$2,060,100. Partial payments on 18,450 Commissioner loans have amounted to \$3,687,000.

Good Books to Read

MARGINAL LAND. Horace Kramer. Mr. Kramer's story of South Dakota homesteaders is told with warmth and understanding. It is the story of a man who struggled to happiness and a modest triumph against the handicaps of a weak chest, an unfortunate first marriage, and the hard conditions of the South Dakota

land.—J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

DODGE CITY. The first showing of this production was given in Dodge City, once a junction of the Chisholm Trail and the Santa Fe Railroad's western terminus. It shows the West of 1872, when Dodge City was an important cattle town. Featuring Errol Flynn.

LUCKY NIGHT. Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor star in this picture. They started the night as Mr. and Miss, they greeted the dawn as Mr. and Mrs., with no money but a job. Lots of fun.

I'M FROM MISSOURI. Bob Burns as Sweeney, the Duke of Missouri, one of his finest roles.

CHEVROLET

Let your own tests convince you
It's The Only Low-Priced Car Combining
"All That's Best At Lowest Cost!"



It has the quality, the features, the performance of much higher-priced cars—and it costs much less to buy, operate and maintain!



You get a lot more for your money—you get "all that's best at lowest cost"—when you buy a Chevrolet. The best in modern Fisher beauty! The best in modern Valve-in-Head performance! The best in modern comfort features! The best in modern safety features! All this at much lower prices, and with lower operating and upkeep costs, than in any other motor car you can name! In fact, Chevrolet is the only low-priced car combining all these advantages—the only low-priced car combining

No other car combines all these famous features:

EXCLUSIVE VACUUM GEARSHIFT
NEW AERO-STREAM STYLING, NEW BODIES BY FISHER
NEW LONGER RIDING-BASE
85-HORSEPOWER VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX
PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES
NEW "OBSERVATION CAR" VISIBILITY
PERFECTED KNEE-ACTION RIDING SYSTEM with Improved Shockproof Steering (Available on Master De Luxe models only)
TIPTOE-MATIC CLUTCH

"all that's best at lowest cost!" See it, drive it, today, and you'll know why Chevrolet has been the national sales leader during seven out of the last eight years, and why people are saying, "Chevrolet's the Choice" again for 1939!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
General Motors Installment Plan—convenient, economical monthly payments. A General Motors Value.

Don't be satisfied with anything but the best—BUY A CHEVROLET!

SUPREME COURT

Hears Arguments on

Constitutionality of Milk Orders

By CHARLES L. DICKINSON

ON APRIL 24th and 25th the Supreme Court of the United States heard the arguments for and against the Marketing Agreements Act and the Federal Orders covering the New York and the Boston milk markets.

As a spectator seated in the great marble court room, I experienced the thrill of actually witnessing the processes of Democracy in operation to bring justice to all and the greatest good to the greatest number. After sitting through two sessions of the Supreme Court, my faith in the American system has been strengthened and my hope for the future has been carried to a new high. No matter what decision the Supreme Court may hand down, the farmers of the Northeast may be sure that their case will be decided with fairness and justice.

The New York case was opened shortly before four P. M., April 24th. Solicitor General Robert Jackson appeared for the Government and the farmers, asking the Court to reverse Judge Cooper's decision which invalidated the New York Order. Formally dressed in cutaway coat, Mr. Jackson's appearance fitted the dignity of the Court and indicated the respect he held for the Court. Mr. Jackson spoke for about an hour, carefully explaining the provisions of the Order and the Marketing Agreements Act, pointing out why the Government felt that Judge Cooper's decision should be reversed.

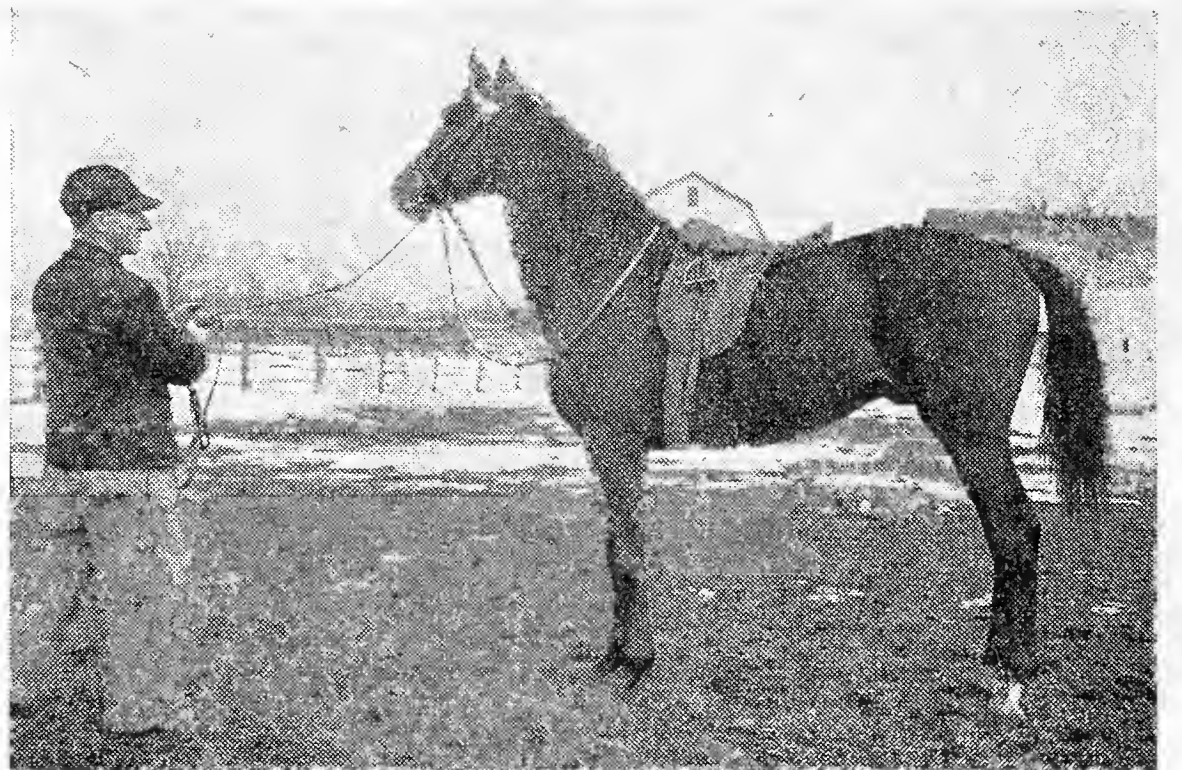
In answer to questions by the Justices, Mr. Jackson explained that during the operation of the order some dealers and cooperatives did not comply with the terms of the order and the government had attempted to force these dealers and cooperatives to do so by bringing actions against them in the lower courts. When the lower

court handed down a decision invalidating the order, it was no longer possible to enforce the order and it was suspended by the Secretary of Agriculture pending a decision by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Jackson showed that even though the order had been suspended by the Secretary of Agriculture, the government felt that the Supreme Court should decide on the validity of the order, both from the standpoint of determining whether the non-complying handlers should be required to pay the producers' settlement fund money due during the operation of the order, and from the standpoint of reinstating the order.

The Court adjourned at four-thirty on April 24th and reconvened on the 25th at noon. At exactly twelve o'clock the Marshall rapped for order and the nine robed Justices came to their chairs. Chief Justice Hughes is seated in the center; on his right sit Associate Justices McReynolds, Stone, Black, and Frankfurter, in the order that they were appointed. On Chief Justice Hughes' left sit Associate Justices Butler, Roberts, Reed, and Douglas, also in order of appointment.

Before getting back to the business of following the arguments of the attorneys, I should like to describe briefly some of the outstanding features of the new Supreme Court Building. The massive strength and quiet beauty of the building itself are to me a symbol of all that America stands for. White marble steps lead from the street level up and up, finally broken by a row of marble columns through which we passed to enter the building. The bronze doors open into a great hall with tiled floor and marble walls. At the far end of the hall are the doors



Freeman, son of Gallant Fox, assigned by the United States Remount Service to Wynmede Farms, Slaterville, Tompkins County, New York.

which lead into the court room. A long line of American citizens, some of them school children, continually wait their turn to sit for a few minutes in the Court Room.

In the Court Room visitors sit in the center of the room. Surrounding the room are alcoves where special guests, admitted by ticket secured from the Marshall, are seated. The atmosphere of the Court is one of dignity and strength.

As soon as the Court reconvened on April 25th, Solicitor General Robert Jackson addressed the Court and continued his plea for a reversal of Judge Cooper's decision.

Following Solicitor General Jackson, Attorney Leonard Acker of Brooklyn appeared for Central New York Cooperative Association and against the Government. Mr. Acker was questioned by the court regarding the status of the Central New York Cooperative, inasmuch as Solicitor General Jackson had previously stated that this cooperative was formed originally to get around the provisions of the New York State Milk Control law.

Willard Pratt of Utica, representing Jetter Dairy Company, followed Mr.

Tompkins County Gets Remount Stallion

THROUGH the efforts of William McMillan and Richard Putney, Freeman, a thoroughbred stallion, has been brought to Wynmede Farms, located near Slaterville, N. Y. The Remount Service, a division of the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army, supplies these thoroughbred stallions to various sections of the country as a means of keeping up the supply of light horses suitable for saddle against some time of emergency.

The Remount Service has no title to sons of these stallions. There are now about 700 such stallions throughout the country, of which five are in New York State and nine in Pennsylvania.

Both Mr. McMillan and Mr. Putney have been interested in light horses as a hobby. Freeman was bred at Clairborne Stud Farm, Paris, Kentucky. As a three-year-old he won one race and placed second in another. He won one race as a four-year-old before being retired to stud.

Acker. Because of a heart ailment, Mr. Pratt asked permission of the court to remain seated during his presentation of the case. Mr. Pratt criticized the Bargaining Agency and the cooperatives that were active in support of the Federal Order. He claimed that the order discriminated against his clients. He was asked to tell in just a few words how this discrimination operated against his clients. His answer was not very clear to the spectators. After talking for an hour, Mr. Pratt was given one minute to finish in order to allow a few minutes of rebuttal by Solicitor General Jackson. At ten minutes after four the New York case was closed to be followed immediately by the Boston case. In this case the positions of the Government and the dealers were reversed. The dealers in this case appealed from the decision of Judge Sweeney who ruled that the Marketing Agreements Act and the Boston Order are constitutional.

The lasting impression I received after spending two days as a spectator in the Supreme Court was of confidence in the American Way and positive hope for the future. The permanence and beauty of the Supreme Court Building; the intelligence and dignity of the nine robed Justices; the atmosphere of the Court Room, set apart from the petty quarrels and selfishness of special interests, gave me a feeling of extreme satisfaction. Regardless of what the decision may be, I am confident that the farmers of the New York Milk Shed will be able to find in the decision the foundation for a permanent program that will bring stability to the dairy industry and make it possible for all groups to work together in harmony for the benefit of all. This is the American Way.



Ulysses Juvenile Grange of Jacksonville, Tompkins County, New York. This Juvenile Grange has 47 members, and all but 11 are in the picture.

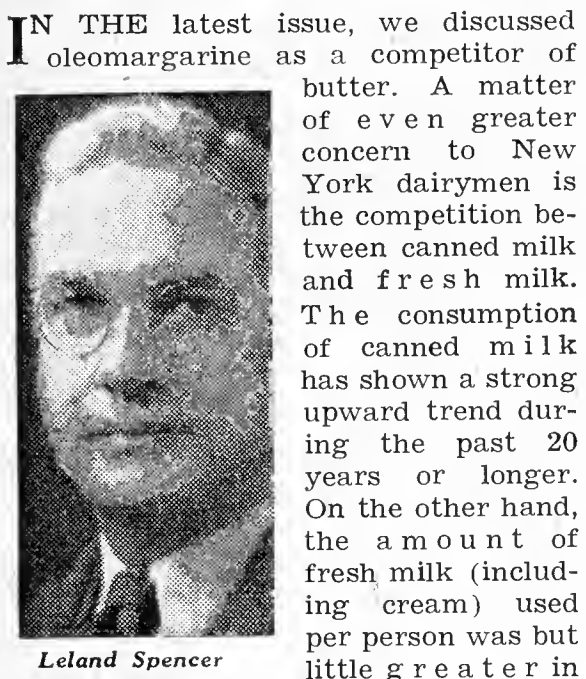
This group has been rated an honor Grange for the past six years, during which time it won first prize each year on its exhibits at the Ithaca and Trumansburg Fairs. The Matron is Mrs. Helen Page. She has been Matron for seven years, and has missed only one meeting.

Left to right: 1st row — Irene Baker, Joyce Baker, Elaine Crispell, Sonny Nye, Glen Trembly, Bert Chase,

Marion Poyer, Marie Toby, Jean Poyer. 2nd row — Evelyn Westfelt, Chaplain; Charles Jameson, Overseer; Jack Crumb, Master; Edwin Crumb, Gatekeeper; Albert King, Lecturer; Leah Toby. 3rd row (standing) — Carolyn Crumb; Mrs. Helen Page, Matron; Paul Westfelt, Treasurer; Frances King, Secretary; Edith Baker; Marilyn Jameson; Carol Agard; Anna King, Flora; Helen Baker; Anna McKeel; Frances Ogden, Pomona; Marion Miller, assistant Matron; George Chase; Mrs. Evelyn McKinney, County Juvenile Deputy; Allen Jameson, Steward; Mary Ellen Toby, and Victor Miller, assistant Steward.

Evaporated Milk PART I

By LELAND SPENCER



Leland Spencer

IN THE latest issue, we discussed oleomargarine as a competitor of butter. A matter of even greater concern to New York dairymen is the competition between canned milk and fresh milk. The consumption of canned milk has shown a strong upward trend during the past 20 years or longer. On the other hand, the amount of fresh milk (including cream) used per person was but little greater in 1938 than in 1921. This is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1. ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF FRESH MILK AND CANNED MILK IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	Fresh milk* (lbs.)	Milk equivalent of canned milk** (lbs.)	Total milk equivalent (lbs.)	Canned milk in per cent of total
1921	328	20	348	5.7
1925	335	23	358	6.4
1930	345	27	372	7.3
1934	310	31	341	9.1
1936	329	32	361	8.9
1938	335	35	370	9.5

* Estimates for cities and villages, as reported by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1938 estimated by the writer.
** Amount per capita of evaporated and sweetened condensed milk, unskimmed case goods, times 2.2.

In 1921, the consumption of fresh milk averaged 328 pounds for each person in the United States, and canned milk, 9 pounds. This canned milk was equivalent to 20 pounds of whole milk, so the total quantity of milk used both as fresh milk and canned milk was about 348 pounds. Canned milk was between 5 and 6 per cent of the total. Since then, the proportion of the total represented by canned milk has increased to between 9 and 10 per cent.

During the years 1930 to 1934, the consumption of fluid milk was seriously curtailed because of shrinkage in consumer incomes, but the sales of canned milk increased. With rising incomes after 1934, Americans bought more fresh milk, but they did not reduce their purchases of canned milk. In 1938, the manufacturers and distributors of evaporated milk had nearly 10 per cent of the milk market.

Evidently the main reason why the use of canned milk has increased at the expense of fresh milk is the fact that canned milk is much cheaper. The difference in price has increased in recent years, and, at the same time, consumers have become more price conscious because they have less money to spend. In 1921, the average retail price of fresh milk in many cities of the United States was 14.6 cents a quart. The average retail price of a tall can of evaporated milk was 13.9 cents. The difference was less than a cent (table 2).

TABLE 2. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FRESH MILK AND EVAPORATED MILK IN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Year	Fresh milk per quart	Evaporated milk per 14½ oz. can	Difference
1921	14.6 Cents	13.9 Cents	0.7 cents
1925	14.0	11.4	2.6
1930	14.0	10.1	3.9
1934	11.3	7.5*	3.8
1936	12.0	8.4*	3.6
1938	12.5	7.9*	4.6

* Quoted price raised 10 per cent to adjust for change in size of can.

Since 1921, the price spread has increased. In 1938, fresh milk was sold to consumers for an average of 12.5 cents a quart, while evaporated was priced at 7.9 cents a can. The difference was 4.6 cents. It is true that the milk solids in a can of evaporated milk are a little less than in a quart of fresh milk, but the difference in food value is less than 2 cents.

Considering the difference in price of fresh milk and canned milk, and the fact that millions of families are finding it difficult to buy even the neces-

sities of life, the sales of fresh milk have been maintained surprisingly well. Some further facts on this subject will be presented in an early issue.

Senate Passes Nunan Bill

On May 2 the State Senate passed the Nunan Bill by a vote of 36 to 10, and sent it back to the Assembly for action. The bill as the Senate passed it is in its original form. The clause requiring milk of all breeds to be equalized is left in. Previously the Assembly passed the bill but amended it, taking out the clause requiring equalization of all milk. Therefore, it is uncertain at this time just what form the bill will have when it is finally approved by both Houses.

On the same date the Senate also passed a bill introduced by Senator Rhoda Fox Graves, giving the state power to set a flat price for milk to producers. It would appear that it is the desire of the Senate to place the decision of which bill to sign up to the Governor.

CREAM WANTED

We need more cream, and we guarantee you a steady, reliable market for your shipments.

Accuracy in weighing, sampling and testing assures you highest possible returns for each can of cream.

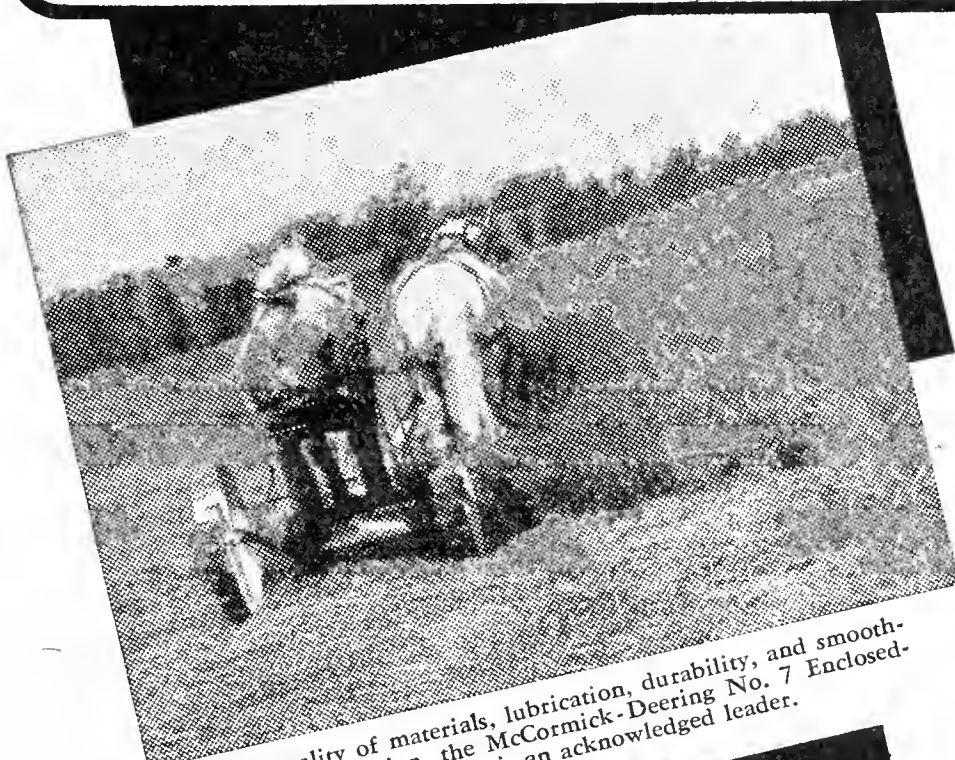
Payment mailed promptly at top market price. Empty cans returned quickly—thoroughly washed, sterilized and dry.

Selling cream keeps the skim milk on your farm for feeding Calves, Pigs and Chickens, which produces good additional income and helps to build up the farm and dairy.

Ship from your nearest depot—or by truck if there is a route near you.

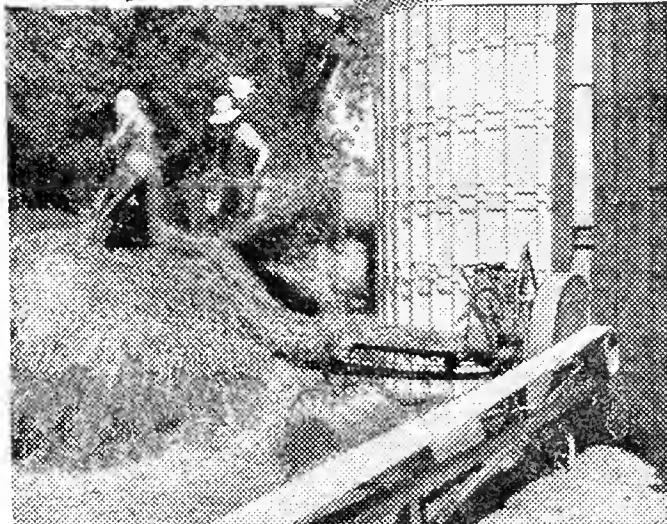
The FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Save Time .. Save Work .. Save Money with McCORMICK-DEERING Hay Tools



For quality of materials, lubrication, durability, and smoothness of operation, the McCormick-Deering No. 7 Enclosed-Gear Mower is an acknowledged leader.

The new McCormick-Deering Green Crop Loaders are rugged machines for handling heavy crops. This is the Model R—the cylinder-rake type. Also available is the Model W—the windrow type adapted especially to handling crops. The line also includes the regular type loaders for cured hay.



The new McCormick-Deering Hay Chopper—designed for making molasses silage and corn silage, and for chopping cured hay and straw. A molasses pumping and distributing system is available as extra equipment.

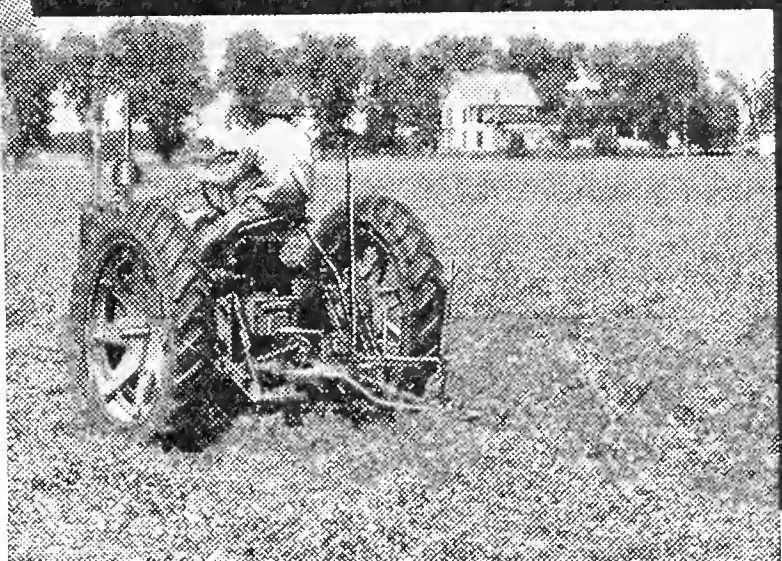
WHETHER you put up cured hay, or green crops for silage, you can do this timely job better, in less time, with less work, and at low cost with McCormick-Deering Hay Tools. This famous line includes tools for every haying operation. There are mowers of various sizes and types for horse and tractor operation, dump rakes, sweep rakes, tedders, side-delivery rakes, loaders, stackers, hay presses, hay choppers.

FIVE NEW MACHINES ARE NOW AVAILABLE:

1. Green Crop Loader (cylinder-rake type)
2. Green Crop Loader (windrow type)
3. Hay Chopper
4. Tractor Side-Delivery Rake
5. No. 15 Power Hay Press

Be ready to go when haying time comes around—see the International Harvester dealer now about these modern, efficient tools.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois



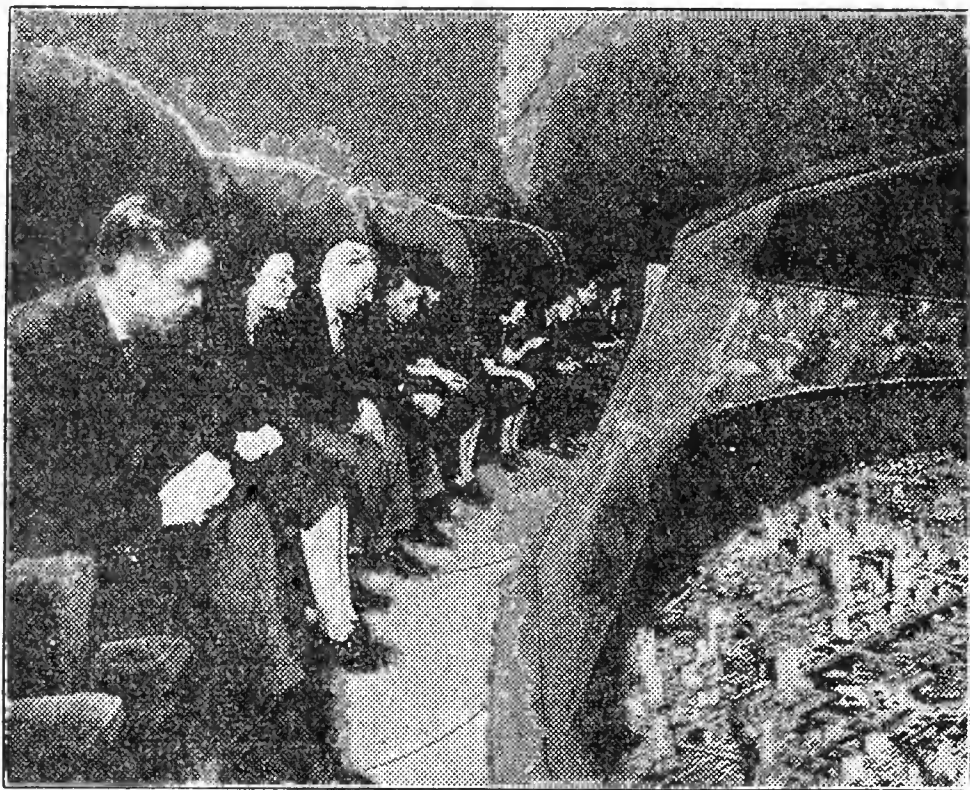
There is an unusually wide line of McCormick-Deering Tractor Mowers. This is the popular Quick-Attachable Mower for Farmall 12 and 14 Tractors.

McCORMICK-DEERING HAY TOOLS

With **AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

Advertisers

A View of Tomorrow's Highways

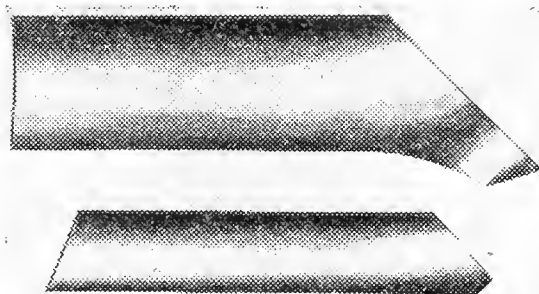


Visitors to the *General Motors Highways and Horizons* exhibit at the New York World's Fair will view the world of tomorrow from comfortable moving sound chairs while touring a vast scale model of the American countryside covering more than 35,000 square feet and extending for a third of a mile on several levels of the building. The "futurama" is the largest scale model ever constructed and includes more than 500,000 buildings and houses, over a million trees and 50,000 motor vehicles, of which many thousands will be in motion.

The Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill., has assembled some information on building and remodeling silos for legume and grass silage. In putting in grass silage some reinforcement is necessary because grass silage is heavier and exerts a greater bursting pressure than does corn silage. The pamphlet is No. CP-44.

Location of the cream separator manufacturing activities of the *International Harvester Company* at the Company's Richmond, Ind., Works has just been announced by Robert Spurgin, Jr., works superintendent. The company recently announced that it would discontinue manufacturing cream separators at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they had been made for many years, in order to develop the Milwaukee Works as a large Diesel engine and tractor manufacturing plant. Production of cream separators at Richmond Works is expected to start about July 1.

The Oliver Farm Equipment Co. is introducing the "successor to the plow share," in the form of a new Raydex base and Raydex points. Raydex bases



Above is the conventional plow share. Below is one of the new Raydex points.

will fit any Oliver flat-beam tractor moldboard plow, making it possible to use Raydex points. These new points are so low in cost (80c each in packages of six) that they are not designed to be re-sharpened but to be replaced just as safety razor blades are replaced. These new bases and points were introduced by Oliver dealers for the first time Tuesday, April 4.

Haying time will soon be here. Drop a post card to the J. I. Case Co., Dept. D-6, Racine, Wisconsin, for their new pictorial booklet entitled "Haying". It will give you hints for making better hay.



Handling of meats for 600 chain stores in the metropolitan area was studied by New York State College of Agriculture students as the climax to a week's marketing tour. Henry Ploger, inspector in the Bronx meat warehouse of the *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company*, inspects hindquarters of beef with (left to right) Prof. G. O. Hall, Donald Whitman of Ithaca, George Johnson of Caledonia and Melvin Hurd of Clintondale.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Chalk White and Chocolate Brown

By J. C. HUTTAR

WHEN a fellow stays too long on one end of a deal his opinion of the guy on the other end is apt to become more and more critical. I had this experience.

When I went into the egg market about seven years ago I carried in the point of view of the producer of eggs.

And I really mean 100%. Naturally, I found some folks who didn't agree with me. That didn't bother me any. I seem to enjoy having someone to disagree with, so long as neither of us is pig-headed about it. For, after all, how's a fellow ever going to learn anything if someone doesn't occasionally tell him something different from what he already knows or believes.

Seven years of marketing has had its effect on this stubborn "so-and-so." The first thing that broke through my resistance was the idea that not every producer was always right. Later on I began to believe that quite a few egg producers do things a little wrong once in a while and some do things wrong most of the time.

Well, you know how such things will grow on you, especially when you're on one end pretty steadily and your speaking acquaintance with the man on the other end gets more and more remote. I think I just got away from the active day to day job of marketing hundreds of producers' eggs in the nick of time. In about another year I'd have been just another egg man in point of view.

Now that I get out among the producers more often I'm getting back in adjustment again. I'm agreeably surprised at the number of poultrymen who have said to me something like this: "We Nearby poultrymen would do a lot better with our market eggs if we took better care of them."

So I'm encouraged to continue passing on to you through the medium of this paper things that I pick up in the market that are for the good of the cause.

Color and Condition

You've read my ideas on appearance before and I'm not going to harp on that but a new development has resulted from the progress we are making along that line and you ought to know about it.

Apparently there are other folks who don't like to sit down and clean a basket of eggs any better than I do. These folks have been looking around for some mechanical means to do the job.

I'm not too familiar with all the different devices used to clean eggs but I find that egg buyers object to some of them. There seem to be some "gadgets" which, in cleaning, give the egg a shine when it's finished. Buyers don't like this shine one bit.

At one of the country egg auctions, where each producer has a permanent lot number by which buyers identify and bid on his eggs, I talked with a buyer who was feeling kind of bad. I asked him what the trouble was and he said, "Come over here and I'll show you."

We walked over to a lot of eggs that had not sold for the best prices

and he pulled one case off the pile.

"Just look at number 165 here", he said as he grabbed a hatchet and started to pry open the cover of the case. "I've bought his eggs for over four years and I have a swell trade worked up on them. Now look at them." The cover was now off.

I'll have to admit that there is just enough egg man in me so that the shine bothered me too.

"The Manager told me what's the matter with them but if I didn't know him as well as I did, I'd swear they were 'sterilized'."

By "sterilized" he meant that they had been sprayed with a mineral oil as is done with many Western eggs that go into storage. Sterilizing marks the egg as storage to many buyers. This thin coating of oil often gives the egg a shiny appearance.

"Now, I've got to quit buying Number 165's eggs", he went on, "and they were such fine eggs."

"Well, can't you explain it to your customers?" I asked.

"I can to a few", he replied, "but, with most of them, the minute you start to explain they begin to get suspicious. Can't you do something with these farmers who shine their eggs?"

The common description of the best priced white egg is "Chalk White". Chalk has no shine and is a good description of what the best eggs are expected to be.

In brown eggs the description of the most desirable looking eggs is "Chocolate Brown." Here again the buyer not only thinks and looks for a certain shade of brown but a flat finish as well.

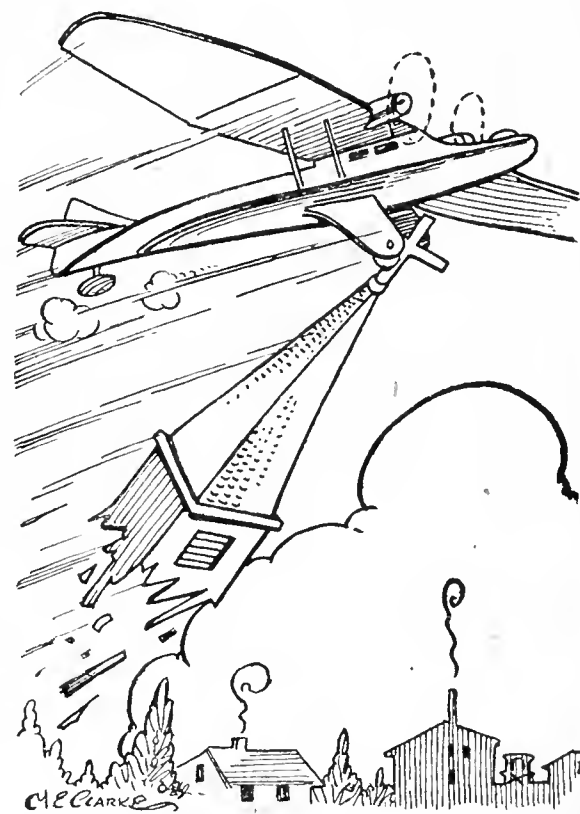
What To Do

I'd hate to go on record as opposing progress, as represented by the use of mechanical cleaners, but the problem is a real one and not imaginary.

I just had to report it. That's the first step.

Now, the only solution that comes to me immediately (and I admit it's not wonderful) is to take extra precautions to produce clean eggs. Then only touch up the dirty spots. Finally, put the eggs that you have to shine all over, in with the tints and rough shelled eggs, all in a case by themselves so that the bulk of your shipment looks either—CHALK WHITE or CHOCOLATE BROWN.

Have you made arrangements for your Congress vacation July 28 to August 7?



"How come you get no altitude today, Ed?"

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Controlled Optimism

By L. E. WEAVER

"THE BIGGEST fault with these poultrymen is that they are such incurable optimists." The man who made that remark to me is the secretary of a production credit association. He has had a lot of experience in recent years making loans to farmers and arranging repayment schedules.



L. E. Weaver

I suppose I had a look of surprise and inquiry on my face, for he continued: "This past year they have been making a little money. Do you think they came in to pay up? Of course not. They all wanted to build more poultry houses."

I have thought a great deal about that remark. Is optimism a fault? Is it something to be criticised in a person? The dictionary says that an optimist is one who hopes for the best. Surely it is better to go around looking on the bright side of life than to be an old "sour-puss." When I think of the many poultry folks I know, and consider them one by one, I am forced to conclude that they are a bunch of optimists. They do look on the sunny side—at least when I see them. I am thankful that they are that way. Most of them are even enthusiastic about poultry. What sort of poultrymen would they be without enthusiasm?

But I still think that my friend of the P.C.A. is right. Optimism can be a fault—when it is "incurable." I will explain what I mean by giving a few examples.

Mr. A has heard and read all about Pullorum disease, yet he takes a chance on low-priced chicks. His optimism persuades him that these heavy losses can't happen to him. Not so with the "cured" poultryman. He is still optimist enough to carry on. But he says, "the first thing I want to know about chicks is whether or not they are free of Pullorum disease. Nothing

less for me. Not even blood-tested chicks. They must be guaranteed clean."

The incurable optimist puts five hundred chicks around one stove. He heard of somebody who got away with it once. Why can't he? Anyway he is willing to take a chance. The experienced man who can profit by his experience has a different idea. He buys better chicks, but fewer of them. He knows that next fall he will have more first class pullets from his 300 chicks than his overly-optimistic neighbor has from his 500 chicks.

When it comes to deciding where to raise the young stock the successful poultryman does not hesitate. He is successful because long ago he was cured of his foolish optimism. He moves all the colony houses to a new location. He spaces them 100 feet apart or more. He selects a location as far as possible away from the old birds in the laying house. Then he not only hopes for the best, but he knows that he has a right to expect it.

Our cheerful, but incurable optimist argues: "I raised them out by the barn last year and didn't lose many. It makes a lot of work to take care of them when they are scattered all over the farm. I keep the hens shut up all the time. I know a man who never moves his brooder houses. Why should I? Anyway, the thieves will get them if I don't keep them close by."

We could go on and on, telling of the man who never separates the little roosters from the pullets until they are sold as broilers, who forgets to put in the brooder house all summer, who never is ahead of the red mites but gets busy only after they are swarming all over the place, but what is the use?

Apparently all beginners must go through these experiences. If their optimism is of the incurable type they will go on repeating the same errors, and eventually they will be forced out of the poultry business. The curable type becomes an experienced and successful poultryman. He no longer takes chances. Nevertheless he remains an optimist who hopes for the best. As a rule he gets it.

PRODULAC KEEPS A CHAMP in the PROFIT PICTURE



So ill with necro he couldn't stand, says Elmer Pottorf, Galesburg, Ill. hog raiser, but feeding of PRODULAC exclusively brought him around when other means failed. PRODULAC fed as a preventive, not a cure, builds up hogs' resistance, keeps droves in good health—in the profit picture. PRODULAC'S easily digested proteins and carbohydrates and Vitamins A, B, C, E and G make it an extremely valuable supplement to the hog ration. It's economical, too! Order a barrel today and be convinced. Ask your dealer for booklet, or write Dept. 15, Produlac Division, National Distillers Products Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York.



Frank Lindsey
Effingham,
Kansas

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REDUCED—WHILE
HORSE WORKS**

**Absorbine helps remove
congestion!**

"We had a 5-year-old horse with a swelling the size of a baseball on the hind leg—just above the ankle joint. Absorbine reduced it and we worked him every day."

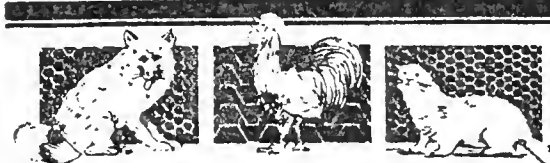


Yes, Absorbine helps reduce swelling! It's smart to keep a bottle handy to use for strains caused by heavy work and as a wash. Antiseptic. At druggists, \$2.50 a bottle.

W. F. Young, Inc.,
Springfield, Mass.

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For relief of Your Own Strains, Muscular Aches and Pains, use Absorbine Jr.



Save money and buy your Farm and Poultry Fencing, Steel Posts and Iron Roofing from Harris A. Smart. I pay the freight. Write for free catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A leading manufacturer of live stock, poultry and dog prescriptions has several desirable territories open. Qualifications should include high school education or better (agricultural college graduates preferred); knowledge of livestock and poultry gained from practical farm experience; sales experience (preferably in the feed line). Our company has been in business over 40 years and our sales force is well-known for its sales records and the high calibre of the men. Write fully about yourself. BOX 514-L, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

CANNIBALISM CONTROLS: Windowpaint, No-Pik, Specs, Pikeards, Vent-shields. Get samples, prices. C. G. ROOKS, SIDNEY, N. Y.

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
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5000 BABY TURKEYS WEEKLY. Three best breeds. Livability, quick maturity. Outstanding qualities. Discount for early bookings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

POULTS AT LOW PRICES. Bronze Narragansetts, White Holland, Bourbon Reds. Circular. SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

Danger of Infection

Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks largely depends upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens.

Remarkable Success Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00.

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Dept. 404, Waterloo, Iowa

**THAT'S WHAT I WANT—
DR. SALSBUARY'S
PHEN-O-SAL
TABLETS
FOR MY CHICKS'
DRINKING WATER**

Why do so many poultry raisers prefer Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets? Why do so many dealers recommend it? Because Phen-O-Sal stands in a class by itself.

Phen-O-Sal is a balanced blend of antiseptic and astringent drugs. Every tablet uniform in quality and composition. Dissolves in a few seconds; chicks get its full benefits whenever they drink.

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FREE BOOK

Dr. Salsbury's "First Aid to Poultry"—a 36-page book full of helpful information. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, or write us.



**Dr. Salsbury's
PHEN-O-SAL
FOR THE DRINKING
WATER OF CHICKS & OLDER BIRDS**



THIS SIDE LACKS ROMANCE.—There is a lot of romance connected with the making of maple sugar, and each spring this romance is duly and properly emphasized in poetry, pictures and prose. Quite as essential, but far more prosaic, is the annual wash-up of equipment after the season is over. Here this disagreeable job is in full swing on the farm of Floyd Petrie of Lowville, Lewis County, New York.

BAABOY CHICKS

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorns and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00		
B. W. & Buff Rocks, W. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Rd-Rock Cross pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White and Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
B. & W. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Buff Rocks, Rd-Rock Cross, W. Wy.	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00
Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels—\$2.50-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels—\$6.50-100.			
All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for Cash Prices and FREE CATALOG.			

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX D, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks—Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS. (95% Accurate)	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	10.00	50.00	100.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—\$2.00-100; \$10.00-500; \$20.00-1000. ASS'T OR HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY BOX A RICHFIELD, PA.			

20TH CENTURY CHICKS HEALTHY, QUICK MATURING

CHICK PRICES REDUCED FOR MAY!
Profits assured through 39 years constant flock improvement and sound breeding principles. Breeders bloodtested.

14 PROFITABLE BREEDS—SEXED OR UNSEXED
95% accuracy guaranteed on all sexed chicks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Bar. Wh. Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, New Hampshires, Orpingtons, Wh. & Blk. Giants, Brahmas. Don't buy until you've seen our new catalog and reduced prices.

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20th CENTURY HATCHERY
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ONLY \$6.40
Per 100 for White Leghorns

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All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$31.75	\$60.00
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets	7.00	13.50	66.25	130.00
Black or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	33.75	65.00
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	33.75	65.00
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	33.75	65.00
White or Black Giants	4.75	9.00	43.75	85.00
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	3.75	7.00	33.75	65.00
Light Assorted Cockerels	3.50	2.00	10.00	20.00
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Ask for our complete list of Pullet and Cockerel Prices.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

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100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Large Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
Large Type White Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Bar. Wh. Wyand., R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
Special New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
H. Mixed \$6.50, Day Old Legh. Chks. \$2.100. All breeders Blood Tested Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for New Free Catalog & actual Photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.			

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All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D.
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns—\$ 6.50
Wh. Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)—13.00
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PREPAID Safe del. Cash or C.O.D. Circular. FREE.
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Cherry Hill Chicks

22 years breeding for larger and better
English Type S. C. White Leghorns—\$ 6.50
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Brown Leghorns—6.50
S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg. Day-Old Pullets, 95%—13.00
Leghorn Day-Old Cockerels for broilers—2.00
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Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order Direct. Circular Free.
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CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Chicks \$9 per 100, \$42.00 per 500, \$30 per 1000. Sex pullets \$17 per 100. N. H. Red Chicks \$9 per 100. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order.

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STONEY RUN English Leghorns

CASH OR C.O.D. 100% live delivery P.P.	100	500	1000
ENGLISH LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% GUAR.	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
Unsexed English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Bar. Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
H. Mix \$6.50-100; Leg. Chks. \$2.00-100. From FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. For full details of my Breeds and Hatchery get my FREE Catalog today.			

STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
H. M. LEISTER, Box B, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NEW LOW SUMMER PRICES HOLLYWOOD OR HANSON LEGHORNS

Day Old Chicks \$7.-100; Day Old Sexed Pullets \$13.00-100; Day Old Ckls. \$2.-100. All eggs set weigh 24 oz. and over to the doz. Free Catalogue.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Large Eng. Wh. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.—\$13.00
Large Eng. Wh. Leg. St. Hatched \$7. Ckls.—\$ 2.00
Order direct or circular on request. Shipped P.P. E. Hatched. B.W.D. tested. 4 wk. old Leg. Pits. 30c ea. Shipped exp. col. Special prices on leading heavy breeds.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box 5, COCOLAMUS, PA.

BARRON Leghorn Chicks, Barron Sexed Pullets and Cockerels, Barron 4 wk. started Pullets, Low Prices.
TOM BARRON LEGHORN FARMS, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

G. L. F. Aids Grange Scholarship Fund

The Grange League Federation Exchange is providing an opportunity whereby Subordinate Granges in New York State can earn money to contribute to the Grange revolving scholarship fund. Granges are now able to purchase G.L.F. family foods at wholesale and to sell them to Grange members at retail.

Granges are divided into two divisions—those with 150 or fewer members and those with 151 or more members. At least half the profits must be contributed to the fund. The other half may be used by the Grange for its own purposes. Reports must be sent to H. M. Stanley, Skaneateles, N. Y., by May 20 in order to be considered for prizes offered by G.L.F. To the Granges most active in this project, the following prizes are offered: first (in each division) a white de luxe electric range; second (in each division) an electric five unit coffee maker; third (in each division) an electric cooker with automatic heat control.

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 11)
be held in the beautiful old brick church at Claverack, one of the historic edifices of the Empire State. A similar service in that church last year drew an attendance of more than 600.

BECKET subordinate in Berkshire County, Mass., supplies an interesting example of a Grange "casting its bread upon the waters". For a long time the Grange has met in the public school building of the village, and a few years ago joined its energies with the local church in fitting up an annex to the church edifice that should serve for social purposes for both organizations. The Grange members gave time and labor generously, and the annex proved well-nigh invaluable. Now the town has been obliged to take over its entire building for school purposes, so Becket Grange has moved its meeting-place into the church annex.

EDWARDS GRANGE, No. 968, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., includes among this year's officers Hubert Chapin Lathan, who has just passed his fifteenth birthday, and his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Chapin, a long-time worker in Edwards Grange. The young man joined as soon as he reached his fourteenth birthday and has entered very actively into the work.

THE NEWEST Grange hall in New York State has just been officially opened and is the \$8,000 home of Horseheads in Chemung County. The new building is thoroughly modern in every way, with a seating capacity of more than 200, admirable kitchen and dining-room facilities, and first-class heating and lighting equipment. Horseheads Grange is one of the old subordinates of the state, dating its existence back to the spring of 1874.

HANOVER GRANGE in Connecticut is heartily backing the Grange baseball team and has held various money-raising functions to help out the finances of the team.

GOLDEN SHEAF GRANGE, No. 587, of Hannibal, N. Y., celebrated its 50th anniversary on April 15. A gold certificate was presented to Harvey Perkins, the only living charter member of the Grange. Silver certificates were presented to Roy Hall and Mrs.

Fannie Tucker. Lester Lonis was the first Master; his son, Ernest, was Master on the 25th anniversary, and his grandson, Maynard Lonis, was Master on the 50th anniversary.

"Yes", Say 92 Per Cent

(Continued from Page 10)
anywhere. We must all get together on one way that will bring us cost of production and a living wage. I received \$1.19 per hundred for 3.5 milk for March. I paid my drawing bill and feed bill, and had \$8.50 left for two tons of hay, three tons of ensilage and my work for 31 days. Now, a man cannot get along this way, and I wish some of the chiseling dealers had to try it.—H. R., Steuben County.

I think the Federal-State Agreement is far from a cure-all, but I see nothing better in sight so do your best for us, Ed.—F. R., Delaware County.

All was well here until independent dairymen made trouble. *American Agriculturist* is the only farm paper that I read and depend upon.—E. N., Wyoming County.

I think the recent amendments to the Nunan-Allen Bill have provided a hole that will let so many special milk groups crawl out that it will void the effectiveness of the act.—C. R., Steuben County.

I feel sure that the Nunan-Allen Bill will bring the greatest good to the largest number and have therefore supported it. However, as a producer of Golden Guernsey milk, with a special market I have helped create and pay for, I do feel my personal income will be reduced under inclusion of "all breeds" clause. I have not worked for personal interest in this matter.—H. S., Onondaga County.

I wish to thank you for the stand you have taken for the dairy farmer in New York State, and I trust and pray that every milk producer may see the need of getting behind this movement to stabilize our markets and prices on milk.—C. S., Wyoming County.

WHITE ROCK

PLYMOUTH

BABY CHICKS \$10. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING \$6. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH I. TOLMAN SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
DEPT. B
ROCKLAND MASS.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. Hatches Monday and Thursday.

Large Type English Leghorns	100	500	1000
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, RD-ROCK Cross	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds and Anconas	8.00	40.00	80.00
H. Mixed \$6.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels \$2.-100. 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and Hatchery.			

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Mountain View Chicks

Cash or C.O.D. BLOOD TESTED

English Wh. Leghorns	100	500	1000
Sexed Leghorn Pullets	\$6.00	\$30.00	\$55.00
H. Mix \$5.75; Leg. Chks. \$1.40. Order direct or Free Cir.	12.00	60.00	110.00

LESTER NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS

Box A, Richfield, Pa.

25 years of breeding back of our large Tom Barron White Leghorns. We have 4000 large breeding hens weighing up to 6 lbs. Chicks from these large hens as low as \$6.50; Day Old Pullets at \$13.-100; Cockerels at \$2.-100. Orders filled promptly. Photos of our Farm sent FREE.

Chester Valley Chix

VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.—\$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.00
Large Type White Leghorns—7.00 35.00 70.00
Leghorn Day Old Cockerels—2.00 10.00 20.00
Barred Rocks and White Rocks—7.00 35.00 70.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds—7.00 35.00 70.00
New Hamp. Reds and Black Giants—8.00 40.00 80.00
Heavy Mixed—6.50 32.50 65.00
All breeders Blood-Tested. Leghorn Breeders are mated to R.O.P. Males. Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for our FREE Catalog, giving full details on our Breeders. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPECIAL SALE!

OF TOM BARRON CHICKS

Our Foundation stock imported direct from Tom Barron.

Day Old Chicks	\$ 6.50-100
Day Old Pullets	\$12.00-100
Cockerels	\$ 2.00-100

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NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets 100 500 1000 (95% guar.) \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.00
Hanson or Eng. Wh. Leghorns—6.00 30.00 60.00
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds—6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed \$6.00-100. Leghorn Cockerels \$1.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Order direct. Write for Cir.

NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BECK'S U.S. APPROVED CHIX

Ducks & Poults
Pullorum Tested Str.
breeds and Cross \$6.50 up. Also sexed & Started Chix. Warner Elec. Brooder.
Beck's U.S. Approved Hchry, Dept. A, Mt. Airy, Md.

BOS QUALITY CHICKS AND PULLETS.

Hanson and Barron strain Special English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Big husky chicks—real money makers. Blood-tested. 95% sex guaranteed. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets—6 wk. and older. Low Prices. Catalog free. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

DUCKLINGS

DUCKLINGS, Large White Pekins. Heavy meated, rapid growers, \$13.50 per 100.
White Runners, \$12.00 per 100.
KARL BORMAN, LAURELTON, NEW JERSEY

BABY CHICKS

WENE CHICKS

Lowest Prices Ever Quoted on Extra-Profit Chicks

200,000 Blood-Tested Breeders—1,500,000 Eggs at a Setting—make it possible for WENE to offer you this Slashing Economy drive for Big Production and additional EXTRA-PROFITS.

PRICES per 100 in Lots of 100 to 999	Standard Utility Grade	Mating
S. C. W. LEHIGHNS (Not Sexed)		
B. or W. ROCKS, R. I. REDS,	\$ 6.90	\$ 8.40
N. HAMPSHIRE (Not Sexed)		
W. LEHIGHNS, 90% Pullets	14.40	16.40
B. or W. ROCKS, R. I. REDS	9.90	11.40
N. HAMPSHIRE—90% Pullets	5.90	6.40
R. I. RED or N. HAMPSHIRE, 90% Chks.	6.90	8.40
WENECROSS WYAN-ROCKS "White"	6.90	8.40
WENECROSS RED-ROCKS "Barred"	9.90	11.40
WYAN-ROCKS or RED-ROCKS, 90% Pul.	11.90	13.40
WENECROSS Sex-Link Red-Rocks, 95% Pul.	6.90	8.40
WENECROSS Sex-Link Red-Rocks, 95% Chks.	\$5.40	
Per 100: Heavy Assorted, \$5.90; Heavy Asstd. Cockerels, \$5.40. Leghorn or Leg-Minorca Cockerels, \$1.90.		
For Lots of 1,000 or more deduct 1/2¢ per chick; Lots of less than 100, add 2¢ per chick.		

Postpaid—100% Safe Arrival Guaranteed. For Immediate Delivery, send full amount; for Future Delivery, send deposit of 1¢ per chick, balance 10 days before delivery.

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Leghorns—Reds—Rocks—Wyandottes
 New Hampshire—Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
 All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with **NO REACTORS FOUND**. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

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New Low Prices, Effective NOW
 62,000 Breeders on Our Own Farm. Blood-Tested, Mass. State College. 98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks on All Special, Grade-A, and Grade-B Chicks. Straight R. I. REDS, ROCK-RED CROSS (Barred) BARRED P. L. ROCKS, WHITE LEHIGHNS.
 Write today for literature and Reduced Prices.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.



LOW PRICES on Brookside Day-Old and Started CHICKS

	1 Day	14 Days
English Strain Wh. Old	8c	11 1/2c
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	8c	12c
R. I. Red	8c	12c
New Hampshire	8c	12c
Mixed & Crossbreds	7c	10c

All Chicks from carefully selected Blood Tested stock. Day Old Chicks sent postpaid. Started Chicks express collect. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks.

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 E. C. Brown, Prop. Box D Sergeantsville, N. J.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE—Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks. From MAPES Certified Bloodtested Breeders. Produce quicker, better PROFITS.
RED-ROCK PULLETS—all-around production birds.
RED-ROCK COCKERELS—excellent broiler birds with a good profit margin. Also BARRED ROCKS and WHITE LEHIGHNS.

Send for folder and prices, today.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS AND STARTED PULLETS

Big Variety, All Ages
 LEHIGHNS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, CROSSBREDS. Pullorum Tested. Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, Liberty, N. Y.

Richfield Hatchery's QUALITY BABY CHICKS
 CASH or C.O.D. 100% Del.
 Large Type English Sexed 50 100 500 1000
 W. Lehigh Pullets, 95% G. \$6.50 \$13.00 \$65.00 \$130.
 S. C. White Leghorns, English, 3.50 6.50 32.50 65.
 R. I. Red, N. H. Red, 3.75 6.50 35.00 70.
 Heavy Mixed 3.50 6.50 32.50 65.
 Asstd. Chicks \$6.-100; Leg. Cockerels \$2.-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested breeders. Postage Paid, Free Lit.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Pa.

Poultry Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

financing exhibits but that is all. Each state has been given a quota of \$1 memberships and some states, including New Jersey and New Hampshire, have already met their quota. Pennsylvania's quota is about half met, and most other northeastern states, with the exception of New York, are within sight of the goal.

The first question likely to come to any poultryman, poultry equipment or feed dealer, or in fact anyone whose living depends on the poultry industry, is this: "Why should I buy a dollar membership in the Congress if I do not plan to attend?"

The answer is that holding the Seventh World's Poultry Congress in this country will put "pep" in the industry. The dollar that you spend will be returned many times over in coming years. It is true that you may get the benefit without spending the dollar, but who wants to ride on a free ticket?

This return to you will come mainly as a result of an extensive program to show consumers the value of eggs and poultry in the diet. In the Food Palace, covering 19,000 square feet, will be a demonstration booth known as the transparent kitchen, where, in full sight of consumers, trained demonstrators will show new uses of poultry and eggs. Some years ago the Poultry Congress was held in Ottawa, Ontario, and during the following year Canadian consumers used 30 per cent more poultry products. Just to be conservative, it has been calculated that a 5 per cent increase in egg consumption in this country would benefit the poultry industry more than the entire cost of the Congress.

In addition to seeing the biggest affair the poultry industry has ever put on, a trip to Cleveland will give you an opportunity to see some of Ohio's chicken farms and some of the industries associated with the business. Daily tours have been arranged. You can see the Quaker Oats factory at Akron, visit a tire manufacturer, an egg auction, a fish hatchery, Oberlin College—in fact, pretty nearly every point of interest you may want to see.

The Tours Committee has arranged a variety of these trips which will be repeated each day so you can choose the ones that interest you most.

There is yet another benefit—the value of which cannot be measured. In the past the poultry industry in this country has been notoriously unorganized. Never before have all phases of the industry, including producers, college poultry departments, egg distributors, meat packers, equipment manufacturers and feed dealers, become so united in a common purpose. The organization required to stage the World's Poultry Congress will not evaporate the day after the Congress is over. It will be the foundation for a better, organized poultry industry.

It may be that you have already been approached by a local poultryman and asked to buy a dollar membership in the Poultry Congress. Perhaps you turned him down. If you did, there is still time to change your mind. At any rate, if as yet you haven't contributed your dollar to support the Congress, send your name and address and \$1 to Howard Waugh, Department of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y., and he will see that you get your membership which you can use as a season ticket when you attend the Congress.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

SWEEPING PRICE REDUCTIONS

Previous Low Prices for Highest Quality Chicks Now Slashed for Greatest Money-Saving Opportunity of 1939.
DON'T MISS IT! SAVE TIME!! ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT!!
 MAY, JUNE, JULY PRICES For Immediate Delivery or at Any Time up to August 1st
 Quotations per 100, in Lots from 100 to 5,000
 (Add 1/2¢ per chick, in orders for less than 100)

	Grade-A Matings	Special Matings
WHITE LEHIGHNS "Big Type"	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
SEXED LEHIGHN PULLETS 95% Accurate	16.00	17.00
SEXED LEHIGHN COCKERELS 95% Accurate	2.00	2.50
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BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS and		
WHITE WYANDOTTES	8.50	9.50
HAMP-ROCK SEX-LINKED CROSS —PULLETS 95% Accurate	12.50	13.50
From U. S. Approved Breeders —CKLS., 95% Accurate	8.00	9.00
ROCK-HAMP BROILER CROSS—Both Sexes BARRED	9.00	
HEAVY ASSORTED—Top Grade Heavy Breeds, No Leghorns	6.50	

Send Check or Money Order—Or Send 1¢ per Chick Deposit: Balance C.O.D. We Prepay Postage and Guarantee 100% Live Arrival.

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New England's Large Egg Strain

ENGLISH LEHIGHNS FOR VIGOR—HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS

Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

Pearson's Nes-to-U
 Rt. AA, Keene, N. H.

THIRTEEN GENERATIONS OF OLD HEN BREEDERS back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Pullorum tested. **EVERY EGG PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARM.** 32 Years Service to New England Farms. Wins State Honor, N. H. Home Egg Contest 1938—our 3120 pullets averaged 211 eggs each, 13% mortality. FREE CATALOG. New Low Prices starting May 20th.

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WITH A GREATER LAY

Quality breeding for more than 31 years has given Kerr's Lively Chicks their extra pep and vitality. When added to a flock, Kerr birds increase the average lay and the average income. For years they have been in the front rank among contest winners. Blood lines carefully developed on the large Kerr Farm. More than 120,000 breeders culled, banded and blood-tested.

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BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRE

Brentwood depends upon 8,500 breeders for all its hatching eggs. But they are dependable. Each one is picked for its growth, feathering, egg production and health qualities and the entire flock is 100% BWD Clean. That is why Brentwood chicks are dependable for you. You can count on their good livability and quick growth. You can count on them to come through with the profits.

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CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires

Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM
35,000 Breeders
 Bred for Big Eggs, Low Mortality, High Production, Pullorum Passed—No Reactors.
PRICES REDUCED—BUY NOW!
 May Pullets make Fall and Winter Layers. Chris-Cross Broiler Hybrids make Money. Send for Catalog and reduced Prices Now.
ANDREW CHRISTIE Box 55 Kingston, N. H.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sex	100	500	1000
Leghorn Pullets (95% Acc. guar.)	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.
Large Type English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Red & Red-Rock Cross	8.00	40.00	80.
White & Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.
Heavy Mix \$6.50-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience.			

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Fairport CROSS BREDS—Famous Red-Rock and Rock-Red crosses. Straight run or 95% accuracy guaranteed pullet or cockerel chicks.
Fairport HEAVY BREDS—Your choice of the popular heavy breeds. All flocks bred for best qualities and production ability.

FREE CATALOG describes our matings, then breeding backed by our 28 years experience breeding and hatching profit making chicks. Sexed chicks if wanted. Write for catalog and low 1939 prices.

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Hatches in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.
HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH 100 500 1000
 S. C. W. LEHIGHNS \$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.
HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED LEHIGHN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.) 13.00 65.00 130.
 Bar. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Red, W. Wyand. 7.50 37.50 75.
 WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS 7.00 35.00 70.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS 8.00 40.00 80.
 JERSEY WHITE GIANTS 9.00 45.00 90.
 (Leg. Chks. \$1.50. HEAVY MIXED 6.50 32.50 65.
 All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on special request. Write for prices.
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Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad. 100 500 1000
 Leghorn Cockerels \$2.50 \$12.50 \$25.
 Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns 6.50 32.50 65.
LARGE HANSON WHITE LEHIGHN PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE 12.50 62.50 125.
 Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Red 7.50 37.50 75.
 New Hampshire Reds 7.00 35.00 70.
 Heavy Mix 6.00 30.00 60.
 All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D.
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HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Large Type W. Leghorn 100 500 1000
 Pullets, 95% guar. \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.
 B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red
 Pullets 8.50 42.50 85
 N. H. Red Pullets 9.50 47.50 95
 Large Type W. Leg. 6.50 32.50 65
 B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Red 7.00 35.00 70
 N. H. Red 8.00 40.00 80
 H. Mix \$6: L. Mix \$5.50; Day Old Leg. Cockerels \$2.00-100. Heavy Cockerels \$4.50-100. Less than 100 add 1¢ a chick. Blood-Tested Breeders.
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800 February Hatched New Hampshire Pullets. From high grade Blood tested stock, price very reasonable. New Hampshire yearling hens. Good layers, \$1.25 ea. **BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,**
 E. C. Brown, Prop., Box D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Fashion "Firsts" for Summer

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



2671



2680

2788

2654



WITH the advent of really warm weather, crisp sheers, smoother surfaces, low necks and cool-looking and cool-feeling fabrics and styles will hold forth. Dainty, feminine touches will relieve the severity of the tailored styles, for "prettiness" must be effected. Lace appears everywhere from lingerie touches at the neck to ruffles on skirt or petticoat. Speaking of petticoats, some of them are edged with eyelet embroidery ruffles headed with beading and ribbon trim. For evening wear, some of these may even have a flexible hoop.

Tucks, shirrings and pleats are used ingeniously to flatter the human figure. Trapunto quilting sometimes enhances short jackets. Jackets are just as important as ever; a new touch is afforded by wearing a gay print bolero over a plain dress, even a dark one. Lots of little linen jackets will be worn with summer dresses of all kinds.

The lingerie fashion revival gives impetus to organdy, batiste, dotted swiss and embroideries. The evening favorites are organdy, organza or net, especially one with a "burned out" figured effect. The stiff weaves are popular in the more formal evening gowns of taffeta, marocain, poplin and beautiful old-fashioned brocades. A particularly striking slim evening dress of silk crepe has huge single flowers in gay, natural colors. Metal accents are quite good in these more formal gowns. Generally speaking, this season's materials are stylized in design rather than naturalistic; this applies to floral prints particularly. More water repellent materials are being shown. New spun rayons have linen-like texture, are crisp and sheer. (Continued on Opposite Page)



2718

2692

2143



2822

Even the pure linens are more crush-resistant than formerly.

The princess model almost invariably has a full swirling skirt. Sportswear is gay and colorful, often using the tri-color theme, blouse of one color, skirt of another and belt of still another. Unusual color combinations are seen in all clothes this season, fuchsia with navy, spice with violet, chartreuse with navy, etc. Greens, violet and lavender tones and unusual browns are constantly seen. Wild cherry and lipstick red are excellent for accent. The Queen's visit is expected to influence woollens particularly. Since she is Scotch, plaids will no doubt be affected.

Parma violet, clover pink, hyacinth blue and tulip yellow are some of the so-called windowbox colors. Gypsy colors and gypsy fashions are likewise sponsored by Paris.

The "little girl" look in grown-up clothes continues important, including starched linen Eton collars, Windsor ties, fitted basque bodices and skirts flared over lingerie petticoats. Peasant influences show themselves again in wide waist bands, bloused bodices and gathered skirts. Sometimes suspenders are joined to the waistband. Daytime silhouettes continue emphasis on fitted waistlines and flared skirts. Squared shoulders are routine for tailored fashion and skirts are shorter than ever. The princess type although fitted closely from the hips up is distinguished by wide swinging skirt.

PLAY ENSEMBLE PATTERN NO. 2671 is complete within itself for tennis, hikes or beach wear. The sunback halter shirt is attached to the smartly flared shorts, with skirt and jacket separate for quick and easy donning. White sharkskin with red jacket and buttons would furnish a dashing scheme. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material for playsuit and skirt; and ⅞ yard of 39-inch material for bolero.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2680 is charmingly feminine yet easy to make and care for. The sloping shoulders are distinctive, while the softly draped front of the bodice is universally becoming. Smooth hips and flaring skirt are outstanding fashion details. The soft sheers either in silk, rayon or cotton are especially suitable for this delightful design which comes in pattern sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2654 with its close-fitting basque and swinging skirt provides the "little girl" look so strongly in favor just now. This is a design which will go anywhere, is particularly useful for the sweet girl graduate. In short length it can be worn on the street, while formal length will take it to dances or other evening affairs. It may be made of silk, rayon, linen or sheer cottons. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½

yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of ribbon for bows.

TURBAN PATTERN NO. 2822 is absolutely new and is a real find in headdress. Made in foam white rayon crepe, it goes with almost any outfit while gayly colored materials give it a real sport appeal. For evening wear rayon mesh is suggested. It is also a simple matter to make one to match any dress you might have. Material requirements are stated on the pattern envelope.

PANTIE DRESS PATTERN NO. 2143 is most fetching with the duck applique on the pockets. (Applique pattern included). This is an outfit of charming detail, dainty puffed sleeves, pleats inset, high pockets and flaring

Ready for Summer!

SUMMER, with ice skinking in tall glasses and warm breezes wafting over the countryside, calls for lovely ladies in cool frocks. Styles for all occasions for everybody, old and young, slim and stout, vacationer and stay-at-home are all included in our Summer Fashion Magazine. Besides, it includes ideas for wardrobe planning, warm weather hints and a summer fashion forecast. Send 12c for this new full color book right away. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.



skirt. Pattern sizes are 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; and ⅞ yard of 39-inch material for panties.

PRINCESS DRESS PATTERN NO. 2692 is one of the season's pets, with fitted bodice, puffed sleeves, swirling skirt and cool heart-shaped neckline. The pattern includes shirt-neck variation if that is preferred. Sizes are 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of binding.

TOT'S PANTIE DRESS PATTERN NO. 2718 really is two comfortable and practical play outfits for sister and brother. Sister's dress buttons down the front and has dainty ruffled trim whereas brother's outfit would be quite tailored looking with white contrasting collar. The panties have elastic at the waistline. The whole costume is designed to help Mother in training the little folks in self-help. Pattern sizes are 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 4 requires 2¾ yards of 35-inch material for dress and pantie with 1½ yards of ruffling.

COAT DRESS PATTERN NO. 2788 with its slim princess lines is wonderful for house or beach wear. It is extremely easy to make and easy to iron. Make with shirt collar or rever vee collar. Belt and pockets are optional. You will probably want to use this pattern many times over. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46-inches bust.

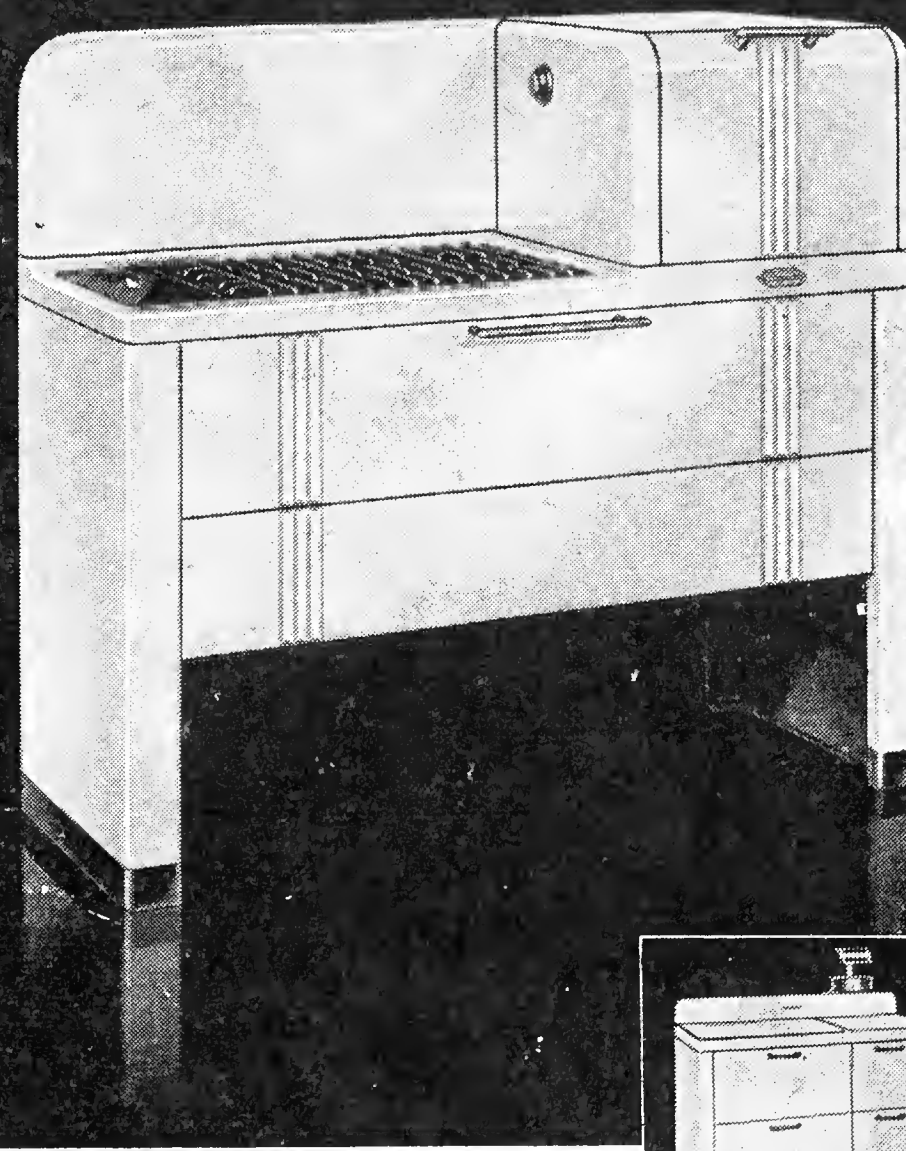
TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Summer Fashion magazine. Our new **BRIDE'S BOOK** will be a big help in carefully planning a trousseau. For a copy, enclose 10c extra

How to Make a Room Attractive—when there are too many doors or windows inconveniently placed, or when there are different styles of furniture, are among problems discussed in Cornell Bulletin E-388. For a copy, write to the Office of Publications, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

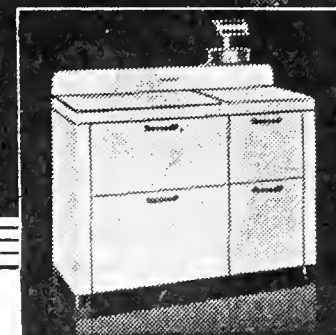


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HERE'S THE Beauty YOU'VE DREAMED OF... THE Economy YOU'VE WANTED



Perfection Oil Range above; No. R-869
At right; Table-Top Model No. R-868



INTENSE HEAT INSTANTLY. Perfection High-Power burners give finger-tip regulation... any cooking heat. There's no soot, no odor, no flare-ups from boilovers.

NO "SOGGY" BAKINGS. Fresh heated air constantly flowing through Perfection's "Live-Heat" oven, carries away excess moisture. No burning blasts—no cold spots.

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EASY TERMS, and many beautiful models of High-Power Perfections from \$20.50 up. Small down payment and a little a month buys one. Mail coupon for free booklet.

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Please send me free booklet, "I've Found The Best Way To Cook," illustrating the full line of Perfection Oil Burning Stoves.

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MUFF—A Serial Story

By C. A. STEPHENS

THE STORY THUS FAR

Christened Henry Nemo, the name "Muff" stuck to our hero because his mother tucked him into a muff and abandoned him on the doorstep of two New England spinsters. A crimson birthmark around his neck was referred to by village gossips as "the gallows mark." At an early age he began to train animals. He exhibited two trained steers at the Fair which, against his desire, were sold for \$80.

When 14 he was hired out to farmer Glinds for \$7 a month. He refused to stay and Glinds refused to pay him. Thereupon Muff stole oats from Mr. Glinds' bin equal to the value of the work he had done. He was discovered, arrested, and sentenced to Reform School. On the way there he escaped.

* * *

CHAPTER IV.

THE room was empty. Muff had taken French leave. But in what clothing? Sheriff Markhead had removed every stitch of the boy's clothing to his own room the previous evening.

The dormer window in the hotel roof was open, and it appeared that he had got out on the roof, thence dropped to the roof of the L, one story lower, and so made his descent to the street.

Later it was found that there was a trunk under the bed, belonging to one of the servant girls, and containing her private wardrobe. From this were missing an old gingham gown, a straw hat with a pink ribbon, and some other clothing. The clothing was fully described to Sheriff Markhead by that indignant servant girl, who demanded pay for it, at her own figures, on the spot. He spent the day searching the town, trying to hear of Muff, but could get no clew, and the next day he came home in his "meat-cart."

The man was well laughed at, as he deserved to be. To treat the boy, any prisoner in fact, in that odious way, was an outrage on decency. But Muff should have gone on, of his own accord, to the school and surrendered himself there.

It is only lately that I have learned the story of Muff's adventures for the next two months, for at the time of his escape from the sheriff, and for a long time thereafter, we heard nothing from him, and did not know what had become of him.

After getting from the roof of the hotel to the ground, he hurried out of the village and proceeded for several miles along a wagon road, leading he knew not whither. He meant to make a detour through the country, and come back secretly to the old mill. His plan was to get his lathe, tools, saws, and other property at the mill, and then go off to a distance, and set up again in the woodturning business. With this idea he travelled all the remainder of the night. At dawn he took refuge in a little thicket of low pines, and remained hidder there all day, having nothing to eat save the leaves of young checkerberries which grew in the thicket. Once he was on the point of being discovered, in fact was discovered, by a passing sportsman, whose dog ran into the thicket and barked. But the young man, on catching sight of the gingham gown and hat, hurried away, and Muff, in much trepidation, retreated with equal celerity to deeper recesses of the thicket.

As soon as it was twilight, he came out to the road and went on again, but either from lack of proper food or from nervous excitement, he was immediately seized with nausea and extreme pain, and after staggering forward for a mile or so in great distress, was obliged to call at a house,

which chanced to be at the little Shaker settlement in the town of F.....

In faltering tones Muff sought and obtained permission to stay over night at the house, for these good people sometimes entertain wayfarers. They seemed to see nothing amiss in him, or rather, nothing except a miss, for he was, it must be remembered, a small, effeminate-appearing boy of fourteen. After drinking a cup of hot tea and eating some supper, he felt better, and was presently shown to a room where "world's people" were accustomed to be lodged.

In a closet connecting with this apartment were hung away a number of old garments, such as are worn by the Shaker men and boys—coats and pantaloons of gray-blue cloth, and several of the peculiar broad hats. Selecting a suit from these, the vagrant Muff contrived to make up an outfit.

Making a very early start, he departed without attracting attention, leaving the good Shakers to cipher out the metamorphosis as best they could.

A very long walk that day, by devious roads to the eastward of the more direct route, brought him around, at a late hour, to the old mill, where he passed the night, finding things much as he had left them weeks before, and feeling quite at home again. Muff even called at Marcia's cottage, and was covertly supplied with food by his old foster-mother. He lay hidden at the mill for several days, but dared not remain longer. Setting off again, he "located", after devious wanderings for a week or more, subsisting as best he could in an old clapboard mill in the township of M——, twenty-five or thirty miles to the northeast of the Corners. In September he came with a horse and cart, which he had been able to hire, to the Corners, by night, and took away from the old mill nearly all his property there. Marcia was the only one who knew of these visits, and she said nothing to anyone.

Throughout the summer and fall he lived at this clapboard mill, which he hired of the owner for a trifling sum, and did some sawing in addition to his more fanciful work and experiments. His bias now seems to have

been strongly towards mills and machinery. At M—— he was known as the "young Shaker" and was thought to be a boy who had run away from the Shaker village. There is no complaint that he was not perfectly honest and correct in his dealings at M——.

During September the water of the stream became too low to turn the wheel. The deficiency in the water supply stimulated Muff's inventive faculty, and he erected a large windmill. Finding, as hundreds of others have found, that wind power cannot be depended on for steady work, he got over his difficulty by using the windmill to pump water up from the mill pond into a large tank which he constructed, at a considerable expenditure of time and labor. From the bottom of this tank he had a pipe, made of pine logs, bored and rimmed out, five inches in diameter, leading down upon a little water-wheel, somewhat like a turbine, which he had made himself and set, under his mill. The water fell twenty feet through this pipe, and with force sufficient to run his lathe and a small circular saw. Thus, by combining wind power and water power, he secured what he needed.

But this contrivance was only good for warm weather; in winter it would freeze up and be useless. Foreseeing this, Muff determined to substitute little pebbles, about the size of peas and beans, for water; these he thought could be raised by the windmill and would rush down a pipe upon an "over-shot" wheel with even greater effect than water. He set up a model to prove it, before building on a large scale, and found it to work so well that he began to dream of getting the device patented and making a fortune from it.

His combination of wind and water power was thought to be a very curious thing at M——; a good many people came to look at it, and it was through the curiosity excited by it that his history was at length found out.

Two men from the Corners, who had gone up to M—— to work at lumbering through the winter, were attracted to the mill and at once recognized him. On their return home in March, they told the story. The news came to Mr. Glinds' ears, and he lost no time in notifying Sheriff Markhead. That officer, still smarting from the jeers of his fellow citizens, at once proceeded to investigate the matter. He took a

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Hope

The day will bring some pleasant thing.

I tell myself at each new dawn;
Some bright, unlooked-for happening
To cherish when the day is gone.

This heartens me to take my way
Among the problems of the day.
Sometimes a letter, long delayed,
An unexpected gift or call;
Sometimes a casual word of praise,
Or friendly handclasp may be all;
But something fresh and unforeseen
Breaks into every day's routine.

Just watching for these pleasant things
Saves from monotony the day,
And helps to give my spirit wings
To rise above the humdrum way.

—By Lois Edith Swett, c/o A. M. Campbell, Derry Village, N. H.

man with him, and driving to M....., made a strategic descent on the clapboard mill where he captured Muff, who sat bunching clapboards. This time we may be sure that he did not spare any vigilance. It is said that he tied the boy hand and foot with ropes. In fact, he performed his unpleasant duties so successfully that thirty-six hours later, he landed him within the gates of the Reform School at Cape Elizabeth—just ten months to a day from the time he had first set off with him the previous year.

To be caught was, after all, perhaps the best thing that could have happened to Muff. Running away from justice is always unwise. It seems a hard thing, but if a person, man or boy, has broken a just law, it is better for him to atone by a just penalty; and if he has a true, manly spirit, I honestly believe that he will feel the better for making such atonement.

The State Reform School of Maine, located at Cape Elizabeth, near the city of Portland, is one of the very best institutions of its kind in the country. A Reform School is, of course, more or less a penal institution, at best; but this school has always kept the object of its foundation steadily in view, namely, to reform rather than to punish those poor boys who, from various errors, mistakes and waywardness, have been committed to its coercive care and instruction.

The buildings are large and constructed on good sanitary principles. There is a fine farm adjoining the school, where such of the boys as can be trusted outside the gates work on the land for a certain number of hours daily and are taught farming. There is also a work-shop inside the building where the boys are taught a trade—of late, mostly weaving rattan, cane, and the business of chair bottoming. But the best part of the day is spent in the schoolroom, under the instruction of three or more experienced teachers. What is equivalent to a fair English high school education may here be obtained by such of the boys as can be induced to study. For the founders of the school fully believed that ignorance and crime not only go hand in hand as a rule, but that the former is generally the cause of the latter; and that education is the best general remedy for it.

The school has a fine library, and the

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WE HAVE a lot of surpluses in farmin' and they spoil our biz, we might be rich and prosperous except we grow too much surplus. Them speculators in the pit just take that surplus and with it they hammer down the price until there tain't no money in our till. Of all the surplus we have got, the one that's worst, as like as not, at least it seems that way to me, is our surplus of weeds, by gee. Them other things can fill our needs, but when it comes to surplus weeds they haven't got no use at all, they grow all summer and all fall, they sap the goodness from our land, they grow and thrive on ev'ry hand, they grow in fields and by the fence, and all they do is make expense.

The cost of farmin' would be less by half, without no weeds, I guess; they make us plow and cultivate, we fight 'em early too and late. When we must quit and go to bed, them weeds keep growin' on

instead of restin' like a good weed ought, and so no matter how I've fought I can't keep up with them there weeds, there's more than anybody needs. Dame Nature surely played a joke on us hard-workin' farmer folk when she made weeds, our life would be serene without no weeds, by gee. I hope when life's short span is o'er and I go to a better shore, where man has ev'rything he needs, that heaven will be free from weeds!

Prelude

By AMY ATWATER.

I hope that I can add
At least one lovely strain
To this short prelude "Life"
Which we all love;
So when I go to join
In that eternal symphony
That plays above,
Some lovely haunting note
Of mine
Will linger on,
Exquisite melody
In friendly hearts
Long after I am gone.

boys are encouraged to read books as well as study. The students here (I will not call them criminals) are well fed and well lodged and, if sick, are carefully attended.

Boys from eight to sixteen years of age are received into the school; and such of them as are seen to be bad and hardened are kept apart from the younger and better class. Though virtually prisoners at first, liberty is given to the boys as soon as they are found to be worthy of it, even to the extent of leaving the school and going into business elsewhere. In such cases they have merely to report to the superintendent at stated times. Reform is the one essential thing insisted on; towards this end the entire energies of the school are directed; and if a boy be wayward and predisposed to crime, nothing better perhaps can be done for him than place him here for a few years.

If Mr. Murch, in his rough but kind way, had been able to take Muff to the school, and give him a bit of friendly advice, I have not the least doubt that the boy would have accepted his punishment in the right spirit, and behaved so well that he might soon have been given his liberty again. But the brutal manner in which he was carried there by Sheriff Markhead, and the cruel twittings of superstitious people about the "mark" on his neck, developed in him a rebellious, vindictive spirit. In his heart he began to hate the whole world indiscriminately and unreasonably. The desire for revenge grew in his mind, and overpowered common sense—so much so that I can myself no longer attempt to excuse him, or ask the reader to do so.

On his arrival at the school, the superintendent naturally took him for a young desperado, for the sheriff had him bound hand and foot with ropes, and had a second man with him for a guard.

"Put him in the tightest place you've got", said the sheriff. "He's a hard biscuit! I've been ten months getting him here!"

The superintendent therefore met him rather sternly, if not unkindly, and had him lodged in a room by himself 'till morning. The windows were securely barred; and as Muff glanced

about him and at that iron grating, rage, spite, and injured feeling filled his heart.

There was a little looking glass over the washstand; he tore open his collar, and looked at the "mark" round his neck. It appeared to grow redder, and to mock him. "Gallows" seemed to be written in palpitating red letters round it. "Born to be hung. Born to be hung," rang in his ears. That old taunt which had burned itself in his brain, now, in his intense nervous excitement, cried out, or he fancied it, in audible accents. All night long he paced or tossed about, a prey to desperate thoughts.

Toward morning, growing a little less fierce, he settled down upon a resolve to escape at any cost, and then—he knew not what he might do. He had passed the point where he ever expected to be an honest man, or anything save an outcast; he cared not what became of him, or what crimes he committed. Such is the usual way of the human heart. Many crimes are the result of despair.

In this mood, sullen, venomous, the superintendent found him when he unlocked the door next morning. Breakfast was brought for him, but he hardly touched it; a lump of pent-up rage kept rising and prevented him from swallowing much, and not a word could the superintendent get from his lips.

Knowing that labor is the best panacea for such moods, the superintendent bade the boy follow him to the workshop, and set the foreman there to instruct him in weaving cane chair bottoms. It is a somewhat difficult task, requiring considerable time and practice to do it deftly. Muff watched the others for a minute or two, without paying much attention to the foreman's words of primary instruction, and then surprised that good man not a little by taking the strands in hand and doing it as well as anyone.

"That new boy of yours is a smart one", he said to the superintendent later in the forenoon. "He's got the eye of a born mechanic in his head."

The superintendent, who was a judicious man of large experience with bad boys, determined to wait a day or two, and then try again to converse with Muff. He wished to find out what private grievances had so embittered the boy, and hoped soon to divert his mind from them and get him in a better mood by kindly sympathy. He saw that he had a well-shaped head and a good face, but for its expression of sullen gloom.

That day Muff took his dinner and supper with the other boys in the large dining room situated in the basement, and was given a cot that night in one of the large dormitory rooms where forty or fifty similar cots were arranged in rows. A light is kept burning in the room; and some one of the attaches of the school is supposed to act as watchman through the night, though the gates and doors are all securely locked.

Nevertheless, next morning at roll-call the "new boy" was missing.

He had not spoken a word since entering the building; but he had apparently used his "eye of a born mechanic" with diligence while in the basement the previous afternoon.

For purposes of ventilation there were constructed beneath the floor of the basement several brick conduits, serving as air passages. In size these were not more than a foot and a half square. The floor over them at this time was not in good repair, being much worn; and it was immediately discovered that the new boy had left his cot, descended to the basement, and, digging up the floor, had crept out by one of these old air conduits. Along this narrow passage he had made his way by hard wriggling—for they found several of his buttons—to the outer end, where he had forced off the grate and escaped.

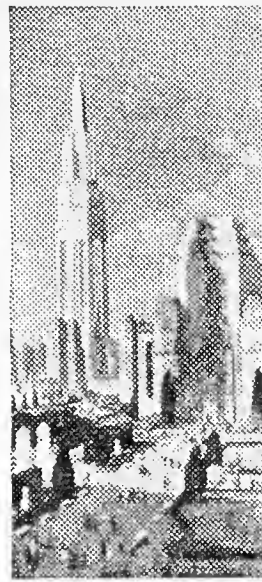
(To be continued)



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Either sex, sired by a son of the Junior Champion boar at the '35 National Swine Show, Indiana and Wisconsin State Fairs. Their Dams are related to the '37 World's Grand Champion barrow. 8 weeks old, \$10.00 each. Inoculated, Registered and transferred. Must please or money refunded. Also offering the Sire of these pigs reasonable; must change blood.

WILLARD YOUNG
R.D. 1, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES

SOWS OR BOARS, 8-10 WKS. OLD, \$10.00 EACH.

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PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULL CALF, 5 MO.

ALSO YEARLING BULL.

D.H.I. tested dams. Prices right.

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BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.

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• Sables—Red Gold and Mahogany.

• Several males at stud.

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Write for Information.

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New Zealand Whites, 10 to 12 mo. old, weight 9 to 10 lbs. each. Price \$2.00 each, either sex.

Also 2 pairs Chinchillas, \$4.00 a pair. Weight 7 lbs. each.

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Honey
Fine quality, thick, rich, and fine flavored.
60 lbs. Clover, \$4.50; 28 lbs. (handy pail), \$2.25. 60 lbs. Buckwheat, \$3.30; mixed, \$3.90, not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid \$1.50. Special, 12 lbs. average Clover postpaid, \$1.50.
REMEMBER, HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.

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HONEY
FINEST CLOVER
5 lb. pail, 80c.
10 lb. pail, \$1.50 Post Paid.
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From tuber unit selections.

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SEED CORN

An early Cornell No. 11 selection; the result of 22 years of careful breeding. Yielded over 140 bu. per acre with us in 1938. Adapted for short season in high altitude. Stalks and leaves still green when grain is ripe, making highest quality silage as well as husking. 99% germination. \$3.50 per bushel, 5 Bu. @ \$3.25, and 10 Bu. @ \$3.00.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

HYBRID 29-3 CORN
REGISTERED, CERTIFIED

Proven best for grain or silage by all tests. Get your order in early for supply is limited.
Flat kernels \$4.25 per bu., 5 bu. or more at \$4.00. Butt kernels \$3.50 per bu.

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The two-row hybrid with wide adaptation and high yields. \$1.00 per bu. F.O.B.

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SEED GRAIN

Cornell 11 Early Strain. Hard Grain with Green Stalks and leaves in 95 days at 600 feet elevation in 1938. Dual purpose corn. Germination 96 and 99%. 10 lbs. prepaid \$1.00, bu., \$3.00 f.o.b. Eight rowed Flint Corn 90 day. Dark Orange, long ears, leafy fodder, many twin ears. 10 lbs., Prepaid \$1.00, bu., \$3.00 f.o.b. Lenroc Seed Oats, Bu., 90c, f.o.b.

Don A. Boardman, Rome, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

May 13 James Baird Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
May 18 Grand View Farms Holstein Dispersal, Middletown, Pa.
May 25 Annual National Holstein Sale, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
May 30 Sale of Guernsey Herd at Harvey Hoffman Estate Farm, R.F.D. No. 1, Statington, Pa., 2:00 P. M.
June 3 The Earlville National Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
June 3 New York Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 6 Jersey Auction, Quecheo Falls Farm, Quecheo, Vt.
June 9 American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, N. J.
June 10 Jersey Sale, Folly Farm, Simsbury, Conn.
Aug. 2 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
Sept. 29 Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Sale.

Coming Events

June 6-7 Annual meeting of Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
June 7 Annual Meeting of American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City.
June 8 N. J. Jersey Club Show, Far Hills, N. J.
June 10 South Central New York Field Day and Bull Sale, Fair Grounds, Cortland, N. Y.
June 14 Annual Meeting Home Dept., Dairymen's League Cooperative Ass'n., Utica, N. Y.
June 15 Annual Meeting Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Utica, N. Y.
June 15 Annual Picnic of Herkimer-Oneida Ayrshire Club, Nellis Bronner Farms, Little Falls, N. Y.
June 17 Guernsey Field Day, Franklin County, Maine.
July 17-28 Summer School for Town and Country Ministers, Cornell.
June 21-23 Long Island Potato Tour — Nassau and Suffolk Farm Bureaus (Nassau Co., June 21; Suffolk Co., June 22-23).
June 25-29 State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell.
July 23-29 Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 7 World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio.
Aug. 1-3 31st Meeting of Poultry Science Ass'n., Cleveland, Ohio.
Aug. 8 Vermont Guernsey Field Day, Tharon Strong Farm, Craftsbury, Common, Vt.
Aug. 12 Annual Field Day of Conn. Jersey Cattle Club, Judd's Bridge Farms, New Milford, Conn., 10:30 A. M.
Aug. 26-Sept. 9 New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Aug. 30 22nd Meeting of The American Life Conference, Penn. State College.
Aug. 31-Sept. 1 Third Business Management Conf. for Egg & Poultry Marketing Co-ops., State College, Pa.
Sept. 20-26 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 25-30 Waterloo, Iowa, 30th Annual Dairy Cattle Conference.

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PULLORUM FREE Barred Rocks
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N. Y. STATE OFFICIAL

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Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE. Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University. All B.W.D. tested.

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WHITE RUNNER AND WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonably priced.

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ALPINE, NEW YORK

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HEALTHY LAYERS

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100% PULLORUM CLEAN

Reproducers of America's finest strains — Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

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100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100% Pullorum Clean. Write for details.

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Certified Trap-Nested Production Leghorns. Won at N. Y. State Fair 18 out of 20 prizes. Large Leghorns—Large Eggs—Large Profits.

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Blood-Tested New Hampshire and White Leghorn Breeders of Merit

The Rogers Farms

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Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.

LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS.

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Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

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LEGHORNS - and - NEW HAMPSHIRE

100% Pullorum Clean. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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TIVOLI, R.D. 1, NEW YORK

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818,

for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

ARTMAN POULTRY FARM
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KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS FOR LONG LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION

Let Kauder help you to gain extra Livability and extra egg production. Increase flock egg production 10% and more through INHERITED Livability from PROVED ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year old Hen classes.

REDUCED PRICES - Advance Order Discount

Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens. Direct Progeny Tested Breeding. You save by ordering IMMEDIATELY.

Write for New FREE Catalog and Discount Prices.

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BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937

43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. 25% discount on U. S. R.O.P. Hatching Eggs after April 15. Can supply your need of U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels any age at attractive prices. Write for free catalog and price list.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARM

ESTABLISHED 1911
S. C. White Leghorns

Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell — and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Silver Cross — Golden Cross

The New Perfected Crossbreds. Splendid layers, excellent market fowls. Give them a trial this year! BIG WHITE LEGHORNS, R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED, WHITE AND COL. ROCKS, REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Laying Pullets and Fine Breeding stock.

27th Year.

CHASE POULTRY FARMS

Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

HATCHING EGGS

Hybrid 29 x 3 Seed Corn

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

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LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

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Our own strain lays 75% large white eggs.

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PROGENY TESTED

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.

92% livability average for 7 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 71%). A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

Now Booking Orders for the Season

New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y. Poultry breeder and hatcheryman.

For Advertising Rates

in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

SPRING seems to be here in fact, as well as by the calendar. With its arrival hope comes to life in the hearts of all true farmers.

At Sunnygables we face the year which is ahead with more uncertainty than we have felt in a good many seasons. We are going right ahead with our plans for producing a lot of forage which I reported here two weeks ago. *When it comes to the use we are going to make of this forage, however, we are keeping wide open as far as future plans are concerned.*

STRONG LIVESTOCK MARKET

Since the first of January we have sold all of our livestock except one flock of sheep and some 50 head of Guernseys. We really didn't intend to let so much stuff go but we advertised it in the *American Agriculturist* and almost before we knew it we had sold our entire Angus herd, our flock of Grade Hampshire ewes, our Hereford heifers and quite a few Guernseys. In other words, the market was stronger than we appreciated and we sold ourselves short.

To utilize pasture which would otherwise go to waste, particularly during May and June, we have bought a carload of Hereford heifers. This solves our temporary livestock problem but doesn't take care of our situation this fall. We should winter the equivalent of about 300 head of cattle of all ages. Of these, even if we keep our present flock of sheep, all of our Hereford heifers and all of our Guernseys, which we probably won't, we will have less than half the stock we need on hand this fall.

WHICH WILL PAY BEST?

Here are some of the questions we are debating:

1. Shall we keep our Guernsey heifers, which are going to freshen this fall, and thus get into producing milk, or shall we sell them? If we sell them, of course we will have less livestock to feed.
2. Shall we take advantage of the slump in dairy cattle prices and buy up a lot of open dairy heifers to feed next winter?
3. Shall we try our hand at feeding lambs? I don't think this would be as risky as it sounds because of Hank's natural ability with sheep.
4. Shall we buy some more Hereford heifers next fall?
5. Shall we leave part of our silage untouched next winter and get set to sell a lot of hay? We have always

wanted to try baling *chopped* second cutting alfalfa and clover for sale.

My object in analyzing our situation is not to impart any wisdom to anybody because we will probably keep our decisions, either right or wrong, to ourselves, but to bring out as graphically as I can what a northeastern farmer is up against who does not produce milk for market or who, as so many farmers are thinking of doing, stops producing milk. I just want to start some of you readers, who are talking about selling your dairy herds, doing a little thinking.

POULTRY STAYS

Of course, there is one enterprise at Sunnygables which I haven't discussed which is permanent and which will go on full blast. I refer to our poultry. This fall we hope to house close to 4,000 layers and I hope we have learned our lesson so that we never will again be caught with empty laying pens. Over at Larchmont we have set up so that Ross can produce 4,500 pullets a year and Sunnygables, as a matter of course, will have first claim on these birds.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

I am going to end up this rambling discussion about the problems of a northeastern farm which does not produce milk by saying a little something about contagious abortion in cattle. As I write this, I have before me a chart

which shows that every animal I own is negative to the Bang's test in *all dilutions*. Now, strangely enough I am not very much elated by this condition. It simply means that while I am enjoying certain temporary security my whole herd is vulnerable to the first infected animal which gets across the line fence, or for all I know, to the first visitor who tramps unconcernedly down the feed alleys.

I said the other day to a friend that the test and slaughter program of Bangs abortion control had cost me more money and done more to kill my interest in good cattle than anything which had happened to me in my lifetime. I may be successfully challenged but I don't think it is getting anywhere. Mind you, I am writing this as the owner of an absolutely clean herd. But clean though it may be, if I ever get a break, I have about come to the conclusion that I am going in for calfhood vaccination or else no testing at all and so far as I am concerned the buyer can then take my cattle or leave them as they stand.

SOIL CONSERVATION

We are going back into the soil conservation program. We can't afford longer to pay taxes to buy lime and superphosphate for others without getting some of it for nothing ourselves. It is a partial antidote for a ruinous price level.

Hothouse Lambs

The returns are all in on this season's hothouse lamb crop and, as I promised last fall, I am reporting the results.

Hank saved 130 lambs from the 125 ewes. He marketed his first lambs on the 29th of November and his last at Easter time. The highest price we got was \$11 each for three lambs on December 27. The lowest price was \$8 for a lamb on the 31st of March. The net average return per lamb was \$8.43. The heaviest lamb Hank killed weighed 61 pounds alive; the lightest, 38 pounds. The average weight was 47 pounds. It took an average of 66 days to finish an average lamb. In reviewing our operation I am struck with the fact that our marketing costs were too

American Agriculturist, May 13, 1939

high in percentage. They averaged about \$1.25 a lamb.

The ewes came through the winter in splendid shape. If anything they were a bit too fat when we turned them out on May first. We put rams in with them on April 15. Last year we used both Southdowns and a specially selected Hampshire ram. This year we are repeating the use of the same rams. It may be just prejudice—I haven't any figures to back up my opinion—but it seems to me that the lambs sired by the Southdown rams finished off just a trifle quicker than those sired by the Hampshire and that they made a more pleasing carcass.

This year our hothouse flock ewes sheared better than ever before. I think both the better lamb crop, so far as making the hothouse market was concerned, and the heavier shearing are due to the fact that we are using better ewes and that Hank has learned more about feeding them.

The basis of our ration for the entire flock was hay ensilage and chopped second-cutting alfalfa hay. While the lambs were nursing they had free access to grain in a creep. By the time they were ready to go they were eating quite a lot of grain. We also kept nice chopped, second-cutting alfalfa before them in the creep and I have a hunch that this was nearly as valuable in promoting growth as the grain they ate.

* * *

Winter Barley

Our winter barley has come through the winter in grand shape. It is several inches high now; has a dark green color, and certainly gives evidence so far as winter-killing is concerned that *it can take it*. Of course, whether or not we will get a crop will depend on the weather from now on. Just at present it is a little too cold and dry for anything to grow well.

The winter barley we are growing this year is a strain we got from Virginia. It is characterized by having a very stiff straw and barless awns. In its native state it has been making some remarkable yields.

We aren't so much interested in the yield we are going to get, because the barley is growing on a field we didn't get around to top-dress last winter, as we are in determining whether or not we have a strain which can stand our Central New York winters.



Hank makes a final checkup on his shipment of hothouse lambs for the Easter trade. This year we got a 100 per cent crop of hothouse lambs and consistently topped the market with our shipments.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Courteous and Fair

Under the heading "Unordered Merchandise" an item in the February 18 issue referred to a shipment of SCAL-ENEMY WATER and METAL TREATMENT which a subscriber stated he did not order.

This shipment was the result of a misunderstanding, and was promptly and courteously canceled when the facts were brought to the attention of the Universal Refining Products Co. of New York City. This concern has been in business twenty years, has built up an excellent reputation, and the company emphatically states that it does not follow the practice of shipping unordered merchandise.

In the interest of fairness we are glad to give this information to our readers.

Action Before Consideration

"Finally, he said that if I entered the filing supervisory course I would have to sign that day because they wanted executives who could make decisions without parental or friend's advice."

This is a paragraph from a letter from a young school teacher who signed a contract obligating her to pay \$148. for a correspondence course on the installment plan. In our opinion the quotation above would have been sufficient to warrant caution. Of course the agent is anxious to get immediate signature before there has been time to get advice from older and more experienced people.

The ability to make quick decisions after one has the facts is admirable, but a proposition that won't stand a bit of investigating deserves to be turned down.

Pig in a Poke

"An agent from a New York City firm has been trying to interest me in buying lots at Muscle Shoals. He tells me of the building that is going on there and that a five billion dollar business was going to open. He indicated that the lots were going to increase in value. I am interested but wish to check first."

It is always wise to investigate before investing. We are told that many lots in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals have been sold at exorbitant prices, and that promises of resale for profit have not been carried out. As a general proposition we always advise against the buying of lots at a distance as a speculation. An enormous amount of money has been lost in this way.

"Pictorial Review" Suspends Publication

The "Pictorial Review" has definitely suspended publication. The Hearst Publications is communicating with all subscribers to "Pictorial" whose subscriptions have some time to run, offering them some substitute magazines for the balance of the subscription period.

Chicks Not Shipped

"I ordered some chicks and received a card that they would be sent April 17th. They did not arrive and I have asked for the return of my money but as yet have received no reply."

Hatches are sometimes smaller than expected, making it impossible for a hatchery to fill orders on the date required. However, it sometimes appears that a shipment is postponed from week to week causing a great loss to poultrymen because pullets will not come into production when he planned. When a hatchery does not ship on the date promised, a poultryman is entirely within his rights to request the refund of his money. In such cases we feel that it is worth while to 'phone the hatchery and thus save

time. Poultrymen should consider the possibility that even with a week's delay he can get chicks earlier than he can by ordering from another hatchery.

That Extra Cent

"I received a letter from an egg buyer in New York City, soliciting my eggs and quoting the price of 33c for large and 28c for medium. I shipped them a case and received returns of 26c. The eggs were infertile, properly candled, graded on an egg scale sealed and approved by my county sealer of weights and measures. They were properly cooled and delivered to the railroad station. I returned the check and received it back saying there was no error but that the eggs were received warm and were not of good quality."

There you have the two sides of the story and you can use your own judgment as to which is correct. In our opinion price quotations such as this firm made mean nothing. They are made today; you get them tomorrow and by the time the eggs reach the city, the market may have dropped several cents. The receiver is not going to pay 33 or even 30 if the market is 27, therefore we wonder why a firm solicits eggs by quoting prices. We have no way of knowing the quality of the eggs when they arrived in New York but we do know that some firms solicit eggs on a price basis and then find some reason to return less than the price quoted. The right way to check on a receiver for your eggs is to investigate his financial and moral rating and then when you find a man who treats you fairly, stick with him. The poultryman who shifts from one receiver to another with the hope of getting an extra cent gets disappointed.

Selling — Not Buying

We are still receiving many letters asking about the Quality Dress Company of New York City. The letters indicate that our subscribers believe this concern offers to pay women for making dresses. Careful reading of their letters shows that the company sells cloth but that they make no definite promise of buying back the completed dresses. It appears that those who deal with them must find their own customers.

Sorry!

"I ordered a pop corn machine from a Mr. Crimmins, salesman for the Excel Manufacturing Corporation, on March 16, 1938. I paid \$10.00 down. As I did not receive the machine on May 1st as ordered, I wrote to the company, and also to Mr. Crimmins, but I did not get my refund nor any reply from him."

Up to date our efforts to secure the return of this refund have met with no success.

Every Farm
ACCIDENT
COVERED
by
THE
NEW POLICY

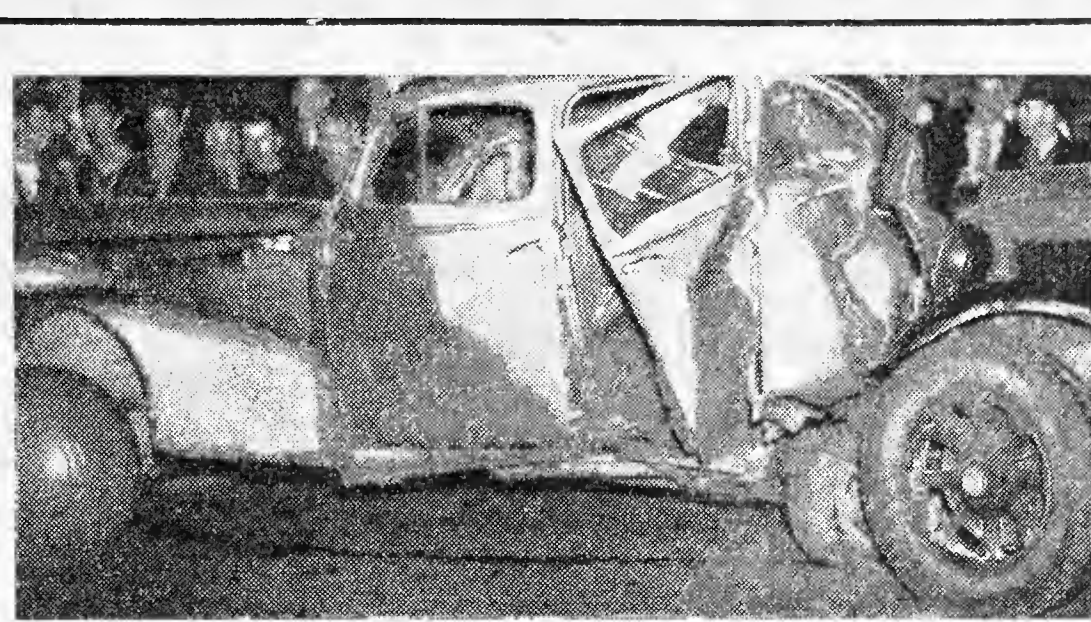


Included are: Tractor, Truck, Farm Machinery, Kicked by a Horse, Gored by a Bull, and ANY OTHER ACCIDENT commonly insurable, happening in or out of business. Send for description.

Name

P. O.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.



—Photo is by Daily Kennebec Journal.

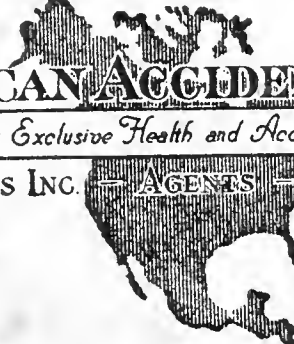
THIS IS A PICTURE of the wrecked car in which Edmund N. Butler of Waterville, Maine, was injured on November 10, 1938. In an automobile collision he received fractured vertebrae. On January 11 he was paid \$60.00 and on February 16, \$70.00, making a total of \$130.00, the full weekly benefit protection provided by the policy.

Mr. Butler wrote in saying, "I wish to express my appreciation for the \$130.00 which I have received from the North American Accident Insurance Company. It was indeed a great help to me and my family—the best investment I ever made."

Other Payments Recently Made

Frances Hess, Ovid, N. Y.	10.00	Philip LaCasse, Orange, Mass.	7.50
Auto collision—lacerated nose		Auto accident—ribs injured	
Varick Barse, Moira, N. Y.	18.57	Chester A. Lafond, Huntington, Mass.	20.00
Auto overturned—fractured skull		Auto accident—cut nose	
Bernard E. Brown, Woodhull, N. Y.	97.14	Mrs. Minnie J. Wholey, Shelburne Falls, Mass.	15.00
Auto collision—fractured skull		Struck by auto—fractured thigh	
Crawford E. Clark, Westtown, N. Y.	42.86	Leland S. Towne, Williamstown, Mass.	4.28
Auto accident—sprained back		Sleigh accident—severe bruises	
Floyd Warner, Mohawk, N. Y.	20.00		
Auto accident—sprained ankle			
Julia Browne, Avon, N. Y.	40.00	Florence M. Menter, Newmarket, N. H.	70.00
Auto collision—injured chest and ribs		Auto collision—fract. breast bone, bruises	
Walter Brakenburg, Kent, N. Y.	14.28	Raymond C. Russell, Franklin, N. H.	100.00
Auto struck tree—cut ear and leg, bruises		Auto collision—bruises	
Deane E. Beardsley, Harpursville, N. Y.	30.00	Orren Barton, Claremont, N. H.	130.00
Auto accident—broken ribs		Auto collision—fractured ankle, cuts	
David Van Leuven, Walden, N. Y.	38.57	Leon J. Northrup, Hopkinton, N. H.	30.00
Auto collision—cut knees, injured nose		Auto struck tree—cut forehead, sprains	
Raymond Whitford, Bath, N. Y.	3.57	Mildred Northrup, Hopkinton, N. H.	20.00
Struck by auto—injured leg		Auto struck tree—cut, bruised forehead	
William Taylor, Farmingdale, N. Y.	130.00	Vivian Fernald, Est., Nottingham Ctr., N. H.	1000.00
Auto accident—fractured thigh		Auto struck tree—mortality	
Ernest Neveerett, W. Chazy, N. Y.	130.00	J. D. Witcher, New London, N. H.	15.00
Auto accident—fractured thigh and leg		Sled accident—fractured leg	
Nora Wagner, Wallkill, N. Y.	10.00	Frederick Aldrich, Littleton, N. H.	5.00
Auto collision—cuts, bruises		Struck by auto—additional indemnity	
Elizabeth Redmun, Little Falls, N. Y.	77.14	Geo. S. Maynard, Concord, N. H.	15.00
Auto accident—fractured kneecap		Dump cart accident—injured side	
Robert LaBagh, Divine Cor., N. Y.	10.00	Bessie Stiles, Milan, N. H.	35.71
Auto struck pole—fractured chest		Auto struck gas truck—severe cuts, bruises	
Margaret C. Lewis, Frankfort, N. Y.	6.43	Elmer Trefethen, Portsmouth, N. H.	47.14
Auto overturned—bruises		Auto accident—fractured rib	
Frank Guzik, Jordanville, N. Y.	5.00	Howard M. Wells, Claremont, N. H.	100.00
Truck collision—cut, injured neck		Auto collision—fract. ribs, cuts, shock	
Hollet Warner, Springville, N. Y.	15.00		
Struck by auto—brain shock			
M. L. Clark, Est., Johnson, N. Y.	1000.00	Carl E. Ojala, Cuttingsville, Vt.	50.00
Auto accident—mortality		Auto collision—cut face, bruised chest	
Frances DeRose, Portland, N. Y.	130.00	Nellie O'Brien, Waterbury, Vt.	12.86
Auto collision—cut knee, side, shoulder		Auto struck pole—fractured chest, knee, arm	
Harriet E. Silvernail, Millerton, N. Y.	40.00	Volney W. Morse, Marshfield, Vt.	30.00
Auto accident—bruised hand and back		Auto accident—cut forehead, eye, lip	
Helen M. Hanfin, Utica, N. Y.	10.00	Clarence Ainsworth, W. Danville, Vt.	20.00
Auto struck truck—cut forehead, bruises		Auto accident—fractured elbow	
Harry VanBuren, Worcester, N. Y.	40.00	R. B. Hatch, Rupert, Vt.	20.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises, cuts		Auto collision—cut and bruised head	
Kenneth Hooker, Sherman, N. Y.	20.00	Geo. Tomlinson, Essex Jct., Vt.	25.00
Auto accident—fract. rib, bruised chest		Sleigh accident—inj. foot, ankle	
Mary E. Wheeler, Ballston Spa, N. Y.	27.14		
Auto hit pole—sprained wrist		Kathryn Miller, Farmington, Me.	10.00
Clarence Isaman, Dansville, N. Y.	10.00	Auto overturned—fractured neck, shoulder	
Auto accident—shock		Plummer Grant, Farmington, Me.	22.86
Wm. F. Neale, Deposit, N. Y.	15.00	Auto collision—back injury	
Bob sled overturned—fract. ribs		Marshall Bell, Waterville, Me.	35.72
Frank J. Kaufman, Wurtsboro, N. Y.	11.43	Auto collision—additional indemnity	
Auto collision—severe cuts, shock		Jennie Collins, Wyman Dam, Me.	20.00
Julia Cheekovich, Amityville, N. Y.	47.14	Sleigh accident—wrenched shoulder, arm	
Auto collision—injured shoulder		Stanley J. Miller, Norway, Me.	84.58
Maud M. Smith, Mongaup Valley, N. Y.	17.86	Auto collision—shock, general bruises	
Struck by car—fractured shoulder		Adelard Brissette, R. 6, Caribou, Me.	30.00
Gerald Tumalty, Alabama, N. Y.	11.43	Sled overturned—fractured ribs	
Auto collision—cut lips			
Mildred Rupert, Massena, N. Y.	10.00	Stanley Savitski, No. Westchester, Conn.	60.00
Auto accident—cut finger and lip		Auto collision—sprained shoulder, bruises	
Arthur Sauer, Cochection, N. Y.	20.00	Howard Kendall, Windsor, Conn.	10.00
Auto accident—fractured		Auto struck tree—fractured knee	
Helen DuBoise, Freehold, N. J.	65.00	Hattie Dixon, Susquehanna, Pa.	65.00
Auto skidded—fractured leg, strained chest		Auto collision—fractured thigh	
John J. Tonkin, Morristown, N. J.	14.28		
Auto collision—inj. collarbone, cuts		Edward Wilson, Leipsic, Dela.	10.00
Earl P. Simmons, Bridgeton, N. J.	30.00	Auto accident—bruised and cut wrist	
Truck accident—fractured elbow, shock			
		Susie Watkins, Vienna, Md.	130.00
Mary F. Gajliher, Est., Dalton, Mass.	1000.00	Auto overturned—fractured leg	
Auto collision—mortality		Ella F. Miss, Frederick, Md.	130.00
H. A. Harriman, No. Adams, Mass.	12.86	Auto accident—severe shock	
Auto struck truck—fractured back			

* Over age.



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Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Do you want to buy a ton of Lime and 300 pounds of Superphosphate for \$1.63?



Shown below are the programs of two farmers for seeding spring grains—one who has signed up with the Agricultural Conservation Program, and one who has not signed. The signer is able to accompany his seeding with a complete soil-building treatment at a net cost of \$1.63 per acre.

Figures used in these examples are average for New York State. They will vary slightly in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but the general picture is the same throughout G.L.F. territory.

G.L.F. feels that these facts should be placed before its patrons so they can decide for themselves whether they wish to sign up.

In most cases the materials used for carrying out Agricultural Conservation practices can be financed by assigning the payment so that the cash outlay is kept at a minimum.

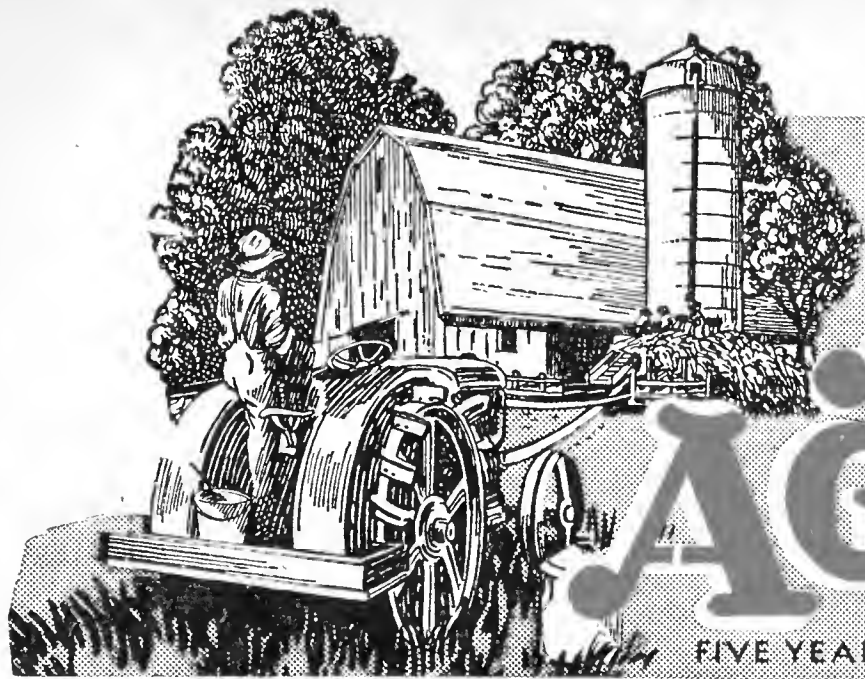
Non-Signer's Program

	Net Cost Per Acre
LIME: None	\$0.00
SUPERPHOSPHATE: None	0.00
MANURE: Figured at no cost	0.00
SEEDING: 8 lbs. Timothy 6 lbs. Med. Red Clover 4 lbs. Alsike	2.57
NON-SIGNER'S NET COST PER ACRE	2.57

Signer's Program

	Net Cost Per Acre
LIME: 1 ton	
Average cost delivered	\$4.50
Less A.C.P. payment	3.50 \$1.00
SUPERPHOSPHATE: 300 lbs. (20%)	
Average cost	3.00
Less A.C.P. payment	.87 2.13
SEEDING: 8 lbs. Timothy 6 lbs. Med. Red Clover 4 lbs. Alsike	2.57
Less A.C.P. payment	1.50 1.07
SIGNER'S NET COST PER ACRE	4.20
COST OF SEED ALONE	2.57

Net cost to Signer for 1 ton lime and 300 lbs. 20% superphosphate .. **\$1.63**



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

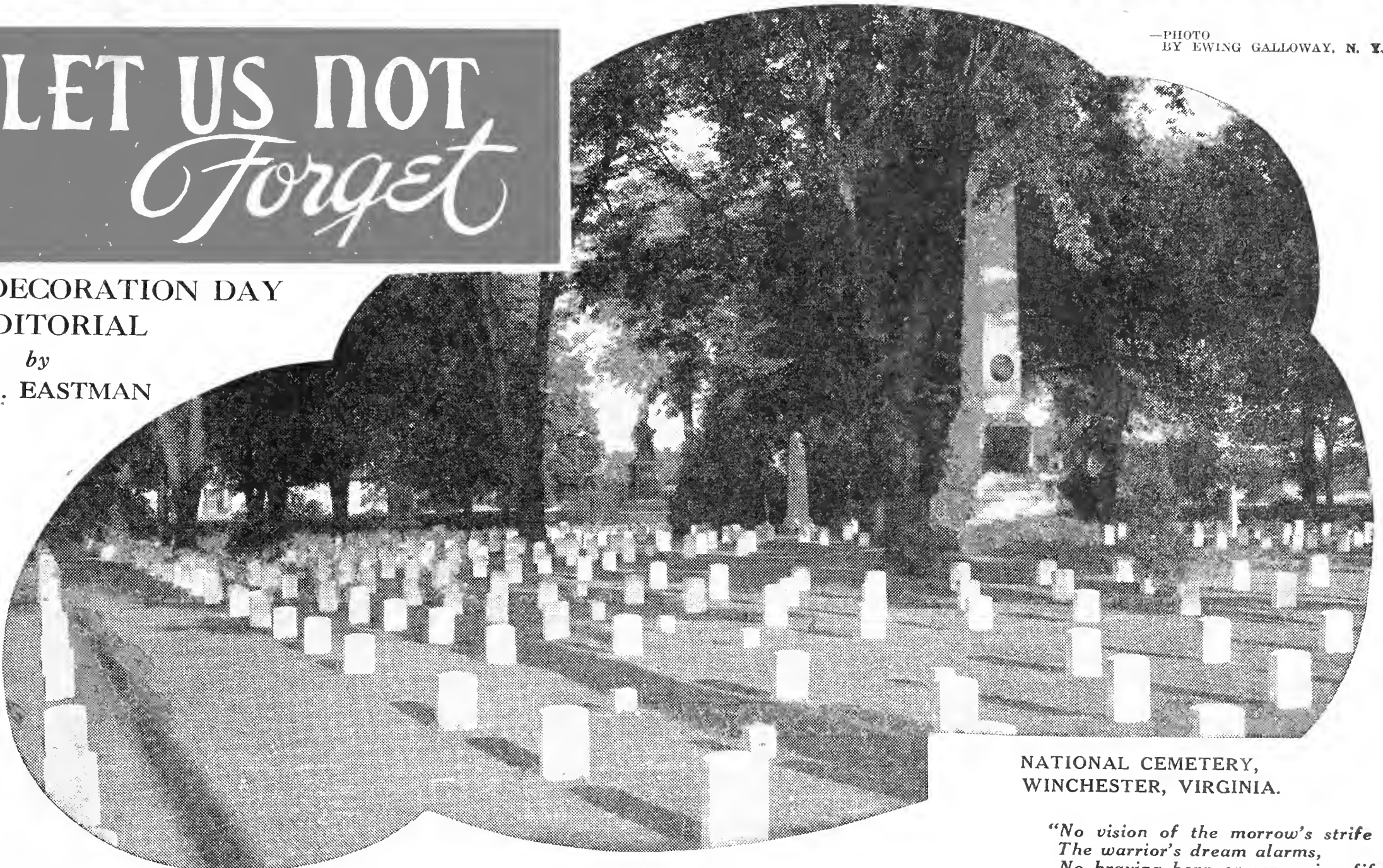
LET US NOT *Forget*

A DECORATION DAY EDITORIAL

by

E. R. EASTMAN

—PHOTO
BY EWING GALLOWAY, N. Y.



NATIONAL CEMETERY,
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.

*"No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms,
No braying horn or screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms."*

ON A SOFT summer day early in this month of May, son George and I left Washington to visit some of the Virginia Civil War battlefields, where my father spent four tempestuous years.

Virginia, a grand old state, has a lot of good land. The Shenandoah Valley, for example, is justly famous for its farms. But, like many other states, there are hundreds of square miles of waste land, much of which is swampy and covered with brush and woods. In this swampy, desolate country, which some general of the Civil War described as "filled with gloom like the shadow of death", were fought four of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness Fights, and Spotsylvania Court House, all within a few miles of one another. In each of them the Federal forces were either defeated or brought to a standstill. Their only gain was in wearing down the dwindling Confederate forces.

My dad has been gone these thirty years, but not in life was he ever closer to me than he was as I walked with George, who much resembles him, through the Virginia woods on that summer day, and thought of him on those other May days when those woods were murky with the smoke of battle. As George and I stood on a long line of low breastworks

that the Confederates had erected at the battle of Fredericksburg, and are still clearly to be seen, I heard the song of a strange bird. George answered it with a similar whistle, and the bird responded as long as George would whistle. It was the mocking bird. Then I recalled Father's story about sitting on his horse on a picket line in the dead of night, far in advance of the main lines, with other pickets hardly even within calling distance 100 yards or more apart up and down the line. He used to tell about how scared he was at such times, when at any moment he expected to get a bullet through him from some lurking bush whacker! And if suddenly near at hand a whip-poor-will let loose his lonely call, Dad said it made him jump so he would nearly fall off his horse!

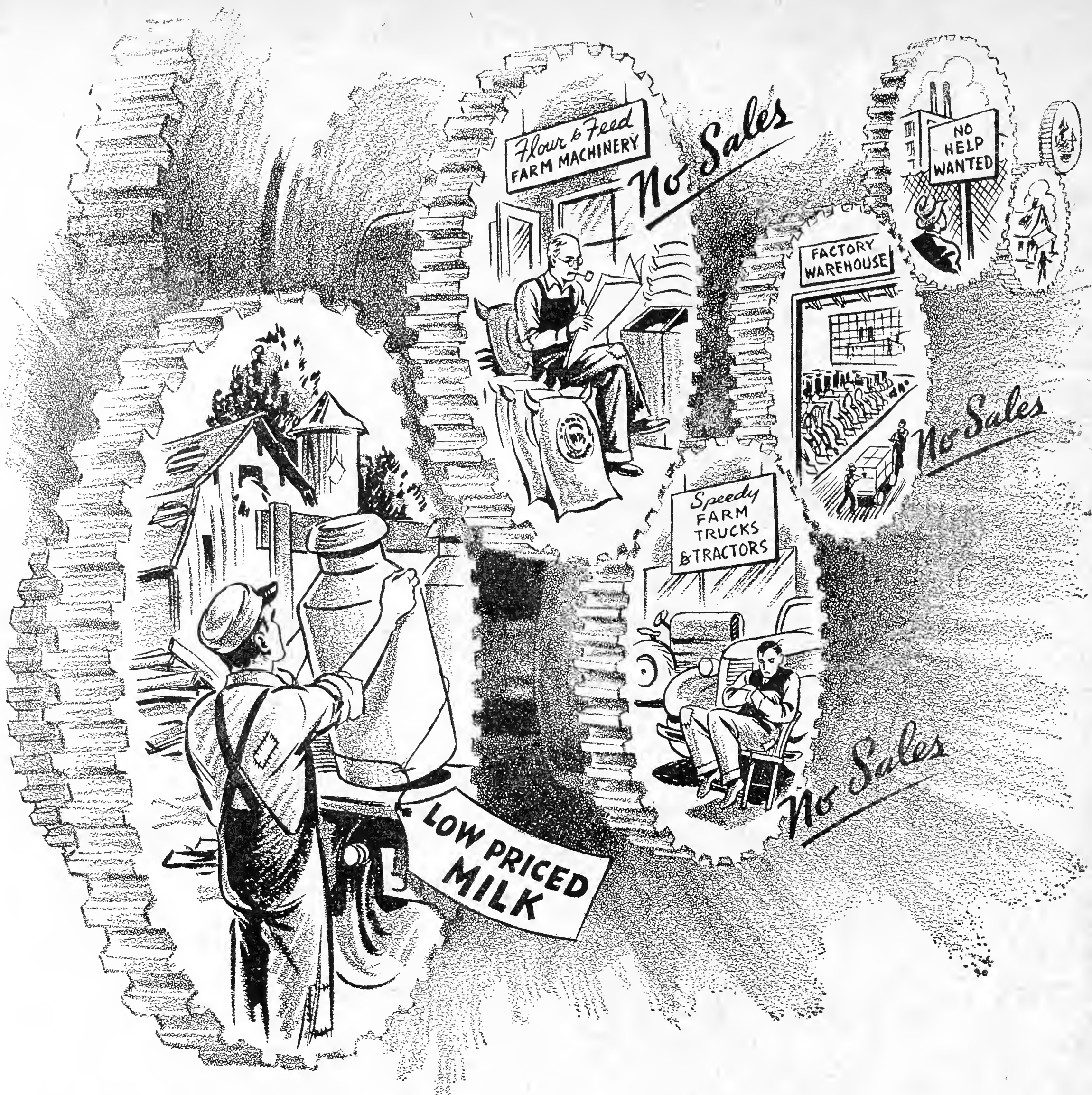
At Fredericksburg there is a steep mound or hill overlooking the town. On this hill the Confederates were entrenched. The Federal forces came down the hill from the other side of the valley, crossed the Rappahannock and charged the Confederates on this hill time and time again, but were driven back with tremendous loss. At the close of the war the United States took over this hill as part of a national park, and took 15,000 Union dead from the nearby battlefields and interred them in a national cemetery on this hill. The guard told

us that of those 15,000 Union boys, only 3,000 of them could be identified by name. The other 12,000 sleep in Dixie in unknown graves.

As we walked with reverent step down the greensward of this hilly place, I thought of the fathers and mothers of those boys, and of the thousands of other parents of both North and South whose boys went away to the Civil War, never to return. Never have I been in a place that represented more concentrated woe or sorrow! Think of the 12,000 mothers of those sons in (Turn to Page 19)



SEE PAGE 5 FOR FARM EQUIPMENT CONTEST — \$60 IN CASH PRIZES



A Low Price for Milk makes

***All Business* run in Low Gear!**

Today business men in the rural communities are beginning to understand that **THEIR** prosperity depends on the **FARMER'S** prosperity. For when the farmers are getting a **LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK** the effect is felt in every store and factory in the milkshed. Today, our business friends in the rural communities are helping all they can in this fight for farmers' rights.

The thousands of farmers who own, operate and control the Dairy-men's League together with all other organized farmers welcome this help. For twenty years the Dairy-men's League has fought this same fight — and always against the same Anti-farm Gang which is fighting the farmer today.

We honestly believe that a solution can soon be worked out. We feel that with the return of the State and Federal orders — with the control of the surplus back in the hands of united farmers, better prices and better times will return.

Today the farmers of this milkshed know that they must depend upon themselves; that no program can or will work without farmer support. More and more farmers are realizing that **ONLY** by the **ORGANIZED EFFORT** of farmers and their friends can dairymen use the legal rights the State and Federal orders will give us. So we urge — **LET'S STICK TOGETHER FOR OUR COMMON GOOD AND WE WILL SOON HAVE THE WHEELS OF PROSPERITY ROLLING.**

WAR with the CROWS

by ROMEYN BERRY



THE CROW is my enemy, but I rather like him.

The phenomenon of having an affectionate regard for the enemy growing out of respect for his courage, endurance and tactical skill, has been marked in combat troops through many wars and many centuries. Non-combatants achieve implacable hates which endure, fester and are handed down; but the line, in constant contact with the foe through endless weeks of fighting, frequently acquire something like affection for the fellow on the other side against whom their best efforts avail not at all.

It is that way with us in our war with the crows, which subsides by tacit agreement under the grip of every winter, only to burst out again into bloody conflict with the coming of each new spring.

The instincts, the dispositions, the national aspirations and the specific plans of the crows are incompatible with our own. Our farm belongs to us. We have the documentary evidence to sustain our title with full warranties of quiet enjoyment and with no exceptions or reservations with respect to aboriginal rights of the crows. As against that, the crows contend (with more plausibility than we care to admit) that they had ranged our land from time immemorial, had reduced it to possession long before we arrived on the scene, and have no present intention of yielding it to us on the mere exhibition of an abstract of title, the validity of which they have never recognized and will never admit.

There you have the familiar issue, and there the lofty purposes of the great crow war, to which both sides stand irrevocably committed and to which both have pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

With no special animosities toward the crows, whose many admirable qualities we recognize, we aspire to cultivating our acres and to sustaining ourselves thereon through the work of our hands and the beneficence of the good earth. But the crows, on the other hand, have highly resolved to eat every green shoot that comes to the surface in response to our efforts, to the end that government by, of and for the crows shall not perish from the earth. He would be, I think, a supine lily-livered farmer who would not take weapons from the wall in answer to such a challenge, and in defense of his holding. Consequently, the coarse and raucous bugles of the mobilizing crows ring out from woodlot with the approach of the planting season, while the serenity of the spring is punctuated with the roar of our guns and the whine of rifle balls.

In the judgment of an impartial military observer, who accepted only the evidence of his eyes and ignored the official communiques of both sides, the war to date would be regarded as pretty much of a stand-off. With firearms and with poison we score casualties and occasional fatalities among the crows, while they on their side appear sleek, vigorous and of good morale on a diet of our newly sprouted grain, sauced with an occasional little chicken and now and then an egg. Once in a while we stage a successful ambush by shooting from the cover of the barn

over ground previously baited to lure the adversary into range. But such ambushes are tiresome to stage, they can never be successfully repeated and at best they yield but one or two dead crows.

We learn of good results achieved in the crow wars of the Middle West through the tactical use of dynamite let off at night in places where the foe roost thickly. But we don't seem to

have enough crows to justify such wholesale methods, and we have the uncomfortable feeling that the dynamite might not be sure which side it was fighting on, and might prove quite as unpleasant to our side as the other. Besides, too, and as I said at the beginning, we have too much regard for our valorous adversary, to employ against him unsportsmanlike tactics or new weapons not recognized as Kosher by such chivalrous captains as Frederick the Great, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Ulysses Simpson Grant.

After all, we wouldn't want to be too successful in our war with the crow. Honor requires that we battle annually, and self-interest dictates that we do not permit him to get too fresh. But we can't afford to be wholly without these handsome black pirates who

are our allies in minor skirmishes with the grubs, the cutworms and the field mice. I guess, too, the old farm is capable of taking care of a few crows along with the rest of us, and after all, one can't avoid a certain amount of admiration and liking for our adversary that gives blow for blow and consistently out-smarts us in one campaign after another.

One-Act Play Contest

Those who are competing in the one-act play contest sponsored by the *American Agriculturist* are urged to send in their scripts as soon as possible. The contest closes June 1st, and it will be impossible to consider scripts mailed after this date. A number of plays have already been entered. Send yours now!



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TOP EFFICIENCY..**
**You Get All in the New
McCormick-Deering
6-FOOT COMBINE**

\$695

f.o.b. factory, complete for power-drive operation, with choice of grain tank or bagging platform. Machine complete with auxiliary engine, \$855 f.o.b. factory.

Everything you need and want in a small combine is built into the new McCormick-Deering No. 61 Harvester-Thresher—and with its low price of \$695 f.o.b. factory, this 6-foot machine gives you the *most value* in the combine market today.

Enjoy all the advantages of combining—the modern, low-cost method of harvesting and threshing all small grains and seed crops. Buy the McCormick-Deering No. 61. Ask the International Harvester dealer about it. You can purchase it on the Income Purchase Plan. Other McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers are available in sizes up to 16-foot cut.

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180 North Michigan Avenue

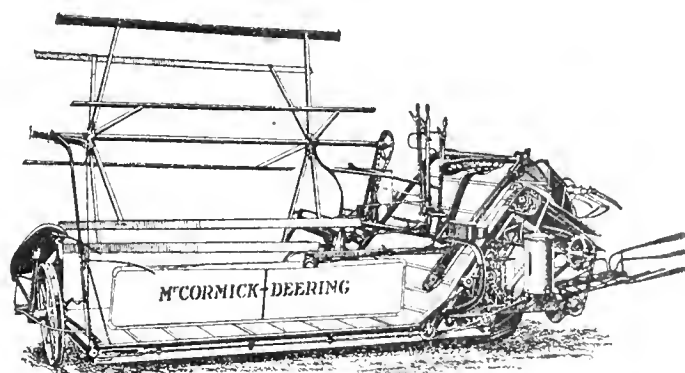
Chicago, Illinois

McCormick-Deering BINDERS...TWINE

If you are not in a position to change over to the combine method, the International Harvester dealer can offer the famous McCormick-Deering line of binders for horse and tractor operation. These are greatly improved binders in every respect.

One of their important features is the enclosed-gear construction. Sizes range from 6 to 10-ft. cut.

And when it comes to twine, there is none better than good, reliable McCormick-Deering "Big Ball" Twine—guaranteed for length, strength, and weight. Place your twine order with the dealer now and be sure of an ample supply at harvest.



ONLY THE McCORMICK-DEERING No. 61 GIVES YOU ALL OF THESE FEATURES IN A 6-FOOT COMBINE

- ① Patented open-end auger.
- ② Rub-bar cylinder. Does not chop straw. Simplifies separation and is easily adjusted.
- ③ Straight-line threshing. No right-angle turns or bottle-necks to cut capacity.
- ④ Extra-value construction.
- ⑤ Rotary, 3-section, all-metal straw rack.
- ⑥ Designed for engine operation as well as power drive.
- ⑦ Simple to operate and adjust.
- ⑧ Handles all small grains and seed crops.

McCORMICK-DEERING



THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Bitter Criticism Never Helps

A DAY or two ago a young lawyer, who has specialized in agricultural law in cooperative milk marketing, said to me:

"Ed, I think I have made a mistake in my life work. I took up cooperative law not only to make a living, which all of us have to do, but because I really felt that here was an opportunity to do something for farmers. Now it seems to me, however, after some years of experience with it, that feeling among farmers in the milk marketing business toward one another and toward their leaders is so intense, there is so much hatred and so little toleration that I feel I have made a mistake in my life work. I could have made a living and should have done more good in some other line of my profession, and had much less argument doing it."

"Furthermore, I am beginning to wonder if a class of people who disagree so violently among themselves can ever do much for themselves."

It seems to me that this lawyer has made a point that all of us interested in dairying from the producers' end should give some thought to. Of course we have made some progress in cooperation. There have been more dairymen working together during the last year than ever before. Leaders of the different cooperatives large and small came together in the bargaining agencies hating one another, and after acquaintance and better understanding came to respect and even like one another. But that good feeling does not apply, in all cases anyway, to farmers in different cooperative organizations.

It seems to me, therefore, that the next step in progress in better farm marketing is to gain more toleration, to stop thinking that the other fellow and the other fellow's leader is not to be trusted just because he doesn't belong to the same organizations that we do. I don't know what there is about milk, but ever since I can remember it has been almost a fighting word. I confess to my faults in this respect. Why is it that hardly any of us can talk about the subject without getting all heated up? Many of the statements that are made about milk marketing are based on misunderstanding and prejudice instead of on the real facts. *The chief result of this hard feeling among dairymen is starvation prices.* This policy of hatred has failed, so why not try something else?

The New York State Legislature passed the Nunan Bill by a large majority. It is confidently expected that the Supreme Court of the United States will uphold, possibly with some slight changes, the Federal milk marketing agreement. If so, it will be possible to restore the marketing agreements by the first of July or by the first of September at the latest. While these agreements are not perfect, most of us believe that they will help milk prices a lot. *Neither this plan of milk marketing nor any other can ever succeed for any time without the united support of dairymen.* But there never will be that support and general united teamwork until there is better understanding, appreciation, and toleration of one another. Next time you start to criticize, try saying something good instead.

A Good Place to Live

IF YOU don't believe that the Northeast is a beautiful land, you should have been with me on a trip from which I have just returned, from Ithaca to Boston.

How good it is to see the cows in the pastures again. As one rides across this greatest dairy section in the world, he is reminded of that fine old phrase,

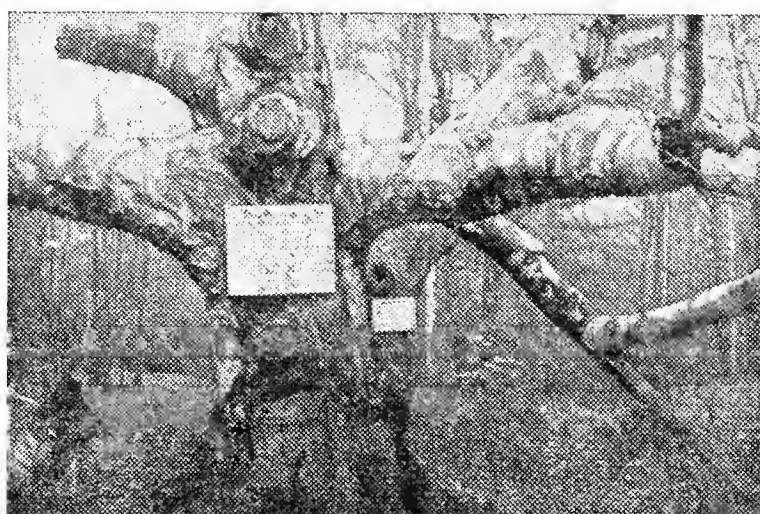
"The cattle on a thousand hills".

He is impressed also with how farmers are mak-

ing every available minute count, getting in the crops. Although work was slow in getting under way on account of the late season, the dry weather of recent weeks is helping farmers rapidly to catch up.

But that same dry weather is not good for pasture and meadows. At this writing it is very dry, and getting worse, and unless the rains come soon there will be a big shortage in the hay crop. Any surplus left from last year's hay crop may look pretty good to farmers before the end of the next feeding season.

Famous Trees



THIS big birch, photographed by Nelson A. Jackson of the Northfield School at Mount Hermon, is about 31 miles north and east of the village of East Northfield, Massachusetts. So far as known, it is the biggest white birch in the world. The trunk is 18 feet in circumference, it is about 50 feet high, and the spread of the horizontal branches is about 90 feet.

Ordinarily, white birches are erect, straight and of moderate size, but this old tree, like an old old man, is bent and twisted by time. No one knows how old it is, but Mr. Jackson reports that a citizen of Northfield stated that he visited this tree over seventy years ago and the size then was the same as now.

To the beauty of the northeast countryside white birches have added much. *American Agriculturist* is interested in famous trees, and will pay \$5 for good photographs of famous trees which we can print. Each photograph should be accompanied by a brief history. All pictures will be returned after use, if desired. Address pictures to *American Agriculturist*, Department T, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Poultrymen's Opportunity

TO NORTHEASTERN farmers, the poultry business brings more income by far than any other farm enterprise except dairying. Also, this poultry income is not limited to those who specialize in poultry alone, for there is more or less poultry on nearly every farm.

That is the reason why nearly every farm family in the Northeast should be interested in the greatest gathering of poultry interests the world has ever seen at the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland, Ohio, from July 28 to August 7.

For some reason or other, the poultry business has not had the place in the sun that its great importance deserves. It has had comparatively little publicity or advertising. The purpose of the World's Poultry Congress, is to publicize, advertise, promote and sell our great poultry and egg industry to the American people. The coming together of leaders and members of poultry organizations from all over the world will make a more closely united poultry industry, which will

work for permanent advancement in the future. After the World's Poultry Congress was held in Canada, it was found that the consumption of eggs took a big jump in that country.

What a splendid opportunity for both a vacation and a liberal education in your own business! If you are in the business at all, you cannot afford to miss this opportunity. If men from far countries can afford to travel thousands of miles to attend this Congress, you certainly can go hundreds. The whole enterprise is non-commercial. Any money left from the Congress after expenses are paid will be used in further educational work to boost the poultry industry. Now, here is a chance to boost your own business by:

1. Making plans to go.
2. Getting your neighbors to go.
3. Contributing at least one membership fee (\$1.00) whether you can go or not. Checks may be sent to L. Harris Hiscock, Skaneateles, N. Y., or to your State Chairman if you live in another state.

Cattle-Crossing Hazards

"During the summer, the cattle on this place have to be taken four times daily across an 'S' turn in a state highway which carries much through traffic. After sighting the cows, 200 feet is about the most a driver has in which to stop. We put up very conspicuous signs at 500 feet, but no one pays attention to them. The crossing takes only two to three minutes at the most, but what hair-raisers can happen in that short space of time!"—R.H.G., New York.

THIS raises a question that is a problem for thousands of dairymen. In New York State, cattle on the highways have to have someone with them, or else their owner is responsible for any accident. If, however, cattle are attended when crossing or traveling on the highway, the responsibility to exercise due caution is on the motorist. Unless the automobile driver can prove that he exercised caution, he is responsible for damages. In court, of course, there might be some argument as to what "due caution" was under the circumstances and also as to whether or not the cattle were properly attended. For example, if the herd is a large one, if it had to travel some distance on the highway, and if there was only one attendant, at least some of the burden of proof might be on the cattle owner.

Possibly we might be of help in securing some better legislation on this crossing situation. Is the legislation in your State sufficient so that it is fair to both the motorist and the farmer? We would be glad to have letters stating your experience and your views.

Eastman's Chestnut

IN THESE days of mounting taxes, one sometimes longs for the old times when we used to work out our road taxes under the direction of the pathmaster, who was a local farmer. The roads were not so good, but at least they did not cost much.

D. W. Phelps of Bridgewater, N. Y., tells the story of the farmers in a neighborhood starting out one morning to put the local road in shape. Among them was a fool, or at least he was so regarded, who started from the barn with a fine team of frisky young horses. His sister came out of the house and yelled at him to put those horses back in and take the staid old team. The fool refused, whereupon his sister said:

"You're nothing but a fool anyway."

"Yes," he replied, "I'm a fool and I know it, but you're a d— fool and don't know it!"



A Contest With \$60 in Cash Prizes



Test Your Knowledge of FARM EQUIPMENT

YANKEE ingenuity in inventing and developing farm equipment has been responsible for revolutionary changes in farming. The first result is that one man, with the aid of machinery, can produce far more than was ever dreamed of a century ago. It has removed from this land the prospect of famine which in ages past was ever before the rural population of many lands.

A second and indirect result is that it has made possible the development of this country into a vast industrial nation. In past centuries when farmers had to toil long hours to produce enough to feed the family, with a small but uncertain surplus to sell, most men had to be farmers. In this country the proportion of our total population living in cities has steadily increased, and the chief factor which made that possible was the development of farm machinery.

The third and important change is that farming is now a highly specialized industry which can be followed successfully only by the man who is trained for it. Not the least of the training needed is in the care, adjustment and repair of farm equipment.

Particularly in recent years, farmers have found it difficult to secure competent farm help and to pay the wages which such help demands. The natural result has been that farmers more and more have turned to labor-saving equipment, and this in many ways has encouraged the family-sized farm which many feel is the backbone of this country's agriculture. Because farm equipment is so important, we publish a good many articles about it each year.

To test your knowledge, and incidentally to have a bit of fun, you will find on this page the questions in our annual farm equipment contest. To add zest to the contest, we are offering cash prizes of \$25 for first, \$10 for second, \$5 for third, and twenty prizes of \$1 each.

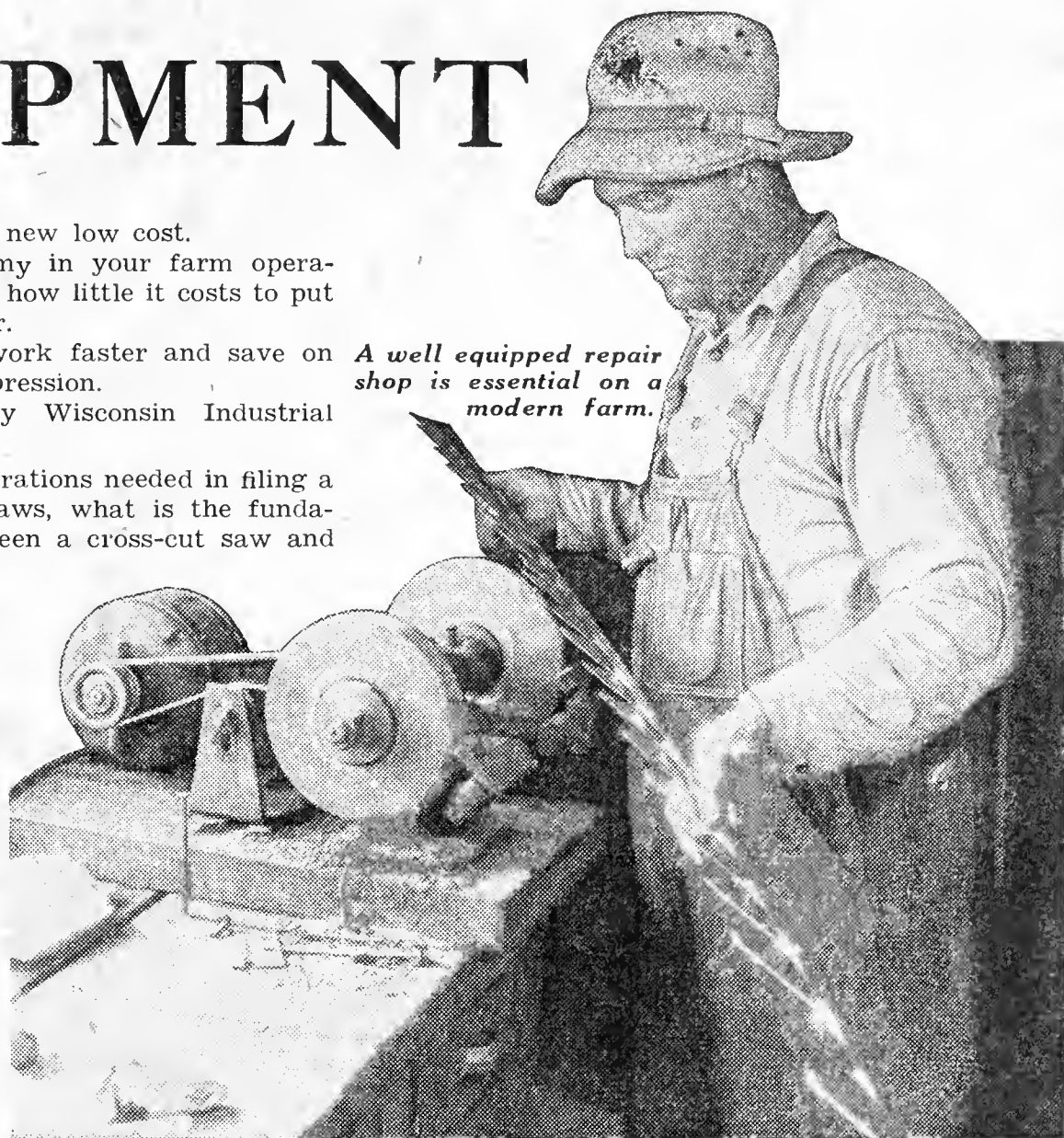
On your farm are you making the most profitable use of your equipment? Is your farm under-equipped or over-equipped? Do you keep your machinery in repair and adjustment so that its useful life will be lengthened? Do you grasp every opportunity to become more familiar with the principles back of your farm equipment?

Here are the questions:

1. List and explain the ways in which gasoline tractor engines have been improved in order to increase power in proportion to the weight of the tractor.
2. What farm machinery company recently announced a new development in plow points? What is it?
3. Explain two methods of putting water in tractor tires to increase traction. How is freezing of this water prevented in winter?
4. What precautions should a farm owner take to insure a satisfactory electric wiring job for farm buildings?
5. Following are statements appearing in recent advertisements published in *American Agriculturist*. For each statement, name the advertiser and give the page number and issue in which the advertisement appeared.
 - a. The old days have gone when a bucket of axle grease and a squirt can of oil were the only lubricants needed.
 - b. Be ready to go when haying time comes around.
 - c. "Rob Peter to pay Paul."
 - d. A better tractor oil by the clock.
 - e. The test of a combine is its work in heavy crops.

- f. Happy heating at a new low cost.
 - g. For greatest economy in your farm operations, find out today how little it costs to put your farm on rubber.
 - h. You can do more work faster and save on fuel with high compression.
 - i. Safety approved by Wisconsin Industrial Commission.
6. What are the three operations needed in filing a hand-saw? In hand-saws, what is the fundamental difference between a cross-cut saw and a rip-saw?
 7. In what ways can farm machinery be used to help control weeds?
 8. Grain binder knotters troubles can usually be diagnosed by the condition of the band. What is wrong, and how can it be corrected, when you find the string with the bundle without a knot but with the ends twisted?
 9. What is the meaning of the term "high altitude pistons," and how are they used?
 10. What are the limitations of bank-run gravel for making concrete? How can these limitations be overcome?
 11. Some of the following statements are true; some are false. Label the ones that are true with a "T" and the ones that are false with an "F".
 - a. A 60-cycle electric motor will work equally well on a 25-cycle current.
 - b. A 10-gauge galvanized wire is smaller than a 14-gauge wire.
 - c. An electric transformer is a device to change the voltage of alternating current.
 - d. The draft of a walking plow and the ease of

A well equipped repair shop is essential on a modern farm.



handling it are affected by the length of the whiffletree.

- e. It is a waste of time to grind the discs on a disc harrow.
 - f. On a grain binder the way to get a tight bundle is to tighten up the adjustment on the twine tension.
 - g. In blasting ditches, dynamite is more effective in dry soil than it is in wet soil.
 - h. Under identical conditions, a 70 octane gasoline will knock less than a 60 octane gasoline.
 - i. A 1" four-strand rope is stronger than a 1" three-strand rope.
 - j. A gallon of good paint will cover with two coats from 300 to 500 square feet of surface.
12. List references read, including farm paper articles, books, bulletins, etc., in securing answers to these questions.

THE RULES

1. Contestants or members of the immediate family must operate a farm or have a home garden.
2. No member of a family connected directly or indirectly with *American Agriculturist* is eligible. Also ineligible to compete in this contest are teachers of vocational agriculture, county agricultural and 4-H club agents, members of state extension services or staffs of colleges of agriculture and persons connected with the manufacture or sale of farm machinery.
3. All entries must be postmarked not later than June 26. Address Farm Machinery Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Winners will be announced in the July 8 issue.
4. Answer 10 questions, including Question 12.
5. Entries will be judged on (a) the amount of reference material read, including chapters in textbooks or other books on agriculture, bulletins, catalogs and pamphlets from *American Agriculturist* advertisers; (b) neatness and readability (write on one side of paper only); (c) brief, accurate, complete answers.
6. The editors of *American Agriculturist* will be the sole judges of the contest.

How to Answer Questions

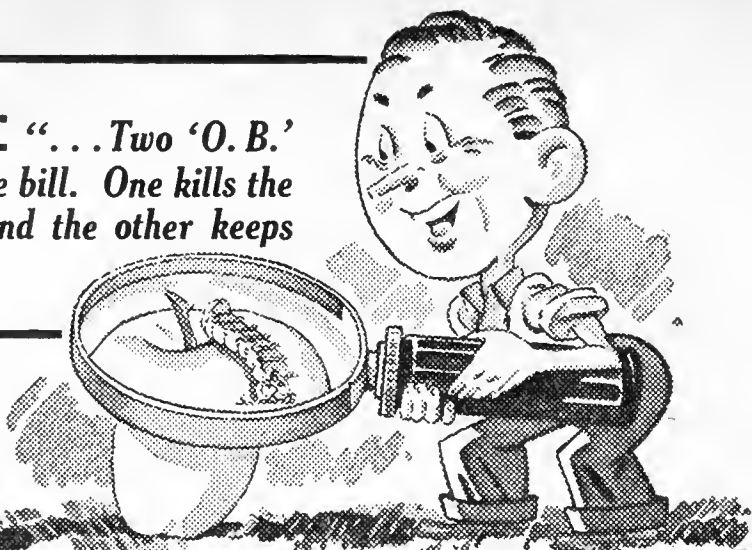
Answers to some of these questions have within the last year appeared in *American Agriculturist*. If you keep copies, we suggest you look through them.

Other questions are answered in booklets furnished to our readers without cost by advertisers.

Many readers are building up reference libraries of books and bulletins on farm subjects. These are especially valuable if they are indexed or if bulletins in each subject are kept separate so that they can be easily located. Especially valuable are the instructions and repair guides put out by farm equipment manufacturers. Keep your copy, or get a new one if it has been lost, and refer to it frequently.

This is a good opportunity to bring up to date your bulletins on farm equipment. Write your State College of Agriculture for a list of available bulletins, and you can get the same information from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Bulletins from your own State College or Experiment Station will be sent without cost. There is a charge, usually 5c a copy, for U.S.D.A. bulletins.

APPLE BILL says: "...Two 'O.B.' Products that fill the bill. One kills the worms young... and the other keeps the scab off."



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is establishing new records throughout the country for giving a greater degree of codling moth control... and higher Grade "A" packs.

It covers with thin, flake-like particles which tend to overlap... giving a smooth, continuous film which reduces bare spots to a new minimum.

ORCHARD BRAND MICRO-SPRAY+ SULFUR

... A Sulfur Fungicide of TRUE Microscopic Fineness! ...

has proven more effective than ordinary wettable sulfurs, because its finer particles expose a much greater sulfur surface. This means that more sulfur vapors are freed in a given period. These finer particles also give better filming and sticking.



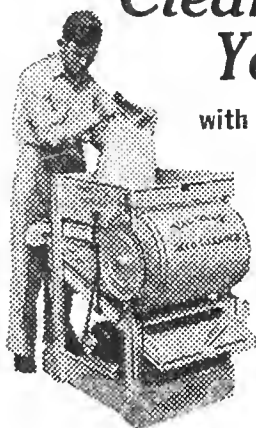
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TOMATO PLANTS

Marglobe and Indiana Cabbage plants; Copenhagen, Charleston Golden Acre, 60¢ 1000. White Bermuda Onion plants. 75¢ 1000. Large Bell Pepper, California Wonder, World Beater, 25¢ 100 or \$2.00 1000. Hot Chili same price. Certified Porto Rico Potato Plants \$1.00 1000. We grow our plants and guarantee satisfaction. QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY, QUITMAN, GEORGIA.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON SCHROER'S BETTER VEGETABLE PLANTS. Frostproof Spring grown Cabbage, leading varieties. Also Wilt Resistant. Onion: Sweet Spanish, Pritzelker, Bermuda and Crystal Wax. Certified Tomato: Pritchard, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Rutgers, Brimmer, Ponderosa and Greater Baltimore. Pepper and Egg Plants. We guarantee good plants and prompt shipment. SCHROER PLANT FARMS, VALDOSTA, GA.

2,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS: Yellow Jersey, Up River, Nancy Halls, Porticia, \$1.75 per 1000. Cash with order. Shipping point. 15 acres Canna bulbs, ten kinds, \$1.75 hundred. C. E. BROWN, BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

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VEGETABLE PLANTS—100 acres for 1939. New crop outdoor grown Cabbage and Onion plants. All leading varieties. \$1.00 thousand; 10,000-\$7.50. Tomato Plants \$1.25 thousand; 10,000-\$10.00. Sweetpotato and Beet plants \$1.50 thousand. Cauliflower Plants \$2.50 thousand. Pepper plants, \$3.00 thousand. We use Certified, treated seeds, and grow on new land free from disease. First class plants, and good delivery guaranteed. Our 27 years experience your protection. J. P. COUNCELL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

Don't Chop Your Grass!

Shave the ground with "Marugg Special" imported, dangle cutting edge scythe. Catalogue free. Address The Marugg Company, Dept. 10, Tracy City, Tenn.



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The TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA

● Your own garden is more important to you than any garden of history. But, there is no pleasure in seeing insect pests destroy what you and nature have spent weeks in developing.

A SAFE-EFFECTIVE SPRAY

To guard against damage from many insects, spray with "Black Leaf 40" regularly. This famous insecticide kills both by contact and by fumes. A little makes a lot of spray. Directions on label and leaflets describe its many uses and how to obtain maximum effectiveness. Sold by dealers everywhere.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INCORPORATED

Louisville, Kentucky "Black Leaf 40" Insist on factory-sealed packages for full strength.

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE



BEE HIVES

Cheaper than lumber costs you, soft white pine. Also comb foundation. Large factory, selling direct, you save dealers discount. Quick shipments from stock, low freight rates, shipments arrive in 10 days. Free Catalogue.

WALTER T. KELLEY CO., Paducah, Ky.

A Fruit Grower's Slant on MARKETING

By HAROLD HITCHINGS,

Onondaga Co., New York.

CONSUMERS of apples in cities and urban centers seem unwilling to pay a price for fancy fruit, well graded, packaged and delivered, that would interest a grower in such a service. The bother of packing special varieties, special grades, mixed varieties, shipping by various agencies and sometimes poor collections outweigh the profits.

I think the advertising of cheap apples by stores and markets has a very bad effect on the price consciousness of consumers. They are led to believe that \$.89, \$.99, or \$1.19 per bu. at retail is all that apples should be worth. The people in our vicinity seem to think \$1.50 is an exorbitant price even for fancy Spies or McIntosh and \$2.00 is almost unheard of.

Anytime that we have to sell apples for less than \$1.00 per bu. out of cold storage, we figure we are working in the red. We are forced to sell some of our cheaper grades for less in order to move them, consequently we need considerably over one dollar per bu. for U. S. No. 1 apples if we are to make a profit. It is very discouraging to the grower to offer U. S. No. 1 apples to consumers who evidently have ample funds to pay for what they wish to eat for \$1.25 per bushel and have them insist on taking a bushel of Utility grade for \$1.10.

UNTIL it is possible to raise the price level of all commodities and especially food products, it is my opinion that we will have to grow and market our fruit at the lowest possible cost. I think for our own best interests that we should make the different grades carry as marked and that we should not have too many fancy apples in the U. S. No. 1 grade or too many No. 1 in the Utility grade. Fancy apples should be marked fancy. Of course there are always exceptions to this idea depending on the specific buyer or market.

It is becoming increasingly important that a grower be in position to make a grade to suit the buyer, but giving the buyer fancy apples for No. 1 grade makes him think he should always have better apples than the mark calls for. On the other hand, I believe in the terminal markets, especially New York, that the grade mark on the package means very little to the buyer as most fruit is purchased on appearance, and unmarked boxes to my knowledge sometimes outsell marked ones having the same quality fruit.

WE ARE primarily interested in net cash returned for the entire crop. Selling a few fancy apples for a high price does not always mean that the year's operation returns a profit. We could easily spend three or four thousand dollars more on our spraying, pruning and thinning program. It is rather questionable whether it will pay under present conditions to spend too much in order that we grow more fancy fruit. The trade wants a good apple but at a cheap price, and is not willing to buy a very high percentage of higher priced fruit. Of course we intend to grow all the fancy apples we can but we don't want to bankrupt ourselves doing it, at least not while we have government subsidy of other interests with no corresponding help for fruit growers.

It certainly doesn't make a grower feel very smart when he sells some cheap peddler a lot of apples which

anyone knows is junk. It does seem that some way could be found to use about 25% more of these cheaper grades in order that we might eliminate them from the fresh fruit market. A government subsidy, planned to use some of these lower grades, possibly buying a certain percentage from each grower at or near cost of production and processing them, would help the industry to maintain reasonable prices for the remainder of the crop.

MOST growers realize that it is a very difficult problem to control the sale of poor quality fruit. There are a large number of small orchards distributed throughout New York and surrounding states which are too small to make it economically possible to use a full spray schedule for control of insects and fungus diseases. The varieties are not the best, and fruit picked from many of these small farm orchards does not lend itself readily to first class packing operations. We necessarily will have in New York state for years to come a high percentage of undergrade fruit. The poorer apples are not good enough for a quality cider, as even this product for proper manufacture should have well matured fruit free from decay and an overabundance of insect injury.

We need more research to develop methods of manufacture of pectin, jellies, juice and dried products so that we can actually sell them for a reasonable profit. Geneva Experiment Station is doing a wonderful piece of work along this line though I wish they could have more money appropriated for their use rather than for new post office buildings, etc., which we could live along without for a while.

CERTAINLY if we have another large crop which is indicated by present condition of trees, we should be giving serious thought to finding some way to dispose of the surplus. The export deal does not appear too rosy. Increasing the consumption of fresh apples in the face of more citrus and other fresh fruit and produce is a rather slow process although there is much to be done in coordinating advertising and sales effort. It is very important that we hold our present markets.

The No. 1 fruit of popular varieties deserves better treatment from retail outlets. Growers should use the utmost care in placing fruit in retail stores in best possible condition in order that the retailer can handle it without loss. Retailers should cut profit margin in

(Continued on opposite page)



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"THIS IS THE ONLY WAY I CAN ENJOY DRIVING WITH YOU AND THE KIDS!" #38

NICHOLS COPPER SULPHATE

More and more growers every year are demanding "INSTANT" — 99% Pure because it assures all-important accuracy of copper content, dissolves quickly, covers uniformly. Easy

to measure. For copper lime dust, use MONOHYDRATED (Full 35% Metallic Copper Content)

Now packed in re-fillable, removable top drums

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
40 WALL ST., N. Y. C. • 230 N. MICH. AVE., CHICAGO

Write for booklet on Fungus Control





CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

AMONG the most commendable community service projects ever undertaken by Granges in the New England area has been the assistance during the past six months rendered to rural churches which suffered damage by the hurricane of last September. More than 200 churches were badly wrecked, many in communities where resources for making necessary repairs were exceedingly limited. Again and again the Grange has come to the rescue, staged money-raising projects which have added much to the church repair fund and have greatly cheered those who had the responsibility for church restoration.

WASHINGTON GRANGE in western Connecticut put on a lively feature recently. It was a milk judging contest, in which a large number of brothers were blindfolded, then given two cups of milk each, and required to guess by tasting which was the Guernsey and which the Holstein. In many instances the results were decidedly amusing to the audience, although somewhat embarrassing to the participants.

EASTON, No. 196, Massachusetts Grange, boasts of a lady member 94 years old, who still retains keen interest in all Grange affairs, though unable to attend meetings. In Ayer Grange, No. 300, in the same state, is a man 99 years old, a charter member and still present at nearly every meeting. Even with these remarkable age records, Massachusetts still had to take second place with Maine, by virtue of the continued activity of Charles H. George of South Paris, who will be 104 years old next September—undoubtedly the oldest Patron in the United States.

WHEN VERNON GRANGE, No. 228, in Vermont, celebrated its golden jubilee, it had two of the charter members who are still living. The completion of a half century of Grange life has been celebrated by recent repairs of extensive character on the Grange hall. A very loyal membership has always been a characteristic of Vernon Grange. Two of its best workers, Atherton Hale and Kenneth Newton, gave their lives in the World War, dying at Coblenz, Germany.

FRANK P. WILLITS of Ward, treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, has just resigned owing to advanced age. The executive committee has named Philip Price of Chester County to the position. Mr. Willits, now above the 80-year mark, has been one of the war-horses in Pennsylvania Grange work for a lifetime and his service as treasurer has been of highly efficient character.

FOR THE second time within a short period, a Maine Grange has lost its hall by fire, including nearly all the Grange paraphernalia, furniture and equipment—this time at Surry in Hancock County. The loss will exceed \$5,000, but already active work is under way, looking toward the construction of a new home during the present season.

THE SERIES of instruction schools for Grange officers in Connecticut, held during the past two months, resulted in an aggregate attendance of 2,008 workers. New London County Pomona, No. 6, produced the largest attendance, 259. Some Granges sent every officer to the conference. Included in the total attendance 1306

were 1939 officers in some station, either subordinate or Pomona; while of these 130 were Grange masters and 96 were lecturers.

ONE OF THE outstanding "100% Grange families" in New York State lives in Ontario County. Its members are all affiliated with the Naples Grange group. Lloyd Harter is master of Naples Grange. His eldest son, Julian, is master of the Juvenile unit. Another son, Carl, is Juvenile overseer, and a daughter, Aliene, is Juvenile Pomona. Mrs. Harter is pianist in the subordinate Grange and is a Silver Star member of the Order.

THE NEWEST Grange reported from the New England group is Weymouth, No. 565, at Thomaston, Maine. Deputy Fred F. Maxcey of Thomaston was the organizer.

BARGAIN TOWN GRANGE, No. 203, in New Jersey, is very proud of the fact that one of its members is Congressman Walter S. Jeffries.

THE VACANCY in the office of treasurer of the National Grange, caused by the death of former Governor Robert P. Robinson of Delaware, has been

filled for the remainder of the year by the appointment of Mrs. Robinson. Choice of a new treasurer will be made at the Peoria session of the National Grange next November.

IMPROVEMENT with a capital I is the word these days in Jeremiah Smith Grange at Lee, New Hampshire, where all sorts of betterment projects in the Grange hall have been carried out. Electric lights have been installed, the interior walls and woodwork redecorated, a new clock, several articles of kitchen equipment, and improvements in the dining-hall are among the projects for which the members have been working mighty hard ever since the beginning of the year. In consequence their hall is a meeting-place to be proud of and increased attendance at meetings is the natural result.

A Fruit Grower's Slant

(Continued from opposite page)

many cases for more speed in movement and larger volume sales.

We cannot expect to sell all of our apples for a high price under present conditions because the low income group could not afford to buy apples

COMPENSATIONS

By Emily R. Estey

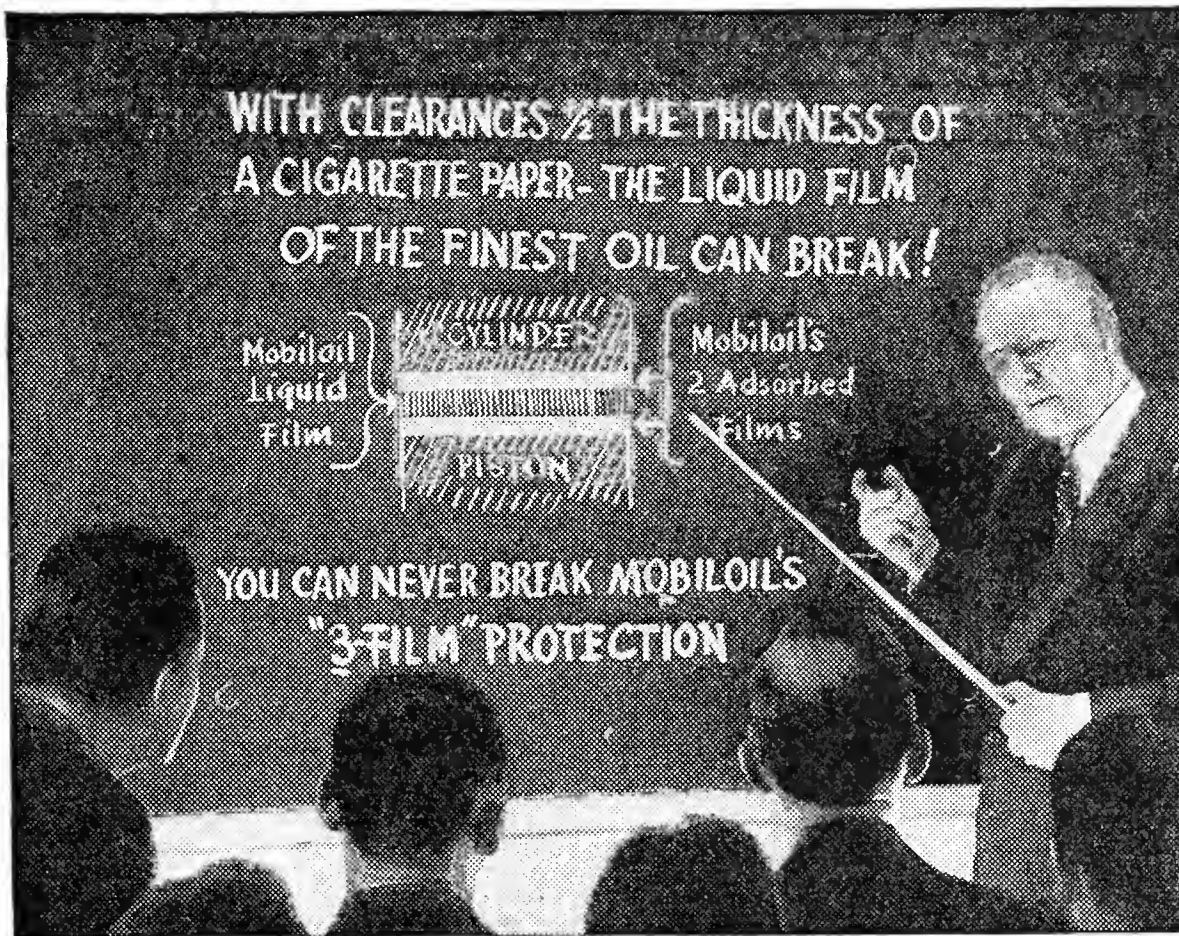
Farm life is a hard life
As none knows more than I.
(But I have seen the filigree
Of trees against the sky.)

Yes, there is always work to do,
And many cares that weigh,
(But we are the selected few
To see the birth of day.)

And earthy hands that delving find
The weed roots from the rows' great
length,
Folded may mean a humble mind
Asking their Father yet for strength.

at all if the price was raised very much. We need to grow varieties which produce a high percentage of No. 1 grade on young trees if possible as it is cheaper and easier to handle younger orchards. The older trees and unprofitable varieties should be eliminated. Our main hope for the future is to raise our average net return. This is imperative if we stay in business, keep our buildings and machines in repair, and carry on.

Mobiloil's "3 Films" Give 3 Savings



In Car, Truck, Tractor,
Mobiloil Helps Save:

- ① Repairs
- ② Depreciation
- ③ Costly Delays

HERE'S a "saying" to remember, "3 films are better than one." Mobiloil has special "adsorbed" films which cling to metal—can't rupture—insure extra protection from wear.

But that's not all. Mobiloil is made to give "Balanced Protection"—resists wear, gum, carbon, "oil drag." You get all good oil qualities, not just one or two! Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.

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A GOOD MAN TO KNOW



Your Mobiloil-Mobilgas
Man Has a Complete
Line of Money-Saving
Farm Products!

MOBILLOIL—gives "Balanced Protection." All good oil qualities—not just one or two.

MOBILGAS—delivers "Balanced Performance." A scientific blend of every good gasoline quality.

POWER FUEL—special tractor fuel. Smooth, even-burning, powerful, economical.

MOBILGREASE NO. 2—the all-purpose farm grease. "Half as much lasts twice as long."

MOBILLOIL GEAR OILS—all grades. Highest quality.

KEROSENE—pure, clean-burning. Refined by experts.

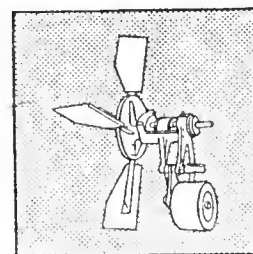
WHITE GASOLINE—Finest quality! Clear-burning in gasoline appliances.

BUG-A-BOO—kills insects quickly, surely. Stainless.

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—won't irritate eyes or hide. Effective all day long.

He has lower-priced lubricants also—made by the makers of Mobiloil—economical for equipment whose age or condition does not justify the highest grade.

HEAVY-DUTY FANS NEED
MOBILGREASE NO. 2



Proper lubrication is vitally important here. Use Mobilgrease No. 2. It keeps heavy-duty fans running smoothly, efficiently...it gives them complete protection.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Holsteins . .

Bulls ready for service, backed by many generations of high production, good test and type. Dams have good C.T.A. records. Females, all ages, for sale.

E. P. Smith, Sherburne, N. Y.

FOR SALE Holstein Baby Bulls

AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Forbes," The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby," Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

F. C. WHITNEY

Ilion, New York

Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM

OFFERS FOR SALE
FEMALES FROM 1 TO 5 YEARS OLD.
T.B. ACCREDITED. VISITORS WELCOME.

W. D. BROWN, West Winfield, N. Y.

"INVINCIBLE"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible—Sept. and Oct. calves from 400-700 lb. fat dams. "Invincible" is our son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of the 1,078 lb. fat Mistland cow.

Herd average: 450 lbs. fat for 3 years.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM,

M. R. KLOCK

FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Am now getting bull calves from Mimie from his granddaughters.

See Page 623 in Red Book, Vol. 10.

CLOVE VALLEY STOCK FARM,

G. S. V. ANDREWS,

LaGrangeville, New York

We have consigned to the Central N.Y. Bull Sale at Cortland, June 10, two outstanding individuals in type, inheritance and popular blood lines. Accredited for T.B., Approved for Bangs. Ancestors classified for type and proved for production transmission.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Elmvale Farm

offers a few young sons of R M F Walker Plebe Korn-dyke from high producing daughters of the proven sire, R M F Inka. This combination of bloodlines is producing some outstanding animals. If you want one of these calves, don't wait too long. Herd average for six years, 435 lbs. fat. Accredited—Negative.

Sidney L. Smith Canajoharie, N. Y.

CRESCENT LEA FARM

Offers, Cornell Ollie Pontiac Lad, full brother to C. O. Catherine. Although not yet officially proved, his daughters in first 2-3 months are better than dams. Have a few of his sons from one month to one year old. They are T.B. and Bangs free. Could use a few good heifers in trade. Your choice of four matched pair, young native bred Grade Percherons.

Clarence House, Avon, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 325 HEAD - Negative

28 years continuous Advanced Register testing. PROVED Sires, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS.

Young bulls for sale at bargain prices.

Write us for pedigrees and full descriptions.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls For Lease

On free lease for 3 1/2 years, baby sons of Princess May Royal, 14 year old proved sire whose production index is 16,693.18 lbs. milk, 834.66 lbs. fat on dam-daughter comparisons. To D.H.I.A. dairymen registered bull calves out of cows with records. To non-D.H.I.A. dairymen sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows with records.

T. E. Milliman Hayfields Churchville, N. Y.

Choice Blood Tested

COWS

Fresh and coming fresh.

HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.

Willing to retest before moved.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON

Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

Registered Guernseys, Aberdeen-Angus, Dorset Sheep, Shropshire Sheep, 29-3 hybrid corn, Cayuga Soy Beans, Wild White Clover Seed.

JAMES S. MORSE

LEVANNA, NEW YORK

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

SO MUCH interest is being shown in the Northeast to help the dairy industry by substituting at least a few beef cattle for dairy cows that I am going to jot down a few ways and means.

First, if you want to produce choice steer beef, buy in the fall 300 to 400 lb. choice calves. After acclimating them on grass, put on silage, hay, and, by all means, not less than one pound per head per day of protein supplement, with some oats, barley or corn. Graze the next season until the grass gets dry, hard or frost-bitten then put on full feed silage, 1 1/2 to 2 pounds of protein, and 6 pounds of corn per day for about five months. Then step up the corn until getting 12 to 15 pounds, and keep them on this daily feed until fat, which generally means about eight months from the time taken off grass in the early fall. Remember, this is only for strictly choice Hereford or Angus steer calves.

Choice heifer calves, bought in the fall, should not be fed through the winter and grazed the next season, unless they were bought for breeding purposes. It seldom pays to carry choice beef heifers past the yearling age, as they take on cow shape, whether bred or not, and lose attraction for beef purposes. Heifers have the advantage of reacting to their feed much faster than a steer for the first six months of their feeding period. Therefore, they should go on a full feed of roughage and grain in the fall, fed five or six months, and marketed within 30 days of the time they are fat, regardless of the market, or they will become gloomy fat, and again not attractive to packer-buyers. From a spring marketing standpoint, if properly handled, heifers are one of the most desirable cattle operations in the East. Again, this operation only applies to choice quality beef heifers.

Secondly, you can buy medium-to-good red and roan, 300 to 400 lb. calves in the fall, then after acclimating on grass, put on full feed of silage, concentrate, good hay and some grain, but not nearly as much as with choice cattle, and sell in the early spring as butcher cattle, in a little better flesh than a good cow. Without quality to start with, do not try to make quality. Simply feed for gain in weight and a smooth finish. If you have abundant

pasture, or a grazing problem, you can winter this same class of medium-to-good calves, with less grain, turn out the following spring, bring them in early in the fall, grain feed until late in November or December, and market them, not trying to carry this kind through a long fattening period. If you buy a few more calves this next fall, you can carry on, year in and year out, with only a short period when you are carrying both years' cattle.

One of the safest beef cattle operations is to buy some choice Hereford or Angus heifer calves in the fall, or possibly in the spring, and carry them on good feed until they are at least two years old, so that they will get lots of growth, size and flesh, and then breed to a really good beef bull. You must have excellent foundation stock for this operation, but not necessarily pure-bred. The bull and the growth and size of cows will spell success or failure in this operation. If these calf heifers are properly grown, the cow will give you four or five calves and still bring enough to pay for herself as beef.

Lots of interest is being expressed in breeding a good Angus bull (because they usually produce black calves) to our good, big, dairy cows. If this is to be a success, the calf must nurse the cow, and it must never lose this milk fat; and when weighing about 400 lbs., it should still be on milk and grain, and then full-fed grain until weighing 650 or 700 lbs. and sold as beef right then. This cross-breeding promotes rapid growth, but if the calf is allowed to lose its milk fat and grazed, or just fed roughage, you will get a rough animal no greater in value than a straight Holstein cross, for example.

You will note that in practically every case you should buy in the fall, not in the spring, the reason being that the range country can use cattle in the spring but is forced to market them in the fall, as it hasn't the winter feed. Bob Martin, to whom I am indebted for a large part of this, tells me that this spring is no exception, and that all classes of stocker and feeder cattle are selling very high, with every prospect that again this fall they will not only be cheaper, but that the kind you want will be available. Do not buy range cattle, except through reputable or licensed dealers or commission men.

Buffalo has been selling Canadian cattle at the rate of over 100 carloads a week since April 1, but it is anticipated that the Trade Treaty allotment will be filled within a week, which means no more Canadian cattle until July 1st.

Sons of my herd sire

Imp. Samaritan 373031

are now old enough for service. Visit my farm and see them.

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SHORTHORN COWS and HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE

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Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. **C. E. CASSEL & SON**
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Either sex, sired by a son of the Junior Champion boar at the '35 National Swine Show, Indiana and Wisconsin State Fairs. Their Dams are related to the '37 World's Grand Champion barrow. 8 weeks old. \$10.00 each. Inoculated, Registered and transferred. Must please or money refunded. Also offering the Sire of these pigs reasonable; must change blood.

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SOWS OR BOARS, 8-10 WKS. OLD, \$10.00 EACH. YOUNG BOARS OF SERVICE AGE. GILTS AND YOUNG SOWS.

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BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.
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60 lbs. Clover, \$4.50; 28 lbs. (handy pail), \$2.25. 60 lbs. Buckwheat, \$3.30; mixed, \$3.90, not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid \$1.50. Special, 12 lbs. average Clover postpaid, \$1.50.

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5 lb. pail, 80c.
10 lb. pail, \$1.50 Post Paid.
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Irish Cobbler, Smooth Rural, WARBA, Bliss Triumph, EARLY ROSE, Green Mountain, Early Ohio, KATAHDIN, CHIPPEWA and Rural Russet. Write for prices.

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales
May 27 Homesite Farm Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Cornwall, VT.
May 30 Sale of Guernsey Herd at Harvey Hoffman Estate Farm, R.F.D. No. 1, Slatington, Pa., 2:00 P. M.
June 3 The Earlville National Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
June 3 New York Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 6 Jersey Auction, Quechee Falls Farm, Quechee, VT.
June 8 Vermont State Guernsey Sale, White Heather Farm, Arlington, VT.
June 9 American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, N. J.
June 10 Jersey Sale, Folly Farm, Simsbury, Conn.
Aug. 2 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
Aug. 9 Lancaster County, Pa., Ayrshire Association Sale, J. C. Brubaker Farm, Lititz.
Sept. 29 Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Sale, James Budd Rymph, Staatsburg, N. Y., Chairman.
Oct. 19 New England Fall Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, VT.

Coming Events
June 3 Potter-McKean-Tioga Ayrshire Club Field Day, McKean County Farm, Smethport, Pa.
June 6-7 Annual meeting of Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
June 7 Annual Meeting of American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City.
June 8 N. J. Jersey Club Show, Far Hills, N. J.
June 10 South Central New York Field Day and Bull Sale, Fair Grounds, Cortland, N. Y.
June 12-13 Second Annual Meat Cutters' School, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.
June 14 Annual Meeting Home Dept., Dairyman's League Cooperative Ass'n., Utica, N. Y.
June 15 Annual Meeting Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, Utica, N. Y.
June 15 Annual Picnic of Herkimer-Oneida Ayrshire Club, Nellis Bronner Farms, Little Falls, N. Y.
June 17 Guernsey Field Day, Franklin County, Maine.
June 21-23 Long Island Potato Tour — Nassau and Suffolk Farm Bureaus (Nassau Co., June 21; Suffolk Co., June 22-23).
June 22 Vermont Ayrshire Club Picnic and Field Day, Camp-Ayr Farm, Burlington.
June 25-29 State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell.
June 27 Adirondack Ayrshire Club Field Day, Fillmore Farms, Bennington, VT.
June 29 New England Ayrshire Club Picnic and Field Day, Talisman Farm, Bridgewater, Conn.
July 17-28 Summer School for Town and Country Ministers, Cornell.
July 23-29 Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
July 28-29 World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio.
Aug. 1-3 31st Meeting of Poultry Science Ass'n., Cleveland, Ohio.
Aug. 8 Vermont Guernsey Field Day, Tharon Strong Farm, Craftsbury, Common, VT.
Aug. 12 Annual Field Day of Conn. Jersey Cattle Club, Judd's Bridge Farms, New Milford, Conn., 10:30 A. M.
Aug. 26-29 New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Sept. 9 22nd Meeting of The American Life Conference, Penn. State College.
Sept. 2 Third Business Management Conf. for Egg & Poultry Marketing Co-ops., State College, Pa.
Sept. 20-26 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 25-30 Waterloo, Iowa, 30th Annual Dairy Cattle Conference.

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Seed Potatoes

Grown from certified seed. U. S. No. 1, small, \$.80. Write for price on orders over 50 bu. F.O.B. Wayland. Cash with order.

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BECKWITH REGISTERED CERTIFIED 90 DAY SEED CORN

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PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED Barred Rocks
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HATCHING EGGS — PULLETS — COCKERELS
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Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE. Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University. All B.W.D. tested.

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White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

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— A strong, hardy stock —
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Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.

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Certified Trap-Nested Production Leghorns. Won at N. Y. State Fair 18 out of 20 prizes. Large Leghorns—Large Eggs—Large Profits.

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SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818, for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

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KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

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NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS FOR LONG LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION

Let Kauder help you to gain extra livability and extra egg production. Increase flock egg production; 10% and more through INHERITED Livability from PROVED ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year old Hen classes.

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Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens. Direct Progeny Tested Breeding. You save by ordering IMMEDIATELY.

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BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced
44% in 1937
43% in 1938,

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. 25% discount on U. S. R.O.P. Hatching Eggs after April 15. Can supply your need of U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels any age at attractive prices. Write for free catalog and price list.

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ESTABLISHED 1911
S. C. White Leghorns

Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell — and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

WRITE FOR PRICES

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Silver Cross — Golden Cross

The New Perfected Crossbreds. Splendid layers, excellent market fowls. Give them a trial this year! BIG WHITE LEGHORNS, R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED, WHITE AND COL. ROCKS, REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Laying Pullets and Fine Breeding stock. 27th Year.

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Hybrid 29 x 3 Seed Corn

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Our own strain lays 75% large white eggs.

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92% livability average for 7 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 71%). A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

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Poultry breeder and hatcheryman.

MORRIS MONEY MAKERS White Leghorns New Hampshires

WHITE RUNNER AND WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonably priced.

W. H. MORRIS & SON
ALPINE, NEW YORK



from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B.
SKEFFINGTON

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made that the State Grange will hold its annual meeting in Syracuse the second week in December. The National Grange is to meet a month earlier in Peoria, Ill.

Letters About Milk

Recently I expressed myself about milk, although I suppose the subject should be taboo. I was aware that Ed Babcock once said there was no sense in arguing about milk or religion. But after summarizing the results of meetings I attended, of various referendums, and of my own observations, I suggested that restoration of the provisions of the Rogers-Allen law seemed about the only immediate hope.

That brought a flock of letters, a number of them quite abusive. That is OK with me. I would rather men say what they think frankly. Nothing of that sort ever offends me. One of my good friends is a man I never knew until he wrote me a blistering letter a couple of years ago.

Maybe I am just plain dumb, and maybe I am incapable of seeing the point, but I am unable to see that any plan is offered in place of the state-federal marketing agreement. It seems to me there are only two courses: First, let nature and the economic law take their course; second, interject some man-made plan to hold up price levels temporarily. The first plan might be best in the long run, but some farmers would be called upon to pay a terrible price. The sensible plan seems to be to do something which will give farmers a break. Admitting the Marketing agreement may not have been perfect, what, if anything, has been offered in its place?

Spring Work Late

In upstate New York pastures are green and lush due to the long rainy season. Bloom is about even with a year ago, but farm work in general is 10 days late. During the time when farmers like to get oats in the ground it was raining. Now that many of the early crops have been sown there is at this writing need for rain. Sunday I noticed plowing and fitting operations in sections where normally Sunday work is frowned upon and on the previous Sunday the air was full of lime-

Nominate a Master Farmer

THE FIRST New York State Master Farmers were named in 1928. At present there are 87 living, and 6 who have died since the honor was given them. As you doubtless know, Master Farmers are chosen for their success as farmers, for their contributions to community betterment, and for the thought and attention they have given in building a real home and in educating their children.

If you know a farmer who stands unusually high in these requirements, we would be glad to have you nominate him for consideration as a Master Farmer for 1939. All you need to do is drop us a letter saying, "I nominate _____ as a Master Farmer," sign your name, and send to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. If you have nominated a man in the past who has not been named and who you still feel is a logical candidate, nominate him again. A man is always eligible. It is well to remember, however, that few men are named for the honor before they are fifty.

sulphur as spray rigs pumped. This merely emphasizes that the farmer and his crops are at the mercy of wind and weather and Sunday work reminds that the season has not been a normal one.

Should Farm Research Be Cut?

Most farmers I have met appear to be in sympathy with cuts in public expenditures, to reduce taxation. A number, however, have told me they are doubtful about cutting research funds. I was reminded of this when I saw an ear of pink corn apparently enclosed in a solid block of glass on the desk of M. L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture. It was a new plastic material made in the USDA laboratories from molasses. Just one more step toward utilizing farm products. Farm research is cheap.

Open Cherry Ad Campaign

A campaign is under way to sign up growers of sour cherries on an advertising and promotional campaign. Growers are asked to agree to a deduction of one-eighth of a cent per pound. I know many cherry growers will object to parting with part of the returns they receive for the crop. I also know that unless something is done to popularize red sour cherries it might be just as well to pull up a lot of trees.

Today sour cherries are not sold in stores in competition with other fruits because so few people ask for them. Last year a couple of growers I know made a store to store survey, including about 60 stores, and in general found that more canned sour cherries were sold during February than during any other month of the year. This was attributed by store clerks and managers to the publicity given to cherries around Washington's birthday. This

seems to indicate that advertising effort may be expected to sell cherries, and if they cannot be sold why raise them?

Apple growers who have informed themselves know their promotional work through the Apple Institute has been successful and effective; there is no reason why it should be otherwise with cherries. The only mistake that growers may make is to expect too much in one season. To promote into active consumption a product with very little sales appeal—such as sour cherries—is a hard job and cannot be done overnight or without funds.

Uniform Containers

The USDA again is urging standardization of containers. Northeastern apple growers have talked and conferred and adopted rules, but in reality little has been done to standardize the box. There are too many shapes and sizes and a bushel box means anything from a bushel to a bushel and one-fifth. The box was designed to eliminate the bulge pack in bushel baskets and now the box is being bulged, resulting, particularly during the past season, in wide complaint about bruised apples. As long as the bulge pack is continued bruising may be expected. Yet most packers are afraid they cannot sell their fruit unless they give a fifth extra with every bushel. It is true that one of the arguments is that after fruit has been in storage for months there is heavy shrinkage, but still the situation is all wrong.

And, of course, equally cockeyed is New York's ruling about open and closed packages. A box with the paper liners turned over and three slats nailed on, so that the contents are not visible, is called an open package to escape compliance with grading laws. Many of my friends among the fruit growers tell me this is nothing more than deception. Certainly there ought to be uniformity and clarity on all of these points.

I Visit Virginia

Recently I made a trip down through Pennsylvania and into Virginia, thence over to Washington. The season down there was all of two weeks ahead of upstate New York. In Virginia I talked with a number of apple growers and also with men in the extension service, and found they all expect a larger crop of apples than a year ago. I checked this in West Virginia and



Frank Jones, Supervising Inspector of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. He has been an efficient worker in the New York State Department of Agriculture for many years, and at present his time is devoted to enforcement of the egg law.

found the same story. Whereas last year the crop was limited to the commercial orchards, this year every farm orchard appears all set to bear a good crop.

As the frost danger line has been passed down there, it is not expected this picture will change too much, although anything may happen before harvest time. In the Virginias it is recognized that one of the big outlets for apples is in by-products. Last year all of the big plants loaded up with apple sauce so there appears to be some doubt as to what will happen this year. I heard a good deal about apple juice down there and in general found it inferior to some of the better grades of New York juice.

N. Y. State Consignment Sale of Jerseys, Geneva, June 3

THIS SALE is a Jersey sale and only quality Jersey cows are allowed to enter the sale. Every cow entering the sale must be capable of classifying good plus or better, from a disease free herd with production equivalent to Register of Merit requirements and every animal is a guaranteed breeder. Some bred heifers have been entered and they will all freshen within four months after sale date.

The purpose of this sale is to establish an annual sale of quality Jersey cows which will allow the breeders of New York State to share their best animals with other breeders and interest new breeders. Each year there will be some other activity connected with the sale. This year the Jersey herd at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station will be officially classified at ten A. M. (EST), lunch will be served on the grounds and this day will be called the New York State Jersey field day and first annual consignment sale. Catalogues for the sale may be obtained by writing Dr. A. C. Dahlberg, Geneva Exp. Station.

Aberdeen Angus Sale

The third annual Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Sale held at Ithaca, May 8, was an extremely satisfactory event. Six bulls averaged to bring \$387.50, and 47 cows averaged to bring \$252.44.

Top price for bulls, \$700, was paid by Adams & Clark of Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., for Sunset Permit No. 534506, owned by Laurel Hill Farm, Blandford, Mass. He was born May 4, 1937. Laurel Hill Farm is owned by George D. Fowler, and managed by John Lathrop.

Top price for cows was paid by William Mennen of Hideaway Farm, Chester, N. J. Mr. Mennen paid \$600 for Briarcliff Black Cap 76, No. 528944. The cow was born June 1, 1937. Briarcliff Farms is owned by Oakleigh Thorne, and managed by Samuel H. Morrison.

Grange Bread Baking Contest News

First Winners and Prizes

HOMEMADE bread at 25c to 40c a loaf! That's the report from Jewett Grange of Greene County, the first Subordinate Grange to hold its bread baking contest and to report to this office. Twelve Grange members baked bread for the contest, which was won by Mrs. Claude Conine of Prattsville, N. Y.

Mrs. John Planck, chairman of Jewett Grange's Service and Hospitality Committee, writes that the bread was auctioned off to the highest bidder and the money used toward the Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund. "The first prize loaf," says Mrs. Planck, "brought 40c, a few brought 35c each, and none sold for less than 25c. We made \$3.40 from 12 loaves of bread." We'll bet it was first-class bread, too!

Five other Subordinate Granges have held their contests. Here is a complete list of winners to date:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Chautauqua	South Harmony	Mrs. A. L. Richardson
Greene	Jewett	Mrs. Claude Conine
Jefferson	Watertown	Mrs. William J. Cole
Orange	Balmville	Mrs. William Burrows
Steuben	Wheeler	Mrs. Walter Pierce
Tioga	Halsey Valley	Mrs. Harry Amoreaux

State and Pomona Prizes

We are now ready to announce all of the cash and merchandise prizes which will be awarded to Pomona and State contest winners by *American Agriculturist* and our advertisers. Here they are:

From *American Agriculturist*:

To State winners: First prize, \$25; second, \$10; third, \$5; fourth, \$3; fifth, \$2; and \$1 each to next fifteen highest winners.

From Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 20-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Self-Rising Pastry Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Golden Blend Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Whole Wheat Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Graham Flour; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Golden Corn meal; 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. 50-50 Rolled Wheat and Oats; 1 No. 2½ can G.L.F. Old Jug Molasses (Gold Label).

To Pomona winners: 55 5-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour; 55 5-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Self-Rising Pastry Flour; 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Golden Blend Flour; 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Golden Corn Meal; 55 5-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Graham Flour; 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. 50-50 Rolled Wheat and Oats; 55 No. 2½ cans G.L.F. Old Jug Molasses (Blue Label).

From International Salt Co., Scranton, Penna.:

To each of 10 highest State winners: one 10 lb. can of Meat Salt and butcher knife.

To Pomona winners: 110 packages of Sterling Salt and 55 3-oz. pkgs. of Seasoning.

From Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan:

A Governor Coal and Wood Range to State winner.

From Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 24½-lb. sack of Pillsbury's Best Flour and one 2¾ lb. box Pillsbury's Snow Sheen Cake Flour.

To Pomona winners: 55 24½-lb. sacks of Pillsbury's Best Flour.

From Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.:

To each of the 10 highest State winners: one 24½-lb. sack of Occident Flour.

To Pomona winners: 55 24½-lb. sacks of Occident Flour.

Evaporated Milk

PART II.

By LELAND SPENCER

IN THE previous article, we called attention to the fact that the consumption of evaporated milk has increased rapidly in the past 20 years, while the consumption of fresh milk is practically the same now as it was 20 years ago. The obvious reason why many families are using evaporated milk in place of fresh milk is the saving in price.



Leland Spencer

Now, why is it that evaporated milk can be sold to consumers for less than the equivalent amount of fresh milk? One reason is that manufacturers of evaporated milk pay the farmers less than fluid milk dealers pay. Last year, for example, the average price for Class 1 milk in the New York milk shed was \$2.20 per hundredweight. The condensery price was only \$1.25. The difference was \$.95 per hundredweight, or 2 cents a quart.

This comparison is made by taking a straight average of the prices for 12 months. Actually the evaporated milk manufacturer had more advantage than this because he packed most of his product during the spring and summer, when milk was cheap. About 60 per cent of the evaporated milk made in New York State is packed in April, May and June. On the other hand, only one-fourth of the milk for fluid use is purchased in those low-price months. Nearly an equal amount is purchased in November, December, and January, when prices are much higher.

The prices paid for milk at evaporating plants in this milk shed are based directly upon the price paid at similar plants in Wisconsin and other mid-western states. Under the Federal and State Orders that were used here from September through January last, the evaporated milk manufacturers in New York were required to pay only 10 cents per hundredweight more than the mid-western condensery price. Evaporating plants get their milk cheap because they can operate in localities where the costs of producing milk are low, because the dairymen do not have to comply with expensive Board of Health regulations, and because these plants can take in the major part of their supply while the cows are on pasture. Winter production is not necessary because evaporated milk can be easily and cheaply stored.

The spread between the farm price and the retail price also is less for evaporated milk than for fresh milk. Last year the difference between the price paid for 100 pounds of milk at condenseries in the New York milk shed and the retail value of evaporated milk made from it was \$2.26. The spread between the Class 1 price and the doorstep price of fresh milk was \$3.81. The difference in spread was \$1.55 per hundredweight, or more than 3 cents a quart. Of course, most of the evaporated milk is purchased cash-carry at the grocery store. Therefore, it may be better to compare the spreads on evaporated milk with that on fresh milk sold out of stores. Most of the fresh milk sold out of stores was purchased by the dealers at the Sheffield blended price, or very close to that. The spread between that price and the retail price at stores in New York City averaged \$2.57 per hundredweight. This was \$.31 more than the spread on milk which was evaporated and distributed in cans.

The spread on evaporated milk would be greater if allowance were

Over 90% Want Federal Order Restored

ON PAGE 5 of the last issue we promised a further report on the results of the question "Do you want the Federal-State Agreement reinstated?" There really isn't much more to report.

The proportion of questionnaires answering "yes" which came in after the results were given were approximately the same as were previous replies.

A few, approximately 2 per cent, of those who returned questionnaires did not answer the question definitely, but figuring returns on the basis of those who did answer definitely "yes" or "no", results were as follows: yes—93.5 plus per cent; no—6.4 plus per cent.

made for the larger purchases in those months when prices are low. Even so, it is evident that only the cheapest methods of distributing fresh milk will compare favorably in cost with the usual method of distributing evaporated milk. Assuming that the evaporated milk manufacturer pays \$1.10 per hundredweight for milk, processes it at a cost of \$1.00, and puts the canned product into a store where it sells at 6 cents a can or \$2.95 per 100 pounds of milk equivalent, the whole job must be done with great efficiency.

If New York dairymen are to hold their own in competition with the producers of evaporated milk, two things will have to be watched most carefully. In the first place, the prices for Class 1 milk should be kept in reasonable relationship to the prices paid by condenseries. In the second place, every effort should be made to get fresh milk to consumers at the least possible cost for marketing services.

Milk Prices

The net pool price for April as announced by Dairymen's League is \$1.05 for grade B 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. The price includes an average differential of 6c.

Following are reported as class prices for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 freight zone as used by a majority of New York dealers in computing returns to producers:

Class	Price per cwt.	Per point butterfat differential
I	\$1.45	.04
II-A	1.20	.04
II-B	1.20	.04
III-A	1.175	.034
III-B	1.003	.04
III-C	.903	.04
III-D	.878	.04
IV-A	.803	.023
IV-B	.845	.021

Retail Price Cutting

In New York City the retail price for grade B milk delivered on the doorstep is 11½c. Usually advertised brands of milk sell at stores for a cent less and unadvertised brands for 2 cents less.

The reduction in established retail prices which went into effect when the milk marketing order went out by no means eliminated price cutting. The average price of milk in stores is about 7 cents but some New York City stores have big posters in their windows advertising grade B milk at 5c and even as low as 4c a quart. Other stores offer a quart of grade B milk for 3c on the condition that the purchaser also buy a dozen eggs. Still others offer milk at 2c a quart if you will buy a loaf of bread, and at least one store offered a quart of milk free with each \$1 purchase. Dealers were able to buy milk as low as \$1.20 a can, delivered to their city plants.

A surplus control plan such as that

contained in the Federal-State marketing order makes it possible for this milk to be manufactured back in the country, at the same time allowing that producer to benefit by the maintenance of reasonable retail prices in New York City.

Comparing Milk Prices

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets publishes average milk prices by months as reported to them by dairy farmers. These prices indicate plainly the effect of the Federal-State marketing order last September. Study these figures:

	August	September
1937	\$1.94	\$2.11
1938	1.49	2.00

In 1937 farmers averaged to receive 17c more for September milk than they did for August. In September 1938, when the milk marketing order went into effect, they received 51c more than they did for August milk. That increase of 51c was the largest increase of September milk over August since these figures were started in 1933.

These figures should be of interest to those who argue that they received less when the order was in effect than they did a year ago. In August 1938, without the order, they received 45c less than they did in August the year previous. In September, when practically all farm products were bringing less than they did a year ago, they received 11c less. Also consider these figures:

	February	March
1938	\$2.07	\$1.84
1939	1.92	1.49

A year ago in these months the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency was able to maintain prices. Then farmers received 23c less for March than they did for February. This year they received 43c less. In February this year they received 15c a hundred less than in February a year ago. In March they received 35c less, and when April figures are available, it is expected the difference will be still greater.

Egg Consumption Good

On May 1 storage holdings of eggs were about 100,000 cases ahead of a year ago, but apparently this increase is causing no particular concern in the market. An optimistic factor is continued good consumption, partially due to advertising drive put on by stores.

April was the second consecutive month when baby chick hatchings were larger than for the same month a year ago. On May 1 advance orders for baby chicks were 19 per cent higher than a year ago. The biggest increases in hatchings were in the Pacific Coast States, the Mountain States, South Atlantic States, and New England States.

The egg-feed ratio for the week of May 12 was 9.3. A year ago it took 8 doz. eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed, and two years ago 11.7.

During April a report from 84 hatcheries showed 55 per cent more turkey poults hatched than a year ago, and 46 per cent more eggs set. Advance orders for turkey poults on May 1 for these same hatcheries were 56



Monday, May 29th
12:35—"What's in the Future for Vegetable Farmers?" Prof. T. N. Hurd.
12:45—"The Rural Cemetery", Dr. A. C. Flick.

Tuesday, May 30th
HOLIDAY—NO PROGRAM.

Wednesday, May 31st
12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag—"Hot Water—The Dairyman's Right Hand Man", Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countrywide Talk — Halsey B. Knapp.

Thursday, June 1st
12:35—"What Will We Grow Next Year—Corn or Worms?" C. G. Small.
12:45—"A Summary of Supervised Practice Accomplishments"—Future Farmers of America.

Friday, June 2nd
12:35—"Between You and Me", Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—"Women's Corner" — Annette T. Herr.
8:30—WGYP FARM FORUM.

Saturday, June 3rd
12:30—WGYP 4-H Fellowship—"Marketing Quality 4-H Products", Spencer Duncan.
12:45—Grange Views and News—"Taking the Profits Out of War", Otsego Co. Pomona Grange.

Monday, June 5th
12:35—"Bringing Back Forests Will Benefit Farmers," Prof. F. E. Carlson.
12:45—"Parent's Court", "Should Your Child Fear Animals?" Dr. R. W. Frederick.

Tuesday, June 6th
12:35—"Next Winter's Fodder," S. H. Fogg.
12:45—(Homemaker's Clinic), "Night Lights," Laura Wing.

Wednesday, June 7th
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Keeping Produce in Good Condition," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countrywide Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, June 8th
12:35—"A Grist of Vermont Farm News," Commissioner E. A. Jones.
12:45—"Erosion Control and Crop Yields," Dr. John Lamb.

Friday, June 9th
12:35—"Will You Grade Your Farm Products?" Webster J. Birdsall.
12:45—(Women's Corner), Jessie Reiser.
8:30—WGYP Farm Forum.

Saturday, June 10th
12:30—(WGYP 4-H Fellowship), "The Rewards in 4-H Club Leadership," H. L. Case, Mrs. Jesse Wynn, Mrs. Palma Goodwin, Club Leaders, Chenango Co., N. Y.
12:45—(Grange Views and News), "The Games of Chance," Berkshire Co. Pomona Grange.

per cent higher than a year ago.

Winter Wheat—Estimated New York State crop of winter wheat is 5,098,000 bushels, compared with 7,425,000 bushels last year and a 10-year average of 5,049,000. Little abandonment of acreage is indicated, but at this writing wheat needs rain. The U. S. estimate is 543,928,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 686,637,000 and a 10-year average of 560,160,000.



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—G. C. Bartlett

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Safe and dependable treatment for Spider Teat, Scab Teats, Cut and Bruised Teats, Obstructions.

Dr. Naylor Dilators are sterilized, medicated and saturated with the antiseptic ointment in which they are packed. They have a deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture which fits either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing and which carries the medication INTO teat canal to seat of trouble.

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Easy to Insert—Stay in the Teat

Whether infection at end of teat, cut or bruised, the resulting condition which closes teat canal making it hard to milk is always the same—INFLAMMATION.

To relieve inflammation in a wound or bruise the treatment most universally used by the veterinary and medical profession is—to apply antiseptics, healing agents and a sterilized, soft absorbent dressing.

Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators apply this same treatment for removing inflammation from the milk canal of cows' teats. They carry antiseptics and healing agents into teat canal to combat infection and promote healing. The dilators themselves are sterilized, soft, absorbent dressings which protect the inflamed area, absorb inflammatory exudates and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

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Packed in Antiseptic Ointment
Large Pkg. (48 Dilators) \$1.00
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CATTLE

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Saturday, JUNE 3rd
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75 selected tops from 50 top-flight herds of U. S. and Canada. Cows with records up to 959 lbs. fat, drafted for both type and production—Choice Heifers—Show and Record Prospects.

Herd sires, both proved and prospective. Several from dams with over 1000 lbs. fat, including one from Carnation and the son of the World's Champion on twice-a-day milking with two records above 1000 lbs. fat.

Sensational show herd material for next fall, selected by a nationally known showman.

All animals negative on blood test, largely from Certified herds—all accredited for T.B. Mastitis charts on all milking animals.

An established, reliable market place. Earlvile is located 30 miles from Utica—40 miles from Syracuse—good highways in all directions.

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Ship any number C.O.D. Our guarantee: A square deal at all times. All orders carefully crated and filled with pigs that will please you.

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Chester Whites, Yorkshire & Chester or Berkshire and Chester cross. All healthy, large, blocky pigs that will make large hogs. 5 weeks old, \$3.25 each, 8-9 weeks old \$3.50 each. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. Or send check or money order. Crating free. Send in your order. No delay.

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6-7 WKS. OLD, \$3.50 EACH

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Poland China-Yorkshire, Berkshire-Chester, Chester-Yorkshire crossed. Good feeders—fast growers. Send any number C.O.D. Crating free. BEDFORD STOCK FARM, Box 179, BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

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HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER, Charlton, Iowa.

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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Pea Pickers Exempted from Wage-Hour Law

PEA PICKERS, whether employed by a farmer or by a canner, are exempted from wage and hour provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act, according to advice received this month from Washington by Commissioner Holton V. Noyes of New York State Department of Agriculture. Department had raised question recently with Federal Labor Department and received following ruling from Washington:

"Section 13 (a) (6) of the Act exempts from both the wage and hour provisions any employee employed in agriculture. Section 3 (f) defines agriculture as including 'the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities.'

"It is our opinion that persons employed to pick peas are engaged in 'agriculture' within the meaning of the Act and are, therefore, exempted from both its wage and hour provisions, whether their employer is the farmer on whose land the peas are grown or is a canning company which has contracted to buy those peas."

It is the opinion of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets that this ruling applies to all persons engaged in harvesting crops for canning purposes.

More Shuffling of Gov't Bureaus

LAST TIME on this page, we reported in detail President Roosevelt's first Reorganization Plan, sent to Congress on April 25. This month, Congress received and approved Reorganization Plan No. 2, calling for further changes in government agencies.

New plan abolishes six Federal agencies—National Emergency Council, War Finance Corporation, Director General of Railroads, Board of Trustees of National Training School for Boys, National Bituminous Coal Commission, Consumers' Counsel of National Bituminous Coal Commission, and Codification Board. Functions of these offices are to be transferred to various Federal Departments.

To be shifted to other Departments are 14 other agencies, including the heretofore independent Rural Electrification Administration, now to be part of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

More reorganization plans will be forthcoming at next session of Congress, said President in his message to Congress explaining Plan No. 2.

No Coal Famine

MORE than 300,000 miners went back to work last week when strike in soft coal industry ended. Finish of six-weeks' strike came after President Roosevelt warned operators and John L. Lewis, president of United Mine Workers and of C.I.O., to get together at once and settle their differences. All mines, except those in coal counties of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, reopened, ending danger of coal famine which was threatening continued operation of railroads, factories, and public utilities.

Victory went to miners' union, which won a "union shop" from operators who signed up. This means that all

workers in mines under contract must join United Mine Workers. Aside from this, contract is same as old one.

Importance to United Mine Workers of "union shop" is that it stops growth in East of rival A. F. of L. mine union, and also puts John L. Lewis, as head of C.I.O., in strong position to press for union shop in automobile, steel and other industries organized by C.I.O. unions.

This increase in C.I.O. power was what coal operators tried to prevent by refusing to agree to union shop. President Roosevelt's intervention forced most of them to give in. Still holding out against union domination, as we go to press, is Kentucky's "bloody Harlan" County, where Governor Chandler has sent National Guardsmen to protect reopening of mines without a contract. Many miners there protested that they wanted to go back to work, contract or no contract. Governor's answer was to send troops to enable them to do so. "No one," he said, "can tell our people to work or not to work, and no one can come into this State and cause trouble."

Minnesota Farmers Curb Union Labor

MINNESOTA now has a State Labor Relations Act which acts as severe check on unfair activities of union labor in that State. Angry farmers are said to have brought about enactment of the law.

Last year, during city truck strikes, pickets pounced upon farmers hauling livestock, garden truck, milk, etc. Sometimes they just turned back the farm trucks, but frequently they rolled them in the ditch. New law contains provision making it illegal to interfere with operation of trucks when neither owner nor operator is a party to a strike.

Another thing which got farmers' dander up and resulted in collapse of Minnesota Farmer-Labor party last year was north woods strike of timber workers, during which highways were blocked to farmers who made a winter income hauling pulpwood to paper mills. New law now makes it unlawful in that State "for any person at any time" to interfere with free and uninterrupted use of highways and streets or methods of transportation."

SLANT: More States could use a labor law like Minnesota's.

More Immigrants?

INTRODUCED in Congress by Senator Wagner of New York and Representative Rogers of Massachusetts are bills which would amend nation's immigration policy. Quota system of immigration has been in force since 1921.

Suggested is to permit entrance of 20,000 children from Germany during the next two years, in addition to present legal immigration quota. Restrictions would be that they must be under 14 years old and that private individuals or institutions must agree to support them without expense to government.

Statement is made that quarter of million dollars has already been pledged for their support and that more than 5,000 have been promised homes by families and institutions.

Opposition to plan centers on argument that it would increase nation's

American Agriculturist, May 27, 1939

relief and tax problems and add to burdens taxpayers are now carrying.

Payroll Tax

RECOMMENDED to Congress by House Ways and Means Committee is freezing of Social Security Old Age payroll tax at 1 per cent for next three years instead of automatically increasing as provided by law. Estimated yearly tax saving to employees and employers is \$825,000,000.

Idea behind suggestion is that turnover of dollar left in taxpayer's pocket is three times as rapid as tax-collected dollar artificially forced into trade channels through relief and public works, therefore giving more impetus to recovery.

Less Tension in Europe

AS WE GO to press, things look a more hopeful for peace in Europe. Premier Mussolini, speaking at Turin, Italy, last week, said: "There are not at present in Europe problems big enough or acute enough to justify war." Though he spoke of present problems as "knots in European politics which must be untied once and for all," he declared that it would not be necessary to cut them with the sword.

Mussolini's moderate speech was hailed as good sign in France and England, both of which took it to mean that Italy's premier knew he couldn't win a war against the democracies. Recent events which are thought to have been responsible for Mussolini's more peaceful tone are: British-French guarantee of Greece's independence; new British agreement with Turkey; and growing dislike among Italian people of Germany getting grip on Italy under pretense of a military alliance.

Meanwhile, Poland continues to fear sudden move by Germany in Polish Corridor. Ever since Czecho-Slovakia was gobbled up last March by Germany, Poles have been on tenterhooks, fearing German seizure of Free City of Danzig and Polish Corridor. However, British-French pledge to aid Poland if attacked by Germany, and Polish Foreign Minister Beck's recent refusal to surrender any Polish rights to Germany, seem to have slowed up for present whatever move Hitler is planning against Poland.

Washington Farm News

Subsidized Cotton Exports Defeated

DEFEATED in Senate was bill for government subsidized exports of cotton. Nevertheless plan may be tried, using part of \$90,000,000 allocated to Department of Agriculture from tariff receipts. Opponents charge plan would start trade war, would make American cotton cheaper to foreign consumers, would drive down prices in this country, and would intensify rather than solve problem.

Proposed by members of cotton trade is discontinuance of government cotton loans and substitution of direct subsidy to cotton farmers; this to be followed by sale, beginning next year, of definite amounts of government-held cotton over period of years.

Agricultural Appropriations

Forgetting economy, Senate by 61 to 14 vote passed record Department of Agriculture appropriation bill of \$1,218,666,572. Appropriation exceeds budget by almost \$400,000,000 and is largest in history. Bill now goes back to House, where battle is expected on increases added by Senate.

Previous to Senate action of this

bill, House had voted to go along with existing farm program, providing U.S.D.A. with the 841 millions that President Roosevelt asked for it for next fiscal year. This appropriation did not allow for 212 millions of special "parity income" payments to farmers, being made in the present fiscal year. Senate increase provides 225 millions for these payments on an even slightly larger scale than during this year; also, Senate voted 113 millions more for "surplus removal."

Farm Program Sentiment

American Institute of Public Opinion asked question: "Do you think the Roosevelt administration has done a good job or a poor job in handling the farm problem?" Answers were: good job—48 per cent; poor job—52 per cent. Southern and mid-western farmers reported: good job—53 per cent; poor job—47 per cent. Survey indicated Secretary Wallace is personally popular with 58 per cent of those replying.

Argentine Beef

Beef cattle men jumped into verbal action when President defended purchase of Argentine corned beef for U. S. Navy. Lowest bid for domestic product was about 23 cents a pound, compared with Argentine's bid of 16 cents, which includes 6 cents import duty, making net cost about 10 cents. President maintained Argentine product was better as well as cheaper. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming proposes amendment to pending Navy appropriation bill to prohibit purchase.

No Marketing Quotas for Wheat

In view of estimated winter wheat production of 543,928,000 bushels May 1, well below 1938 production and 1919-28 average, Secretary Wallace announces there will be no referendum by producers on question of quotas to limit amount marketed by growers. No estimate has been made on spring wheat crop, but recent growing conditions have been unfavorable.

Get Milk-Conscious

MONTH of June will be Dairy Month, when will be staged largest campaign in history to promote increased consumption of milk and dairy products. There will be nationwide radio hookups, front page news, store front displays, and advertising tie-ins of all kinds with food, drug and variety stores both chain and independent. Restaurants, railroads, bus and airplane lines will join hands with the dairy industry to make nation milk and dairy product conscious, thereby adding to health of consumer and profit of farmer.

Back of campaign are National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, National Dairy Council, Milk Industry Foundation, American Butter Institute, National Cheese Institute, International Association of Milk Dealers, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, National Association of Chain Drug Stores, National Association of Food Chains, Independent Food Distributors Council, and National Association of Retail Druggists.

Senator Extols Milk

Recently elected a Senator, Alexander Wylie from Wisconsin got attention of Congress other day when he boosted dairy industry of Wisconsin. Said Senator Wylie:

"Wisconsin cheese is product of state's 185,000 dairy farms and 2,000 cheese factories. That cheese is made from milk from cows that fed on Wisconsin's juicy sweet-scented clover and luscious alfalfa, and drank the cool water from thousands of Wisconsin springs."

If senators and other citizens would eat cheese regularly, Wylie claims, it

would make people more reasonable, make rouge unnecessary, cure nervousness in children, prevent TB, add flavor to diet, and last but not least, solve the dairy problem.

SLANT: What the world most needs is more senators like Wylie. Everything he said about Wisconsin cheese applies to all dairy products.

Farm Buildings "Wholesale"

LAATEST wrinkle in construction of farm buildings comes from Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., branch of U. S. Steel Co. Their idea is to supply farms with pre-fabricated steel buildings in units of five, including farmhouse, barn, chicken house, smokehouse, and privy.

Buildings will be sold at wholesale, for less than \$3,000. Company advertises that pre-formed panels can be erected and bolted together without skilled labor.

First experiment was with 14 units which company sold to Farm Security Administration for use in southern states to replace sharecroppers' shacks. Barn is said to be 20x32 ft., contains corn crib, hay loft, implement space, and two compartments for stock. Poultry house accommodates 50 fowls, is ventilated, and has a special device to protect flock against prowling foxes or thieves. Chickens enter on a ramp which can be folded up and locked to form a door at night.

Sweet Potato Starch Has Many Uses

GETTING to be important source of starch is the sweet potato. Last year, according to figures recently published, 2 million pounds of starch were extracted from sweet potatoes at plant in Mississippi. This year, same plant expects that its production will reach 5 million pounds, due to increased plantings of sweet potatoes by Mississippi farmers.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, as well as researchers employed by private industries, is finding more and more uses for sweet potato starch. Though it is not expected that it will ever take place of cornstarch (which amounts to 90 per cent of national production of starch) sweet potato starch may eventually displace 480 million pounds of root starches now imported into United States.

It is predicted that southern farmers in other States may choose sweet potato as substitute crop for cotton and establish starch processing plants of their own.

To Prevent Farm Fires

HARDLY a week goes by in the farm country that one cannot see blazing farm buildings on the near or distant horizon, bringing disaster, ruin and even death to farm folks. About \$90,000,000 annually of farm buildings and equipment go up in smoke. Worse still, 3500 lives are lost each year, and 4500 more injured or maimed.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States prints some very good rules for preventing fires. Here are a few:

1. Keep chimney flues clean and protect wall and floor from stove by metal or asbestos plate.
2. Don't dry clothes, shoes or kindling wood in bake oven or near stove, or keep a basket of waste paper beside stove.
3. Keep lamp away from walls and curtains.
4. Don't fill lamp while lighted or

set lighted lamp on tablecloth where children can pull it off.

5. Keep matches away from children.
6. Don't leave children alone in house with fires and lighted lamps.
7. Take matches out of pockets before hanging away clothes.
8. Don't allow greasy overalls, oily mops and polishing cloths to accumulate in closets, attic or corners.
9. Keep kerosene and gasoline safely stored and in properly labeled receptacles, and use oil and gasoline stoves with due care.
10. Don't pour kerosene on fires or clean clothes with inflammable fluids near fire.
11. Have electrical equipment properly installed and use appliances with due care.
12. Don't continue to use badly worn cords.

If interested in organizing to prevent or control fires in your neighborhood, write *American Agriculturist* for a fire prevention bulletin published by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Good Books to Read

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN, Gannett and Catherwood. Recently great interest has been shown in this country in the way the British have handled their industrial problems, and Mr. Frank Gannett, always interested in international situations, together with Dr. B. F. Catherwood, an experienced economist, visited England and interviewed many key men. The resulting volume is full of factual data illustrating the methods and policies in British labor circles, and is written with the hope that it will help leaders in industry and labor circles and the men in the ranks to find a way to bring about a better understanding, and more prosperity and happiness for all concerned.—*America's Future, Inc.*, 205 East 42nd Street, New York. \$2.50.

WINE OF GOOD HOPE, David Rame. This story has half the world for its canvas, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Coast of Maine. Wanderlust in a young man's blood leads him to desert the girl and the land he loves to follow in the footsteps of his almost legendary father. Adventure follows adventure as he seeks to reconcile his conflicting passions. At last, his yearnings satisfied, he returns and finds peace with the girl he has loved since childhood.—*The Macmillan Company, New York*. \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

WUTHERING HEIGHTS. Out of the romanticism of 19th Century Britain came a series of novels about the gloomy English moors, and among them the novels of the Bronte sisters. Now Goldwyn has filmed *Wuthering Heights*, which reproduces the windswept landscapes, the strong speech, high passions and dour moods of a haunting period of English literature.

JUAREZ. The story of Mexico's struggle between democracy and monarchy is vividly told in this story of the struggle of Archduke Maximilian of Hapsburg, enthroned as Emperor of Mexico by Napoleon III, against Benito Juarez, an Indian shepherd, whose dream it was to free his country of foreign despots and teach the people to govern themselves. Paul Muni plays Juarez, while the parts of the imperial couple are played by Brian Aherne and Bette Davis.

GOODBYE, MR. CHIPS. In 1933 James Hilton wrote a novel about the life of an elderly English schoolmaster, called it "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." When Alexander Woolcott boosted the story on the radio, it rapidly became a best seller. Now we have the movie version of the hero's quietly eventful years at Brookfield School, his deep love for the school and the school's for him, his retirement and final return, when the headmaster goes to the war, to run the school. Robert Donat gives a fine rendering of the schoolmaster.



How Many Calves NEXT SPRING?

Don't let Slip-ups in Summer Breedings Cheat You on Spring Freshenings! How many calves did you get this year — out of how many cows? How many services did it take to get your cows to catch? Another breeding season is just ahead. If you want spring freshenings on time — do something now to make your summer breedings stick!

Feed ADM Cold-Pressed WHEAT GERM OIL For Surer Breeding Insure Vitamin E. No vitamin E—no breeding! Too little vitamin E—blanks, misses or slips! For surer breeding—insure ample vitamin E.

Many Breeding and Calving Failures Can Be Prevented If You Act Now If no infectious diseases are present, breeding disorders due to vitamin E deficiency can usually be prevented by feeding ADM cold-pressed Wheat Germ Oil. Now is the time to act.

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Always Consult Your Veterinarian

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Twice a day you have to climb up and down your silo. The Unadilla is famous for its safe, sure tread—sure grip—door-front ladder.

- Here, and only here, in the Unadilla door-front—you tighten or loosen the hoops. Doors fit perfectly and move up or down easily in any weather.
 - Built especially strong, with patented lock doweling, for heavy grass silage and wind storms.
 - Write today for catalog and our early-order discounts. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.
- Agents wanted — open territory.

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5 Year Service Guarantee Safety Approved Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Graze or hog down fields with a Coburn Controller and get the extra satisfaction of lower costs and lessened work that many exclusive Coburn engineering features provide. With this safe, trouble-free controller you can run fencing anywhere — hold all stock in all weather. Thousands are in use by leading farmers. High line, battery, farm plant models. Write for colorful, free booklet.

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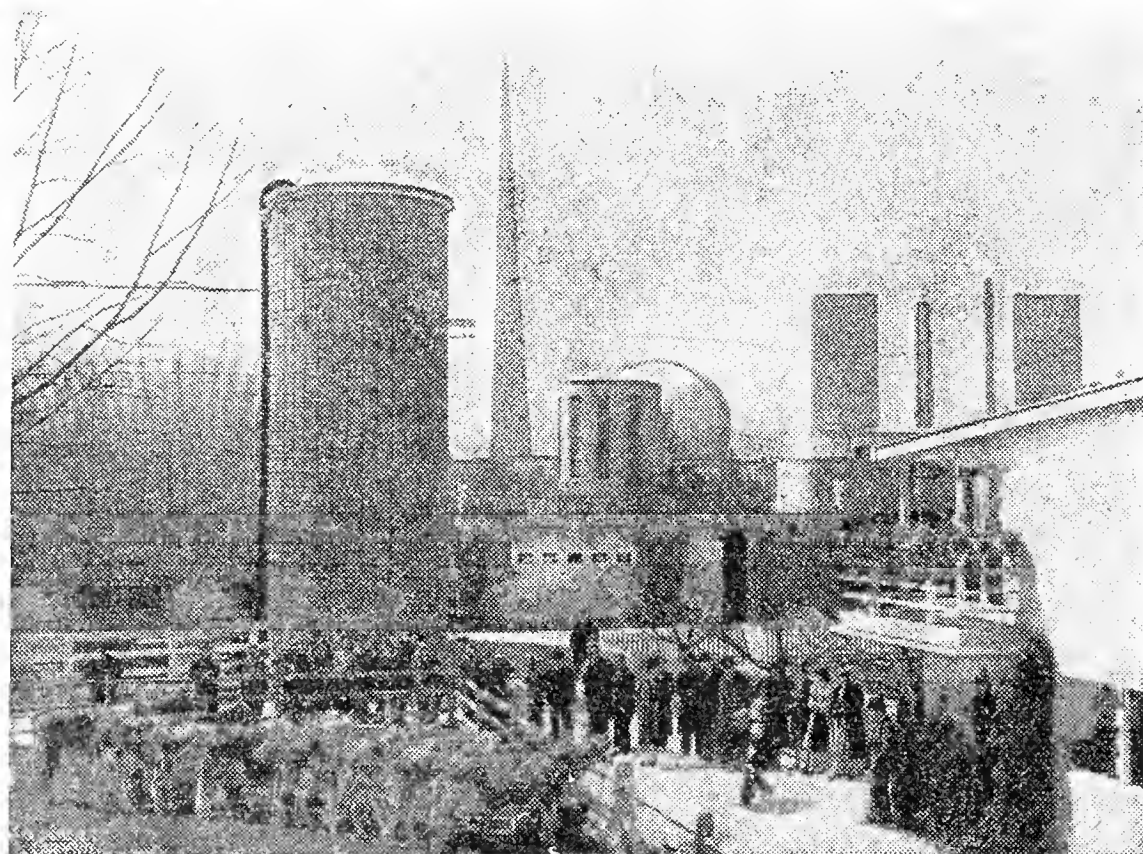
AMAZING NEW-TYPE ELECTRIC FENCE Fully Approved by Wisconsin Indus. Com. Imagine! An Electric Fence, fully approved, for only \$9.75. Amazing invention develops remarkable new-type Electric Fence—at sensational low price. Costs dollars less to own—install—operate. Holds all livestock. Works on dry cells—SAFE, dependable, efficient. Agents wanted. Get facts. Write today. Commonwealth, Dept. Y972, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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AGRICULTURIST

Advertisers

Electrified Farm at World's Fair



ONE OF THE exhibits at the New York World's Fair is a completely electrified farm. Shown in the picture above are nine Guernsey cows with an average of 11,873 lbs. of milk and 656 lbs. of butterfat. Cows are owned by the Foremost Guernsey Association, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

At the farm, which is one of two exhibits of the Electric Utilities Industry, is a farm house with farm buildings completely equipped with cattle, horses and chickens.

The house is equipped with an electric range, dish-washer, garbage disposal unit, as well as small appliances such as mixing bowls, grinders and toasters. An exhaust fan helps to keep the kitchen cool and free of odors. A refrigerator is divided into two compartments, one for quick freezing of meat, fruits, and vegetables.

The cow barn is lighted, ventilated and supplied with water by electricity, and has equipment for grinding and mixing feed. In the milk room milk is run through an electric pasteurizer, and utensils are sterilized in an electric sterilizing cabinet.

A work shop, which is necessary to keep equipment in order on the modern farm, is equipped with a forge, drill and saw, all operated by electricity; as well as a portable electric arc welding outfit.

Electric current lights the poultry house, provides heat for the incubator and hover, and provides light for a candler and power for an egg cleaner and grader.

Other parts of the farm show how electricity can be used to clean and grade fruit and to heat greenhouses.

Electricity on the farm is by no means new, but here are shown in one exhibit additional uses to which it may be put on the farm of tomorrow.

The problem of weed control is always with us. Up-to-date information on how to control weeds, with a thorough ex-

planation of how weeds are spread, is contained in a new booklet "Weeds and Their Control", published by John Deere of Moline, Ill.

During June an extensive drive will be put on to increase consumption of milk and milk products. Twenty-five company members of the *Institute of Distribution*, with over half a million employees operating 15,000 stores with total sales of two and a half billion dollars, will advertise milk and push its sale in their stores. The group includes chain stores with soda fountains and lunch counters and drug stores, as well as many concerns who do not actually sell milk but who nevertheless are interested in doing their part to aid dairymen by boosting consumption.

Three two-reel motion pictures of special interest to farm groups may be borrowed from the Motion Picture Division of the *Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.*, Akron, Ohio. The only expense involved is the payment of return charges when the films are shipped back. Films are available in either 16 or 35 mm., and subjects are: "Conquering the Desert," "Farmer Miller Goes Into High Gear," and "Future Farmers in the North Woods."

The *J. I. Case Co.* Syracuse branch is rebuilding their warehouse adjoining the branch house.

Increased egg consumption will help poultrymen. The *New England Fresh Egg Institute*, 667 Main St., Worcester, Mass., is stimulating egg consumption by publishing a booklet "Eggs—100 Tempting Ways to Serve Them." Due to the limited funds of the Institute, it is necessary to ask that those who wish copies of the booklet enclose 9c in coin or stamps.



A view of part of the machinery exhibit at the annual fruit show held in Rochester, N. Y., last January.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Cackleberries

By J. C. HUTTAR

A HUNGRY tourist pulled his rolling, iron steed alongside a highway diner, jumped out of his car, walked into the end of the diner and informed the young man standing behind that end of the counter that he craved some ham and eggs. The young man turned toward an older man standing in front of a sizzling, sputtering frying pan and called, "An order of hogs hips and cackleberries." (With apologies to Eastman's Chestnut for getting into his field.)

But speaking of cackleberries brings me to the matter of fruit.

Speaking of Surpluses

We've heard a lot about agricultural and other surpluses in the last seven years since low buying power has turned every reduced production into one of these surpluses. And when I look at the government hatching reports this spring I'm inclined to think along these lines.

But, as a poultry and egg-minded fellow, I was quite cheered up yesterday, when I read the transcript of ten radio broadcasts given by Mr. Teague on citrus fruits. Mr. Charles C. Teague is president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, a farmers' cooperative organization owned and operated by 14,000 California citrus fruit growers. In one of his broadcasts Mr. Teague said, "Government figures for 1939 orange and grapefruit production indicate an increase of 41,000 cars or 39% over the past five-year average."

And what do you suppose his very next sentence was? Here it is,—"But there is much that is hopeful in the outlook."

If Lee Weaver happens to glance over from across the page over there you'll probably see him shaking his head and saying, "There's one of those 'incurable optimists' I wrote about in the last issue."

But I don't think so, Lee. After all, Mr. Teague has for the last 19 years headed an outfit that marketed 80,000 cars of citrus fruits last year. So, I say, he's an optimist, but not one of your incurables.

Building Demand

For at least 18 years I had heard about this California farmers' organization and I kind of got the impression that it was quite an outfit. But I admit that I had very little conception of what and how much it had done in the development of the citrus industry. So there was much more that interested me in Mr. Teague's broadcasts.

He said that his cooperative was formed 45 years ago when a total annual orange crop of 6,000 cars produced such a surplus that resulting low prices almost wrecked the industry.

Sales work was begun immediately, especially in the Eastern markets and by 1907 a 30,000 car crop was marketed without distress. This in 13 years of organized sales effort and without advertising.

Mr. Teague then went on to tell that a strange, new force, called advertising was tested. Results in increased demand were so immediate that a national advertising campaign was mapped out. And, according to Mr. Teague, The California Fruit Growers Exchange has spent 27 million dollars in advertising Sunkist citrus fruits to the world since that time. He states that

this amount represents a little more than 1% of the delivered carload value of the fruit. Mr. Teague went on to cite two results of this intensive advertising.

1. Annual orange consumption has increased from 30,000 to 75,000 cars and lemon consumption has increased 60%.
2. Sunkist fruit brings a substantial premium over other citrus fruit because of the preferential demand created.

Doesn't Claim Full Credit

Mr. Teague then went on to say that some folks give their advertising campaign little credit for the increase in consumption of citrus fruits. They say it's due to educational propaganda from doctors, dentists, nurses, and dieticians. He admits this has been very helpful but he asks a series of questions to bring out his point on the value of the Sunkist advertising. I won't repeat them, but I think he made his point all right. Perhaps the strongest argument he advanced was this.

"The demand for apples and many other fruits declined all during the depression. The demand for citrus fruits has risen constantly."

Enough on Oranges

As I write this I have a little sniffle and if I don't quit reading this stuff I'll be drinking extra orange juice instead of eating extra egg yolks which are so rich in the cold-preventing vitamin A.

The only excuse for spreading lemons and grapefruit all over this egg page is because I think the story has some tie-up with marketing our Northeastern eggs.

To bring this out I'd like to ask two questions.

1. Has this tremendous increase in citrus fruit consumption had any effect on the consumption of eggs?
2. Can the egg man take a leaf from the book of experience of the orange man in building demand?

On the first, my answer is, "Yes."

I don't think I have to furnish proof that citrus fruits have become more and more common in the breakfasts of American people. I guess we're also agreed that eggs are not as popular in that meal as they used to be. I know that one reason is that folks don't work as heavy nor eat as heavy as they used to. But that doesn't satisfy me as a complete answer.

I'm not going to answer the second. I'm going to let you do that.

I would like to make a couple of statements that you might want to consider, though.

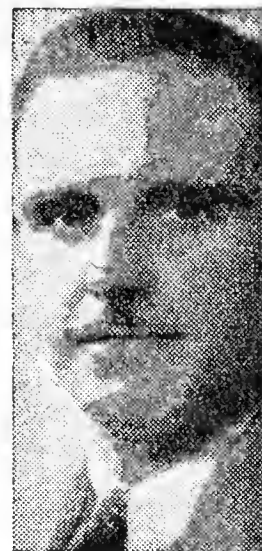
In the past seven years I've sat in on several dozen meetings called to discuss ways and means of boosting egg consumption. When the question of a producer financed campaign came up the stumbling block was always met of how to get enough producers together and supporting such a campaign to make it worthwhile.

The California citrus folks are in a different boat. Mr. Teague says that his organization markets 70% of the oranges and 90% of the lemons produced in that state.

Here are two suggestions.

1. There is a National Federation of Poultry Producers.
2. The World's Poultry Congress is the most complete all-industry organization ever to function in this country. It should not be allowed to disband after the Congress itself has been successfully staged.

That's Just One More Good Reason Why You Must Support It.



J. C. Huttar

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Too Many Eggs

By L. E. WEAVER

AT A RECENT poultry meeting I ventured the remark that within two or three years we will probably have fowl paralysis as well under control as we now have fowl pox, pulorum and other troubles that once were night mares to the harassed poultryman. A deep masculine voice from



L. E. Weaver

the audience stated that when that day arrives it will be so easy to produce eggs that they won't be worth anything and no one will make anything in the poultry business.

As a rule I confine my meditations and writing to ways and means of doing a better job of keeping poultry and producing eggs. The economics and philosophy of the chicken business I leave to those whose job it is to study those angles and give us the "low down" on them. I must confess that that remark about too many eggs set me to thinking. I felt that there is something wrong about it, yet could it not easily happen? Indeed, has it not already happened? Here is a problem more fundamental than the selection of the right chicks, or the method of rearing them. Perhaps we should not get any chicks at all. It seems such an important subject to me that for this once I am venturing to express some opinions about the general welfare of poultry keepers and others.

We have all been working, almost feverishly, to breed better layers, to get better hatches, to mix better and better rations, to build better and more efficient houses, and to control diseases. To a great extent success has crowned our efforts. Fewer men with fewer hens today can produce more eggs than ever before. More eggs than can be sold at profitable prices. Of course that is efficiency. But what has it given us? Broilers that once paid for the feed to raise the pullets are often a drag on the market, so we get sexed pullet chicks. Instead of 50% production and 80c eggs at the height of the season we now have 80% production but never more than 50c eggs. Each year it becomes easier to get eggs but harder to make a living. In spite of all this, more people enter the business every year. No wonder the poultryman asks, "what will we do when it becomes still easier for people to go into chickens?"

At this point it may be in order to remark that things would not be so bad if instead of people going into chick-

ens, more chickens were going into people. That is, if everyone had all the chicken and eggs he could eat there would not be enough to go around. I am sure that is true. There is no overproduction of eggs, only a lack of consumption. But suppose a campaign to

See Europe With Us This Summer

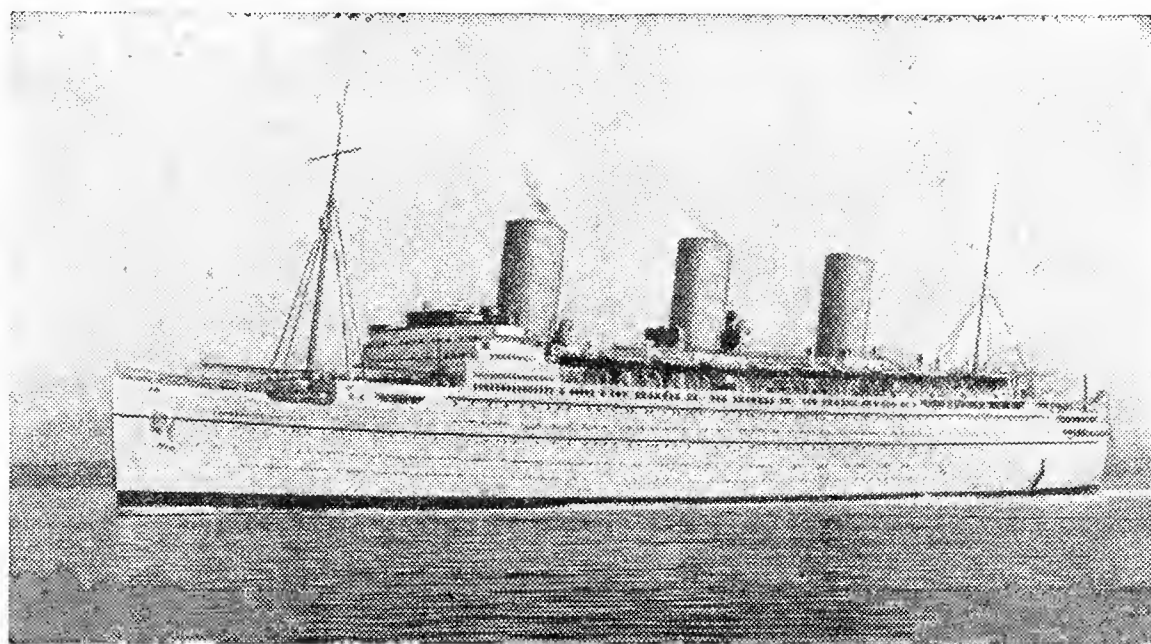
THOSE HOT, sunny days that come one after another in July are perfect days for boarding a great ship and heading out into the ocean's cooling breezes. From the moment you climb the gang plank, you enter a magic, carefree world, where time slips by so gently and so agreeably that you lose count of the hours.

The personally conducted, "all-expense" trip to Europe that we have planned for *American Agriculturist* folks this summer (July 28-Aug. 24) has the added advantage of using the northern route to Europe. This means that we will embark at Montreal, which will give us two days on the St.

increase the use of eggs and poultry should stimulate demand and boost the prices, would not the slack be taken up very soon by a new rush of folks into the business?

So we go round and round in circles and come out nowhere. The only way out that I can see is to fix things up so that the folks that want eggs and need them can have something to buy them with. I don't worry at all about any egg surplus if the big American public regains its purchasing power. Nor should that be such a tremendous

(Continued on Page 16)



S.S. Empress of Britain, the luxurious Canadian Pacific ocean liner which will bring our party home from Europe.

Lawrence river in which to become accustomed to the ship and to get our sea-legs. On reaching the other side, we will again have the fun of a river trip, for as our boat goes up the river Clyde to Glasgow we will get intriguing glimpses of Scottish farms and towns. So many are the fascinating places that we will see in the seven European countries to be visited that it is difficult to pick out the high spots; but it is safe to say that those first few days on Scotch soil will be as thrilling as any. To set foot in the Old World, to travel by coach and lake steamer and bus through the land of the Lady of the Lake, to see grim castles and ruined cathedrals that speak of long ago wars and of dead kings and queens—these are experiences that you will never forget.

But every step of our journey will be filled with beauty and romance and interest. The pages of history will come to life as places which have been

are going, or otherwise we cannot hold the excellent accommodations that we have spoken for.

If you have not already done so, write us today for an itinerary, using the blank below. The itinerary gives full details of the marvelous tour we have planned through Scotland, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and France. The price of \$497.50 for this four weeks European trip includes all expense, except your passport and personal items such as laundry and souvenirs. Experienced escorts will have charge of all details of the trip, so that you will be able to enjoy this vacation free from responsibility and travel worries. And don't forget that those who join our party will have the company of congenial folks, the kind who make up all *American Agriculturist* tours—and that means the best there are! Make up your mind to come with us. We promise you that you will never regret it.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your European Tour, July 28-August 24. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding the trip, with complete itinerary.

Name

(Write plainly)

Address

(Mail to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.)

Wonderful Success Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00.

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NEW Prepaid Freight Offer.

Patrons' Paint Works, Inc.,
236 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Well, boys, shall we color this egg for Easter?"

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Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS
BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid

Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	100	500	1000
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00	\$12.00	\$60.00 \$120.
B. W. & Buff Rocks, W. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Rd-Rock Cross pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.
White and Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
B. & Wh. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Buff Rocks, Rd-Rock Cross, W. Wy.	7.00	35.00	70.
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.
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Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels—\$2.50-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels—\$6.50-100.
 All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for Cash Prices and FREE CATALOG.

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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
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BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	6.00	30.00	60.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	7.00	35.00	70.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—\$2.00-100; \$10.00-500; \$20.00-1000. ASST. OR HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

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 95% accuracy guaranteed on all sexed chicks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Bar. Wh. Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, New Hampshires, Orpingtons, Wh. & Blk. Giants, Brahmas. Don't buy until you've seen our new catalog and reduced prices.

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S. C. White or Brown Leghorns—\$3.50	\$6.50	\$31.75	\$60	
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets	7.00	13.50	66.25	130
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Barred, White or Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	33.75	65
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	33.75	65
White or Black Giants	4.75	9.00	43.75	85
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	3.75	7.00	33.75	65
Light Assorted Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20	
Heavy Assorted	3.50	6.50	31.75	60

Ask for our complete list of Pullet and Cockerel Prices.
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Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Post Paid	100	500	1000
Large Eng. W. Leg. Pts., 95% guar.	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$110
Leg. Chks. \$2.-100; Unsexed Leg.	6.00	30.00	60
Bar. & W. Rox. W. Wyand., R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
H. Mix \$5.50-100; Spec. N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70

Cash or C.O.D. 16 page Catalog FREE.
 THE McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY
 Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

BAUMGARDNER HUSKY HI-GRADE CHICKS

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.O.

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns—\$ 6.50	
Wh. Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)—13.00	
Br. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds—6.50	
N. H. Reds, W. Wyand., Buff Orps. 7.00	
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Cherry Hill Chicks Guaranteed as Represented

22 years breeding for larger and better	Per 100
English Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$ 6.00
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S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg. Day-Old Pullets, 95%	12.00
Leghorn Day-Old Cockerels for broilers	2.00
Barred or White Plymouth Rocks	6.50
New Hampshires or S. C. Rhode Island Reds	6.50
Assorted Heavy Breeds for broilers or layers	5.50

Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order Direct. Circular Free.
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 WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Chicks for the last week May or June at \$7.50 per 100, \$36.00 per 500, \$70.00 per 1000. Sex pullets \$15.00 per 100. Order from this ad or write for catalog. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order.

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STONEY RUN English Leghorns CASH OR C.O.D. 100% live delivery P.P.

ENGLISH LEGHORN	100	500	1000
PULLETS, 95% GUAR.	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.00
Unsexed English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Bar., Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

H. Mix \$6.50-100; Leg. Chks. \$2.00-100. From FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. For full details of my Breeds and Hatchery get my FREE Catalog today

STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
 H. M. LEISTER, Box B, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NEW LOW SUMMER PRICES HOLLYWOOD OR HANSON LEGHORNS

Day Old Chicks \$7.-100; Day Old Sexed Pullets \$13.00-100; Day Old Chks. \$2.-100. All eggs set weigh 24 oz. and over to the doz. Free Catalogue.
 C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Too Many Eggs?

(Continued from Page 15)

difficulty. There are millions of idle workers in the land, and billions of idle dollars in the banks. It seems absurd that prosperity does not abound.

THE REMEDY?

I have read magazine articles and newspaper editorials, and even books on this subject. Always I come back to the conclusion that the trouble lies in our uncontrolled monetary system which permits constant shifts in our unstable price level. Prosperity will return and remain, I am convinced, when the price-level has been brought under control and stabilized. I prefer to advocate that policy rather than try to keep people out of the chicken business. I believe in a philosophy of abundance, not a philosophy of scarcity.

Keep the Layers Indoors

THE MOST successful poultrykeepers today never let their laying hens outside. There is no good reason why they should be allowed outside. There are several excellent reasons for not letting them out.

When the hens run outside they eat green stuffs. The green feeds darken the color of the yolks of the eggs. Such eggs will not bring the top prices on the New York market.

If the hens are outside and unfenced the ground for a long distance in every direction may become infected and unsafe for young stock.

Some people think that hens are happier when they can get outside, and that therefore they lay more eggs. Repeated tests have shown that they actually lay less eggs as a rule. Probably this is because they are picking away at a bunch of grass or a burdock leaf when they should be eating mash. It is the mash that makes eggs.

As for happiness, you will find on a sweltering day in mid-summer that the most contented hens are inside where it is cool. You may ask, "where do you find a cool poultry house on a hot day?" A house with window openings on opposite sides for cross ventilation, and with insulation on ceiling and sides will be much cooler than the outdoor air.

Perhaps someone has told you that your birds "need" green feed, and that the green stuff they eat will cut down the amount of mash you must buy. It is very true that you can cut down a lot on the feed bill for your chicks, if you range them on a good poultry pasture, but it is not true for laying hens. Here is the proof.

The Western Washington experiment station fed three lots of pullets alike except that No. 1 had seven per cent of dehydrated (dried) alfalfa added

to the ration, No. 2 had 5 pounds of green feed per day for 100 pullets plus 7 per cent alfalfa, and No. 3 had the same amount of green feed, but no alfalfa.

There was but little difference in egg production. It was highest in pen 1. Mortality was lowest in that pen. Albumen quality was not noticeably affected by the rations. Strangely enough the flocks with the green feed ate as much mash as the others. They were not out-of-doors. Yolk color differences were greatest in the pens with green food.

For the reasons stated I believe the best practice is to keep laying hens indoors. Nor have I even mentioned the annoyance of having the hens digging in your garden and flower beds, or roosting out in the shed on the grain drill or hay rake.—L. E. W.

Your Questions Answered

Keep Chicks Busy

Why do chicks pull feathers out of one another until they start bleeding, then pick at the blood and often kill each other?

Cannibalism, as this vice is called, is only found among active, alert, rapidly growing chicks. Like a lot of live-wire boys and girls in school, they need something to do or they soon get into mischief. Give them more room. An outdoor range is best. Keep them in smaller flocks. Separate the cockerels from the pullets. Put in more feeders. Be sure the growing mash contains ground oats.

Avoid Chilling

At what age can the young pullets get along without heat?

It depends on the time of year and to a less extent on the breed. Rapid-feathering varieties such as Leghorns and New Hampshires require heat for a shorter period than Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. In cold weather all breeds will need heat for eight to ten weeks, perhaps more. At this time of the year, five or six weeks may be

(Continued on opposite page)

WHITE ROCK PLYMOUTH
REDUCTION IN PRICE
BABY CHICKS, \$8 Per 100

Eggs for Hatching, Special Price on Large Orders

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (RWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN SPECIALIZE—ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
 DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. Hatches Monday and Thursday.

Large Type English Leghorns	100	500	1000
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.
B. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds, RD-ROCK Cross 7.00	13.00	65.00	130.
N. H. Reds and Anconas	8.00	40.00	80.
H. Mixed \$6.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels \$2.-100, 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and hatchery.	6.00	30.00	60.
New Hampshire Reds	6.50	32.50	65.
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.

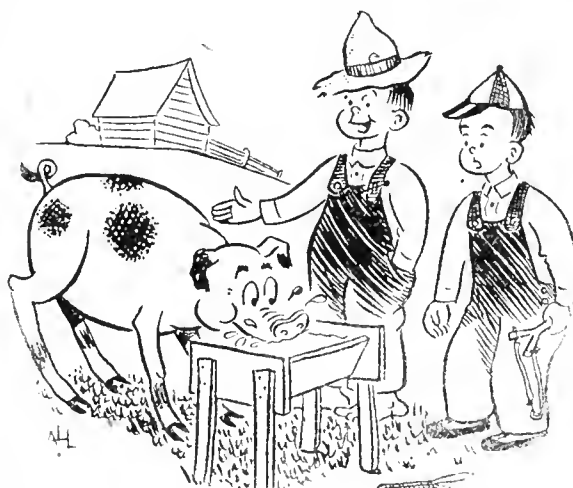
Leg. Chks. \$2. Elec. Hatched. We pay all postage. Order direct. Circular Free. 100% live arrival guar. Cash or C.O.D. Leg. Pullets 4 wks old 25c ea. Shipped express collect. We sex Heavy Breeds.
 C. S. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

FROM BLOODTESTED BREEDERS

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns—\$ 6.00	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leg. Pullets—12.00	\$60.00	\$120.	
Barred and White Rocks	6.00	30.00	60.
New Hampshire Reds	6.50	32.50	65.
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.

Leg. Chks. \$2. Elec. Hatched. We pay all postage. Order direct. Circular Free. 100% live arrival guar. Cash or C.O.D. Leg. Pullets 4 wks old 25c ea. Shipped express collect. We sex Heavy Breeds.
 C. S. GRAYBILL, Box 5, COCOLAMUS, PA.



"He waded through some of that fertilizer Paw bought last week!"

5000 BABY TURKEYS WEEKLY. Three best breeds. Livability, quick maturity. Outstanding qualities. Discount for early bookings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

Baby Turkeys Exclusively. TEN THOUSAND WEEKLY
 All breeds. We hatch no chickens. Write for prices and dates. Pine Creek Turkey Ranch, Holland, Mich.

DUCKLINGS

DUCKLINGS, Large White Pekins. Heavy meated, rapid growers, \$13.50 per 100. White Runners, \$12.00 per 100.
 KARL BORMAN, LAURELTON, NEW JERSEY

RUNNER DUCKLINGS, \$12 per 100, Pekins \$8.50 for fifty. HARRY BURNHAM, NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

WENE CHICKS

Lowest Prices Ever Quoted on Extra-Profit Chicks

200,000 Blood-Tested Breeders—1,500,000 Eggs at a Setting made possible this Slashing Economy Drive—a seldom-equalled chick-buying opportunity.

PRICES per 100 in Lots of 100 to 999	Standard Select	Grade	Mating
WH. LEGHORNS, B. or WH. ROCKS, R. I. REDS, N. HAMPSHIRE (Not Sexed)		\$ 6.40	\$ 7.90
WH. LEGHORNS, 90% Pullets	13.90	16.90	
B. or WH. ROCKS, R. I. REDS, N. HAMPSHIRE—90% Pullets	8.40	9.90	
R. I. RED or NEW HAMPSHIRE 90% Cockerels	5.40	6.90	
WYANDOTTES, 90% Pullets	6.40	7.90	
WYANDOTTES, 90% Pullets	8.40	9.90	
WYANDOTTES, 90% Pullets	9.90	11.90	
STRAIGHT HEAVY BREEDS or REO-ROCK Cockerels	6.40	7.90	
Per 100: Heavy Assorted, \$5.90; Heavy Ass'd. Cockerels, \$5.40. Leghorn or Leg-Minorca Cockerels, \$1.90. For Lots of 1,000 or more deduct 1/2c per chick; Lots of less than 100, add 2c per chick.			
Postpaid—100% Safe Arrival Guaranteed. For Immediate Delivery, send full amount; for Future Delivery, send deposit of 1c per chick, balance 10 days after delivery.			

WENE Chick Booklet mailed on request.
WENE CHICK FARMS
 Box 1947-E VINELAND, N. J.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns—Reds—Rocks—Wyandottes
 New Hampshire—Hallcross (Crossed) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.V.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with **NO REACTORS FOUND**. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery. Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Bx. 59, Wallingford, Conn.

REDBIRD FARM

New Low Prices, Effective NOW

62,000 Breeders on Our Own Farm. Blood-Tested, Mass. State College. 98% Livability. Guaranteed First 4 Weeks on All Special, Grade-A, and Grade-B Chicks. Straight R. I. REDS, ROCK-ROCK CROSS (Barred), BARRED PL. ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS.

Write today for literature and Reduced Prices.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.



LOW PRICES on Brookside Day-Old and Started CHICKS

English Strain Wh. Old	Day Old
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	8c 11 1/2c
R. I. Red	8c 12c
New Hampshire	7c 10c
Mixed & Crossbreds	7c 10c

All Chicks from carefully selected Blood Tested stock. Day Old Chicks sent postpaid. Started Chicks express collect. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
 E. C. Brown, Prop. Box D Sergeantville, N. J.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks. From MAPES Certified Bloodtested Breeders. Produce quicker, better PROFITS.

REO-ROCK PULLETS—all-around production birds. **RED-ROCK COCKERELS**—excellent broiler birds with a good profit margin. Also **BARRED ROCKS** and **WHITE LEGHORNS**.

Send for folder and prices, today.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS AND STARTED PULLETS

Big Variety, All Ages

LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, CROSSBREDS. Pullorum Tested. Write for Catalog and Prices.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, Liberty, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

LIVE! Lay! Pay!

No Disease, No Cannibalism. Prices: 100-\$9.50; 500-\$45.00; 1,000-\$88.00. 90 to 95% sexed pullet chicks double price. Prompt postpaid safe delivery. Circular free. **A. E. HAMPTON,** Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

enough. Better leave the brooder stove in for a few weeks, ready to be lighted on frosty nights.

No Shells for Chicks

Do chicks need oyster shells?

Definitely no. Laying hens do need crushed oyster shells or some other source of lime with which to make egg shells. Chicks don't lay eggs, so they don't need extra lime. Modern chick rations are supplied with all the lime the chicks need. More will probably cause trouble. For the same reason, grit for the chicks should not be limestone grit.

Grit Essential

Do chicks need any grit?

Yes. Chicks need a hard, insoluble grit to develop large, muscular gizzards. On most farms as soon as the chicks are outside they will pick up their own grit.

Continuous Culling

When should culling begin?

Here is a quotation from Edward S. Walford in *Cackle & Crow*: "Culling never stops on good poultry farms. To save on adult culling, start your culling on the hatching eggs, then the chicks, next the young stock, and finally the pullets as they are housed." To this it may be added that culling in the adult flock is a continuing process. It reaches its peak in mid-summer and early fall.

Pesky Mites

How do red mites get into the brooder house, and how can you get them out?

Probably they were originally carried from the laying house to the brooder house by the caretaker. Of course, it was unintentional. Possibly sparrows may have been guilty. Once established, they live over from season to season, hidden away in cracks and joints. Carbolineum, or some similar red mite destroyer, is best because it penetrates and one application is sufficient for an entire season. However, you can't put it on when there are chicks in the house. The fumes are too strong for the chicks unless they are half grown. For the time being, you had better spray kerosene liberally and repeat in a week.—L. E. W.



"Oh, wait, I remember now—the ticket's in my left shoe!"

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

SWEEPING PRICE REDUCTIONS

Previous Low Prices for Highest Quality Chicks Now Slashed for Greatest Money-Saving Opportunity of 1939.

DON'T MISS IT! SAVE TIME!! ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT!!!

MAY, JUNE, JULY PRICES For Immediate Delivery or at Any Time up to August 1st

Quotations per 100, in Lots from 100 to 5,000 (Add 1/2c per chick, in orders for less than 100)

	Grade-A Matings	Special Matings
WHITE LEGHORNS "Big Type"	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS	16.00	17.00
SEXED LEGHORN COCKERELS	2.00	2.50
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.50	10.00
BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS and WHITE WYANDOTTES	8.50	9.50
HAMP-ROCK SEX-LINKED CROSS —PULLETS 95% Accurate	12.50	13.50
From U. S. Approved Breeders —CKLS. 95% Accurate	8.00	9.00
ROCK-HAMP BROILER CROSS—Both Sexes BARRED	9.00	—
HEAVY ASSORTED—Top Grade Heavy Breeds, No Leghorns	6.50	—

Send Check or Money Order—Or Send 1c per Chick Deposit: Balance C.O.D. We Prepay Postage and Guarantee 100% Live Arrival.

Our BIG FREE CATALOG Presents Unsolicited Testimony of Successful Customers.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc. Box A, LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUPERVISED

Copr. 1939, Pennsylvania Farms Hatchery

New England's Large Egg Strain

ENGLISH LEGHORNS FOR VIGOR—HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS

Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

Pearson's Nes-to-U
 Rt. AA, Keene, N. H.

THIRTEEN GENERATIONS OF OLD HEN BREEDERS back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Pullorum tested. **EVERY EGG PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARM.** 32 Years Service to New England Farms. Wins State Honor, N. H. Home Egg Contest 1938—our 3120 pullets averaged 211 eggs each, 13% mortality. **FREE CATALOG.** New Low Prices starting May 20th.

PAY THEIR WAY

WITH A GREATER LAY

Quality breeding for more than 31 years has given Kerr's Lively Chicks their extra pep and vitality. When added to a flock, Kerr birds increase the average lay and the average income. For years they have been in the front rank among contest winners. Blood lines carefully developed on the large Kerr Farm. More than 120,000 breeders culled, banded and blood-tested.

Write for Free Chick Book and Advance Order Discount Offer

KERR CHICKERIES

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
 BRANCH OFFICES: New Jersey—Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodstown; New York—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Onnmore; Massachusetts—West Springfield; Connecticut—Danbury, Norwich; Delaware—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRE

Brentwood depends upon 8,500 breeders for all its hatching eggs. But they are dependable. Each one is picked for its growth, feathering, egg production and health qualities and the entire flock is 100% BWD Clean. That is why Brentwood chicks are dependable for you. You can count on their good livability and quick growth. You can count on them to come through with the profits.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM

MELVIN MOUL, Owner
 Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshire

Bred for Big Eggs, Low Mortality
 High Production, Pullorum Passed—No Reactors.

PRICES REDUCED—BUY NOW!

May Pullets make Fall and Winter Layers. Chris-Cross Broiler Hybrids make Money. Send for Catalog and reduced Prices Now.

ANDREW CHRISTIE Box 55 Kingston, N. H.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex	100	500	1000
Leghorn Pullets (95%)	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130.
Large Type English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross	8.00	40.00	80.
White & Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.
Heavy Mix \$6.50-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience.			

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
 F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

BEAVER'S R. O. P. MATINGS
 WHITE LEGHORN and NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS
 DIRECT from our own Flocks. Circular FREE.
E. L. BEAVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.

HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH 100 500 1000
 S. C. W. LEGHORNS \$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.

HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.) 13.00 65.00 130.
 Bar. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyand. 7.50 37.50 75.
 WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS 7.00 35.00 70.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS 8.00 40.00 80.
 JERSEY WHITE GIANTS 9.00 45.00 90.
 (Leg. Chks. \$1.50) HEAVY MIXED 6.50 32.50 65.
 All Breeders Bloodtested for B.V.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on special request. Write for prices.

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Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad. 100 500 1000

Leghorn Cockerels \$2.50 \$12.50 \$25.
 Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns 6.50 32.50 65.
LARGE HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE 12.50 62.50 125.
 Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds 7.00 35.00 70.
 New Hampshire Reds 7.50 37.50 75.
 Heavy Mix 6.00 30.00 60.
 All Breeders Bloodtested for B.V.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D.

Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Large Type W. Leghorn	100	500	1000
Pullets, 95% guar.	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red			
Pullets	8.50	42.50	85
N. H. Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95
Large Type W. Leg.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80
H. Mix \$6; L. Mix \$5.50; Day Old Leg. Cockerels \$2.00-100 Heavy Cockerels \$4.50-100. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Blood-Tested Breeders.			

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Richfield Hatchery's QUALITY BABY CHICKS

CASH or C.O.D. 100% Del.

Large Type English Sexed 50 100 500 1000
 Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 95% G. \$6.00 \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.
 S. C. White Leghorns, English 3.25 6.00 30.00 60.
 B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds 3.75 7.00 35.00 70.
 Heavy Mixed 3.50 6.50 32.50 65.
 Asst'd Chicks \$6-100; Leg. Cockerels \$2-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested breeders. Postage Paid. Free Lit. **RICHFIELD HATCHERY,** Box 40, Richfield, Pa.

BARRON White LEGHORNS

NOLL CHICKS

We imported foundation stock direct from England. State bloodtested for B.V.D. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Chicks \$8 per 100, \$38 per 500, \$75 per 1000. **FREE CATALOG.**
MARVIN F. NOLL, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BECK'S U.S. APPROVED CHIX

BOS

QUALITY CHICKS AND PULLETS. Hanson and Barron strain Special English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Big husky chicks—real money makers. Blood-tested, 95% sex guaranteed. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets, 6 wk. and older. Low Prices. Catalog free. **BOS HATCHERY,** R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

Color

IN YOUR HOME

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

What boy would not revel in the nautical spirit of this attic bedroom with its built-in bunk and scrubable walls and floor? A new, smooth surfaced fiberboard combines insulating and noise-quieting value. It comes in the form of planks, boards or panels and may be combined in different widths and colors to make a very interesting wall surface. Colors are coral, ash, green, cream and white. The linoleum covered floor is colorful and easy to keep.

Color, color everywhere, indoors and out — this is nature's own antidote for low spirits! What a change today from those livingroom taupes and mauves of ten years ago, when "one spoke in whispers in such a room, expecting that the corpse was just behind the screen somewhere."

Certain fundamental rules govern, of course, the use of color, but whether or not you have learned them don't be afraid to use color in plenty; experiment with it. Wallpaper, paint, calcimine, colored plaster or the various wallboards or coverings, some of them imitating wood — all provide ways of getting a beautiful background in the home. Walls, ceilings and floors, since they are the largest surfaces, should be moderate in tone, with vivid colors used in small objects for accent or emphasis.

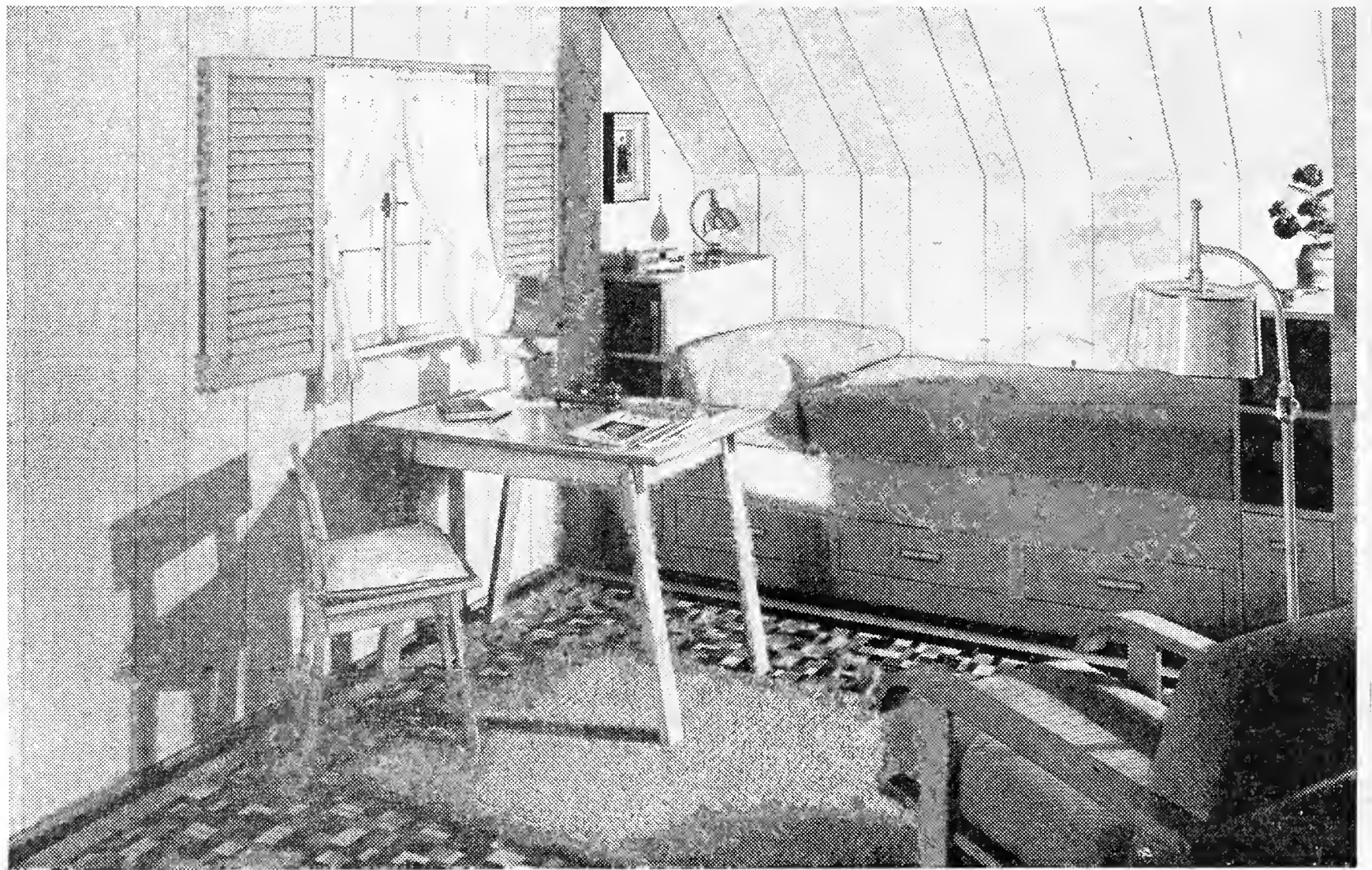
Draperies offer one of the least expensive ways of altering your color scheme. Though it is not always possible to do a whole room over, you can always make use of the dye pot. If you do start from scratch by selecting new material and making it up, you can give your room any atmosphere you wish, simply through the texture, color and pattern of the material you choose and by the way you make it up. Rough walls call for rougher texture in the curtains and more vivid colors to give an appearance of strength. Smooth walls call for curtains delicate in texture and color. Besides the great array of beautiful printed curtain materials — linens, chintz, cretonnes, calico, sateen or even gingham — there are the fascinating possibilities of dyeing one's own damask, tobacco cloth or cheese cloth, or using the latter two "as is" with colorful decorations, cutouts, ball fringe, rickrack or bias binding with tie-backs thrown in for good measure.

The various devices of draping the curtains at a different angle may change the entire appearance of a room. At this time of year I hardly need mention the freshening effect of mere washing and ironing and, in case of over-flimsiness, of starching as well.

Color has a large part in determining whether a room is darkly depressing, sunnily cheerful, thoughtfully dignified, or informally intimate. The sunny colors belong to the yellow family, of course. Any shade of blue tends to formality because blue is a cool color. A good mixture of the sunny and reserved colors is green, which contains both blue and yellow. Red is exciting and therefore has to be used in small quantities, if a quiet, restful feeling is to be achieved.

Light pastel shades ordinarily indicate more intimate rooms, such as breakfast nook, bedroom or bathroom. However, some quiet modern rooms use pastel shades for a background and make them more formal by toning down with darker colors in floors and furniture.

One big surface which may present a major problem is the floor. Here again paint, varnish, shellac and wax may transform a room, but it is the floor covering which gives us our best opportunity for introducing color. This covering may be as simple or as luxurious as the general surroundings demand or purse permits. A rag rug may be hooked, crocheted, braided or woven to match any color scheme. If a manufactured rug is to be chosen, the range of colors now is



—Photo courtesy of Armstrong Cork Co.

more varied perhaps than at any previous time; weaves more practical in that they do not show foot marks, yet stand hard wear.

The new linoleums are a delight with their attractive designs and beautiful colors. Many times the best solution of the problem of an old floor is to lay linoleum over the whole, provided the floor is smooth. We all recognize the advantages of good linoleum on new floors. The whole floor takes on more interest when one of the many attractive linoleum insets graces the center or corners. These are for inlaid linoleum and they vary from plain lines and initials to ships, stars, birds, anchors, bows or whatnots. The less expensive printed linoleums come in a great variety of prices, sizes, patterns and colors. They too, may furnish the keynote for the color scheme of the room.

Consider the color of furniture; the red of an old cherry table, the gold of crotch maple, the distinctive color of lacquer or painted furniture may enhance or destroy the general plan. If there

are old nondescript pieces (which seem to collect somehow), they can be made less conspicuous by painting to match some other piece. Decalcomanias, contrasting trim, or colorful patterns for back and seat can do wonders to snap up a room or porch full of such furniture.

In fact, it is amazing how much life and interest the small objects can introduce into otherwise neutral surroundings. Pictures, vases, statuettes, bookends, table runners and scarfs, lampshades, flowers, both cut and growing, are materials for the homemaker to use in making this picture which is the interior of her home. In bedrooms, her main materials for forming a color picture are the bedspreads, curtains, runners and scatter rugs. In the bathroom besides the fixtures, color can be introduced in shower and window curtains, towels, drinking glasses, washable mats and covers for stools, hampers or whatever furniture is present. If this list does not conjure up a blaze of colors in your mind, just visit a bath shop in one of the department stores.

When it comes to the kitchen, everybody is doing things to make it colorful as well as convenient. The cabinet, stool, table, refrigerator and even the stove may form a part of this colorful ensemble. Instead of the truckhorse type of cooking utensils, we now have streamlined beauties of glass, enamel, aluminum or stainless steel and copper, the last one being suitable material for a family heirloom.

Pottery mixing-bowls have long since given up that everyday look. Now they are gorgeous in their reds, blues, oranges and greens, and delightful patterns grace others of less colorful background. A few open shelves conspicuously placed may easily be the kitchen's high spot of color if they exhibit an array of such bowls, pitchers, plates or other decorative and useful pieces. Such small objects may be chosen to repeat and emphasize certain colors in linoleum, curtains, stool covers or trim on the cabinet for instance.

HOMESICK

By Edith Horton.

Never was I one to go
Gipsy fashion, to and fro;
Never did a road to me
Beckon unendurably;
Or the whistle of a boat
Sound a too compelling note.
House-proud woman have I been,
Happy where my roots were in;
Once, when someone led me there,
In Venezia's proud square,
Once, when moonlight like a shawl
Wrapped the dreaming Taj Mahal,
Longing swept me to the core
For my sunlit kitchen floor.



Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Summer Fashion Magazine.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Pruning and Pests

WHEN things are coming on fast this season it is rather difficult to remember to do things to plants to make them bloom better next year. Nevertheless, the best time to prune early-flowering shrubs is immediately after they have finished blooming. Forsythia may even have a few of the older stems cut off clear down to the bottom. The new growth bears the best flowers, you know.

As for lilacs, the ordinary cutting off of flowers with long stems is often the only pruning they need—with due regard to the shape of the bush afterwards, of course. Any leftover dead flower heads should be cut off, as should any suckers coming up around the base.

Flowering cherries, magnolias and flowering almonds do not take kindly to pruning, and any cutting back after the blossoms fall should be done sparingly. Incidentally, magnolias may be transplanted now. Any newly planted shrub or tree is benefited by a light mulch of peatmoss, cut grass or leaves to keep down weeds and to prevent undue drying out of the soil.

Any flowering hedges have to be cut

back rather severely if they are to be kept in good condition. Spirea, deutzia and lilac are often the subjects used for such hedges. Evergreens may be pruned now if such work is needed. Only those used in hedges require more than occasional pruning.

There are always pests of one sort or other in a garden—ants usually being among those present. Special poisons are available for getting rid of them. A common chemical which may be had from any drug store is carbon bisulphide. Simply make a hole with a sharp stick, drop in a little of the poison and plug the hole with earth or cover with newspapers weighted down to hold in the fumes until the ants are destroyed. Use every precaution, as carbon bisulphide is explosive.

If cutworms are the pests which you have to cope with, a poison bait from the seed stores will get rid of them. However if you prefer, you can make your own poison bait by mixing together 1 teaspoon Paris green, and 1 quart of bran, to which should be added a mixture of 1 cup water and 1 tablespoon molasses. Scatter this crumbly material along the rows of plants in the late evening—cutworms feed at night. It loses its strength quickly and should be renewed in a few days. If there is only a plant or two that has been affected by cutworms, scrape the soil lightly within a radius of 6 inches to 8 inches and you will find Mr. Cutworm sleeping there during the daytime. Then plant a heavy foot on him.

If aphids are bothering the roots of asters, tobacco stems or tobacco dust scratched into the soil will stop them.

Let Us Not Forget

(Continued from Page 1)

unknown graves who waited for years after the war, eating their hearts out with hope, forever listening for the returning footsteps of lost sons! The only word many of those mothers ever received was a report from the War Department that the son was "missing" after the battle.

If those who would rush into war could know the anguish and the cost of it as a war mother knows it, we humans would find some other way to adjust our quarrels.

But the national cemetery at Fredericksburg is a beautiful spot. It is all an old tragedy now, almost forgotten by all but a few of us who remember because we had close relatives in the conflict.

No one can stand in **one of** those great cemeteries of war dead without crying out, "Why, oh why all this sacrifice?" But there is an answer. Our fathers believed they had found something in this American democracy that was infinitely precious, far beyond the value of life itself, and they fought for it. What is this thing we call democracy? What is it our fathers thought they had? Is it just a meaningless high-sounding word? To answer it, take a look at the Old World before the landing of the Pilgrims. Slavery was world-wide, women in most countries were not much better than slaves, the home as we know it today did not exist, education was confined to monasteries and to a few in the upper classes, freedom of worship did not exist, those who tried to worship according to their conscience were persecuted, there was little or no political freedom, government was based on "the divine right of kings", which meant that the individual existed solely for the state, not the state for the individual. Might always made right, oppression and taxation stalked the land, privation and suffering were the common lot.

Those were the conditions that the Pilgrims, the Puritans and the other New World emigrants left behind them. Do you wonder that they gloried in

their new-found freedom, in the opportunity in the new air of a new world for the individual soul to flower? These first American settlers knew from actual bitter experience what they had escaped from in the Old World. They never forgot it, nor permitted their children to forget the blessing of liberty. That bitter experience and the glory of new-found freedom were common talk in every American household for generations, even down to the Civil War. To our fathers, democracy was a synonym for true religion founded on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It was a synonym for political freedom, the right to appoint or elect their own leaders and put them out when they failed. To them, democracy meant that the individual and not the state is paramount. To them, democracy meant not the divine right of kings or dictators but instead the divine right of the individual and the human soul.

But today we have been so long used to the blessings of democracy that we take them for granted, count them for little, and are ready to trade them for a mess of pottage. We seem to forget that nothing that we can ever receive can repay us for the loss of liberty as we have known it here on this soil for more than ten generations. We seem to forget the price our fathers paid for our privilege of living in a democracy. Tennyson once said that we are

*"Heirs of all the ages
Standing in the files of time."*

How true that is of the splendid heritage that our forefathers have given to us Americans!

The question now is, what are we going to do with that heritage? We must do something if democracy is to endure. For now the world is faced with two opposing schools of thought. One school is a strong-arm school, whose chief proponents are the dictators, who believe that democracy has failed, who would put the state first, who would restrict initiative, individu-

LOVELY THINGS

By Roberta Symmes

Twilight that like a soft gray feather falls
Into the pool of dusk. Old ivied walls,
The silver rhythm of a summer rain,
The scent of mignonette, peace after pain;
The kiss of early sunlight on a tree,
The mother-smile that little children see,
Worn, tired hands that old in service grow—
These are the loveliest things I'll ever know.

alism and personal responsibility, who believe that might makes right. Even in America we see the creeping in of this idea through the iron hand of central control. Let this school prevail and we will go straight back to conditions in the Old World which forced the early colonists to come to America.

The other school of thought believes in the slower but sure processes of democracy worked out through education and cooperation, with emphasis upon the innate value of the human soul, upon personal, religious and political liberty.

It would seem that there should be brains and goodness enough in the world to save the world for democracy, to make right triumph over might, without a war. I am against war, I know what it costs, I know that most wars are futile, but there are times in the lives of nations, just as there are in those of individuals, when one must fight for principle and for right. Let us save democracy for our children and our children's children without war if we can. *But save it we must!*

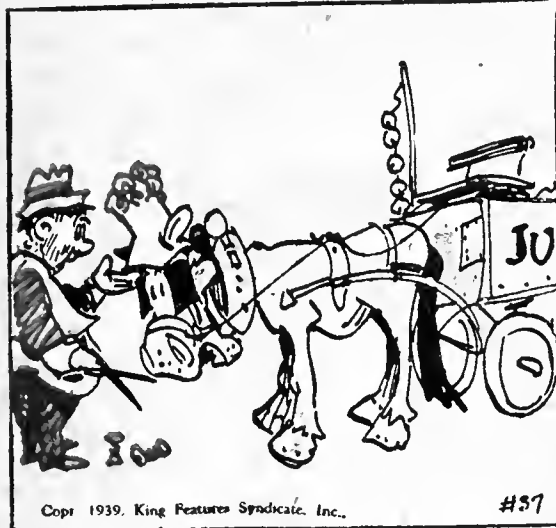
Standing among the graves of 15,000 boys who died in the flower of their youth for a principle and for democracy, I recalled John McCrae's poem, "In Flanders Fields":

*In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.*



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"There you are, Honeylamb — no one would ever know this is last year's bonnet made over."

MUFF — A Serial Story

By C. A. STEPHENS

THE STORY THUS FAR

Christened Henry Nemo, the name "Muff" stuck to our hero because his mother tucked him into a muff and abandoned him on the doorstep of two New England spinsters. A crimson birthmark around his neck was referred to by village gossips as "the gallows mark." At an early age he began to train animals. He exhibited two trained steers at the Fair which, against his desire, were sold for \$80.

When 14 he was hired out to farmer Glinds for \$7 a month. He refused to stay and Glinds refused to pay him. Thereupon Muff stole oats from Mr. Glinds' bin equal to the value of the work he had done. He was discovered, arrested, and sentenced to Reform School. On the way there he escaped.

Muff lived and worked in an old clapboard mill which he rented for a trifling sum and which was located about 25 miles from his old home. Someone recognized him and notified the sheriff, with the result that he was captured and returned to the Reform School. His experience made him bitter and full of plans for revenge, and he soon escaped.

* * *

CHAPTER V.

AT THIS TIME, a line of railway, known as the Portland & Ogdensburg, was in process of construction from Portland northwest-ward, through the famous "Notch" of the White Mountains, and westward through Vermont to the town of Ogdensburg, New York. The topographical difficulties in the "Notch" necessitated some extraordinary engineering devices which were much talked of at the time.

Muff had heard of these difficulties, and greatly desired to see how these things were done; and it will give the reader a curious insight into Muff's real character, that though now a fugitive, and full of the most desperate thoughts, he yet directed his flight in such a manner as to enable him to see the new railroad. He came back to this new line, which he had crossed on his way to the school, and followed it away from Portland all that night.

At daybreak he came to a large lake (Sebago) on the shore of which a party of five young men who had just landed from a large sailboat had kindled a fire, and were getting up an early breakfast, out-of-doors. They hailed him boisterously as he came along, entered into conversation with him, and gave him a share of their coffee and fried fish. Thus refreshed, he journeyed on till ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and by this time felt hungry again. From a little white farmhouse beside the way, an odor of freshly fried doughnuts came to his nostrils; and in the open door of the kitchen, he saw a chair with a large tin pan, filled up full of doughnuts, set up in it. The woman of the house was busy frying more in a spider full of hot fat, on the stove inside.

Muff drew near, and when the woman came out to the pan again with more doughnuts, hot from the spider, he accosted her.

"Please give me one of them, ma'am," he said. "They smell very good."

"Oh, they do, do they?" replied the woman, sarcastically. "I shouldn't wonder if they did. But I don't stand over this hot fat to fry cakes for beggars."

"Well, ma'am," said Muff, "if you will not sell me one, nor give me one, I may steal one."

"Just let me catch you at it, and I'll scald you with this hot fat," cried the woman.

At this threat Muff prudently re-

treated, and went round the corner of the house, but stopped there, and presently peeped again. The woman had gone in to look to her spiderful of cakes. Making a rush, the boy seized as many cakes as he could hold in both hands, and ran.

This was his second theft — none the less a theft that it was a matter of small consequence. He had a scheme of far more criminal intent in his mind however. All that was evil in his nature had now come uppermost. He felt desperate and reckless, and in this mood, determined to make his way secretly back to the vicinity of Mr. Glinds' house, watch his chance of a Sunday when the family had gone to church, and then steal into the farmhouse.

He knew where Mr. Glinds kept a little leather trunk, containing his deeds, papers, and generally a sum of money. This he determined to steal, partly out of revenge and partly because he wanted the money.

Meantime, too, for he was a good many miles from Mr. Glinds' place, he concluded to look for some other prosperous-appearing farm-house which he might rob in the same way, by watching his chance, and entering it slyly.

"If I'm born to be hung," he said to himself, "I'll just go and make the old skin-flints whine. I'll give 'em something to hang me for, anyhow."

It is easy to see that with Muff's peculiar foresight and prudence in executing his plans, he might have given the public a great deal of annoyance and trouble before he was finally captured and punished. He escaped from the Reform School on Thursday night; on the following Sabbath he entered a house in the town of B—, and stole what food he desired, a coat, a cap, and between three and four dollars in money, which he found in a wallet inside a little cupboard. He also took an old treatise on natural philosophy.

The grades, cuts and bridges of the new railroad were then being made through this same town of B—; several gangs of laborers were at work, and a number of engineers were busy

striking the necessary levels for grading, or in laying the foundations for stone-work, etc. So great an attraction did these operations have for Muff that he spent a day or two watching them from the bushes along the line.

Particularly was he interested in the movements of one young man, a "leveller" in technical phrase, who with theodolite was "trueing up" the grade.

This engineer's name was Lothrop; he was known to the writer of this story; we had been class-mates three years previously. Two years later he lost his life, from an accident occurring while he was engaged upon a survey on the lower Mississippi. He was very gifted, and something more; he was one of those young men who give the impression, instinctively, that they are to be trusted. I always felt that the moral atmosphere about Lothrop was pure and wholesome; his influence on every one around him was excellent; anything like meanness would always call forth from him a quick, cutting rebuke.

As he watched, he burned to emulate the easy skill shown by that alert young man, who did his work as if born to it. Even from his hiding-place in the brush, he could see that the theodolite was a complicated instrument; nor could he find any picture like it in the old book of natural philosophy, which he looked carefully through. Still, he felt confident that he could study it out for himself, if he had it to look at awhile. All that forenoon (Monday) he watched, longing, yet not daring to approach and examine it, as it was often let set, alone, on its tripod.

In the afternoon the young engineer went on for a mile or two along the line, taking three men with him; also a tent and other gear. Muff followed, lurching off his bag of stolen victuals. Finally, the engineer set the instrument on the top of a knoll, and after looking through it carefully for some moments, sent the men off with painted rods and flags, to place signals on still other knolls and hill-tops at a distance. These workmen seemed rather stupid; the engineer shouted and made motions to them for some time. Then, berating their lack of intelligence, he suddenly started forward to go to them.

Muff waited till he had got to a distance of three or four hundred yards, then slipped out of the bushes, and

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Send poems to Poetry Editor, American Agriculturist, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

To Race With Beauty

I haven't any time for wasting now.
I'm young, and mine is cool and hilly land;
The trees grow tall and full of leaves,
The stars in glory and unnumbered shine.

Some day I shall be far too old to climb,
And much too tired for aught but thinking then;
So that my memory's coffer, colorful
As Fall, must open wide and spill a dream.

I hope I'll find a leaf, so young and green,
A welcome sight for eyes too old . . .
Or see
A breadth of sea, and smile to smell the salt
Still there near hill's height and lake's loveliness.
All mine . . . But hark, I'm young and I must go
To race with beauty while my strength's to bid,
And laughter easy come and slow to go,
With green leaf yonder calling me o'er hill!

—Hazel Lewis,
Acworth, N. H.

with the old book in his hand, went up where the theodolite was set. His curiosity said, "You will never get a better chance." Approaching cautiously, his eyes fairly devoured it, taking in every part in detail. He had no intention of stealing it, though perhaps it would not have been well to trust him too long beside it, with his recently adopted principles.

Then he peered through the telescope, and marked attentively the quadrant and vernier plates. Much absorbed, he nearly forgot the engineer, till, glancing round, he saw him coming hastily back, and only a few rods distant.

Thereupon, Muff drew back, and started to walk off.

"Hallo boy! What are you doing there?" the engineer said, impatiently.

"Nothing," said Muff. "Just looking at your instrument, that's all."

"Ever seen one before?"

"No."

"Know the name of it?"

"No."

"That's a theodolite, for levelling, surveying, triangulation, etc."

The surveyor was then busy for several minutes, looking, turning and gesticulating to his assistants in the distance.

Muff stood by and watched him attentively, taking in the object of his observations pretty well; and soon he too grew vexed at the stupidity of the two Irishmen who were in charge of the rods and flags farther down the line.

"What fools they are!" he involuntarily exclaimed aloud.

The engineer turned.

"You see what I want done?" he asked.

"Why, yes, of course," said Muff.

"Well, then, run down there and set those signals for me, please. I'd give more for one good, live Yankee boy to help me here five minutes, than all the 'navies' on the line."

In a moment Muff was off like a shot. It was a thing he relished doing. Taking the rods from the two work-

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN CORN is planted I can't wait to dig me up some juicy bait and hie me off down to the crick, where bass are hidin', fat and thick, a-waitin' to be tempted by an angleworm a-floatin' by. I like to match wits with them fish, a-thinkin' of the tasty dish they'll make, when smokin' on a plate they meet their rendezvous with fate. There ain't a thing a feller lacks in life if he can just relax, and with his back ag'in a tree just watch the cork a-floatin' free, a-waitin' till some hungry fish will make a dive at it, and swish! you land him on the bank beside, with water sparklin' on his hide.

My neighbor works from sun to sun and never has no time for fun; he thinks that fishin's just a waste of time, he doesn't have no taste for sittin' with his soul at peace, he's thinkin' of more land he'll lease next year to grow a bigger crop, he ain't got sense enough to stop, that feller

makes a lot of noise, but misses most of lifetime's joys. I don't mind workin' if I can unload it on the hired man, but what's the use of livin' if you just grow old and sour and stiff without no days to look back to when you did what you like to do. The neighbor thinks that I'm a fool for wastin' time beside the pool, a day of fishin' brings my youth right back to me, and that's the truth!

men, he set them in line, carried a fourth to another point, and then stood by, to lower or raise the slides, to obtain the desired level.

It was a service which the much-bothered engineer knew how to appreciate.

"That was well done!" he exclaimed, when Muff returned. "Can't I get you to help me a few days here? I'll see that you are paid, and paid well."

Muff hesitated.

"Where do you live?" the engineer asked.

"Most anywhere," replied Muff stolidly.

"Well, but where did you come from?"

"Nowhere."

The young surveyor gave him a searching glance.

"Look a'here, my boy! You've been cutting up some of your didoes, I expect."

Muff flushed.

"I thought so," said the engineer, regarding him still more closely. He took up the old natural philosophy, glanced through it, and at Muff again.

"Well! well!" he exclaimed. "It's none of my particular business. I don't ask you to answer any questions that you don't want to. But you seem to be just the boy I want. Better stay with me this week."

Muff scarcely dared to do so, but the desire to see more engineering work led him to consent; and observing his interest in the theodolite, Mr. Lothrop explained it to him in detail.

The weather was now quite warm, and Mr. Lothrop, having to reduce the primary survey to practical working details, had brought a tent along, preferring to live in that rather than board, for a day or two in a place, at taverns or farmhouses along the route.

Muff camped with him, and that evening, by the light of a lantern hung up to the tent-pole, Mr. Lothrop explained to him the simpler rules and diagrams of trigonometry, and also the mathematical tables of logarithms used for facilitating the calculation of distances in plane triangulation.

The keen interest displayed by Muff in these things both amused and astonished his good-natured instructor. Muff grew so absorbed that Mr. Lothrop at length took the charts, books and instruments away, and bade him to go to sleep.

Next day, in the intervals of work, the engineer allowed Muff to make several observations on his own account. These, with but casual hints from Mr. Lothrop, he was able to reduce and compute for himself.

"My boy," exclaimed the engineer, "you do this thing remarkably well! In three months you could do all ordinary surveyor's work as well as anybody. But you haven't even told me your name. Don't you want to?"

Muff did not answer for a few moments; then said, —

"They call me Henry Nemo."

"Nemo? That's an odd name," said Mr. Lothrop. "Nemo? Why, that is a



A PROFITABLE SIDELINE — L. M. Pitkin of Adams, N. Y., has been cutting posts to sell for 36 years. Recently he has been letting out the job on shares, and last spring had 1200 cedar fence posts which he sold for from 12 to 15 cents apiece. The telephone poles bring \$4 each.

Latin word; means *no one, nobody.*"

"Well, that's about the way of it," replied Muff, averting his face.

"If it's nobody now, you've got the stuff in you to make it *somebody* in the world," said Mr. Lothrop, confidently.

"I don't know about that," replied Muff, gloomily.

He sat very still for some time, but Mr. Lothrop saw that he was with difficulty repressing strong emotions. Suddenly he rose and tore open the collar of his shirt, and pointing to the "mark" round his neck, cried out, excitedly, "Look at that! What do you think of that! What would you do if you had *that* round your neck?"

"That!" said Mr. Lothrop, "why I don't see anything but a little red line. What of that, anything?"

"Don't you know that that's the gallows' mark?" cried Muff, bursting into a passion of tears.

"The gallows' fiddlestick! Who put those old woman's whims into your head?"

"I've been twitted of that ever since I was a baby, and told I was born to be hung, by everybody!" exclaimed Muff.

"What nonsense! You must have lived among a pack of fools! Why, nothing is more common than a red coloration of the skin on some part of the body. I've got one on my arm as big as a dollar. But it's only skin-deep, and has no more to do with my character or destiny than a wart or a freckle. You ought to be too sensible a boy to take stock in such old rubbish."

The young engineer was interested; he perceived that Muff's was a peculiar case, and he had little doubt that the boy had been engaged in some questionable transaction. But he would not ask him any further questions.

The week passed. Mr. Lothrop paid the boy a dollar a day for his services, and then made an arrangement to have the railway company hire him, as his assistant, at twenty-five dollars per month and board.

They worked together from May till into October; and by this time the engineer had come not only to value the boy as a clever helper, but to like him as a friend.

Yet in all this time Muff had never said a word further to Mr. Lothrop about himself.

He knew that he was liable to arrest any day. When not at work he felt gloomy. What he had done hung like a mill-stone round his neck. And he had taken a desperate resolution; when through work with Mr. Lothrop he had made up his mind to drown himself in Saco River; he had the place all picked out where he intended to jump in, with his pockets full of stones,—after saying good-by to Mr. Lothrop.

The engineer, on his part, had it in mind to have Muff go home with him, if he would; he had taken a liking to

the boy, and thought with a little instruction in mathematics, he would make an able engineer. So the evening after their final day's work, while packing up, he said to Muff, —

"Henry, I want you to come home with me tomorrow."

Muff was feeling badly,—he was, in fact, shedding tears; he did not answer for a moment or two, then said, "You cannot take me home with you, Mr. Lothrop."

"What do you mean by that? Why not?"

"Because I ought not to—I ought not to go home with you—*because I'm a criminal,*" said Muff at length.

(To be continued)

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YATES COUNTY, New York Dairy and Sheep Farm, Penn Yan, 5 miles. Good markets, schools and social advantages. 110 acres well balanced. Abundance of brook and spring water. 8-room house, open porch, piped water. 66 ft. barn, sheep farm, poultry house and other buildings. \$4000. Investigate long-term purchase plan. Free circular. **FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

40 Acres, Lake, Furnished Home

Good 9-room home, barn, variety fruit; borders lovely lake; only \$2300 including furniture; picture page 31 Free catalog 1700 bargains. **STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.**

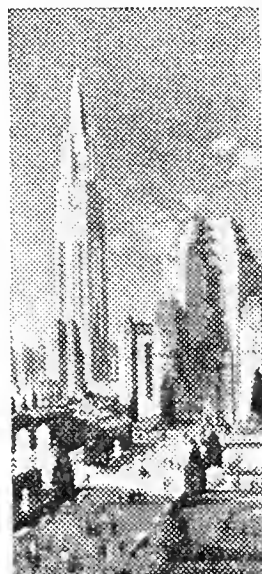
TOURISTS' HOMES

Haley Farm, Monticello, N. Y.

Route 17-B, just off scenic Route 17. Two hours' drive to New York City. Write Florence Haley Dunn, Prop.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Grand Circle of the West!



SAN FRANCISCO IN 1939!

Golden Gate Exposition. Circle the West—One Way via North Pacific Coast

This is the summer to See America First! Join a party. Have a jolly time with a congenial, escorted tour under responsible sponsorship of the Northern Pacific Railway, with Mr. A. J. Dexter, Agricultural Agent of the Northern Pacific, as escort. Mr. Dexter is one of the best tour leaders

in the country, combining a friendly, likable personality with long experience and efficiency. His parties are always grand successes. Come with us and have the time of your life!

\$125.00

California—Golden Gate Exposition

Two weeks' trip from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Grand Coulee Dam, Rainier National Park, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Golden Gate Exposition, Los Angeles and Grand Canyon.

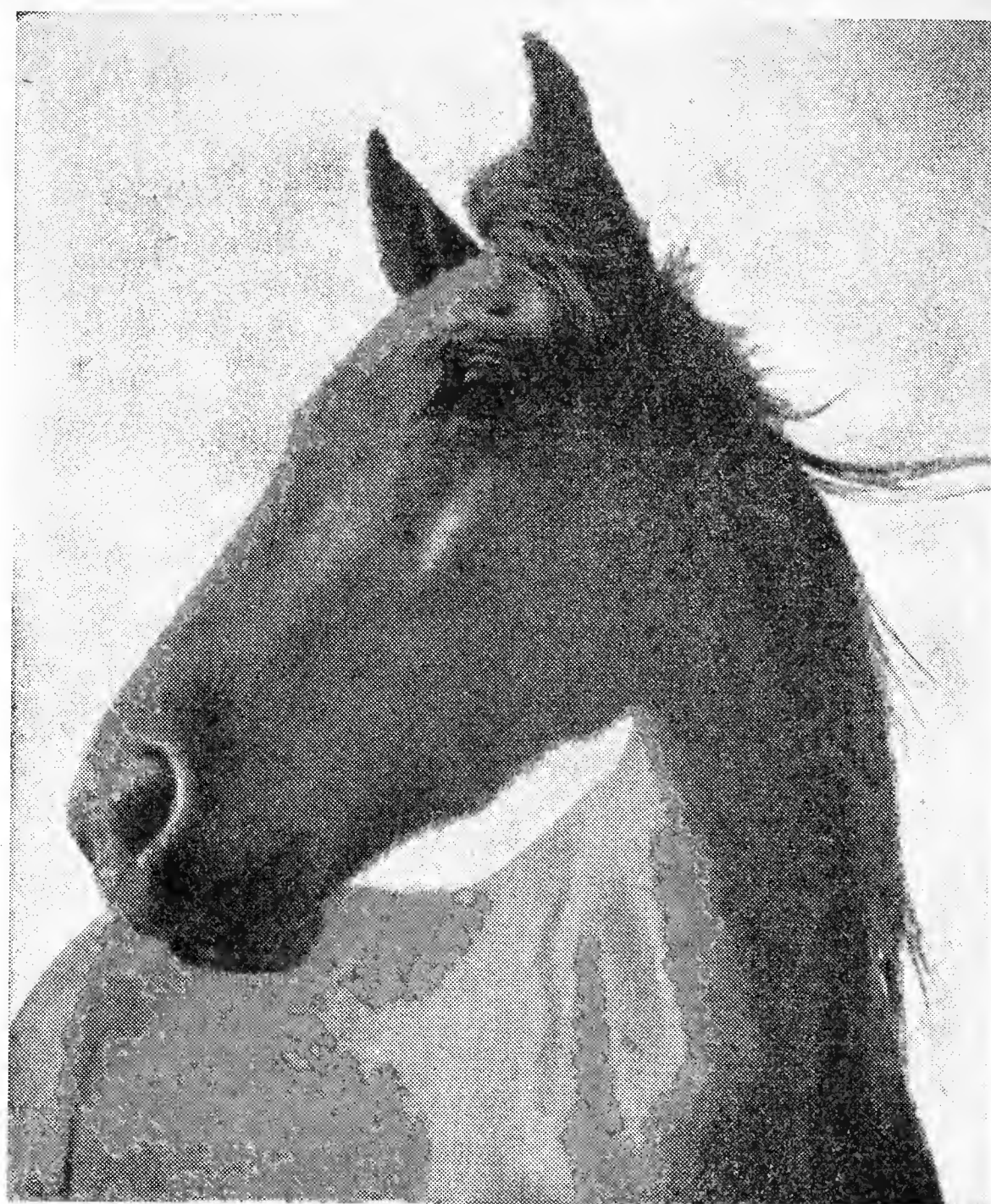
Write for free folder to
E. E. NELSON
Passenger Traffic Manager
296 Northern Pacific Railway
St. Paul, Minn.



"The boys scare Paw every April 1st. They act like they're gonna give him a bath only they don't put no water in the tub."

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK



Caught off guard, the two saddle fillies above register interest in the passing scene. They are (left) Rags, daughter of Tatters, now at the devil-may-care age of ten months, and (right) Moonbeam of Sunnygables, two years old, and commonly called "Moony."

LAST ISSUE I rather recklessly made the statement that we were planning to go back into the Soil Conservation program. Because I try above everything else to keep this page an absolutely authentic record of our farming procedure, I just want to say that I may have spoken too hastily.

I can go along on a national program of soil conservation which has for its fundamental purpose the preservation of the natural soil fertility of this country; but I can't, and never could, stomach attempts at crop control through limiting acreage.

Values Shifting

I have been feeling it in my bones for the last two or three months that we are experiencing the beginnings of a broad shift in values, a shift which will eventually result in higher feed prices throughout the whole country and relatively lower livestock prices. If this shift actually has begun, I don't want to be tied up by too many government regulations. I prefer to be free so that I can move along at the head of the procession rather than to be a number in a great regimented army, maneuvered by an economist with a sharp pencil but

with no idea of the weather which is ahead or whether or not the dictators will make a move which will start a general World War.

A Good Proposition

At the same time, I must admit that the way the Soil Conservation Program is being applied here in the northeast gives farmers a grand opportunity to stock their land with lime and phosphorus at practically no cost except the labor involved. This has its attractive features and makes a problem worthy of every farmer's critical examination.

* * *

First Eggs

Ross, who has the job of raising our pullets over at Larchmont, tells me that he got the first egg from our cross-breds on May 12. Since these pullets were not hatched until the middle of January, they are starting in to lay pretty early.

We shall follow our usual practice with birds on range of letting them get up to about thirty per cent production before we put them into the laying pens. It may have been just luck, but with every lot of pullets with which we have followed this practice in recent years, we have entirely avoided pick-outs. Despite the fact that while they are on range the pullets lay

everywhere on it, they seem to find the nests quickly when they are put into the laying house.

Crossbred Vigor

It is again our impression that our crossbred pullets are showing more constitution and vigor than the purebred pullets we are raising right along with them. As I have so often said on this page, *there certainly is something to crossbred vigor*. We see it in our crossbred Dorset-Merino ewes, in our crossbred hogs, in our crossbred chickens, and in the occasional cross we have made of an Angus and a Guernsey.

When we house our January-hatched pullets (they are Rocks, Reds, and Red-Rock crosses), which will be early in June, we shall do so with the idea of trying to get one hundred eggs from each bird and having her ready to sell on the holiday market.

To refill the laying houses then, we hope to have replacements which we will start the latter part of August. This plan of running two sets of pullets of the heavy breeds through a laying pen each year may not work out on a large scale, but on the basis of the little experimenting we have done to date and the records we have kept, it looks as though the scheme had possibilities and that it might be one of the best ways of keeping mortality down to the absolute minimum, getting two hundred eggs for the rated hen capacity of our laying houses each year, occasionally making a good thing selling birds for meat purposes and always keeping our bird inventory young.

* * *

Finicky Feeders

The more I observe the feeding of poultry and livestock, the more convinced I am that we tend to overfeed our young birds and animals and, as a result, throw them into a condition in which they finally do not consume the food or make the growth they would

if their hunger was better managed.

A few years ago, a friend in town gave us her pet cat. She was leaving town and could not possibly take the cat with her. When she delivered the cat, she also brought along two cans of salmon and told us that salmon was the only food her pet would eat.

Shortly after the cat got here, she went outdoors and encountered the farm dog, who, not having been formally introduced to her, jumped to the conclusion that she was an intruder and forced her to take refuge under the house, where she stayed for a couple of days. Emerging from her confinement, this pampered kitty walked up to a pan of table scraps and filled up until her sides bulged. Since then she has eaten anything she could get, and as a result is about fifty per cent more cat, though possibly not quite so comfortable a pet as she was when she was delivered to us a pampered, over-fed darling.

Then we have the case of the dog which was also given us along with a list of warnings about what he would not eat. After fussing with him for a day or two, we simply forgot to feed him one day and in the next twenty-four hours, like the kitty, he overcame all his food prejudices and began to take what he got and like it. Since he gets enough of what is good for him, he, too, is definitely on the way of becoming a huskier, hardier piece of dog flesh.

Now it may be a far cry from a pet cat and a dog to pullets on range, pigs in the feedlot, and of course dairy cows, but somehow or other I think the same principles prevail. *Hunger is the only constructive force which a skilled feeder can manipulate*. If poultry and livestock are so fed that they never get hungry, the feeder, in my judgment, loses control of the most important means at his disposal for building up food consumption and the growth and production which follow. (Folks are a lot the same way too, Ed.—THE EDITORS.)



Protective

SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Selling Poultry

I NOTICED in a recent issue where someone was complaining of the net weights on a sale of chickens. Perhaps my experience several years ago may help to unravel the mystery.

A trucker called, and I sold several hundred cockerels. Two weeks before several had averaged 1 1/4 lbs. They were a very uniform lot, and after the truck had gone, I was dumbfounded to discover the lot only averaged 1 1/4 lbs. My cousin diagnosed the trouble, having been through the mill several times, and a competing dealer finally put him wise to the trick. Here is the set-up:

The trucker, usually with a helper, calls. They offer a cent or two per pound above market for poultry, and prefer to buy in lots of at least four or five coops. They insist your scales are O.K., and that you do the weighing. They pile four or five empty coops on the scales, and the tare weight is set down. Then they fill the coops. Four or five full coops are piled on the scales, and they tell you to weigh the birds.

Some time while they are piling the full coops on the scales, or just before you begin to weigh, the coops are shoved toward the beam of the scales. This seems like a perfectly logical movement and looks as if they were anxious to have the coops firmly on the platform.

What happens is that about every third one of their coops has an inch piece nailed to the outside edge along the bottom. When they pile the coops loaded with birds on the scales, they see that one of these coops with runner is on the bottom. When they step up to push the coops toward the beam, they are actually putting more weight on this runner and taking it off the gross.

These weight artists become very skilled, and will push the coops toward the beam only as much as they think the particular customer will stand. One man thinks he lost about 50 lbs. of poultry every time they bought 200 lbs. over a period of several years. Finally he talked so much that the average weight per bird was light that they reduced the price per pound offered him and did not take off by "riding" the runner.

While we are on the subject of weights, it would be interesting to know how much produce slick truckers get away with each year in farm to city trucking. With dual wheels, I have personally seen one "Gyp" take off over a ton on a six-ton load by letting the outside dual, away from the scale house, extend over the platform onto the scale housing.—R.D.K., Preble, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Of course all poultry buyers do not follow this or other unfair practices. This letter is printed to enable you to watch out for the occasional one who does.

* * *

More About Tractor Licenses

On the editorial page of the April 29 issue, we commented on the New York State farmer who was arrested for using a tractor and trailer to haul wood from his home woodlot to his farm without a license.

To check further, we wrote the Department of Taxation and Finance at Albany and received the following reply:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 19 in which you inquire with respect to operating a rubber-tired tractor on a public highway by a farmer to haul wood or farm produce from one part of the farm to another or between two pieces of land owned by the same man.

"Section 2 of the Vehicle and Traffic Law provides, in effect, that 'tractors

used exclusively for agricultural purposes' do not require registration as motor vehicles in order to be operated on the highways. As far as I can discover no New York court has thus far made any decision helpful to an understanding of the said exemption. It has been the opinion in the Bureau of Motor Vehicles for many years that a farm tractor with a trailer or so-called trailer ought not to go out on the highways and do general hauling work by way of going to market, to railroad station, to warehouse, and the like, without having registration. It has seemed that the legislature never intended that trucks should be thus supplanted. However, on the other hand, the Bureau has been of the view that a tractor which is used generally on a farm may be used to haul farm produce, including wood, from field to house or barn, between two fields of the same farm, or between two farms or pieces of land owned or operated by the same person. I am of the opinion that, so long as the law remains as it now is, the views of the Bureau as outlined above should be followed." (Signed) Mortimer M. Kassell

* * *

Arrested!

Jennings Momsen of Milwaukee, has been arrested on a federal warrant charging him with use of the mails to defraud in connection with his operations under the name of Associated Adjusters, Inc.

Judging from many letters from subscribers who received letters from Associated Adjusters, they were led to believe that profitable employment could be secured in adjusting insurance losses. First, of course, an advance fee was required. Correspondence with insurance companies convinced us that there was little or no chance for such employment, which information we passed along to those who made inquiry.

A former partner of Mr. Momsen, William Cressy, is now serving time for fraud as a result of his connection with several employment schemes.

Extreme caution is suggested in any case where a job is promised but where a fee must first be paid. Most such concerns seem far more interested in getting the fee than they do in supplying work.

* * *

Fraud Orders

The Post Office Department has issued fraud orders on two concerns about which many subscribers have inquired in recent months.

The first one is the Quality Dress Co. of New York City. This concern advertised for women to "earn \$18 a dozen sewing dresses at home." Those who answered received a form letter requesting \$2 for a working outfit and instructions, and received in return 2 1/2 yards of cloth, some trimming and instructions for making dresses. Buyers in several large department stores stated that completed dresses made of material similar to that sent would sell at retail for about \$2. The promoter was unable to name any person who had earned any money by this scheme.

The second concern is the Royal Products of Brooklyn. They advertised for women to address and mail premium catalogs. On receipt of \$1, would-be workers received five catalogs, five envelopes, five 1 1/2c stamps, 10c in cash, and mailing instructions. They were advised to send the envelopes to friends. Unless orders were received from those to whom catalogs were sent, no further "home work" was received by the home worker.

* * *

If any of our readers know the present address of Mr. Louis Boisvert who was living in Keene, New Hampshire, we would appreciate the information. We would like to get in touch with him.

TWO SISTERS —Only One Protected



Mrs. Fernald

Their fine, new car left the slippery highway, crashed into a tree, and two more happy young women entered the unknown.



Mrs. Saris

Only a few months ago Mrs. Fernald renewed her policy and asked our agent, Mr. Rumphrey, to call on her sister. He was on his way to see Mrs. Saris when he learned of the accident.

PART OF MR. FERNALD'S LETTER

Gentlemen:

I have received your check for \$1000, payable on the \$1 policy which my late wife had taken out. You had already paid her a claim of \$30 in connection with an accident which occurred in August, 1938.

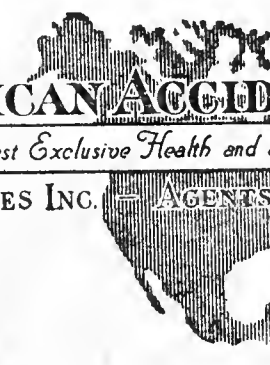
I received the check within three weeks. I am very grateful for your quick service. While the loss of my wife was a terrible thing, this financial aid was a great help.

I feel that no one should be without this low cost protection.

Nottingham, N. H. (Signed) WILLIS FERNALD.

Mar. 30, 1939.

Keep Your Policy Renewed



NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

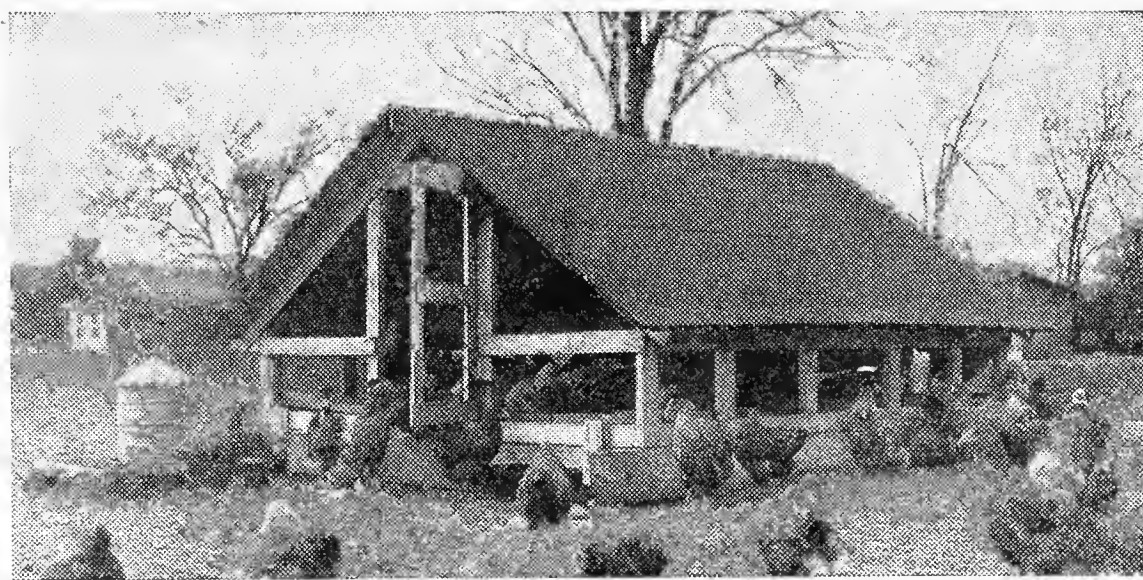
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — Poughkeepsie, N.Y.



The thick growth of young grass and clover on this range will provide valuable vitamins and proteins.

Pullets on Range



Anyone who is handy with tools can build this portable shelter for 100 to 150 birds. Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 280 gives complete building directions. Wire sides and floor are sanitary, and protect the pullets from enemies.

THERE'S MORE than a little truth in the old belief that growing chickens should be allowed to "get their feet on the ground" as early as possible. Good pullets can be raised in total confinement, but nothing can beat the combination of fresh air, green feed, sunshine, and exercise for growing big, firm-fleshed well-developed healthy birds.

Little chicks can be allowed to run out of the brooder house within a few days after hatching if it is warm enough. Pullets can be put on the range in shelter houses without heat at six to eight weeks depending on the weather.

Choosing the Range

Give the pullets all the room you can—an acre for every 500 to 700 birds if possible. It is best to select a site where chickens have not been reared last year, and as far as possible from the old birds, to prevent the spread of infection. Range should be high and well drained, with a good stand of grass, clover, or alfalfa. Many poultrymen prefer a range with some trees or a hedgerow to provide shade; others feel that shady spots may harbor parasites, or weasels and skunks.

Separate Pullets from Old Birds

Never permit the old and young stock to mix on range, for old birds may infect the growing pullets with disease. If the same man tends both old and young stock, it is a good plan for him to change his rubbers or shoes before going from the old stock to the pullets, in order to avoid tracking infection to the pullet range. Feeders or equipment that have been used by old birds should be thorough-

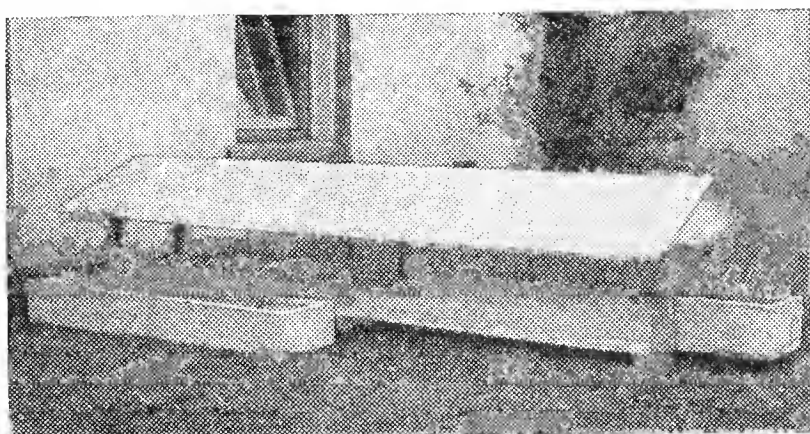
ly disinfected before they are used for the pullets.

Good Pasture Saves on Feed

Good green pasture provides most of the vitamins and some of the protein that pullets need for growth. A good pasture will grow 2 or 3 tons of dry matter per acre per year, containing 20% to 30% protein. To provide the greatest feeding value, the grass should be extremely dense and leafy and should not be permitted to exceed 4 inches in height at any time. Lime and superphosphate may be needed to get good growth. Cut the grass frequently to give the birds fresh leafy green feed. The older dry grasses have little feed value, and usually the pullets won't eat them.

Shelter

Pullets on range need protection from the heat, from storms, and from their natural enemies. Simple range shelters with roof, wire sides, and wire floor can easily be constructed to house about 125 pullets in a 10 x 12 foot space. Shelters should be placed at least 150 feet apart on the range so the pullets will have plenty of room to exercise. If there is natural shade on the range, place the shelter houses within 25 or 30 feet of the shade.



This simple outdoor feeder keeps the feed dry. It is easy to build, easy to fill and clean. Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 373 tells how to build it.

Small steel traps placed on tall poles near the shelters will help protect the pullets from hawks and owls.

Keep Things Clean

Thoroughly clean range houses before pullets are placed in them. All roosts should be removed and painted with G.L.F. Red Mite Killer or Carbolineum, brushing it into every crack and crevice. All wood adjoining the roosts should be thoroughly painted. This prevents red mites getting a start in your range shelters or brooder houses. Moving shelter houses several times a season will help avoid serious soil contamination.

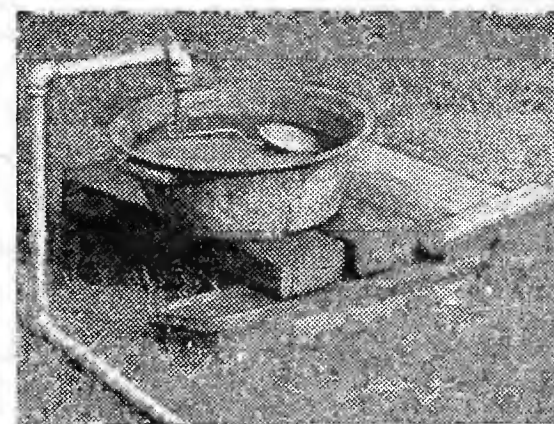
Eating and Drinking Space

Pullets need plenty of room to eat and drink and plenty of good feed and water to make steady growth. After they are 8 weeks old, pullets should have at least 2 inches of hopper space per bird. Large feeders put right out on the open range and covered so that the rain won't get into the feed are a convenient way of feeding. However open hoppers are usually satisfactory except in case of a prolonged downpour. Some poultrymen prefer to scatter the grain on the ground, so the birds will have to move around to eat it. Fresh water should be provided at all times in large sanitary fountains. Fountains should be rinsed or brushed out daily. Piping water to the range is an expense but it saves a lot of work and is well worth while when help is limited.

Feed Liberally

Keep the pullets supplied with plenty of fresh feed. If both scratch grains and mash are kept before them, they will eat the proportion that best suits their needs. At

twelve weeks they should be eating about equal parts of grain and mash. It is a mistake to rely too heavily on grain to bring pullets through the growing period. Most of the vitamins and proteins they need must come from the mash. G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash is carefully balanced to give growing birds a variety of animal and vegetable proteins, and to provide an abundance of all needed vitamins and minerals. Green feed and sunshine are valuable as a supplement to the mash, but rapid sound growth calls for liberal mash feeding. G.L.F.

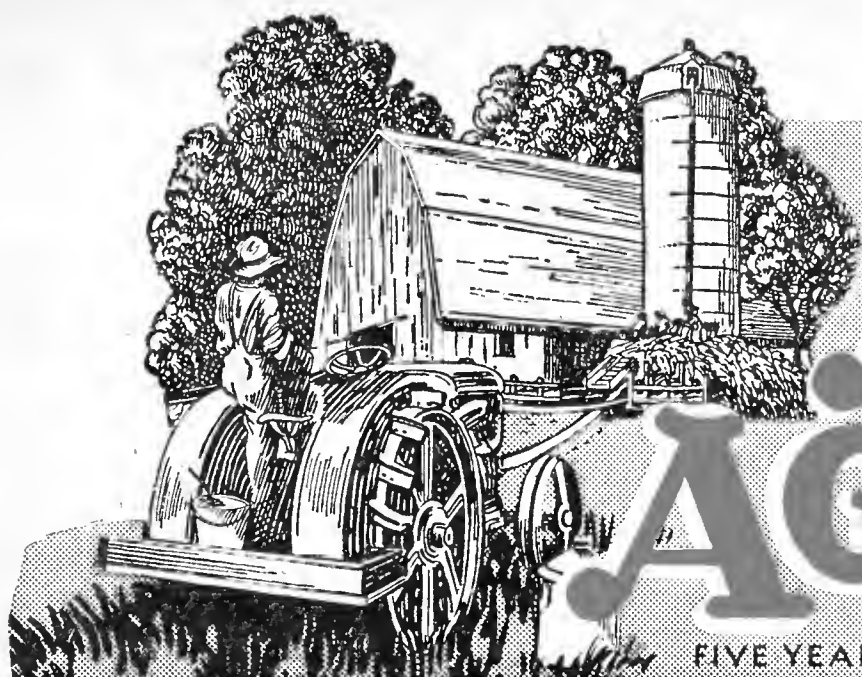


This float valve feeds water into the drinking pan as needed. Pan should be placed on a wire-covered stand to prevent wet spots around fountain.

Starting & Growing Mash, plus grain and grit, will keep the pullets growing.

When They Begin to Lay

Pullets should be moved to laying houses when production has reached about 5%. Some poultrymen place pullets in laying quarters as they begin to grow combs, leaving the slower maturing birds on range for further development by themselves. As soon as they are accustomed to the laying house and before they reach heavy egg production, switch them gradually to one of the G.L.F. Laying Mash.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THROUGH THE Dean's Window

By CARL E. LADD

Dean, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

I JUST LOOKED out the window and saw Douglas hurrying by looking happy and busy, a good student from a good farm. He thinks that new bright colored coat is the latest thing in college clothes, and it is, but he doesn't know that his father and I each had one almost exactly like it twenty-five years ago and we were just as proud of them. It is true that such coats have been out of style all through Douglas' lifetime until their resurrection during the past four years, and I am reminded that there are cycles in students' clothing as well as in other things.

Douglas is six inches taller than his father, but the father, Bob to me, had a little harder time. He was raised back in the poor land of an eastern county, and worked as a hired man for six or eight years before he could start in college. High school had been pretty sketchy for Bob and he had to enter college as a special. Some of the work was pretty hard for one lacking good high-school background and I suspect that Bob's class grades were disappointing to him. But his teachers saw something beyond grades and Bob's sincerity, energy, and practical common sense made it possible for him to get more out of college than some of his better-prepared companions. Well, Bob started with less than nothing and today he owns two farms, but prosperity has not made him selfish. He is a leader in the community, a fine husband and father.

I wonder if Douglas' extra six inches come partly as a result of better feeding?

I think Douglas is headed towards those farms back home. Some way I hope he won't take a salaried job in government work or elsewhere. The home county needs him and others like him. There he will not be just a cog in a big organization but an independent, free individual, a competent husbandman on an excellent farm with every opportunity for giving ser-

vice to his county and his State through farm organizations. Do you suppose this big strapping Douglas has the tough fiber that his six-inches-shorter dad has? Can he stand the punishment and win through in a hard grueling fight? If you knew how Bob and Mrs. Bob have raised their family, how they have all lived together and shared each other's thoughts and hopes and disappointments, and ideals, you wouldn't have much doubt about Douglas.

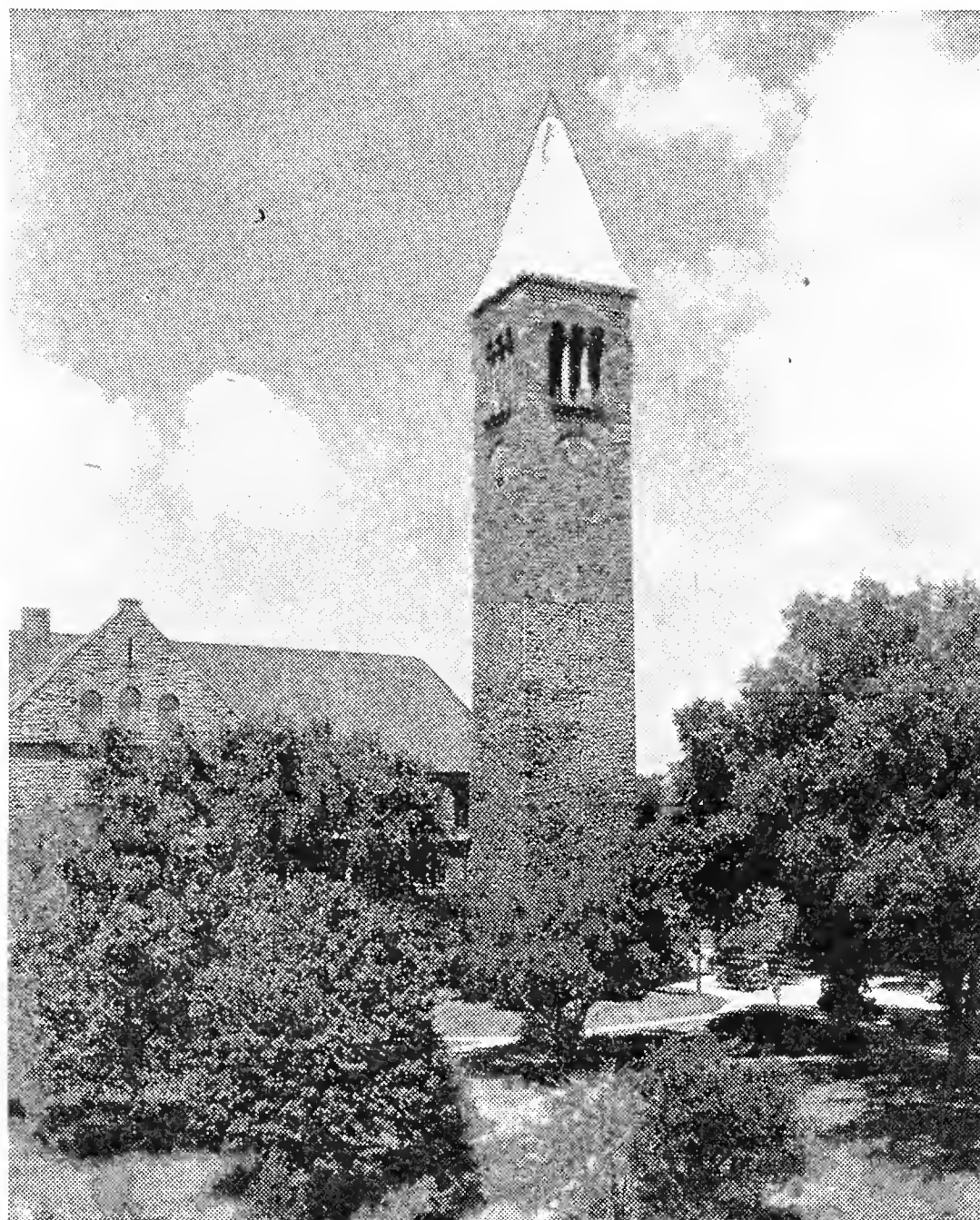
There coming through the doorway is a little chap, Louis, with the mark of the city on

him. How happy he looks. Yesterday he fairly glowed when he told me how well he likes this place. I didn't know his father and neither did he for he is an orphan. He has held a city job and supported himself for several years since graduating from high school. Last winter when he first came to my office and expressed his desire to study agriculture, I feared he was making a bad mistake. With no knowledge of farming, no experience in the country, no country background anywhere in his family history, there was every chance that after four years in an agricultural college he might find it all a tragic mistake.

When we said, "Go work on a farm as a hired man," Louis said, "no," he saw no reason for doing that, he wanted to enter college at once. We stood firm on farm practice and finally Louis agreed. Out in the State some distance from the college is a fine farmer and his wife, without children of their own but almost foster parents to a long line of boys who have gone to them for farm experience. Louis arrived at their home direct from Broadway some time in the spring. Two months later, I had a letter—Louis liked the farm fine. A month or two later I saw the farmer—he liked Louis fine.

Now, after six months of excellent farm experience Louis is in college. He is still under a handicap compared with farm-reared boys, but some way, I'm betting on Louis! His sincerity, his genuine happiness on the farm, his delight with college, and his excellent scholastic record sound like a good contribution. Only time will tell, but anyway Louis is on his way and enjoying the journey.

Just before noon Ben dropped in to talk a minute. I didn't know his family, but through a discussion over entrance, had met Ben and his father. A friendly, "Drop in some time and tell me how you are getting along," had resulted in two delightful, frank visits during the first semester. "High school was easy enough, but I just can't get chemistry. Maybe I let (Turn to Page 18)



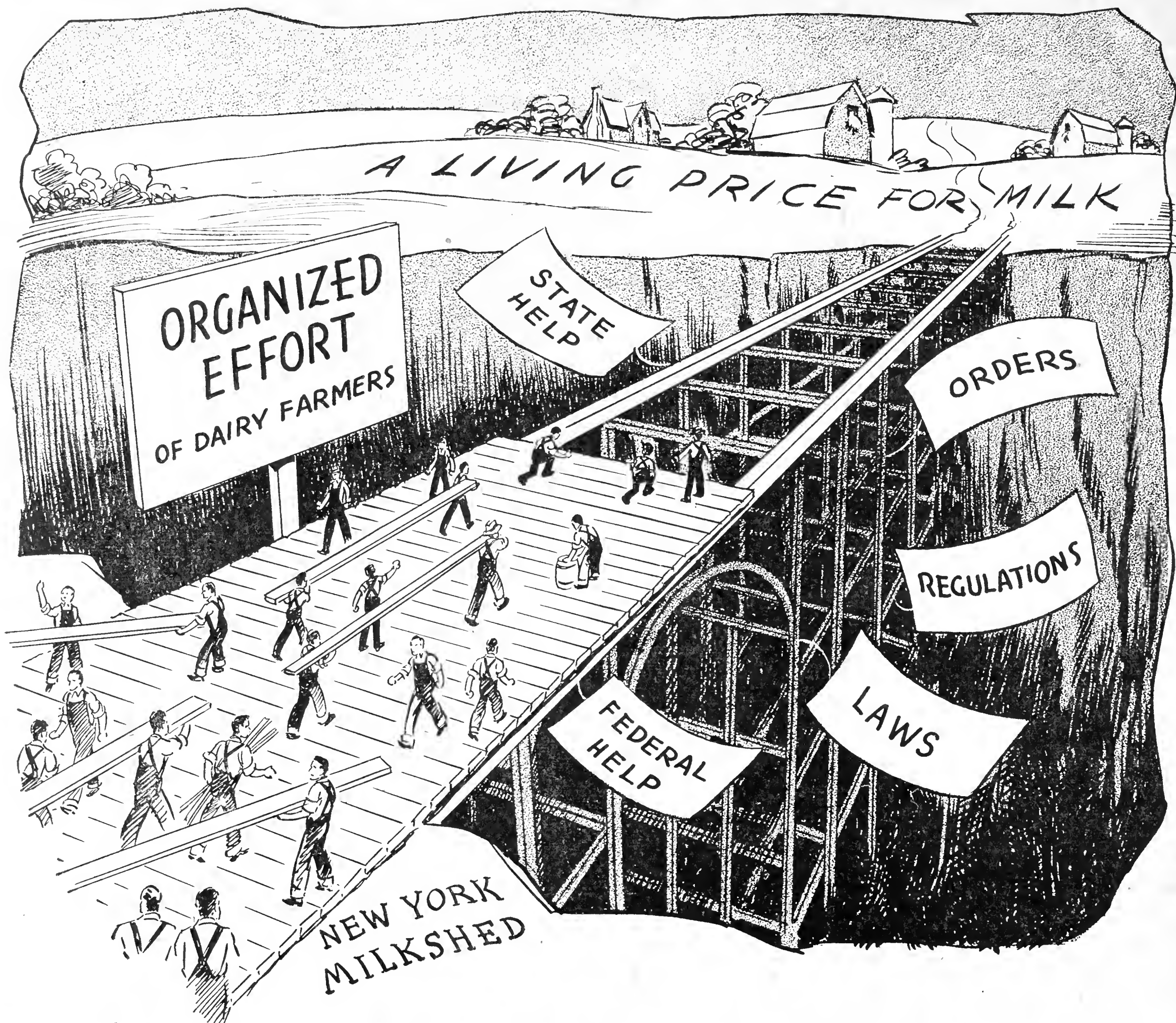
The Library Tower on the Cornell campus.

BULLETIN

**U. S. SUPREME COURT
Decides FOR DAIRYMEN
in Milk Marketing Case**

— SEE PAGE 4 —

FOR LATEST INFORMATION ON JAMS AND JELLIES—SEE PAGE 20.



NOW—It's up to the Farmers Themselves to get A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK

For five months last winter the farmers in this milkshed had the right to set the price on their milk. And in every dairy farm home there was rejoicing.

During those five months a great many farmers learned that the real answer to the milk problem is **CONTROL OF THE SURPLUS**. When the farmers controlled the surplus they received good prices. When control of the surplus was given back to the dealers, milk checks hit bottom.

We all know that the quickest way for us to get **A LIVING PRICE FOR OUR MILK** is with Federal and State orders. But these orders merely give us a chance to control our surplus. And we must all learn there is **NO OTHER ANSWER TO THE MILK**

PROBLEM except keeping control of the surplus in the hands of the farmers. We must realize—all of us—that when we keep surplus milk from the chiseling dealers we can get a good price for our milk.

For twenty years, Dairymen's League members have fought this fight for **ALL** farmers. For twenty years, we have been opposed by the **SAME** Anti-farm Gang. We have been abused, misrepresented and lied about. But the fight has always been the same—**SHALL FARMERS OR DEALERS CONTROL THE SURPLUS?**

Farmers know **NOW** what they can do when they stick together. Farmers know **NOW** that with or without government help the job is **STILL A JOB FOR FARMERS TO DO THEMSELVES**.

Grange GLEANINGS

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

TORRINGTON Grange in Connecticut, located just outside the city of Torrington, is very proud of one of its members, Mrs. Jennie Sawyer, who has the distinction of being the only woman in the United States who is a licensed sea captain. A former husband was captain of his ship for many years and at his death she succeeded to the responsibility and carried it for a considerable period. Mrs. Sawyer is now the wife of the village pastor at Torrington and both she and her husband are very zealous Grange workers.

* * *

THE ANNUAL meeting of the National Grange Mutual Liability Company at Keene, N. H., held May 15, showed 12 months of unexcelled prosperity for what is one of the established Grange institutions of the United States, insuring Grange members only and officered entirely by Patrons. The company's assets at the close of the year were \$1,858,648.17, as against \$1,518,231.48 at the beginning of the year. The net premiums written for 1938 showed an increase of almost \$200,000 over the previous year, while the policyholders' surplus for the year increased almost \$100,000. The company was organized more than a score of years ago. Out of an office force of about 125 employees nearly every one is a member of the Grange and takes an active part in the work of Cheshire subordinate at Keene.

* * *

THE CHAPLAIN of the Maine State Grange, Rev. Royal Brown of Old Town, has recently been obliged to submit to a serious surgical operation, from which he is convalescing. Mr. Brown is a very popular State Grange officer and much in demand as a speaker at meetings throughout the state.

* * *

IN MASSACHUSETTS, Home and Community Service committees are making a vigorous drive for funds toward furnishings for the new New England Grange Building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds. Nearly every one of the 300 subordinates in the Bay State has an active working committee.

* * *

THE LARGEST Grange meeting in New England for many a day was recently staged at the City Hall in Bangor, Maine, when all the Granges of Penobscot county brought together

(Continued on Page 19)



PAW SURE IS MAD — I PUT THE CAR AWAY LAST NIGHT AND FORGOT TO PUT ON THE EMERGENCY BRAKE #36

\$2000.00
In Prizes!
7 BIG PRIZES
EACH MONTH

FOR

BETTER BARNs



Saws Well



Nails Well



Paints Well



Strong



Weather Resistant

If you could ask your pioneer ancestor, he would answer,—“In early days we Pioneers built for permanence. We selected a lumber that would withstand the icy blasts of winter and the scorching sun of summer. . . . Our search was for a lumber that would saw well, paint well, — that would resist splitting or warping, and was easy to work with. That was asking a lot, but we found what we required in Genuine White Pine. The many famous New England houses that we built, and that you of today still live in and admire, prove that our judgment was sound.”

For better farm buildings and homes, use Genuine White Pine. Weyerhaeuser Genuine White Pine is double endmarked on each individual board for your protection, on one end “Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE” and on the other “Genuine White Pine”. This is your guarantee of quality. For barn siding, house siding, sheathing, finish and paneling, specify Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE Genuine White Pine.

Genuine

WHITE PINE

Enter This Contest!

LUMBER

The object of this contest is to acquaint prospective builders with the many good qualities of **genuine White Pine Lumber**.

Just read this free White Pine booklet. Reading time five minutes. **Official Contest Entry Blank** is included. Get one at your local Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE lumber dealer, or a copy will be mailed you. Use the coupon.

You merely complete this sentence. “What I like about **genuine White Pine** is

(Use Official Contest Entry Blank)

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Here is an easy way to compete for one of the seven valuable prizes to be awarded each month for four months. Enter each monthly contest.

1st Prize \$250.00 3rd Prize \$50.00
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The above monthly prizes are to be given in the form of a credit for the purchase of Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE Genuine White Pine to the amount of the prize, to build with now or later, or to cash in on. There are no strings to this contest whatsoever—you buy nothing.

Note: Your chances of winning are better as this contest is limited in area,—see contest book.



GET THIS FREE CONTEST BOOKLET WHICH TELLS BRIEFLY THE STORY OF GENUINE WHITE PINE. IT CONTAINS OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK. ASK YOUR LOCAL 4-SQUARE LUMBER DEALER OR MAIL COUPON BELOW.

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Please send me Free White Pine Contest Book and list of nearest 4-SQUARE dealers.

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THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Victory and Justification

BY VOTE of almost two to one the New York State Legislature passed the Nunan milk marketing bill, which corrects the defects in the Rogers-Allen law, and permits the dairy organizations and the state to restore the milk marketing agreement strictly within the state.

Now, just as we go to press, comes the decision by the United States Supreme Court, the court of last resort, completely reversing Judge Coopers' decision against the Federal marketing act and the milk marketing agreement and approving the Federal marketing act and the milk marketing agreement set up under this act.

This decision is tremendous in its importance because it affects not only the dairymen of New York state, but every dairyman in the United States. New York was the only place where a lower court had decided against the milk marketing agreement, but had the Supreme Court agreed with Judge Cooper, milk marketing agreements in New England, and in other milk sheds of America, would have been thrown out.

Thus, dairymen and their organizations again have won a great victory and a complete justification in their fight for a living price for milk.

American Agriculturist is proud of the fact that we have worked side by side with the large majority of dairymen to help bring about this victory.

In 1933 New York State passed a State milk control law to fix prices. *American Agriculturist* supported this plan for a while because it resulted temporarily in higher milk prices to farmers. But State milk control failed and was discontinued on March 1, 1938, because it could not control outside or intrastate milk. In its place the Legislature passed the Rogers-Allen law, which did two things: first, it gave milk cooperatives the legal right to work together, and second, it made it possible to put in Federal and state marketing agreements on the request of a big majority of producers.

Under the first provision of the Rogers-Allen law, two bargaining agencies were set up. The larger was the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, composed of over 75 milk marketing cooperatives, both large and small, serving metropolitan New York. The second was the Niagara Frontier Bargaining Agency, composed of most of the cooperatives selling milk in Buffalo. These two bargaining agencies were successful during the first few months of their operation in putting prices to farmers up and keeping them there, well above the general price level of all other farm products. Eventually these prices declined for the same reason that milk control failed, namely, the Bargaining agencies could not control intra-state and unorganized milk.

Then the dairy farmers and the two bargaining agencies invoked the second provision of the Rogers-Allen Law, and asked the Federal and State governments to ask dairymen to vote on federal-state marketing agreements. Dairymen shipping to New York City responded with a vote of 86% in favor, and dairymen shipping to Buffalo with a vote of 92%, whereupon milk marketing agreements were put into effect. In the face of less demand, more production, and a falling general price level, milk prices rose sharply above the general price level, and stayed above until Judge Bergan in State court and Judge Cooper of the Federal District Court invalidated the Rogers-Allen law and the milk marketing

agreements. You know what happened. You know where milk prices are now.

In New England the same kind of marketing agreements were in effect, and approved by the lower courts. As a result, New England milk prices are much above New York milk prices, (base price for April in Boston market was \$1.65) and above the general price level of farm products.

Dairymen now have the unquestioned authority to restore the marketing agreements in the New York milk shed, and this will be done as soon as it is practically possible. It is now up to all of us to let bygones of controversy be a thing of the past and to unite 100 per cent to work out injustices and inefficiencies in these marketing agreements, and use them as an effective means of bringing about a living price for milk.

Congratulations to Secretary Wallace

SECRETARY Henry A. Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture is to be highly commended for the policy he has announced for maintenance of the independent position of the Farm Credit Administration (See Kernels, Screenings & Chaff, Page 26).

Acting under the grant of power recently given him by Congress, President Roosevelt issued a consolidation order which among other things placed the Farm Credit Administration in the Department of Agriculture, and gave the Secretary blanket powers for carrying on the work of Farm Credit. Largely because of the independent position of Farm Credit Administration, and owing to the fact that it is at least partially cooperative, farmers owning a part of it, the Farm Credit Administration has been highly successful in aiding hundreds of thousands of farmers when they most needed help. Because of this, farmer borrowers and leaders of farm organizations of America were much worried over putting Farm Credit into Agriculture, and emphatically objected.

Secretary Wallace then issued a very statesmanlike announcement saying in effect that it would be his policy not to change the Farm Credit Administration in any way, and that the only difference there would be in the new set-up would be that the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration would report to the Secretary of Agriculture instead of directly to the President as he had heretofore.

There Are Not too Many Eastern Apples

BACK from a two day trip through the fruit sections of western New York, I am again impressed with the future farm possibilities of this fine section, and with the fact that there is a future for good apple growers in the Northeast.

Years ago, when the editorial offices of *American Agriculturist* were located in New York City, I used to wonder why I never could buy anything but western apples at the fruit stands or in the stores. I concluded that there were two reasons: one, northeastern growers hid the qualities of the finest apples in the world in a too large package—a barrel. These barrels went to bakeries and seldom got to the fruit stands or even into the retail stores.

Another reason was that we never advertised the quality of our eastern apples, while the western growers always did. The result is, we lost the best part of our markets right under our noses.

When I began to talk about a smaller package for apples, many of my grower friends laughed at me, said it was too costly and not practical. But now I am glad to say the smaller package has come to the East and come to stay, and also, through the efforts of the New York-New England Apple Institute, we have made a small start in telling the world about the quality of our eastern fruit.

One of my friends on the recent trip said to me:

"We haven't too many apples; in fact, we need more apples of better quality to crowd the others off the market."

My friend also said:

"The market, the market, the market! That's the thing we eastern growers must emphasize more in the future."

That is right! When we put these better apples in smaller packages, and organize to advertise and market them, the northeastern apple industry will be going places again.

No European Tour

WE ANNOUNCE with great regret the cancellation of our proposed European tour. Owing entirely to the fact that people who otherwise would plan to go have been scared off by newspaper headlines on the European war situation, only a few have made reservations for this fine trip. So there is not a large enough party to make it worth while this year.

That the war situation is the main reason is proved by our correspondence and by the fact that 100 people went on the *American Agriculturist* tour this spring to the Pacific Coast and the Golden Gate Exposition. In fact, we had to return some of the late reservations because the party was getting too large. We hope that those who have expressed interest in our European tour will keep the matter in mind and go with us at a later time, if and when the disturbing situation in Europe calms down.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE COUNTRY is filled with old stories about the slowness of hired men. Some time I hope the hired men will come back with some good ones on the boss. If they do, they will have my sympathetic attention.

Here's a hired man story for which I am indebted to J. D. Secord of Franklin in good old Delaware County, New York:

"An elderly farmer and his wife had a hired man named Hiram, who was a dependable fellow, but he had the reputation of being the slowest man in the county, the kind of man people used to call 'mortal slow'. One morning after breakfast, the old farmer sent Hiram to look over the pasture fence on the far side of the farm, and see if there were any places that needed mending. The old farmer sat down to read the paper, and his elderly wife sat in her favorite rocker near the window. Finally she said:

"There goes Hiram across the meadow."

"Yes", said the old farmer, and went on reading.

"About five minutes later she said, 'There, Hiram is going to climb over the fence.'

"Yes", said the farmer, and went on reading.

"A minute later she said, 'Hiram is climbing over the fence.'

"Yes", said the farmer.

"Suddenly she cried out in alarm, 'Hiram has fallen off the fence.'

"Well", said the old farmer, 'has he hit the ground yet?'"

How Big Is a DOLLAR?

What it will Buy is the Best Measure . . . A Definite Amount of Gold is the Poorest

By Frank E. Gannett

A FEW GENERATIONS ago three-fourths of our population were farmers. Even today, almost one-half of our people live on farms or in small communities. Their income depends upon prices received for farm produce.

When the farmer, the miner and the lumberman receive good prices, they are able to buy. Industry then booms, workers get wages. As farm prices fall, industry lags.

Since 1929 farmers have been in the worst depression in history. More than one and one-half million farmers have lost their homes, their life savings. Prices were so low they could not buy what they needed for home and farm.



Frank E. Gannett

To prevent such a drop in prices, we need more stable prices for raw materials, a dollar that will buy the same average quantity of wheat, wool, cotton, meat, today, tomorrow, next year, one hundred years hence. Though no gold dollars are now coined, our dollar is tied to gold, Congress and the President declaring it to contain or be equivalent to a certain number of grains of gold. But gold, like any other single commodity, fluctuates in value, according to the law of supply and demand. Hence our dollar is unstable and prices go up and down as the value of gold rises or falls.

Why did the discovery of gold in California cause a great rise in prices? A bushel of wheat brought more gold. The wheat wasn't worth any more. It didn't feed any more people, but the gold which measured its value was increased in volume and so cheapened, that the wheat brought in exchange its proportionate share of more gold.

Why did the panicky hoarding of gold following 1929 cause a fall in prices? A bushel of wheat had really the same value. It would feed just as many people, but the available gold by which its market value, its price, was measured, was less in volume and the bushel of wheat brought in exchange its proportionate share of that smaller volume—hence a lower price. Yet through all these changes, a bushel of wheat brought in exchange about the same quantity of wool, cotton, corn, meat.

In the three years between 1929 and 1932, the great demand for gold made it so much more precious that its value rose two and one-half times. Thus the farmer who had exchanged 20 bushels of wheat during the '20s for an ounce of gold, now had to grow 50 bushels to get the same amount of gold. That is, instead of one dollar a bushel, wheat was 40c a bushel. Instead of 200 pounds of lard, the farmer had to give 500 pounds for an ounce of gold. Or, stated otherwise, lard dropped from 10c a pound to 4c. Cot-

ton from 23c to 8c a pound; butter from 35c a pound to 14c.

It wasn't overproduction that did this, for we were producing even less than we had produced and consumed the previous ten years. The change was in the commodity value of gold. Because Congress did nothing to offset this, farm income dropped from 12 billion dollars to 5 billion dollars in 1932.

I spent my early years on a farm and so know what has happened to the farmer. As I drive through the country, I am appalled by the change.

Last year I wrote 59,000 leaders of cooperatives, farm bureaus, and officers of granges. The replies tell the story.

Mr. Simon, secretary of a western Farm Bureau says: "In my township 8 out of 46 farm homes have been abandoned since 1929 and more will be abandoned within the next 3 or 4 years."

The secretary of a Grange in North Carolina writes: "A fair chance for everybody is all farmers ask. If we could have living conditions even of the poorest town people, our boys would stay here even if hours are long and work hard. We carry water 200 yards because we have no money to drill a well through rock. Yet we love farm life. It gives us freedom, peace, contentment found nowhere else."

The wife of a farmer near Gainesville, N. Y. writes: "I pray America will awaken to the farmers' plight soon enough to save our homes, our farms and our families."

General Wood, president of Sears-Roebuck, speaking to the American Farm Bureau Federation, showed that while farmers' gross income fell from 12 billions to 5 billions, his company's sales to farmers dropped from 240 millions to 100 millions. This meant loss of profits, shorter hours, reduced wages, lay-offs and finally unemployment for tens of thousands.

When this young fellow gets to farming, a can of milk or a crate of eggs will feed as many people as they did when grandfather started farming. How much will they sell for? Nobody knows, nor will they know unless we get a managed currency. We hope the young fellow doesn't buy a farm when prices are high and then try to pay for it with milk at \$1 a hundred.



Because of my interest in the studies of this price problem started by Dr. George F. Warren at Cornell University, I had a chart prepared which I shall be glad to send to any one. It is based on the figures of the Department of Agriculture and the National Industrial Conference Board. It shows that, step by step, as gold demand rises and the buying power of the dollar goes up, farmers' prices and income go down. It shows that farmers and basic producers during the ten depression years since 1929 have lost 50 billions of dollars of normal income. This loss of purchasing power to one class in ten years exceeded our gigantic national debt by ten billions of dollars.

This purchasing power destroyed by a derangement in our money, is holding this nation down. Before city business can give full employment, with jobs for all and opportunity for youth, farmers buying power must be restored. Without this, free enterprise will cease.

Farmers know the facts. But city people also should heed. Ten million men, more than 26% of all gainfully employed, work on farms. Yet, after deducting cost of fertilizer, implements, taxes, these owners and hired workers have remaining an average of only \$500 a year. Deducting the food consumed on the farm, counted as money, only \$1.30 a day in cash wages remains for the average farm owner and his hired man, and nothing for interest on 50 billion dollars invested in farms. Nothing for the unpaid labor of 22 million farm women and children.

No subsidies from the Treasury can make good a yearly shortage of 5 billion dollars resulting from low farm prices. Restore prices to a fair level and farmers will get four to six times more than the total benefit payments of the New Deal.

Britain, wisest in the world in money matters, and the 20 other nations (Turn to Page 9)

Shell Live Stock Spray acts like Tear Gas on Insects

DAIRYMEN and other livestock breeders asked Shell for five major points in a spray. First, it must kill insects in the barns; second, it must repel them in the pasture; third, it must not irritate the stock; fourth, it must be stable; fifth, it must be economical.

That spray is ready for you now — Laboratory-tested thoroughly and during the past three years proved on thousands of farms, Shell Livestock Spray gives you every advantage you could ask:

It kills insects — doesn't merely stun them.

It repels them — they won't come near it.

Properly applied it will *never* irritate the hide, nor cause loss or matting of hair.

Keeps its strength, stays active for hours after spraying.

And you will find it costs you no more than ordinary sprays. Watch it increase your milk output and keep stock in better condition by its power to relieve them of the worry and discomfort of insects. Available in all sizes from one quart up. Order today from your Shell dealer or the nearest Shell depot.



PLUS VALUE OF ORCHARD BRAND ARSENATE OF LEAD GIVES YOU PLUS ACTION!



APPLE BILL says: "You get double-barrelled action when you use O. B. Lead"

Recent improvements made in Orchard Brand Arsenate of Lead give it *plus* value . . . *plus* action.

What do these *plus* advantages in Orchard Brand Arsenate of Lead mean to you as a grower? Here are a few of the advantages:

- 1. QUICKER KILL**—Worms are quickly killed before they can sting or enter the fruit surface.
- 2. BETTER COVERAGE**—Bare spots are reduced in number by the more closely knit, more uniform coverage on the fruit.
- 3. CONSISTENTLY HIGH "GRADE A" PACKS**—The marked reduction in the cull loss means lower handling or production expense, higher quality fruit, and consequently, greater net return.



Orchard Brand Arsenate of Lead leads all others in sales and performance. Its leadership has been built up by many years of consistently high orchard results . . . proving its quicker and more thorough-acting qualities. This high control efficiency is now evidenced to an even greater extent through improvements in the physical properties. Its flake-like particles, which tend to overlap, reduce the number of bare spots in the spray cover and provide more thorough protection. Write for additional information.

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In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Going Once, Going Twice, **SOLD!**

By ED. W. MITCHELL

THAT is the old, familiar cry of the auctioneer. If we do not want to hear it ring out as a lot of our apple farms are sold at foreclosure sale, we had better take some steps to make it ring out as we move this next apple crop.



Ed. W. Mitchell

With a big apple crop in 1937-8 and a small one in 1938-9, we failed both times to measure demand and price in such a way as to market the crop to best advantage. The apples we sold cheap or gave away at a loss at the end of the season might better have been disposed of that way publicly and at the beginning of the marketing season to create consumer demand. Prospects indicate a bumper apple crop in 1939. To protect our investment in its production, we had better start right now to plan and work on a practical marketing program.

What Apples Cost

From the Cornell economists and our own records we can get costs of production and average sale prices. That is some guide as to what our commodity costs us and brings in return. The New York and New England Apple Institute is our advertising agency to create consumer demand. Rasmusen's market report gives us a good idea what to offer on the market and where to find the best outlet for each class of fruit.

But, unfortunately, no one up to this time has been able to devise any practical way to make the grower throw out the poor apples that should not go in the package with the good ones, or that should not go to market at all; and no one can force us to spread our deliveries over the marketing season to best advantage. We all want to hold for the high price, and it naturally follows that most of us miss it.

We can get a fairly close estimate on the total commercial crop by the first of July. We can look over the records and find about what part or percentage of the total should move each month to come out even at the end. Any one of a number of agencies will get that "dope" for us. But how are we going to measure or know what is a *fair price* for this year's crop?

That fair price will be determined by the world supply and demand for gold and the supply of and demand for apples. We have a report on the commodity price index each month, and will have an estimate on the supply of apples by July or August, but how are we going to measure that last, unknown factor — DEMAND.

I can think of only one way, and experience has shown it to be a pretty good one — AUCTION SALES.

Auction Advantages

The auction method of selling brings certain advantages to both seller and buyer that cannot be had through private sales. The eagerness of the bidding and the price give an immediate measure of demand and value. The publicity given the prices acts at once to correct errors of judgment for both buyer and seller, and helps to prevent distributors from taking an unfair margin of profit because the consumer can easily find out the wholesale

price. A bargain price at an auction brings an immediate rush of buyers to the next sale, which will automatically readjust prices upward. A high price calls out a more generous supply of goods for the next sale, which acts as a guard against holding back supplies too long. At an auction all the buyers are bidding in competition for the one item being offered; at private sale all the sellers are bidding at one time with their produce for the dollar of the single buyer at the counter.

Compared to the auction method of selling, the system of private sale is a slow, tedious, inefficient way to establish values and effect sales. Everybody is working in the dark and lacks that confidence so necessary for business activity. Produce may or may not find the buyer for whose trade it is best suited, and the buyer and seller both suffer as a consequence.

Gradual Sales

We all know and are willing to admit that a large volume of uniform goods sells better at auction than small lots of varying grades. The same is just as true with private selling. We know that our method of distribution and sale cannot be changed over night, or in one season. But here is a very practical thing we can do, and I hope some leadership will take it up and put it across this season.

Every apple grower can determine or agree that a certain minimum amount or percentage of his crop will be moved every month throughout the marketing season, and that a certain minimum amount will be offered at auction every week. Whether we use any figures of crop estimates and past marketings as a guide or not, the average opinion of many growers as to the amount to move at any one time will be better than the blind hunches we have used in the past; and this method will do two things.

It will maintain at least a minimum flow of our commodity throughout the season, and it will give us and give our buyers some idea of demand and value that only auction sales can give.

If we are to obtain those two great benefits, there is a certain price we must pay, and a certain condition to which we must agree. *We must sell regardless of price.* That may be a bitter pill to swallow, but it is the only way to get results. This is where the AUCTION method of selling can be of the greatest benefit to the growers.

If apples sell far below their value

(Continued on Page 18)



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"MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT TO BRING THESE EXHIBITS HERE - AND YOU WANT TO RIDE A MERRY-GO-ROUND!"

SPECIAL \$1.50 "Feed Saver" Hopper for 59¢

**With Your Order
of 5 Bags of
Growena or Growing
Chow, Taken Out
as Needed!**

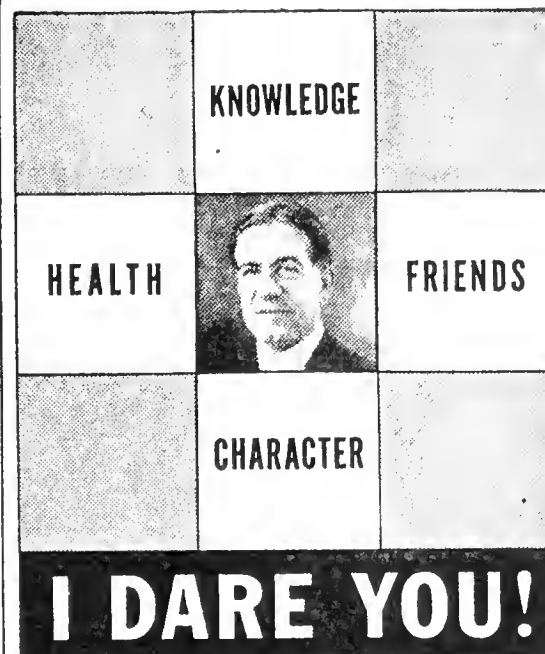
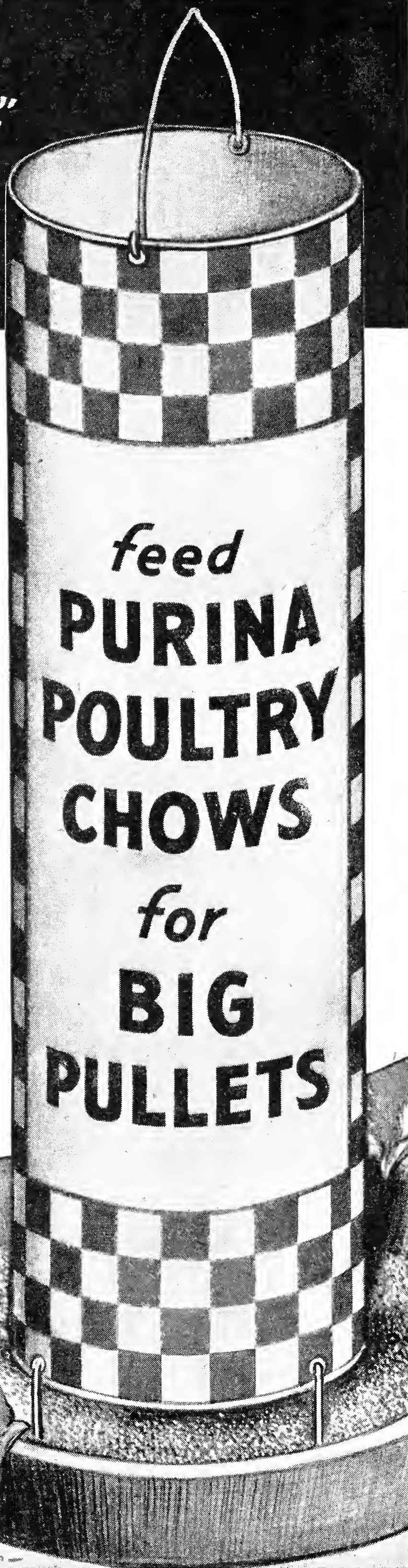
JUNE is National Pullet Improvement Month. State Colleges, Vocational Agriculture groups, farm and poultry organizations everywhere have set aside the month of June as a month devoted to the growing of big sturdy pullets, ready to lay lots of eggs next fall.

In order to tie-in with this great nation-wide movement, Purina Mills has arranged to help poultry raisers in solving one of their biggest problems during the growing season — that of providing increased feed hopper space. From May 15 to June 30, Purina dealers throughout the country are offering the famous Purina "Feed Saver" Mash Hopper for only 59c, with the purchase of 5 bags of Purina Growena or Growing Chow, taken out as needed.

This hopper sells regularly for \$1.50. Its sturdy, all-metal construction makes it far superior to poorly designed and cheaply constructed hoppers.

See your Purina dealer today for your supply of Purina Growena, the complete growing feed, or Growing Chow, the mash that goes with your home-grown grain. And don't forget to get your "Feed Saver" hoppers while you're at the Purina dealer's store.

PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N.Y. • St. Johnsbury, Vt.



WHAT DO I REALLY WANT?

I WANT CHARACTER AND AN
ABUNDANT LIFE!

OFTEN by our actions we choose to shun life's fundamentals — set them aside for a later day when we are so badly in need of them today. We vote for weakness when God could give us strength. We admit froth and folly into our living when He offers us hope and happiness. We tolerate minor things when He could bring us First Things.

■ ■ ■

Do You Want God?

HE is very near . . . in that neighbor down the road, in your home, in your sewing circle, in a schoolmate. He will come into your life, too, just as soon as you open the door. He will fill your life with unbelievable happiness — not only on Christmas or on Sunday, but every day. He will help you discover what life has in store for you when it overflows with truth and beauty.

Which Do You Want?

ABUNDANT LIFE
(These build up)



Absolute honesty
Truthfulness
Clean thoughts, speech and conduct
Living at my best—"My own self at my very best, all the time."
Faith in God

LIVE TALL
or
SINKING SOULS
(These tear down)

Cheating
Lies
Smutty stories, foul language
Selfishness
Mind closed to the unseen

■ ■ ■

All these thoughts are only suggestions. You and you alone can decide what it is you actually want in the days ahead.

The decisions you make within yourself will be the things that really count . . . decisions that stir you to Action . . . and all to make life more interesting and more adventuresome and more abundant.

Your wants are yours. May they be realized!

If my 12-page WANT pamphlet will be helpful to you, you may have a copy by sending a 3c stamp with your name and address.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN THE TOUGH PULLING BEGINS...

YOU'LL BE GLAD YOU BOUGHT
AT THE ESSO SIGN!

• Your tractor is your hardest-working hand. Some jobs it has to do call for a lot of *extra* power and pull. To protect engine parts, you need a tough-film motor oil... the kind you get at the Esso Sign!

Behind every product sold at the Esso Sign stands the world's leading oil organization. The fuels and lubricants you get there are used by a host of farmers for their *lasting* qualities... and because they assure additional power and real savings in operating tractors, trucks and all farm machinery.

Your nearby Esso Dealer can help you cut costs and smooth out every mechanized operation on your farm. Protect your valuable farm equipment and get the *most* it was built to give. Buy at the Esso Sign for petroleum products, batteries and tires with a *lasting* reputation!



ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

"CRASH"

Go Milk Prices!

*With Marketing Order in Effect April
Price Would Have Been About \$1.50*

By HOLTON V. NOYES,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York.

NEW YORK State dairymen received only 95 cents to \$1.05 per hundred pounds for their April milk. Such prices are ruinous to the entire farming industry of this State and unjustified regardless of the surplus which may be available.

These distressing prices should convincingly prove to the dairy industry of this State the necessity for:

- (1) The reestablishment of regulation of the industry.
- (2) The necessity for regulation of production.
- (3) The necessity for willing and complete cooperation.

The present crash in milk prices is due, in my opinion, to two causes: suspension of the federal and state marketing order and an abnormal surplus. Government regulation under the marketing order was in effect from September 1, 1938 to February 1, 1939. During that time prices received by farmers were in general satisfactory.

The downward trend in prices became apparent almost immediately following invalidation of the order by a court decision. At the present time the average price received by producers who deliver to milk shipping stations is probably lower than could be realized if the milk were manufactured into cheese, butter or condensed milk.

Lost Fifty Cents a Hundred

This situation is simply ridiculous. It illustrates most emphatically to my mind the absolute necessity for control of some kind. If the invalidated order had been in effect during the month of April, the price to farmers would have been approximately \$1.50 per hundred instead of one-third less than that amount.

I use this figure advisedly because our department statisticians have made a careful computation to determine what the price would have been with the order in effect. Allowing for all factors in the market and using the schedule set up by the order itself, they have agreed that the \$1.50 figure would have been the approximate price for this month.

While \$1.50 a hundred for milk even during the flush period is not satisfactory, it is certainly vastly better than 95 cents. The difference between the price the farmers would have received under the order and the price they are actually receiving under so-called free competition will run into millions of dollars. All business in the State will feel the adverse effects of this curtailed income. The prospect for May is certainly not any better unless stability can be restored in this industry.

It would seem to me that if there are any dairymen in the State who have heretofore questioned the necessity for regulation of this industry the experience of the past few months as against the period under regulation should once and for all convince them of the unsoundness of their objections.

Production Has Been High

But the situation, as bad as it was with the demoralization following suspension of regulation, has been aggravated by an abnormal production

running nearly ten per cent above the five year average.

I have several times pointed out the necessity for the industry to consider some regulation of production. If every improvement in price is to be followed by increased production to take advantage of the better price, then all our efforts to stabilize the market and assure a fair return are constantly endangered by unregulated production which may flood the market and destroy all the advantage gained by price regulation.

This is a subject which must receive increasing attention by the industry if we are to make any substantial and permanent progress toward placing the milk business in this State on a sound foundation. Whether this regulation will be voluntary or official is for the industry to determine. That it is daily becoming a serious phase of the problem is quite apparent in the present situation.

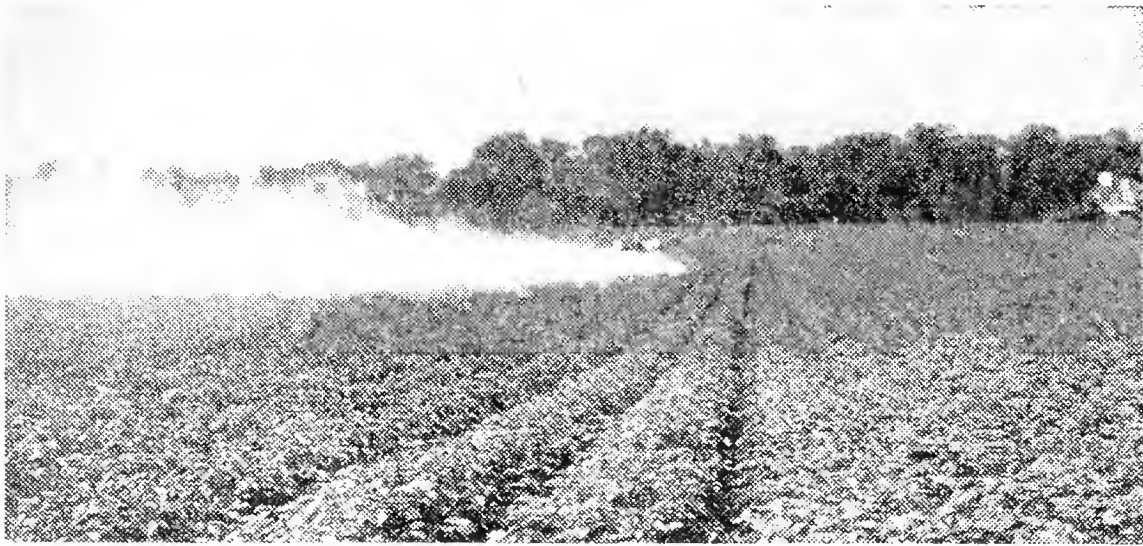
Cooperation Essential

Finally, as to the need of cooperation. It should be remembered that no regulation, whether official or voluntary, can be effective without a willingness on the part of all groups in the industry to cooperate. The present chaos resulting from the suspension of the marketing order and abnormal production have both resulted from an unwillingness to be genuinely cooperative.

At the time the marketing order was adopted there was apparently 90 per cent agreement to it. It seems to me that a very considerable responsibility rests on those who were instrumental in breaking up the order. If it was a good thing for the farmers, but was defective in a few respects, we should have been able to find a way to correct these defects while still keeping the order in effect and thereby avoiding the necessity of a long period of invalidation. Certainly both the federal and state governments have done their part. The failure to cooperate has been by some groups in the industry.

The ridiculous and ruinous prices now being received by New York State dairymen represents in reality the price they themselves must pay for the inability of their own industry to agree.





Dusting potatoes on the Harold Simonson farm, Glen Head, Long Island, for potato beetle control.

LONG ISLAND to Revive Potato Tour

AFTER a lapse of seven years, Long Island is reviving its famous potato tour on June 21 to 23. The season on the Island has been late, but it is expected that by that time the crop will be sufficiently advanced to make a good showing.

The tour will start from the Farm Bureau office at Mineola on Wednesday, June 21, at 9:30 A. M. On Thursday the tour will start at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale.

During three days 12 farms will be visited, including combination potato and vegetable farms, specialized potato farms, and one duck ranch.

For the benefit of those who wish to attend the World's Fair, accommodations and lodgings are available at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture from June 18 to 21. Reservations can be made at the Nassau County Farm Bureau, Mineola, N. Y. For a program of the tour, write W. G. Been, Riverhead; or H. H. Campbell, Mineola.

How Big Is a Dollar?

(Continued from Page 5)

which base their money on the British pound, recognize the importance of maintaining commodity prices. Instead of restricting production, they help their farmers by controlling the amount of gold the pound sterling represents. The price of gold in London changes almost daily. Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Finland and 15 other nations basing their money on the pound sterling, have lessened the amount of gold in their currencies. So it is that they get no more gold, but in their money they get 30% higher prices for their products than the American farmers do. As a result, while we plowed under cotton, losing world markets, Brazil increased cotton production four-fold. Argentina posted signs, "Farmers, your day of opportunity is here. Grow more wheat, grow more cotton."

The governments of these nations, working with Britain, prevent wide fluctuation in their measure of value caused by changes in the value of gold. These nations having a stabilized currency, enjoy high employment, high building activity, generally balanced budgets, with no such mounting debt as threatens us with bankruptcy.

There is nothing new or untried in this monetary system. 21 nations with a population of 600 millions, some with 10 years' experience, have shown the way. We need only to place the right men in charge to put it in effect here.

Of all groups in the United States, the farm organizations began in 1926 to demand the managed currency policy which Britain, wisest banking nation, has used as the foundation stone of recovery for herself and 20 other nations.

The renewed demand for an equally safe and honest dollar is spreading here. Recently Vermont's Legislature, supported by Governor Aiken and Arthur Packard, state Farm Bureau

Federation leader, asked Congress to study managed currency as a means of restoring farm prices. Should not

we in New York state do the same?

Raising farm prices 67% by money management in 1933 increased the cost of living only 3%, but brought greatest increase in employment and pay-rolls this country had ever experienced.

Farmers have the political power. They must organize to demand of their parties and representatives in Congress a managed currency. Nothing else is so important. It would restore to their families 5 billions a year of lost farm income and also lift us out of depression. Unless farmers thus use their political power, we may not be able to save our constitutional democracy and system of free enterprise.

My call to farmers is to action. Unite, organize, demand restoration of a just price level by managed currency. Save agriculture to save America!

Birdsfoot Trefoil

Leland Cooke of Preston Hollow, Albany County, N. Y., first observed Birdsfoot Trefoil on his farm six years ago. To some extent it spread naturally, but Mr. Cooke top-dressed fields with manure to improve the stand, and last spring he seeded ten acres, with oats as a nurse crop, after adding 300 lbs. of superphosphate and a ton of lime to the acre.

Mr. Cooke says that for hay, Birdsfoot Trefoil should be cut in the early blossom stage, and that cows relish it and will maintain high milk production on it. He also has a lot of Birdsfoot Trefoil in the pasture which appears to be able to stand dry weather and, once established, seems to maintain a permanent stand.

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and get the greatest value
for your money!



For work or play—for passenger car or truck—it will pay you to choose Chevrolet!

The brilliantly beautiful Chevrolet passenger cars for 1939 are the most spirited performers in the entire field of economy cars. They out-accelerate, out-climb and OUT-SELL all other low-priced cars. They give you more for your money in every way . . . in modern styling . . . in modern comfort and safety features . . . in all-round quality and value!

And the same applies to the new 1939 Chevrolet trucks, offered in 45 models and

nine wheelbase lengths, including new Heavy Duty Cab-Over-Engine models. Extra-strong, extra-sturdy, extra-dependable, Chevrolet trucks are designed to haul bigger loads at lower cost throughout a longer, more carefree life. They're "the thrift-carriers for the nation" . . . all powered by Chevrolet's famous economical Valve-in-Head Engine . . . and all selling in the lowest price range!

See your nearest Chevrolet dealer . . . choose your new Chevrolet passenger car or truck . . . and you'll agree that to own a Chevrolet is to own the modern leader in low-cost transportation!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
General Motors Installment Plan—convenient, economical monthly payments. A General Motors Value.

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All Cows at the NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR and GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION milked with DE LAVAL MAGNETIC MILKERS

THAT De Laval Milkers are used exclusively at these two great expositions, to demonstrate the best methods of clean milk production, is a tribute to their economy, efficiency and superiority.

At New York 150 cows, selected from leading herds of all dairy breeds, are milked in the spectacular "Dairy World of Tomorrow," with De Laval Magnetic Milkers. At the "Electrified Farm" of the New York Fair a fine herd is also milked the De Laval Way.

At San Francisco, in the Dairy Industries Exhibit, De Laval Magnetics are doing their dependable work.

These De Laval milk in exactly the same way as all other De Laval Magnetic Milkers, everywhere acknowledged to be the world's best.

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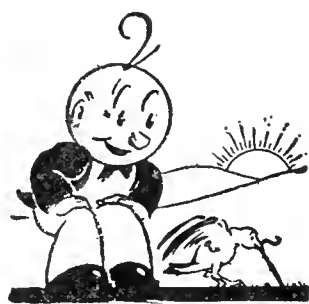
CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCCOLI PLANTS. Strong, well rooted plants as shipped for 22 years. Ready now. Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Penn. State and Short Stem Danish Ball-head, Golden Acre, Savoy and Red cabbage plants \$1.80 per 1000; 5000, \$8.00; 500, \$1.25. Re-rooted cabbage \$2.00 per 1000. Catskill Mountain, Erfurter and Super Snowball Cauliflower plants \$4.00 per 1000; 5000, \$15.00. Green Sprouting Calabrese Broccoli \$3.00 per 1000. Celery Plants—Golden Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Emperor and Easy Blanching. (Ready July 5th), \$3.50 per 1000. Re-rooted.

PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, NEW JERSEY

VEGETABLE PLANTS—100 acres for 1939. New crop outdoor grown Cabbage and Onion plants. All leading varieties. \$1.00 thousand; 10,000-\$7.50. Tomato Plants \$1.25 thousand; 10,000-\$10.00. Sweetpotato and Beet plants \$1.50 thousand. Cauliflower Plants \$2.50 thousand. Pepper plants, \$3.00 thousand. We use Certified, treated seeds, and grow on new land free from disease. First class plants, and good delivery guaranteed. Our 27 years experience your protection.

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in a Craine-built Crasco Wood Stave Silo with handsome Dome Roof. Makes a landmark of your farm! Latest design doors and ladders... for firm footing... safer... easier to use. Dependable CRAINE Quality throughout... at mighty reasonable prices.

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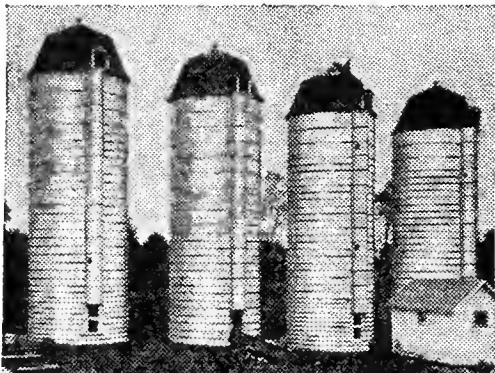
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Blood tests for Bang's disease, 50c each. Minimum charge, \$2.00. Canula and directions for drawing blood, \$1.00. WILLIAMS DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY, Bronson Terrace, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Where Else Can You Invest for So Great a Profit?



The Marietta Concrete Corp., Dept. AA, Marietta, Ohio (or) Baltimore, Md. I'm interested in NEW SILO for Hay Silage... Corn... Ensilage... for greater feeding economy and profits.

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Down in "Ole Virginia," these 4 Marietta Concrete Stave Silos are performing profitably and enduringly for their owner. (Name on request.) With so many owners reporting on the high rate of returns from their "Mariettas"—ranging as high as 100% on investment in a single year—we need only say: "Ask a neighbor who owns one—for convincing proof."... Now, our NEW Silo, of lock-joint Concrete Staves and equipped with latest improved hooping feature, provides super-strength for increased pressure from legume ensilage... Built for Hay Silage, it's also America's No. 1 Silo for Corn... For ALL FACTS about this 1939 Super-value Silo, just fill in, paste on post card and mail—Today—the coupon on the left.

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MILK Producers and Dealers Seek to Stabilize Market

AN ATTEMPT is again being made to bring about some semblance of stability in New York City milk market so that better returns can be made to producers. The first step was taken when a joint committee representing the Producers' Bargaining Agency and the Federation of Independent Milk Producers' Cooperatives

Central Sales Committee Endorses Program

The Central Milk Producers' Sales Committee, at a special meeting held in Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., on June 1, 1939, unanimously endorsed the uniform marketing agreement drafted by the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency and the Federation of Independent Milk Producers' Cooperatives in a meeting in the Onondaga Hotel on May 31.

The Central Sales Committee further resolves that it will aid all other groups in carrying out this program, even to the point of withholding milk on the farms if necessary.

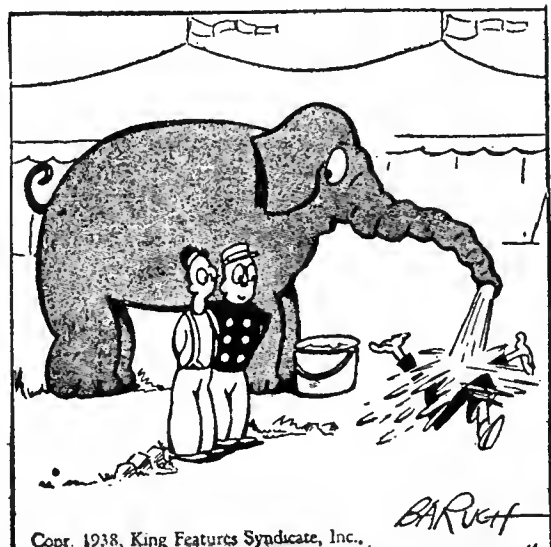
This program is adopted for the purpose of stabilizing the milk industry pending the return of government regulation.

met together at Albany on May 24 and 25. The meeting was arranged by Commissioner Noyes.

Following a general discussion of ways and means, the meeting was adjourned to meet again in Syracuse on May 31 with dealers' representatives. In the meantime, members of the committees consulted with producers to get their viewpoints.

At the Syracuse meeting definite progress was made in arriving at an agreement on principles. Most important is the fact that a considerable number of dealers, who some time ago refused to sign a voluntary agreement to carry out the provisions of the marketing order, have had a change of heart and are now willing to support such a voluntary program. However, there are still about 150 milk plants in the milk shed that were not represented at the meeting. The milk from these plants is going to various small dealers who may or may not decide to cooperate in promoting an orderly market instead of present chaos.

After discussing the situation all day and half the night, representatives of both producers and dealers agreed on the important fundamental principles contained in the marketing agreement. Representatives of Sheffields, Bordens and other members of the Distributors' Bargaining Agency agreed to sign the voluntary contract providing a guaran-



"I bet that's the kid who fed him marbles for peanuts five years ago."



Quickest way to get Low Bacteria Count is to get this LOW-COST quick-acting chlorine killer!

Thanks to B-K Powder you can today lower your bacteria count and swiftly boost your milk profits by sanitizing the B-K way. B-K aids in producing quality milk by quickly reducing bacteria present on pails, strainers, milk cans, etc., at a cost of less than 1¢ a day for an average herd—if used according to directions.

B-K Offers Dairymen These Advantages: Keeps count down to a minimum... puts equipment in best condition for handling quality milk... is convenient to use in water of any temperature... sanitizes faster, more cheaply, and more thoroughly than dry heat, boiling water, or steam as ordinarily used... contains 50% active, available, bacteria-killing chlorine... has for many years been accepted by Public Health Authorities... contains 3 to 15 times more chlorine than many dairy bactericides on the market!

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Twice a day you have to climb up and down your silo. The Unadilla is famous for its safe, sure tread—sure grip—door-front ladder.

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tee is made by *all dealers* to make the payments into the producers' settlement fund.

Representatives of a number of producers' cooperatives raised a logical objection at this point, stating that their organizations had lost heavily by diverting milk in the last attempt to put the voluntary plan into operation and didn't propose to be left holding the bag again. Their suggestion was that dealers signing such a voluntary agreement should pay weekly in *advance* sums due the producers' settlement fund. The proposal was readily agreed to by the larger dealers and some of the smaller ones. The task remaining is to convince all dealers that this paying in advance would result advantageously both to producers and dealers.

The encouraging part is that much of the milk produced by members of the Federation of Independent Milk Producers' Cooperatives was not diverted from non-cooperating dealers last March, but now producers' representatives claim that, if necessary, this milk will be withheld from dealers who refuse to sign and pay into the producers' settlement fund.

The next job is to get a large percentage of all dealers to sign this voluntary agreement. This task is being undertaken by a number of dealers, and only time will tell how successful they will be.

Regardless of the outcome of the conference, it made distinct progress. First it demonstrates that producers are still united. Second, it shows that a considerable group of dealers who fought the order are now convinced that they made a mistake. The situation that best pleases many of these dealers is to have the larger companies attempt to maintain a reasonable retail price which allows smaller dealers to cut under that price to their own profit and the dairyman's loss. Due in part to heavy supplies of milk, prices have been sliced to the point where everyone is a loser.

Court Decision on Filled Milk

On May 22 the Supreme Court upheld a decision of the lower court on dairy products. The Carolene Dairy Products Co. asked for an injunction against Secretary of Agriculture Wallace forbidding enforcement of the Federal Fluid Milk Act on one of their products.

The company sells compounds of skim milk and coconut oil under the name of Carolene and Milknut.

The request for an injunction was refused by the U. S. District Court in the District of Columbia, and the action was upheld by the Supreme Court on May 22.

Dairy Views on Federal Legislation

Recently nearly 100 dairy leaders from all parts of the country gathered in Washington to make known their views on pending farm legislation.

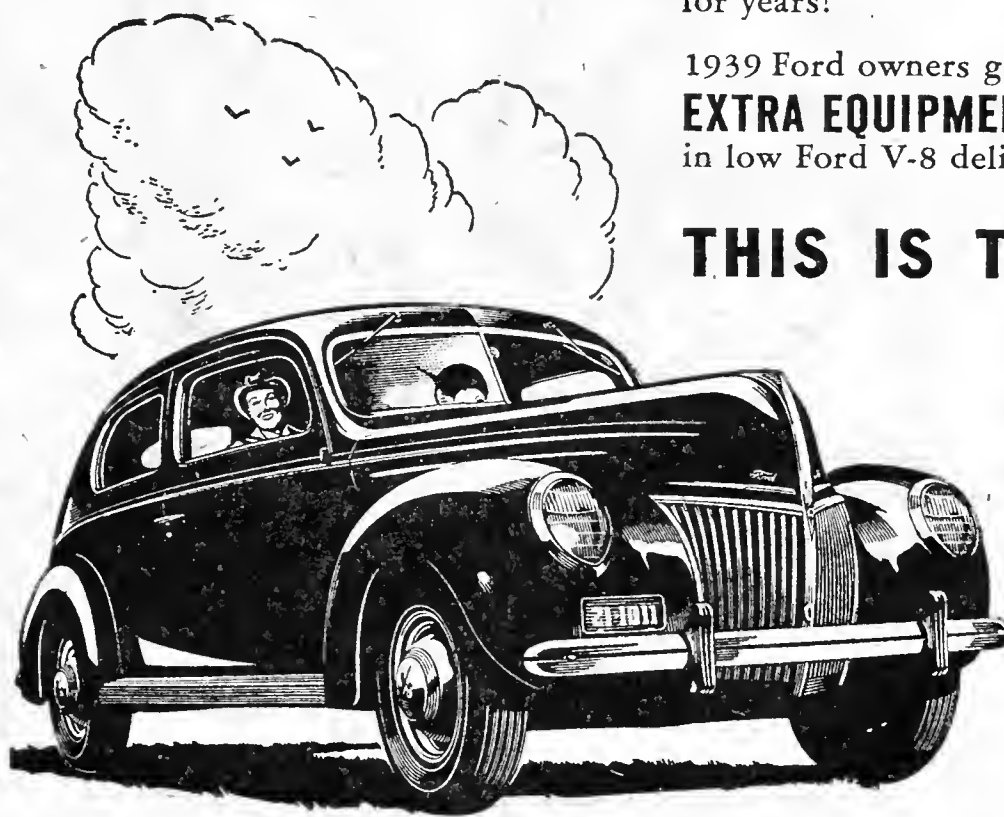
Representatives of Congress were informed that farmers are unalterably opposed to any plan to include agriculture in the Wages and Hour Law. Approval was given to an appropriation carried in the agricultural bill to be used in stabilizing market by removing dairy surplus commodities. Farm representatives also urged passage of the proposed amendments to the marketing agreement section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act intended to strengthen the law referring to milk marketing agreements.



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WHERE IT COUNTS MOST!

See and drive the 1939 Ford cars, and you soon see where the high enthusiasm of this year's Ford owners comes from! Here are more important improvements — more worthwhile features — than in any other low-priced car. See them for yourself — and you'll agree — Ford V-8 has what it takes to be a great farm car!



1939 Ford owners get the **BIGGEST HYDRAULIC BRAKES** ever used on any low-priced car.

1939 De Luxe Ford owners enjoy the **MOST ADVANCED STYLING** in this year's low-price field.

1939 Ford owners get the smooth power of the **ONLY V-8 ENGINES** in any low-priced car.

1939 Ford owners get the only **RIDE-STABILIZING CHASSIS** among all low-priced cars, with full Torque-tube Drive, 4 radius rods, transverse springs. No front end bobbing or dipping. Best roadability on rough roads, least sidesway on turns.

1939 Ford owners get comfort of the **LONGEST RIDEBASE** in any low-priced car (123 inches between front and rear spring centers).

1939 Ford owners get! **HIGH OVERALL ECONOMY** that includes not only low gas and oil consumption, but low maintenance costs that have made Ford cars famous for years!

1939 Ford owners get **EXTRA EQUIPMENT** at no extra cost, included in low Ford V-8 delivered prices.

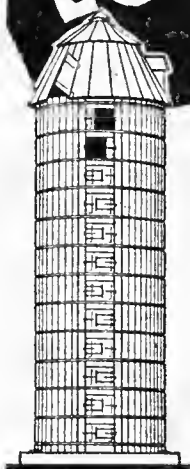
THIS IS THE YEAR TO GO

FORD

V-8

EXCELS IN THE THINGS THAT COUNT!

ECONOMY SILOS



SAVE \$20 TO \$50

Buy now — a real opportunity

Silos for Hay and Corn Silage

- Patented swing hinged doors — convenient, safe
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- Fully guaranteed. Established 37 years. Write for detailed information on Legume Silage and Free Catalog.

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HOMEY COMFORT in Syracuse

Folks like to stay at The Syracuse because it's homey... in atmosphere and service. The rooms are modern and comfortable, the food tasty. 600 rooms from \$3.00.

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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ Congressional Wind-Up

WITH July 15 set as tentative date for adjournment, Congress is busy polishing off its legislative program for this session. Following is brief account of "unfinished business":

Farm Bill: Now in conference, to iron out differences in House and Senate versions of bill. Main bone of contention is large amount by which Senate increased sum approved in House bill. (Senate added 225 millions for farm parity payments and 113 millions for distribution of surplus commodities, bringing total farm appropriation up to \$1,218,666,572, largest in history.)

Aid for Railroads: Last week Senate passed Wheeler revision bill, which it is said will simplify rate-making procedure, ease consolidation requirements, and bring water, motor and rail carriers under similar Interstate Commerce regulation rules.

Wagner Labor Relations Act Amendments: It is doubtful that anything will be done at this session, as it is reported that hearings and studies of the bill will probably last throughout the summer.

Wage-and-Hour Amendments: Hearings on law have ended and amended bill sent to House, where it met strong farm opposition because amendments suggested elimination of wage-hour exemptions which original bill gave to "first process" agricultural workers. Another bill has been offered, omitting this proposal.

Social Security Act Amendments: (See article on this page).

Tax Revision Bill: (See special article, this page.)

Federal Housing: Under bill agreed to in conference and about to go to President, Federal Housing Authority's power to insure mortgages is to be extended to July 1, 1941, and amount of insurance it can issue is increased from 3 billion to 4 billion dollars.

■ Revamping Social Security Act

AMENDMENTS to Social Security Act, submitted to House May 24, call for changes which will aid both business and those who are eligible to receive benefits under the Act. If Congress approves amendments, business will pay 2½ billion dollars less in payroll taxes to government during next three years than it would if Act continued in its present form. Payroll taxes for old-age insurance would be held to present rate of 1 per cent for next 3 years (instead of being increased gradually as law now calls for); also, States would be allowed to reduce their unemployment insurance contributions after a certain reserve was built up and minimum benefit standards met.

Here is how workers and others who come under the act will be benefited if Congress approves amendments:

1. Date of starting old-age benefits would be moved up to next Jan. 1, instead of Jan. 1, 1942, date set originally by law.

2. Initial benefits would be bigger; also, bigger benefits would be provided for aged wives, widows, orphans and dependent parents.

3. Special board would be set up to safeguard social security receipts by government, to insure that such monies are used for social security purposes

and not spent for general government expenses.

Amendments also broaden and clarify the term "agricultural labor" so as to exclude approximately 300,000 persons who now come under the insurance provisions of the Act.

As we go to press, Townsend old-age pension bill has just been defeated in the House by overwhelming vote of 302 to 97. Those against it argued that it was impractical and too costly for nation to undertake. (Plan called for \$200-a-month pensions to those over 60 years, to be financed by a 2% sales tax. Experts who studied plan claimed it would result, even if it became law, in much smaller pensions, averaging around \$50 a month.)

■ Givers and Takers

RECENTLY published in New York Times was table showing Federal taxes paid by States in the five and a half years up to end of 1938; also, amounts received from Federal government by States for farm subsidies and relief, same period. Table shows that some States got far more from Washington than they paid to it in Federal taxes of all kinds. New York State, on other hand, was far on the "give" side, contributing more than 5 billions to Treasury in the five and a half years, and getting back in WPA and AAA grants only about 1 and ½ billions. Among States which benefited most from the exchange were Alabama, Arkansas, Montana, and Nebraska. A few States almost struck a balance in taxes paid and benefits received, among them being Vermont.

Here are the figures for the 5½ years for Northeast States:

State	Taxes Paid	Farm Subsidies	Relief Payments
Connecticut	\$339,402,188	\$3,668,913	\$95,327,000
Delaware	275,619,126	1,580,880	8,739,000
Maine	56,938,093	2,661,312	34,600,000
Massachusetts	779,134,428	2,482,649	409,825,000
New Hampshire	35,688,176	461,749	27,730,000
New Jersey	905,211,588	2,194,731	339,371,000
New York	5,007,551,014	9,477,423	1,383,748,000
Pennsylvania	1,915,251,030	11,731,619	969,111,000
Rhode Island	128,233,759	74,860	43,164,000
Vermont	16,736,952	1,299,423	14,374,000

■ Tax Revision Plans Jelling

LAST WEEK, definite step toward revising taxes to help business was taken when House Ways and Means Committee opened hearings on the subject. Committee's action followed conference between President Roosevelt, Treasury officials and leading members of Congressional finance committees, at which President finally agreed to repeal of hated undistributed profits tax, on condition that total tax revenue would not be cut.

First witness to testify before House Committee in behalf of business was Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau. The tax program which he submitted to the Committee recommends permitting corporations to carry forward losses from bad years to apply against profits in good years (in fairness to corporations whose earnings vary from year to year). Also urged by Secretary Morgenthau was repeal of undistributed profits tax and repeal of capital stock and excess profits tax. Mr. Morgenthau said further that he thought it would be only fair and logical to raise the question of whether present surtax rates on very large incomes may not be so high that they discourage investment and business expansion.

It is expected that after Committee concludes its hearings, it will submit a compromise tax program to Congress which will win early approval.

SLANT: If there is any improvement made in present tax law at this session of Congress, most of credit should go to Secretary Morgenthau and Senator Pat Harrison, Mississippi Democrat. Both of these men have been hammering away for months at problem of helping business by ridding it of unfair tax burdens, particularly the undistributed profits tax.

■ American People Against Crop Control

"DO YOU think our government should or should not control the prices of farm products by controlling production?" This question, asked in a survey conducted by Fortune magazine, brought forth 61.8% "Should not's". The remaining 38.2% was divided into 22.9% in favor of government crop control and 15.3% replying "don't know or it depends."

In addition to question on farm price control, survey asked whether government should provide for the needy, find work for the jobless, regulate utility rates, decide capital and labor disputes, redistribute wealth, supervise movies, and supervise the press. Answers, according to Fortune magazine, "reveal that the people are not in the mood to change the government radically from what it has been in the past... The people utterly rejected the idea of government ownership and operation of factories making essential commodities such as clothes and food, or of insurance companies, telephone or telegraph systems, and there is a clear majority against government ownership and operation of the railroads."

Fortune publishes following table of answers to question "Do you think that our government should own and operate all, some, or none of the following:

	All	Some	None	Don't Know or dep.
Postal services	86.9%	5.3%	3.8%	4.0%
Hospitals and medical service	14.4	59.2	18.8	7.6
Natural resources	21.3	33.5	32.9	12.3
Electric power	19.7	24.3	41.9	14.1
Railroads	21.7	12.0	52.6	13.7
Telephone and telegraph systems	15.0	14.5	57.7	12.8
Insurance co's	13.1	14.4	61.1	11.4
Manufacture of essentials	7.3	14.3	70.0	8.4

SLANT: Answers to part of question relating to government control of hospitals and medicine is particularly interesting right now when such strong pressure is coming from Washington for socialized medicine. Above table shows only 14.4% in favor of government control, with a total of 78% either against government control or in favor of only "some" government medical service.

■ Stamps for Food

FEDERAL food stamp plan, for distribution of surplus foods through retail stores to persons on relief, is now in operation in Rochester, N. Y., and is reported to be meeting with more success than was expected. In that city, all recipients of public aid (including beneficiaries of social security program as well as WPA workers and those getting direct relief) are being given 50 cents worth of blue stamps free with every \$1 worth of orange stamps which they buy. The blue stamps can be used only to buy foods which have been declared surplus by government. At present these are flour, grapefruit, oranges, dried prunes, cornmeal, butter, eggs and dried beans. Orange stamps can be used for purchase of any food on grocer's shelf.

Rochester grocers, bankers, newspapers, and business men generally are actively supporting the plan. Also,

Straw

By EDITH HORTON.

Some are made of marble,
Without any flaw,
Others are of crumbling clay—
I am made of straw.

A little wind can send me
Any way it goes;
I shall collapse entirely
When a tempest blows.

unanimous endorsement of manner in which U.S.D.A. is handling project was voted at recent annual meeting of National Food and Grocery Conference in New York City. In a wire to Secretary Wallace, the organization pledged whole-hearted support of plan by all branches of food industry. Grocers are said to be enthusiastic about it because it routes food surpluses for relievers through normal distributing channels, instead of through relief agencies.

During first five days that plan was in operation, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation reported that more than half of the city's 15,000 families receiving some form of public assistance bought \$49,989 worth of the orange and blue stamps. Apparently all those who are eligible to take advantage of plan are not doing so because of regulation which requires that in order to get blue stamps free, a family has to buy weekly minimum of \$1.00 worth of orange stamps for each person in the family.

Other variations of stamp idea are to be tried in four other cities in other sections of the country during next few months. Plans are also under way for extension of program to other products, if it proves feasible in case of surplus foodstuffs.

■ Plan to Cut Railroad Rates

IF NEW rail rates proposed last week by Eastern Railroad Presidents' Conference are approved by Interstate Commerce Commission, it will pay travelers to take long trips. Conference, representing 27 railroads serving Northeast, decided to reduce round-trip coach and sleeper fares on zoning plan. One-way tickets will continue at present rate.

Under proposed scale, round-trip coach fares would be cut ¼c a mile for first 100 miles, with another reduction in rate per mile for each 50 miles traveled up to 901 miles. At that distance, rate would be down to 1.7c per mile (reduction of 32% over present 2½ cent per mile rate), and that would be the minimum mileage rate, no matter how much further the traveler went.

Round-trip tickets good in Pullman lower berths, parlor cars and in other accommodations, except upper berths, would also be cut on a sliding scale, with reduction amounting to 10 per cent over present rate at 901 miles.

Special rate is proposed for round-trip upper berth tickets, which would amount at maximum distance to a cut of 19% below present one-way fare. Pullman charges for berths or chairs would be in addition to these basic fare rates, and would be same as at present.

■ From Soy-Bean to Necktie

HENRY FORD has a new necktie. It's not an ordinary one, being partly made from soy-beans. For a year and a half, Ford company laboratories have been working to perfect a process of making a textile from protein of soy-bean, with idea of using

it industrially in manufacture of automobile upholstery. Already, in various experiments, this new soy-bean textile has been spun, woven, and manufactured into a number of articles. Fabric is said to look like mixture of silk and wool, and to have about 80 per cent of durability of wool.

Ford chemists' discovery of soy-bean as a potential source of cloth is said to have resulted from extensive use of soy-beans by Ford company in production of paint and plastics. Oil is extracted from the bean as a base for paint, and the plastic product is used for such auto parts as gear shift lever balls, light switches, and accelerator pedals.

Doctors Condemn Health Bill

AMERICAN Medical Association, at 90th annual convention recently, went on record as "unmistakably and emphatically" opposed to Wagner national health bill now before Senate, on grounds that it is contrary to best interests of American people and a threat to the national health and well-being.

Twenty-two reasons were given by the Association for condemning the measure, which was introduced into Congress to carry out President Roosevelt's national health program. Chief among doctors' objections to bill are:

1. It does not safeguard in any way continued existence of the family doctor.
2. It proposes to make Federal aid for medical care the rule rather than the exception.
3. It does not recognize the need for suitable food, sanitary housing, and improvement of other environmental conditions necessary to continuous prevention of disease.
4. It "insidiously promotes the development of a complete system of tax-supported governmental medical care."
5. It provides for supreme Federal control; Federal agents are given authority to disapprove plans proposed by individual States.
6. It offers no method for determining nature and extent of need for preventive and other medical services for which it proposes to allot funds.
7. It is inconsistent with fundamental principles of medical care established by scientific medical experience, and is therefore contrary to best interests of American people.

Pointed out by American Medical Association was medical profession's record of accomplishment in improvement of public health, prevention of disease and care of the sick. The Association urged that instead of saddling country with "supreme Federal control" of health and medicine, a plan be worked out for local determination of health needs and for local administration control. Such a plan, it pointed out, was consistent with philosophy of American form of government and would not damage the quality of our medical service.

Russia Holds Off

ALL EFFORTS of Britain and France so far to get Russia into the anti-Hitler block have failed. Just when it looked as if they were all set, Russian Foreign Minister Molotov made speech which dashed British and French hopes. In order to win Russia's aid, he said, they would have to guarantee against aggression "all European countries bordering on Russia without exception." These countries are Finland, Estonia, Latvia, as well as Poland and Rumania.

In spite of this set-back, Britain and France are continuing their negotiations with Russia and believe that she can still be won to their side.

Television is Here

AT DEDICATION of the Radio Corporation of America building at World's Fair, event was covered by television, and speech and likeness of David Sarnoff, R.C.A.'s president, were reproduced in New York, eight miles away.

National Broadcasting Company has now embarked on a regular schedule of television broadcasts, at present limited to vicinity of New York. On market are four types of television receivers, ranging in price from \$199.50 to \$600.

Good Books to Read

NEXT TO VALOUR, John Jennings. Jamie Ferguson, fleeing with his mother and sisters from the disasters which the Stuart cause brought upon its followers, came to the Province of New Hampshire in 1746. The young Scot became a skillful woodsman and scout and joined Rogers Rangers to take part in the French

and Indian War. The story is full of romantic adventure.—Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.75.

THE ALTAR-PIECE, Naomi Royde Smith. Coming from a dockside parish in one of London's poorest districts to a rich living in a quiet cathedral town, the Vicar of Estingford found nothing more pressing to trouble him than a matter of church architecture. But the arrival of a newcomer to the town, a widow of ample means and a passion for embroidery, was the beginning of trouble, and of a mystery that is not unravelled until the last page of the book and the completion of the altar-piece.—The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

THE HARDYS RIDE HIGH. Another of the Hardy family hit parade, as they become "millionaires for a day." Featuring Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden.

UNION PACIFIC. Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea star in this romance of America's empire builders, the men and women who worked, fought, suffered to make the American dream come true.

PUT UP HAY THIS EASIER WAY!

Stop slaving in the hot, dusty hay mow. In good weather, blow your hay into the mow or stack with this Papec. Save time-labor-space. Good weather or bad, make green hay crops into grass silage. A simple Papec attachment adds molasses or phosphoric acid automatically to preserve the crop. In addition, this Papec with its special feed roll handles corn better than any standard ensilage cutter. Chops straw. Shreds fodder.

Write for free booklet. Facts about grass silage, chopped hay, trench silos, storing straw. No obligation. Papec Machine Co., 396 S. Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.

MAKE HAY RAIN OR SHINE with a PAPEC HAY CHOPPER-SILO FILLER
More in Use Than Any Other Make

"I have seen nothing that I would exchange for my FARMALL" W. B. WILLIS
New Market, Md.



Here is W. B. Willis, New Market, Md., at the wheel of his "Old Reliable" Farmall—Serial No. T-13714.

"WHEN I bought my FARMALL in 1927," says Mr. Willis, "the dealer told me it was really built to take it. After the fall plowing and the land that I cleared on my 232-acre farm, I certainly agree with him. The toughest job I put it to was clearing 35 acres of timber and hauling it to the sawmill. I have hauled logs to the sawmill through 18 inches of mud, and truly at times I wondered how it stood the gaff that I put it to.

"I have demonstrated 'Old Reliable' against some of the present-day competitive tractors and as yet have seen nothing that I would exchange it for. If and when I get a new one there is only one tractor in my mind, the FARMALL."

Thousands of owners have written to tell us about their Farmalls. Ask the International Harvester dealer in your neighborhood to show you why owners are proud to boast, "I Own a Farmall." He will demonstrate any of the three Farmall sizes to you on your own farm—equipped for your soils and crops—any time you say the word. And remember, his store is headquarters for the full line of International Harvester tractors—three Farmalls; six standard wheel-type tractors (one powered by Diesel); and six TracTractors (three powered by Diesel).

For the peak in farm power value, choose an International Harvester Tractor!

Only FARMALL Brings You All of These Valuable Features:

- 1—Patented automatic steering-wheel cultivator gang shift. Clean cross cultivation at four miles an hour.
- 2—Most complete line of direct-attachable machines to choose from.
- 3—Unmatched ability for all row-crop work.
- 4—Outstanding economy on distillate or other tractor fuel.
- 5—Smooth 4-cylinder power—valve-in-head efficiency.
- 6—Replaceable cylinders.
- 7—Steering operates wheel brakes automatically when making pivot turns.
- 8—Unequaled record for long life.
- 9—High resale value.
- 10—Complete nation-wide service.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL TRACTORS

IMPORTANT BILLS

Now Before Governor Lehman

A NUMBER of bills passed by the last session of the New York State legislature are of interest to farmers. The majority of these bills have not yet been signed or vetoed by

Supreme Court Sustains New York and Boston Milk Order

BY A FIVE to four decision the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the New York Milk Marketing Agreement and Order and reversed Judge Cooper's recent decision. The decision was read by Justice Reed.

The Court remanded the case to the Northern New York Federal District Court, with definite instructions to issue orders to the four dealers involved in the case, instructing them to comply with the terms of the Order.

By a six to three decision the Court upheld a Massachusetts Court decision affirming the constitutionality of the Boston Order. This, it is expected, will result in turning back to dairymen between two and three million dollars that has been held by the Court.

the Governor. Where bills have been signed, making them law, the fact will be so indicated.

FARM TRUCKS AND TRAILERS.—Bill provides for nominal registration fee of \$1 a year for trucks and trailers used strictly in the farm business. While the Motor Vehicle Bureau has ruled that tractors and trailers can be used in the roads between fields of a farm or between two farms owned by the same man, the situation has not applied to trucks. This will clear up an annoying situation, and it is hoped that the Governor will sign the bill.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—An amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Law clarifies the term "farm labor" and defines exemptions more definitely. This bill is an improvement needed by farmers and should be signed.

CHEESE.—A bill amending the cheese law would provide that cheese may be stenciled with the terms "New York State Whole Milk Cheese" or "New York State Whole Milk Washed Curd Cheese," providing it meets the highest grade requirements established by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Previously all cheese could be so marked. The bill proposes to make the label a mark of quality which can be recognized by consumers.

STATE LABEL.—A law is now on the books permitting the use of the state label for farm produce properly graded. This law is again an attempt to guide the consumers and guarantee that produce bearing the label is of high quality. The new bill provides an appropriation of \$50,000 to finance the state label plan. The appropriation is self-liquidating—that is, labels will be sold and funds therefrom turned into the state treasury. The bill has not yet been signed.

ITINERANT TRUCKERS.—A bill which will become law if signed requires merchant truckmen, including those who operate motor trucks and buy farm produce for resale, to register with the Department of Agriculture, and pay a fee of \$5. Where a truckman owns more than one truck, \$1 extra would be required for each additional truck. The intent of this bill is to make it easier to identify itinerant

truckmen and thus avoid some of the difficulties experienced by farmers in getting pay for produce sold.

MILK PUBLICITY.—This bill carries appropriation of \$310,000 for milk advertising. This also is a self-liquidating appropriation and would be repaid by a tax of $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ on each 100 lbs. of milk—half to be paid by the dealer and half by the producer. This is merely a continuance of efforts of this state to increase consumption by publicizing milk.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.—The regular budget was cut \$31,000,000 by the legislature, but some of these cuts were partially restored in a supplementary budget. For example, the original budget cut the appropriation for the State College of Agriculture \$157,000. The supplementary budget restores approximately \$38,000. Appropriation for the Geneva Experiment Station was cut \$34,000 and the supplementary budget restores about \$4,000. Also restored is \$1,500,000 of state aid for town and county roads.

Other bills provide for a reduction in state aid for county roads from \$30 a mile to \$15 a mile and also a reduction in state aid for town roads. The present basis for aid to town roads is \$75 a mile less the amount raised by $2\frac{3}{4}$ mills tax on adjoining property. The new bill not yet signed reduces the base amount of \$62.50 a mile.

Another bill if signed will make it

mandatory for town and county highway superintendents to remove weeds and brush along town and county roads some time between July 15 and August 15.

SCHOOLS.—A bill was passed to suspend the establishment of central rural schools beginning June 1 for a period of one year. It has been predicted that the Governor will not sign this bill.

Another bill provides that out-of-state pupils in elementary schools and academic departments shall be considered as a part of the school registration for purpose of determining state aid.

TAXES.—The tax on liquor was increased from \$1.00 a gallon to \$1.50 a gallon. This bill has been signed and is now a law.

Bills also signed provide for continuation of the emergency taxes on gasoline, business franchises, personal incomes, stock transfers, utility income, and estates of non-residents.

RELIEF.—A bill believed to have general support in rural sections would make local authorities responsible for the administration of home relief, but with state aid continued as before.

STRIKES.—Another proposed bill would make it a misdemeanor to interfere with a person driving a motor truck while it is loading or delivering goods. This, of course, is designed to prevent interference with truck transportation during strikes. It has been predicted that the Governor will not sign this bill.

MARK OF ORIGIN.—The Governor has vetoed a bill which would have

American Agriculturist, June 10, 1939

required all merchandise imported into the state to be marked plainly with the place of origin. Reason given was possible effect on federal trade agreement policies, including retaliatory legislation against American products.

Dairymen's League Annual Meeting

THE Home Department of the Dairymen's League will hold its annual meeting at Utica on June 14. Speakers will include Mrs. Charles Sewell, representing the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Paul Taber of the G. L. F.

The following day, June 15, is the date for the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League at Utica. The session will open at 10:00 A. M. at the Stanley Theatre on Genesee St. In the forenoon President Fred Sexauer will give his annual address. This will be followed by reports of the Treasurer and the Membership Auditing Committee.

Speakers in the afternoon will be H. V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, and John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Resolutions Committee will meet Monday, June 12, and will have their report in printed form ready for distribution to the delegates on Thursday.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, June 12th

12:35—"Fair Prices," Dr. G. W. Hedlund.

Tuesday, June 13th

12:35—"Not as Father Did It," Leo A. Muckle.

12:45—(Homemaker's Clinic), "Preserving the Spring Harvest," Emma Renaud.

Wednesday, June 14th

12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "What I Saw at the World's Fair," Ed W. Mitchell.

Thursday, June 15th

12:35—"Getting the Best of Your Pastures," M. E. Hislop.

Friday, June 16th

12:35—"The Crop Outlook," Dr. R. L. Gillett.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, June 17th

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "Farm Management Tours for 4-H Club Members," Herman Miller.

Monday, June 19th

12:45—"Rural Education in the News," Francis E. Griffin.

Tuesday, June 20th

12:35—"Transferring the Pasture to the Silo," C. W. Loomis.

12:45—(Homemaker's Clinic), "Picnic Baskets," Laura Wing.

Wednesday, June 21st

12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag).

12:45—(Countryside Talk), "Fishing," Bristow Adams.

Thursday, June 22nd

12:45—"Public Health Needs of Farmers," Herbert P. King.

Friday, June 23rd

12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.

Saturday, June 24th

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), Mass. State 4-H Club Office.

12:45—(Grange Views and News), "Our Unwanted Guests," Schenectady County Pomona Grange.

European Tour Cancelled

DUE to unsettled conditions in Europe, our European Tour has been definitely cancelled. All deposits made on reservations will be returned promptly.

We hesitated to take this action and regret the necessity of disappointing those who have made reservations, but careful consideration convinced us that it was the correct step to take.

Grange Bread Baking Contest News

A Grange Brother Takes Part

FIRST Grange to report a man among contestants in its bread baking contest was Cayuga Lake Grange of Cayuga County. Mrs. S. Hurrell, chairman of this Grange's service and hospitality committee, writes:

"A great deal of interest and fun was derived from our bread contest. Six ladies and one man entered!" (We hope the fact that first prize in the contest was won by a Grange sister, Mrs. Harry White, won't discourage Grange brothers in other Granges from trying their luck.)

We wish we had space to print all of the enthusiastic and interesting reports of contests that are coming in daily from chairmen of S. & H. committees. Here are excerpts from just a few of them:

"We had a very pleasant evening, as the men suggested that we auction off the bread and that made a lot of fun."—Mrs. Henry E. Willsie, Chairman, Echo Grange, Greene Co.

"I think we ought to have more bread baking contests, so that ladies would get into the habit of making homemade bread. Those who took part in our con-

test enjoyed it very much. After the bread was judged, we had it with jam and jelly for refreshments, and it made a delicious lunch."—Mrs. Albert Meyer, Chairman, Boston Grange, Erie Co.

"Our contest was very successful, with seven fine entries. The winner, Mrs. Pauline Witfield (see picture), is a very efficient homemaker. She and her husband and one small son live on a dairy farm in Little Britain. She was Ceres in our Grange last year and is such a good help to our Grange."—Mrs. R. S. Finley, Chairman, Little Britain Grange, Orange County.

"We had a grand evening the night we put on the bread contest. Our winner, Mrs. W. H. Chardavoyne, is 78 years old and we are very proud that she can still bake well enough to win first place. Also, she still bakes pies and cakes for all the affairs in our little town."

—Mrs. R. S. Wood, Chairman, Bloomingburg Grange, Sullivan Co.

Since our last issue, the following Subordinate Granges have reported names of first prize winners:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Whitesville	Mary Ainsworth } Belle Heseltin } tie
Cattaraugus	Gowanda	Mrs. Foster Lewis
	West Valley	Mrs. Leo Kruse
Cayuga	Cayuga Lake	Mrs. Harry White
	East Venice	Mrs. Henry Ketchum
Chautauqua	Ashville	Mrs. Alice E. McGrath
	DeWittville	Mrs. Mildred Stage
	Niobe	Mrs. Igola Davis } Mrs. Geneva Johnson } tie
Chenango	Villanova	Mrs. Alta Dye
	Afton	Elizabeth Loomis
	Preston	Mrs. Dorra Dunkel
Dutchess	Stone Church	Ann M. Benson
Erle	Boston	Mrs. Philip Emerling
Greene	Climax	Mrs. Helmer Erikson
	Echo	Mrs. Olivia Wright
Herkimer	Paines Hollow	Mrs. Mildred Vrooman
	W. Canada Creek	Mrs. James Worden
Livingston	Ossian	Mrs. Dewey A. Carey
Oneida	Marcy	Mrs. Florence Seavey
Onondaga	Lamson	Mrs. Pearl Sperbeck
Ontario	Clifton Springs	Mrs. Mabel Converse
	Hopewell	Mrs. John R. Wooden
	Naples	Mrs. William Jerome
Orange	Chester	Mrs. Kenneth Green
	Little Britain	Mrs. Pauline Witfield
Orleans	Gaines	Mrs. Fay Hollenbeck
Otsego	Richfield	Florence Key
	Unadilla	Mrs. Maurice Slade
Saratoga	Gansevoort	Mrs. Sara V. Washburn
	Stillwater	Ethel H. Ferris
St. Lawrence	Macomb	Mrs. Mildred Drummond
Sullivan	Bloomingburg	Mrs. W. H. Chardavoyne
Tioga	Candor	Mrs. Howard Smith
	Goodrich	Mary Thompson
	Settlement	
Ulster	Newark Valley	Mrs. Floyd Bailey
Yates	Lake Katrine	Mrs. A. Stanley
	Rushville	Mrs. Earl Laffer



Mrs. Pauline Witfield, winner of bread baking contest held by Little Britain Grange, Orange County.

Ways of Increasing Farmers' Returns for Milk

PART I.

By LELAND SPENCER

WHEN the submarine Squalus recently sank to the bottom of the sea off the New England coast, the Navy Department promptly rescued the survivors and then went to work on a definite plan and procedure for raising the craft to the surface. No one doubts that these efforts will succeed and that the Squalus will soon be floated and restored to service.



Leland Spencer

Apparently the task of raising the incomes of New York dairy farmers, after they have suffered a severe sinking spell, is a more complicated problem and one for which science has not yet produced a definite and certain remedy. The average price received for Grade B milk delivered in April by those dairymen who produce for the New York market was \$1.14 per hundredweight, or 20 per cent below the pre-war average for that month. On the other hand, the prices of things that farmers buy averaged about 20 per cent above the pre-war level. Experience shows it is practically impossible to bring down the costs of living and production without long delay. Consequently the efforts to relieve the financial distress of farmers are directed toward raising their incomes. In order to put New York dairymen in as good a position as they were in the five years preceding the World War, the gross returns for milk should be raised about 50 per cent, or more than that in case the farmers' expenses should rise.

Many different suggestions or demands have been made as to steps that should be taken by the Government or by the industry itself to raise the incomes of dairymen to a higher level. Opinions differ so widely on the value or justice of the different proposals that progress toward correcting the situation seems discouragingly slow. It will pay us to study these proposals and to determine, if we can, what measures or combination of measures would give the best results.

The numerous ideas for increasing the incomes of dairymen, that have come to my attention recently can be grouped under five headings, as follows:

1. Have the price of fluid milk fixed and enforced by public authorities—Put the Federal and State orders for the New York market into operation again.
2. Restrict the supply of dairy products and competing products, such as oleomargarine, in various ways.
3. Reduce the spread between the farmers' price and the consumers' price for milk.
4. Increase the consumption of milk and other dairy products.
5. Raise the general level of commodity prices.

In an early issue we shall consider the possibilities of price fixing by public authorities.

Cheese Consumption Increases

Striking development in dairy industry is continued uptrend in consumption of cheese, which has increased fully 25 per cent since the beginning of the depression. Biggest gainer and most important type, is American or Cheddar cheese, consumption of which is 33 per cent greater than in 1930.

Increase in use of cream cheese is even greater on a percentage basis, the

volume having trebled within the past eight years. Total output, however, is much smaller than American type.

American made Swiss cheese is also increasing, while imports are decreasing. Other varieties, including Limburger, Italian types, remain about stationary in consumption.

This upward trend in cheese consumption per capita is in marked contrast to the trends in consumption of many staple food products. Per capita consumption of butter in the past 5 years was about the same as in the pre-war period 1910-14, but considerably less than in the 5-year period 1900-04. In the last 40 years the trend in per capita consumption of meats (beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and pork) has been distinctly downward. There has also been a downward trend in per capita production of potatoes.

Sheffield April Prices

Prices received by Sheffield producers for April milk were not available when the last issue went to press.

The Sheffield price for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone, subject to the usual differentials, was \$1.135.

More Butter for Relief

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announces that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. has been authorized to buy an additional 25,000,000 lbs. of butter during the fiscal year ending June 30. This raises authorized purchases from 90,000,000 lbs. to 115,000,000 lbs.

The butter will be given to state welfare agencies for distribution to families on relief.

Total holdings of butter about May 20 were estimated at 72,768,000 lbs., which is 34,968,000 lbs. more than last year. Of the total amount, about 16,200,000 lbs. were estimated as being privately owned, the balance by government agencies.

Wheat

It is too early accurately to predict the yield of spring wheat, but present indications are for a yield no higher than the average for the past ten years. Based on this, and with winter wheat crop indicated on May 1 at 544,000,000 bushels, total wheat crop this year is estimated at about 700,000,000 bushels. This, together with prospective carry-over of about 275,000,000 bushels (including insurance wheat), would give a total domestic wheat supply for 1939-40 of slightly less than a billion bushels, compared with \$1,084,000,000 bushels the previous season.

The Commodity Credit Corporation have announced a wheat loan program for 1939 similar to that of a year ago. With a larger percentage of wheat farmers eligible for loans this year, it is expected that the program may give more support to wheat prices than it did last year.

Egg Market News

The estimate of eggs in storage on May 20 was 5,192,000 cases. Last year the figure was 4,556,000 cases, showing an excess this year of 636,000 cases. Eggs are going into storage at a more rapid rate than they did a year ago.

Estimates for frozen eggs in storage on the same date were 109,201,000 lbs., compared to 124,079,000 lbs. a year ago.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, through the A.A.A., has been buying some eggs for relief on the Mercantile Exchange, bidding 16¼c for carlots of fresh gathered firsts. This is interpreted as an attempt to prevent egg prices from going lower, although

there appears to be no disposition to force prices higher.

Recent hot weather has caused some complaint about quality of eggs received in New York, and as a result, premiums have been paid for strictly fancy eggs.

For the week ending May 26, New York State Department of Agriculture reports egg-feed ratio as 9.5. A year ago it took 7.3 doz. eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed and two years ago 11.9. The Department reports wholesale egg prices as approximately 5c a dozen lower than a year ago, with poultry feed costing just about the same as it did last year.

April was the seventh consecutive month in which baby chick hatchings were larger than the corresponding month last year. Eighteen per cent more salable chicks were hatched by commercial hatcheries during April than a year ago. For the four months of January through April hatchings exceeded last year by 23 per cent.

Frozen Vegetables

On May 1 there were 47,400,000 lbs. of frozen vegetables in storage, which is over twice as large as stock a year ago and seven times as large as stock two years ago. Since December 1, consumption of frozen vegetables has been about twice as heavy as a year ago.

It is expected, however, that only about as many vegetables will be frozen this season as a year ago, partially because of heavy stocks now in storage and partially because of small acreage of vegetables for manufacture.

Annual Field Day of Empire State Potato Club

The 10th Annual Field Day of the Empire State Potato Club will be held on Thursday, August 3, at Gardner Farms, Tully, N. Y. Gardner Brothers are among the oldest and best known growers of certified seed potatoes in the United States. Their average annual acreage is about 80.

Don Ward, Manager of the Onondaga County Farm Bureau, is general chairman of the arrangements and already he has appointed the several committees to plan and carry out the program.

Last year an estimated 12,000 farmers attended this event at Orchard Park. This year the machinery exhibits will be the most extensive ever staged in New York State.

from Skeff's Notebook

Seek Lower Storage Costs

A current subject of discussion among fruit growers is cold storage rates. There has been practically no change in the rate structure in Western New York in many years. Many of the storage plants were built with growers' money, with the idea that they were essential to fruit and vegetable growing areas. There is no doubt that some of the storages were built too expensively, or that the investment was too large for the business. For a number of years fruit growers have been receiving low prices for their fruit and the 20-cents per bushel storage charge on apples has been one of the major items of cost.

Few apple growers admit to having broken even last year. The very low price range bears this out. Because of poor prices many growers held as many apples as possible in any available farm storage. At the end of the season the storage charge appeared to be the last straw. Some storages recognized this and gave rebates to growers. William Wilbur, Williamson fruit grower, has been discussing the subject with a number of growers. He told me sentiment now is strongly with storages that have offered new and revised schedules this season. Especially attractive is the "refill" rate.

Apple harvest this year will run two or three weeks earlier than usual. There is danger of an avalanche of fruit being dumped on the market to hurt prices, unless they are put into storage. Crop reports indicate a less-than-normal crop of apples this year in all sections except the Pacific Northwest. Therefore, this should be a good season for judicious use of storage facilities. Some storages have offered a "refill" rate by which early apples may be stored and later replaced by late varieties. Several of the storages are reported offering lower rates than in past years and others, concerned with dividends and costs, are quoting former rates. "Box manufacturers and other concerns supplying apple growers have recognized our situation and cut corners; now there is strong sentiment for revision of storage rates," says Wilbur.

Two of the largest western New York growers are considering building their own cold storages. There are a number of such plants in the Hudson Valley and two years ago George Bradley built one at Barker, Niagara County. Growers who have looked into the matter say these operations have been economical and successful. There appears little doubt that this will be the next major trend among upstate fruit growers.

Low Fluid Milk Prices

do not compare favorably with returns from Selling Cream and Diversified Farming.

That is why so many farmers are changing to cream.

Cash received for the butterfat in cream amounts to almost as much as some get for the whole milk. Additional returns from feeding the skim milk are better than the average price of farm products.

Sell Cream and feed skim to calves, pigs and chickens for best results.

We offer you our Cash Market for all your cream. Payment made promptly for each shipment at top market price.

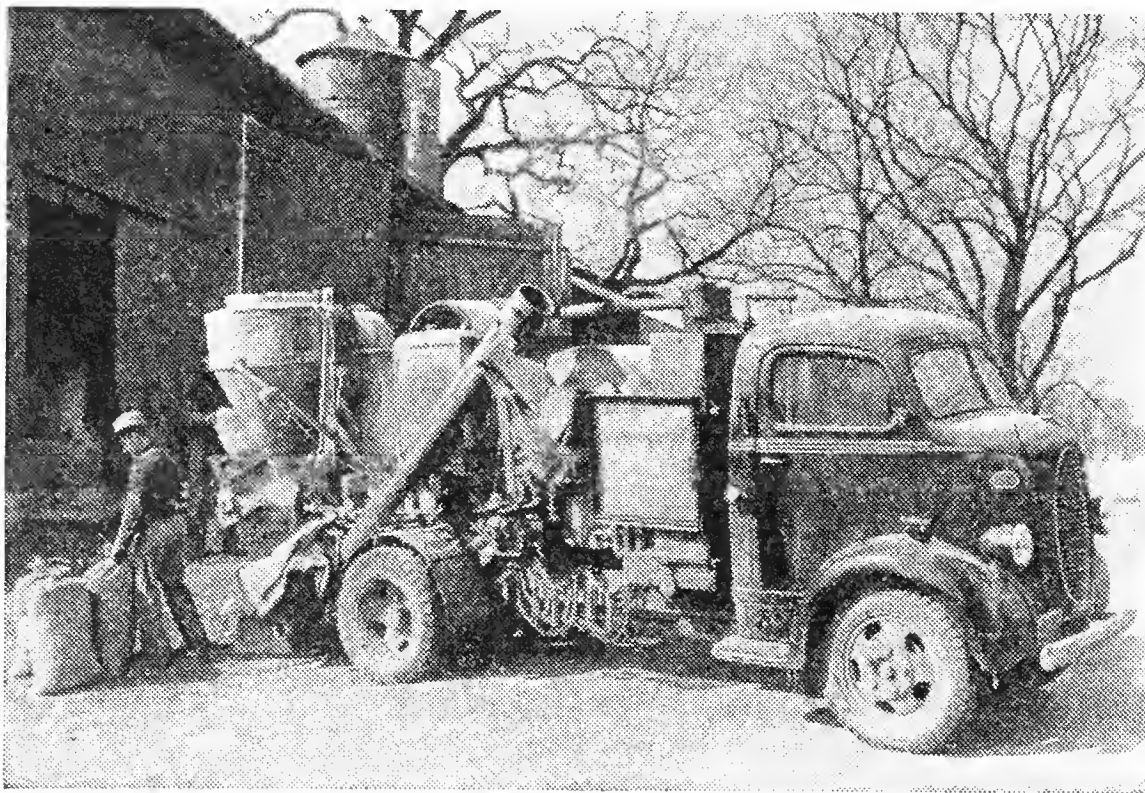
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With **AMERICAN**
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Advertisers

Grinding Home Grown Grain



The use of feed grinders mounted on trucks which go from farm to farm is an interesting development in the use of home-grown grains. The outfit pictured here is owned by Henry Hoover, Ephrata, Pa. It combines mill and mixer in one unit. Hot water from the cooling system keeps molasses at the right temperature for mixing. This outfit can handle from 15 to 20 grinding jobs a day, and grinds and mixes dairy and poultry feed to the exact specifications of each customer.

Weyerhaeuser Announces \$2000.00 Genuine White Pine Lumber Contest

In order to better acquaint the farmers in the eastern states with the advantages of using Genuine White Pine Lumber, the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company of Saint Paul, Minnesota, has prepared an interesting campaign on Genuine White Pine, extending over a period of the next eight months; the first four months of which will be devoted to a series of four monthly contests.

Each monthly contest features seven prizes:

- FIRST PRIZE . . . \$250.00
- SECOND PRIZE . . . \$100.00
- THIRD PRIZE . . . \$ 50.00
- FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH AND SEVENTH PRIZE \$ 25.00 EACH

These prizes are to be awarded in the form of credit with the local 4-SQUARE Lumber Dealer, to be ordered out in Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE Genuine White Pine.

Contestants buy nothing, and are furnished an eight page booklet telling a brief but informative story about Genuine White Pine, The Wood of Our Pioneer Ancestors, The Easy Wood to Work With.

Contestants merely read this booklet, which is listed as reading time: 5 minutes, and then complete the sentence "What I Like Best About Genuine White Pine Is" on the official entry blank, which is the back cover of booklet.

The contest should prove interesting, not only to farmers but to town people as well.

The judges are the editors of the farm papers which will carry the monthly announcements about the campaign and are as follows: E. R. Eastman, President and Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.; Walter H. Lloyd, Editor, *Ohio Farmer*, Cleveland, Ohio; E. S. Bayard, Editor, *Pennsylvania Farmer*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The first advertisement announcing the contest appears in this issue.

Silos for Grass Silage

Mr. Frank Hanlin of the Pape Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y., believes that any silo satisfactory for corn silage will be equally satisfactory for grass silage. There has been some recent publicity indicating that the pressure of grass silage is considerably heavier, and therefore that silos used for it need to be reinforced with additional hoops. In this connection, Mr. Hanlin points out that hundreds of farmers have successfully stored grass silage in temporary silos held together with No. 9 wire. He adds: "Most farmers can safely use their present silos for grass silage."

An interesting booklet containing con-

siderable information is entitled "Grass Silage for More Profitable Livestock Farming—How to Make It and How to Feed It." This booklet can be obtained without any cost from many silo, molasses, acid and ensilage cutter companies; or will be sent promptly if you will send 10c to the National Association of Silo Manufacturers, Box 30, Norwich, N. Y.

Firestone Prize for Young Singers

The National Federation of Music Clubs, now holding its thirteenth Biennial Contest for young artists in Baltimore, Maryland, has just announced a \$500 cash award to be given by The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company to the winning singer of the Contest Finals. In addition to the cash sum, posted as the "Voice of Firestone Award", the winner will be featured in a guest appearance with the Firestone symphony orchestra under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein on the regular Monday Evening Voice of Firestone Program over the NBC Red Network.

Railroads Show Deficit

Class I railroads of the United States in the first three months of 1939 had a net deficit of \$43,591,000 after fixed charges, the Association of American Railroads announced recently. For the first three months of 1938, Class I roads had a net deficit of \$105,737,000 after fixed charges.

Kasco Mills have attacked the problem of what to do with empty feed bags. They are putting Kasco feeds in durable cotton print with fast colors, providing a piece of material which can be used in many ways to dress up the family or home.

The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, find that six out of ten of their factory employees have been with the company ten years or more, and that one out of eight have been with Goodrich twenty years or more. This is especially interesting in view of the wide-spread interest concerning the difficulty of getting employment by a worker over 40.

In recent years careful experiments have shown serious results in certain crops growing on land deficient in certain minor elements. One of these elements is Boron. The Pacific Coast Borax Co., 51 Madison Ave., New York City, have a booklet "Boron in Agriculture." This is well illustrated and describes in detail the trouble which may come to various crops when Boron is lacking.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Hatching for the High Market

By J. C. HUTTAR

BOTH Lee Weaver and I have on several occasions in the past gone into the matter of early or late spring hatching. Maybe Lee has, but I know I have never said anything about summer and fall hatching. I'm thinking about it, of course, from the marketing angle.



J. C. Huttar

Getting around as I do I would say that fall hatching has just about reached that point in the poultry business where it might bust forth in earnest almost any year. Most of the folks who have tried it get real enthusiastic over it. That's bound to spark a lot of others. The chicken business being what it is, however, I don't expect it ever to be too common. After all, most folks who keep hens also keep a few cows, grow some cash crops, and maybe fruit or grain or winter lambs. It still takes most of them pretty close to Thanksgiving before the results of their summer's work is all cleaned up. Such folks would have a hard time working in either summer or fall chicks.

But more and more people are starting a brooder house or two of September or October chicks. Why?

Those that I've talked with generally give about three reasons—

1. It balances income in a more timely way with expenses in the poultry business.
2. It makes more complete use of houses and equipment.
3. It gives them more of the high priced eggs, (they say).

There isn't any argument about the first two and for just a moment I won't argue about the third one either. (But I reserve the right to do so later.)

But, if it's more high priced eggs poultrymen are after, why didn't someone think of this fifteen or twenty years ago when the spread between the season's high and low prices was greater than it is now? I was looking it up and I found that fifteen years ago prices in the high month were almost two and one-half times what they were in the low. But in the past two years prices in the high month were only one and three-quarters times the low. So, you see, there really isn't as much advantage in high priced eggs as there used to be.

Well, as a matter of fact, there were plenty of people who thought of out of season hatching at that time. A number of colleges ran experiments hatching chicks practically every month in the year. A few brave poultrymen tried it too. The results were discouraging. Hatchability was very low, mortality in rearing ran high, but that wasn't the worst. They didn't get the high priced eggs. The fall hatched pullets which survived would start to lay in the spring and quit in the early fall almost at the same time as the spring hatched ones which had been laying much longer.

The trouble was that we didn't understand feeding for hatchability and confinement rearing like we do today. Nor was artificial illumination in common use to stimulate fall production. Neither did we understand the combination of avoiding extremes of temperature and yet getting good venti-

lation in the poultry houses in the winter like we do today.

But now we can get good hatches any month in the year, rear the birds about as successfully in confinement as on range and can stimulate production in the off-season almost as well as in the flush.

More High Priced Eggs

Now I'm going to question this argument that you get more high priced eggs from fall and winter hatched pullets than from those hatched in the spring and summer. I think it's just a matter of whether you get them at the beginning or end of their laying year.

I've got the records of a Pennsylvania poultryman who tried it out to back me up. I will admit, however, that even though this man had large hatches in each season and is a good poultryman, yet one swallow does not make a summer. Neither do one man's results absolutely prove a point.

This poultryman maintains three breeds, Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. He made four hatches each of the Leghorns and New Hampshires and two of the Rocks. Here are his records on production for the pullets from each hatch:

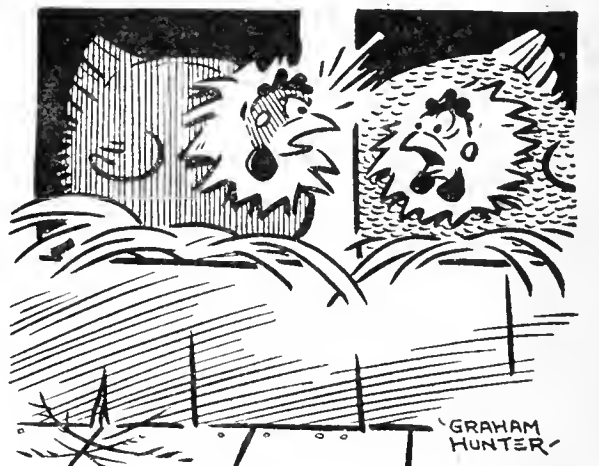
LEGHORNS					
When Hatched	July	Nov.	Jan.	May	
Started Laying	Dec.	Apr.	July	Oct.	
Year's Production	203	196	192	204	
Eggs Laid in Sept.					
Oct. & Nov.	52	50	51	50	
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
When Hatched	July	Oct.	Mar.	May	
Started Laying	Dec.	Apr.	Aug.	Oct.	
Year's Production	208	195	191	194	
Eggs Laid in Sept.					
Oct. & Nov.	43	48	52	43	
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS					
When Hatched	Nov.	Feb.			
Started Laying	May	Aug.			
Year's Production	176	189			
Eggs Laid in Sept.					
Oct. & Nov.	41	50			

Except for the advantage shown by February and March hatched pullets over other seasons' hatches in numbers of high priced eggs, there doesn't seem to be much else to indicate one season over another. And even this advantage might be argued on two counts.

1. It only showed up in Rocks and New Hampshires and not in Leghorns.
2. These birds started laying in August and so it's reasonable to assume that a smaller proportion of their fall eggs were large in size. Only the large eggs command the high prices.

Worth Watching

So for the time being at least I'm going to keep an open mind on this matter of hatching at all times of the year. For a straight commercial egg producer I can see some definite advantage in spreading out the hatching to get better distribution of income and better use of housing, labor, and equipment. On the other hand, cost of hatching eggs and cost of rearing would be heavier on the fall hatch.



"With all this war talk, now they want us to lay 'em with bombproof shells!"

This Summer—Visit NATURE'S WORLD'S FAIR—Yellowstone Park

Travel in Comfort and Safety by TRAIN



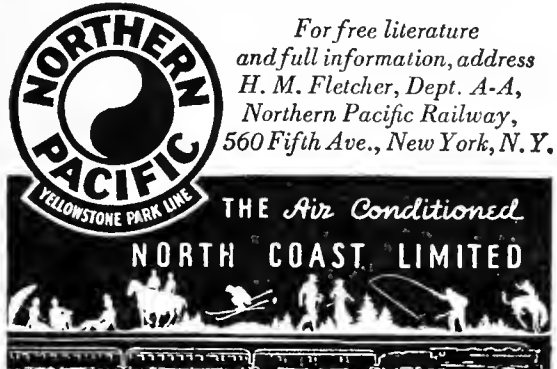
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Experience two of Yellowstone's unforgettable Gateways instead of one! On the Northern Pacific Railway you can go in one gateway, out another! Choose the new, spectacular Red Lodge "Sky Ride" over the Beartooth Rockies ... Gardiner Gateway via Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon ... or the famous Cody Road with its 80 miles of thrills. The Northern Pacific serves all three! Enjoy the cool, clean comfort of an air-conditioned through Pullman on the Northern Pacific to Yellowstone ... for the vacation of a lifetime!

For free literature and full information, address H. M. Fletcher, Dept. A-A, Northern Pacific Railway, 560 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.



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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

More Questions Answered

By L. E. WEAVER

Easy Culling

Isn't there some simple, easy way of culling the hens? I don't like to scare them by herding them through a catching crate, or by trying to catch them with a hook.

As soon as it is dark and the hens are well settled for the night, take some crates into the pen. In the darkness feel of the crop of each hen. Those with empty or nearly empty crops you should lift gently from the roost and place in the crate. Hens that are laying well have good appetites and full crops. Do not disturb them. Next morning examine the crated birds by daylight one by one, and release the ones that are laying. The others are culls. If you can't be sure by handling her whether or not a hen is laying, ask your County Agent or any experienced poultryman to show you the indications. This plan is a make-shift. You should give the entire flock a careful going-over at least once before fall. Hens soon become accustomed to being handled. It doesn't upset them to any extent.



L. E. Weaver

To Kill Lice

Will carbolineum on the roosts in the laying house keep body lice off the hens?

No. Carbolineum will keep red mites out. To get the body lice you must gas them. Nicotine fumes are fatal to the lice, and do not harm the hens. Paint Black Leaf 40 lightly along the top of each roost a half hour before the hens go to roost. Repeat ten days later. This is important. It gets the brood that is not hatched now.

Early Molters

If a hen stops laying and molts in June or July, won't she get through the molt and be ready to start laying again in August or September, just when eggs are getting to be worth something? Would it not be foolish to send her to market now?

That sounds like a good plan, but it isn't. It is based on a false assumption. You are assuming that the hen is a good producer and able to come back in a hurry and lay well for a long time after she comes back. Nine times out of ten, the fact that she quits so early marks her as a low producer by inheritance. She can't possibly lay more than a few eggs after she recovers her plumage. Then she will quit again. This was all tested and proven on hundreds of laying hens at Cornell years ago. Your chances are much better if you replace such individuals with good pullets.

Growing Ration

When should chicks be changed from a starting to a growing ration?

It is always best to follow the instructions of the concern which makes the feed. As chicks grow older they require less protein. Sometimes this change is accomplished by shifting to a "growing" mash with less protein—usually at around 6 to 8 weeks. Others may follow the plan used at Cornell.

The same mash is fed all the way through to maturity. The protein content of the "ration" is lowered by starting to feed grain at 6 to 8 weeks and gradually increasing the amount as the chicks grow older.

Skim Milk

Is skim milk a good feed for growing chicks?

Yes, one of the best. Give them all they will drink, but have water also for them. The milk may be either sweet or sour. The important thing is to feed it in clean containers. Chicks do not need dried milk in their growing mash when they have all the liquid skim milk they can drink.

Confinement

Is it better to let the hens run outside, or to keep them shut up all summer?

If your poultry house is kept free of red mites (an easy matter) and can be kept cooler than the outside in hot weather (another easy matter), it is best to keep the hens confined; better for the sake of your garden and flower beds, better from the sanitary angle if you are rearing young stock, and better because you will get more eggs with lighter colored yolks. They are worth more if you are shipping to New York City.

Cool Houses

How can I keep the hen house cool in hot weather?

Probably it cannot be kept cool, but it won't be so hot as outside if you have windows open, both front and rear or at opposite ends of the pen, and fairly close to the floor. Have a concrete floor with very little litter. Then it will cool down at night and the hens will enjoy smuggling down to its refreshing coolness in the heat of the day. Of course, the best possible plan is to have four or five inches of shavings or other good insulation on the sides and ceiling of the pen.

Selling Broilers

Is it best to sell the broilers just as soon as the market will take them—say at one and a half pounds, or will it pay better to keep them until they weigh three pounds or more?

Special markets and different breeds require different treatments of this question. However, a good general rule is that when the price trend is downward, to sell as early as possible; and when the trend is upward, it pays to grow them heavier if you have the room to hold them without crowding the pullets. Usually the trend is up until about the middle of May and after the 4th of July and downward between those dates.

Turkey Prospects

What are the chances of making any money this year with turkeys?

You can expect a reasonable profit this year if you can keep mortality to 10 or 12%, and feed an economical and efficient ration. Remember that a cheap ration is not of necessity either efficient or economical. A good green range will help keep down feed costs. Sanitary (clean) practices will keep mortality down.

A Federal report indicates that 27% more turkeys will be raised this year than last. However, demand has been increasing and has taken up the increased production, will probably do so again.

Fight COCCIDIOSIS POULTRY ENEMY NO. 1



When chicks show signs of coccidiosis—droopy wings, huddling and shivering, loss of appetite, bloody or watery droppings—ACT QUICKLY!

Don't even wait for a diagnosis. Treat your flock at once with Dr. Salsbury's Rakos—the scientifically blended liquid flock treatment.

Chickens like Dr. Salsbury's Rakos when mixed in the grain. That's important. Rakos is rich in chemicals which check bleeding and tend to reduce inflammation ... other ingredients sharpen the appetite. All of this helps the birds to recover and makes them less subject to become chronic carriers.

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ABSORBINE speeds the blood through the sore muscles to flush out the congesting fluids that cause the swelling.

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ABSORBINE

For relief of Your Own Strains, Muscular Aches and Pains, use Absorbine Jr.

REMOVES WORMS INCREASES FLOW OF URINE AIDS DIGESTION



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Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00		
B. W. & Buff Rocks, W. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Rd. Rock Cross pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White and Brown Leghorns, 90% guar.	6.50	32.50	65.00
B. & Wh. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Buff Rocks, Rd. Rock Cross, W. Wy.	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00

Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels—\$2.50-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels—\$6.50-100.
All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for Cash Prices and FREE CATALOG.
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25 years of breeding back of our large Tom Barton White Leghorns. We have 4000 large breeding hens weighing up to 6 lbs. Chicks from these large hens as low as \$6.50; Day Old Pullets at \$13-100; Cockerels at \$2-100. Orders filled promptly. Photos of our Farm sent FREE.

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Chester Whites, Yorkshire & Chester or Berkshire and Chester crosses. All Healthy, large, blocky pigs that will make large hogs. 5 weeks old, \$3.25 each, 8-9 weeks old \$3.50 each. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. Or send check or money order. Crating free. Send in your order. No delay.
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Chester whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, 5-6 weeks \$3.25, 8-9 weeks \$3.50. Ship one or more C.O.D. Orders filled promptly. No charge crating. **Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 1236M**

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Light Assorted Cockerels—2.00 10.00 20
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Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS
100% live del. Post Paid. 100 500 1000
Large Eng. W. Leg. Plts., 95% guar.—\$11.00 \$55.00 \$110
Leg. Chks. \$2-100; Unsexed Leg.—6.00 30.00 60
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22 years breeding for larger and better
English Type S. C. White Leghorns—6.00
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S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg. Day-Old Pullets, 95%—12.00
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New Hampshires or S. C. Rhode Island Reds—6.50
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Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order Direct. Circular Free.
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CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Size, heavy production Barron Eng. W. Leg. Pullets. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Males 5 lbs. R.O.P. Postpaid. Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Chicks for the last week May or June at \$7.50 per 100. \$36.00 per 500. \$70.00 per 1000. Sex pullets \$15.00 per 100. Order from this ad or write for catalog. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order.
Robert L. Clauser Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

STONEY RUN CASH OR C.O.D.
English Leghorns 100% live delivery P.P.
ENGLISH LEGHORN 100 500 1000
PULLETS, 95% GUAR.—\$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00
Unsexed English Leghorns—6.00 30.00 60.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds—6.50 32.50 65.00
New Hampshire Reds—7.00 35.00 70.00
H. Mix \$5.50-100; Leg. Chks. \$2-100. From Breeders Blood-Tested on Free range. Prepaid. Catalog Free. Can ship June 5th, or any Monday or Thursday after.
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Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY
100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large 100 500 1000
Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.—\$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00
Large Type White Leghorns—6.00 30.00 60.00
Leghorn Day Old Cockerels—2.00 10.00 20.00
Barred Rocks and White Rocks—6.50 32.50 65.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds—6.50 32.50 65.00
New Hamp. Reds—7.00 35.00 70.00
Heavy Mixed—5.50 27.50 55.00
All Breeders Blood-Tested. Leghorn Breeders are mated to R.O.P. Males. Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for our FREE Catalog, giving full details on our Breeders.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Through the Dean's Window

(Continued from Page 1)

it slip a little at the beginning, but anyway I just don't know what it is all about." To the usual, "Have you talked with your faculty adviser?" — "Yes, he said he wished he had a magic wand to wave over me and make me a chemist." Well, that wasn't very helpful, but sometimes faculty advisers are like that, so I only asked, "Well, what are you doing?" Worried Ben said, "I'm attending two dummy classes (students make-up or review classes), am studying a special review book, studying all my class notes, and will get some help from another boy." That is all to the good and I can tell him so; also, "I guess it's just up to you now, dig in your toes and go after it. A lot of others have dug themselves out of the same hole and I think you can, but son it means work from now until finals."

After all, perhaps a freshman ought to worry for I already note that Ben's fresh young school face of last fall is showing lines of character. It's kind of tough to go through, but maybe that is what makes boys into men.

Then something carries my mind back to Leigh who came through the door two or three years ago facing a tragedy in his family. I was at the father's farm when he brought his bride home a year before Leigh was born. He was a big, wholesome, generous, jolly man who belonged on a farm and was happy there. Now, Leigh had been two years in college and came to tell me that his father had died. We talked at length. Leigh felt he must go home to help his mother immediately with the burden of a five-hundred-acre farm. After talking over all the plans for the farm and discussing the organization of the business, possibilities for success, and difficulties that must be met, I said somewhat jokingly, "To succeed on a farm, you need a wife—do you have any prospects in that field?" Without the least hesitation, Leigh answered, "I'll know by nine o'clock tonight. I'm going to see my girl, and I'm going to know where I stand before I leave." I wished him good luck and said goodbye after asking him to write when he had a chance.

For a year there was no news, so I dropped him a very short note saying I'd like to know how he was getting along on the farm. In a few days I had a letter mailed in another state saying that Leigh and his girl were married and on their honeymoon. The farm was going fine and all were happy. A year later, I heard indirectly that a baby boy had arrived.

Last summer I happened to drive by Leigh's home one Sunday morning and stopped for twenty minutes. Leigh came to the door—big, brown, and muscular, the picture of health, weighing 175 pounds and looking much as his father did on that same porch twenty-five years ago; a five-hundred-acre farm in much better condition than when his father started it, eighty head of purebred cattle, an old farm home large enough for three families, and a wife and son that he could well be proud of.

That community needs Leigh and Leigh needs the open country. He would be unhappy and stifled inside a factory. I suspect that the baby boy is already headed towards an agricultural college.

And so they come and so they go,

Douglas, Louis, Ben, and Leigh, all fictitious names, but none of them fictitious persons. Verdant and uncertain during the first months, slowly gaining poise and confidence during the year. As sophomores, juniors and seniors, they grow and develop, make friends, assume as much leadership as is possible, and leave at the end of four years to make room for the ever fresh and new class that comes after them. Are they really a little more serious than their fathers whom I knew, or is it that I just don't see them in their relaxed moments? I am sure of several things. This present crop is better prepared in high school, they have much better poise, they speak more easily in class or in public, they are franker, and they are better behaved than their dads or their dad's friends when we were in college. So, if even in your pessimistic moments you become discouraged over the youth of today, come to the College of Agriculture and sit in my office while the boys and girls of the present college generation pass by in their daily life on the campus. Observe them, talk with them, go to class with them, and you will end the day with more faith in the youth of today.

Going Once, Going Twice, SOLD!

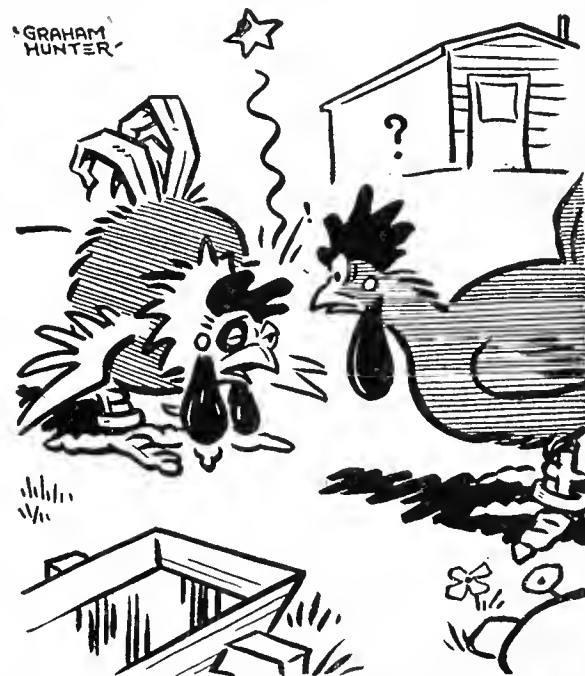
(Continued from Page 6)

or fair market price at an auction, all of the apple buyers and consumers find it out and come to get some of the bargains, or in the case of the consumer, insist that the bargain be passed on to them. That in turn does two things. It brings buyers to your next auction sale to build up prices to their proper level, and it keeps consumption balanced and in line with the supply and price.

The private sale method acts as a brake on such market readjustment. If a buyer finds a bargain, he does not tell his competitors about it, neither does he pass the benefit along to his consuming trade till he is forced to do it. He prefers to handle a small volume at a wide margin of profit, while the grower is crying for just the opposite in order to move the fruit before the season is over. Auction sales are the only way we can break this stranglehold the distributor has on our crops.

It Has Been Tried

Fortunately, the G.L.F. and some other agencies have established auctions so they are in existence to serve our need. Their records are open for
(Continued on opposite page)



"I wuz studyin' boxin' by mail, an' my wife got hold of th' lessons!"

Leghorns—Reds—Rocks—Wyandottes
New Hampshires—Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with **NO REACTORS FOUND**. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

HALL'S Chicks have been selected by the Agricultural Committee for the **POULTRY FARM OF TOMORROW** at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

LOWEST PRICES EVER QUOTED on EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS

For Immediate Delivery, Postpaid.
PRICES per 100 lots of 100 to 500 Utility Select
B. or W. H. ROCKS, R. I. or N. H. REDS ---\$6.90 \$7.90
W. H. LEGHORNS, WYANDOTTES, R. I. REDS ---\$6.90 \$7.90
ABOVE HEAVY BREEDS, 90% Pullets --- 8.90 9.90
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 90% Pullets --- 14.90 16.90
SEX-LINK RED-ROCKS, 95% Pullets --- 9.90 10.90
LEGHORN-MINORCA CROSS, 95% Pullets --- 16.90 18.90
Per 100: Heavy Cockerels, \$7.90; Heavy Assorted, \$6.40;
Leghorns or Leg.-Minorca Chicks, \$1.90. FREE BOOKLET.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box 1950-F, Vineland, N. J.

8,500 Breeders, 100% Pullorum Clean; each one picked for its growing, feathering, egg production and health qualities; produce all eggs hatched at BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM. You know you are getting real quality from Brentwood and can be sure you are going to make a good profit.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
MELVIN MOUL, Owner
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

LOW PRICES on Brookside Day-Old and Started CHICKS

	14 Days	Old	Old
English Strain W. H. Old	14c	11c	11c
Bar. & W. H. Rocks Old	14c	11c	11c
R. I. Red Old	14c	11c	11c
New Hampshire Old	14c	11c	11c
Mixed & Crossbreds Old	14c	11c	11c

All Chicks from carefully selected Blood Tested stock. Day Old Chicks sent postpaid. Started Chicks express collect. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop. Box D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Christie's JUNE Chicks

They will gain a lap on any other breed. SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshire and Chris-Cross Barred Hybrids are now priced at rock-bottom... 35,000 Breeders. Pullorum Passed. Send for Catalog and Summer Prices... Meet me in Cleveland!

Andrew Christie Box 55, Kingston, N. H.

AND STARTED PULLETS
Big Variety, All Ages

LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, CROSSBREDS. Pullorum Tested. Write for Catalog and Prices.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, Liberty, N. Y.

Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from vigorous Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

SPECIAL SALE!
Tom Barron W. Leghorn Chicks
Our Foundation stock imported direct from Tom Barron

Day Old Chicks	\$6.50-100
Day Old Pullets	\$12.00-100
Cockerels	\$2.00-100

ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM, Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

(Continued from opposite page)

our inspection, and their experience over the past few years is a fair guide as to what we may expect if we have sense enough to use this service. The only thing that is lacking to get the most benefit from the auction method of selling and from the existing facilities is the lack of cooperation on the part of the growers, the men for whose benefit these auction blocks were established. In a democracy such as ours, there is no way to force a farmer to save himself, or cooperate for the good of himself and his neighbors, but I do hope we can educate enough apple growers to make an intelligent use of this particular marketing facility, THE AUCTION, in time to prevent a collapse of the apple market this coming season.

I want to hear those words Going, Going, Gone! cried out over apples, not farms.

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 3)

a total of fully 1,000 patrons. The day's schedule included conferring of degrees, a fine speaking program and plenty of choice entertainment.

CONFERRING of the fifth degree by Washington County Pomona in Rhode Island, May 9, was rendered especially attractive by a beautiful new curtain, which was the more noteworthy from the fact that its center decoration was a farm scene which proved to be a beautiful picture of the homestead of former State Master W. B. Babcock of East Greenwich. The buildings painted true to life, with the surrounding hills and valley, made a scene which was greatly admired by all those in attendance at the Pomona meeting.

ECHO GRANGE treasury (Connecticut) is \$96 richer from the results of a mock trial recently staged entirely by the brothers of the Grange. One of the prominent men of the town was charged with the serious crime of stealing a mince pie from the Grange pantry and was ably defended by the chaplain of the Connecticut State Grange, Rev. Charles A. Downs of Windham.

TWO NEW JUVENILE Granges have just been added to the roll in New Hampshire, one at Derryfield and one at Cornish Flat, both instituted by Mrs. Lillian Foss Cooper of Rochester, State Juvenile Superintendent. The charter lists were sizeable and a promising start has been made in each case.

NEW YORK State has a new subordinate Grange, Delaware Valley, No. 1565, in Delaware county, which was given a good start May 1st. The organizer was Deputy W. L. Cleveland of Bloomville and the new secretary is Marion I. Mattice of Roxbury.

MANY NEW YORK Patrons were pained to learn of the serious injury of Harold Craig of Clinton, who was run over by a tractor which he was operating, suffering several crushed ribs, fractured shoulder and other injuries. Mr. Craig is Grange deputy for Oneida County, is widely known among the subordinates of that section and is one of the most faithful of Empire State Patrons.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

SUMMER PRICES DOWN TO BED ROCK

Finest Chicks that Can Be Raised, under Official Scientific Supervision, Now Priced for the Greatest Chick-Buying Opportunity of 1939.
ORDER NOW AT THESE LOWEST-OF-THE-SEASON PRICES. FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, OR ON ANY DATE UP TO AUGUST 1st

Quotations per 100, in Lots from 100 to 5,000 (Add 1/2¢ per chick, in orders for less than 100)	Grade-A Matings	Special Matings
WHITE LEGHORNS "Big Type".....	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS—95% Accurate.....	16.00	17.00
SEXED LEGHORN COCKERELS—95% Accurate.....	2.00	2.50
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	8.50	10.00
BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS and WHITE WYANDOTTES.....	8.50	9.50
HAMP-ROCK SEX-LINKED CROSS.....	12.50	13.50
From U. S. Approved Breeders.....	8.00	9.00
ROCK-HAMP BROILER CROSS—Both Sexes BARRED.....	9.00	
HEAVY ASSORTED—Top Grade Heavy Breeds, No Leghorns.....	6.50	

Send Check or Money Order—Or Send 1¢ per Chick Deposit: Balance C.O.D.
We Prepay Postage and Guarantee 100% Live Arrival.

Our BIG FREE CATALOG Presents Unsolicited Testimony of Successful Customers.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc. Box A, LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUPERVISED

Copr. 1939, Pennsylvania Farms Hatchery

New England's Large Egg Strain

Pearson's Nes-to-U
Rt. AA, Keene, N. H.

ENGLISH LEGHORNS

FOR VIGOR—HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS

Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

THIRTEEN GENERATIONS OF OLD HEN BREEDERS back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Pullorum tested. EVERY EGG PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARM. 32 Years Service to New England Farms. Wins State Honor, N. H. Home Egg Contest 1938—our 3120 pullets averaged 211 eggs each, 13% mortality. FREE CATALOG. New Low Prices starting May 20th.

WHITE ROCK

REDUCTION IN PRICE

BABY CHICKS, \$8 Per 100

Eggs for Hatching, Special Price on Large Orders

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH I. TOLMAN
SPECIALIZE—ONE BREED, ONE GRADE AT ONE PRICE.
DEPT. B
ROCKLAND MASS.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.
Hatches Monday and Thursday. 100 500 1000
Large Type English Leghorns.....\$6.00 \$30.00 \$60.
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.....11.00 55.00 110.
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, RD-ROCK Cross 6.50 32.50 65.
N. H. Red.....7.00 35.00 70.
Anconas.....6.00 30.00 60.
H. Mixed \$5.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels \$2.100. 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and Hatchery.

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAllisterville, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

FROM BLOODTESTED BREEDERS 100 500 1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns.....\$ 6.00 \$30.00 \$ 60.
Large Type S. C. W. Leg. Pullets.....11.00 55.00 110.
Barred and White Rocks.....6.00 30.00 60.
New Hampshire Reds.....6.50 32.50 65.
Heavy Mixed.....5.50 27.50 55.
Leg. Chks. \$2. Elec. Hatched. We pay all postage. Order direct. Circular Free. 100% live arrival guar. Cash or C.O.D. Leg. Pullets 4 wks old 25¢ ea. Shipped express collect. We sex Heavy Breeds.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box 5, COCOLAMUS, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex 100 500 1000
Leghorn Pullets (95%).....\$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.
Large Type English Leghorns.....6.00 30.00 60.
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels.....2.00 10.00 20.
Barred & W. H. Rocks, R. I. Reds.....6.50 32.50 65.
N. H. Red.....7.00 35.00 70.
Red-Rock Cross.....7.50 37.50 75.
White & Black Minorcas.....6.50 32.50 65.
Heavy Mix \$5.50-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAllisterville, Pa.

Chicks That Live

Our 31 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

Richfield Hatchery's QUALITY BABY CHICKS

CASH or C.O.D. 100% Del.
Large Type English Sexed 50 100 500 1000
Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 95% G. \$6.00 \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.
S. C. White Leghorns, English 3.25 6.00 30.00 60.
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds 3.75 7.00 35.00 70.
Heavy Mixed.....3.50 6.50 32.50 65.
Ass'd Chicks \$6.100; Leg. Cockerels \$2.100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested breeders. Postage Paid. Free Cat.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.
HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH 100 500 1000
S. C. W. LEGHORNS.....\$6.00 \$30.00 \$60.
HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.).....11.00 55.00 110.
Bar. & W. H. Rocks, R. I. Red, W. Wyand. 6.50 32.50 65.
BLACK MINORCAS.....6.00 30.00 60.
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS.....7.00 35.00 70.
JERSEY WHITE GLANTS.....8.50 42.50 85.
(Leg. Chks. \$2.) HEAVY MIXED.....5.50 27.50 55.
All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on request. Write for prices and beautiful actual photo catalog.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad. 100 500 1000
Leghorn Cockerels.....\$2.50 \$12.50 \$25.
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns.....6.00 30.00 60.
LARGE HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE.....11.00 55.00 110.
Bar. & W. H. Rocks, R. I. Red.....6.50 32.50 65.
New Hampshire Reds.....6.50 32.50 65.
Heavy Mix.....5.50 27.50 55.
All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Large Type Sexed Eng. Leg. 100 500 1000
Pullets, 95% guar.....\$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red.....8.50 42.50 85.
N. H. Red Pullets.....8.50 42.50 85.
Large Type W. Leg. 6.00 30.00 60.
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Red 6.00 30.00 60.
N. H. Red.....7.00 35.00 70.
H. Mix \$6; L. Mix \$5.50; Day Old Leg. Cockerels \$1.50-100; Heavy Cockerels, \$5.50-100. Less than 100 add 1¢ a chick. Blood-Tested Breeders.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

MID-SUMMER SALE

PULLETS—30,000 to select from. 30¢ and up. Various ages up to lay age, from Barron Type White Leghorn breeders. Pedigreed sired up to 338 eggs. We import Barron Blood. Thousands of Yearling hens now ready for shipment. All sent C.O.D. on approval with inspection privilege before you pay. Write.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM,
Box 54-B, Zeeland, Mich.

BOS QUALITY CHICKS AND PULLETS.

Hanson and Barron strain Special English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Big husky chicks—real money makers. Blood-tested. 95% sex guaranteed. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets—6 wk. and older. Low Prices. Catalog free. **BOS HATCHERY**, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

TURKEYS

Baby Turkeys Exclusively. TEN THOU. SAND WEEKLY
All breeds. We hatch no chickens. Write for prices and dates. Pine Creek Turkey Ranch, Holland, Mich.

DUCKLINGS

DUCKLINGS, Large White Pekins. Heavy meated, rapid growers, \$13.50 per 100.
White Runners, \$12.00 per 100.
KARL BORMAN, LAURELTON, NEW JERSEY

RUNNER DUCKLINGS, \$12 per 100, Pekins \$8.50 for fifty. **HARRY BURNHAM**, NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.

Jams and Jellies

By
Mrs. GRACE
WATKINS
HUCKETT

NOW THAT jelly and jam timber is available, vacant cellar shelves will begin to be occupied once more. Three things are necessary for a firm jelly: pectin, fruit acid, and sugar. Furthermore, these elements must be in the proper proportion.

Fruits and berries which have a natural supply of acid and pectin are tart apples such as the Winesap, crabapples, currants, grapes, gooseberries or plums of the Wild Goose type. Other fruits which have pectin but lack necessary acid are blackberries, raspberries, both black and red, ripe Concord grapes, plums and quinces. One tablespoonful lemon juice per cupful of juice from these fruits supplies the lack of acid. Other fruits with acid but not enough pectin are strawberries, cherries and peaches; also rhubarb, which is not exactly a fruit but excellent acid material for jellies, jams and juices. For this group we must add pectin in the form of pectin extract which we can buy in liquid or powdered form or make for ourselves from apples, using skin, core and all.

With these pectin extracts it is now possible to make jellies and jams from fruits which we formerly thought impossible for these purposes. Just follow carefully the recipe instructions provided with the package.

Currants with raspberries, raspberries with gooseberries, grapes with crabapples, apples with quinces, cranberries with quinces, strawberries with rhubarb are combinations which provide both acid and pectin besides having good flavor and color. Any of these alone would be lacking in one or the other essential.

Equipment such as jelly bags and cooking kettles assume real importance if best results are to be had. A sturdy cotton flannel bag with rounding bottom, French seams outside and 1-inch hem at top can have loops of linen tape firmly attached to hold it up. Broad, shallow pans are preferable to deep ones. Aluminum being a good heat conductor is less apt to scorch. Agate is satisfactory, although it does not heat so quickly as aluminum. Tin affects the color of red juices.

Although each fruit is something of a special problem, certain general rules will cover the process of jelly making. In order to get the pectin of slightly underripe fruit and the flavor and color of ripe fruit, the best jelly is made of juices from both.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING JELLY

Select and wash fruits. Remove stems, hulls and blossom ends. Cut hard fruit in quarters. Do not pare or remove seeds.

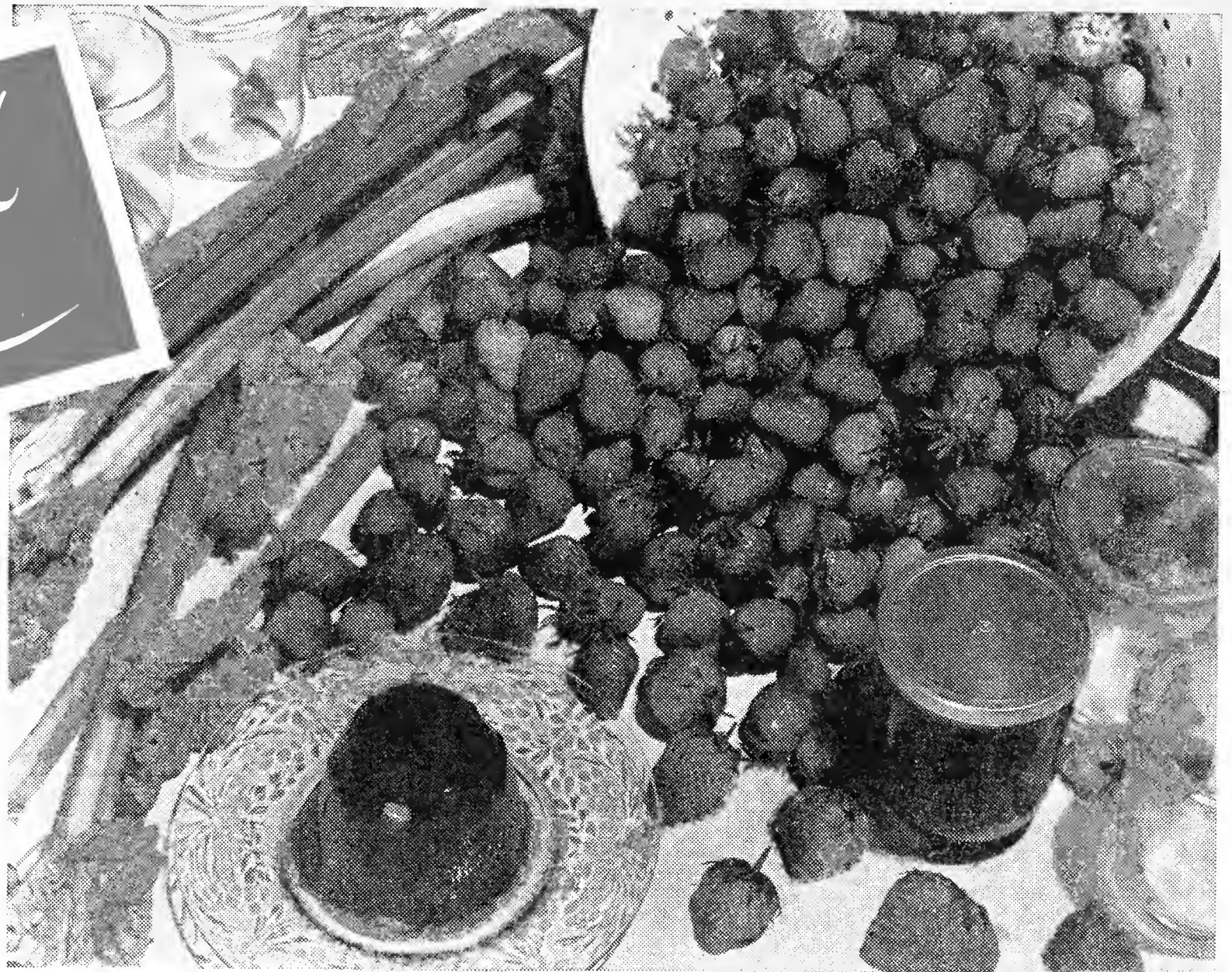
Extraction of Juice

For soft fruit use just enough water to prevent fruit from sticking. Heat gradually, stirring constantly. Crush fruit and cook until it has lost its color. For hard fruit, cook with sufficient water to cover until the fruit is soft. Do not crush if a clear jelly is desired.

Test for Pectin

Test with Epsom Salts: Stir together 1 tablespoon cooked fruit juice, 1 teaspoon sugar, and ½ tablespoon Epsom salts until the salts have been dissolved; let mixture stand for 20 min. A solid mass or large wooly-like particles would indicate enough pectin to make a satisfactory jelly.

Cooking test: Cook a small amount of juice with sugar to see if it will jell.



Jelly meter test: The jelly meter is a small glass tube with markings on the side. Extracted, strained fruit juice is put into this tube and the rate at which it flows through determines whether it has enough pectin or not. It also indicates how much sugar or bottled pectin will be needed to produce a firm jelly. Definite instructions come with package.

Sugar Content of Jelly

Too much sugar will result in a gummy jelly which cannot be molded. Too little sugar gives a tough, dark jelly with an inferior flavor. Currants, unripe grapes, and green gooseberries are about the only fruits which require an equal measure of sugar. Two-thirds as much sugar as fruit juice is the usual rule.

Jelly Test

If the juice "sheets" and two drops hang together when poured from one side of the spoon, the jelly is done and must be removed from the fire immediately. Skim. Temperature on sugar thermometer should be 219° to 221° F.

Work with only a small lot of juice at a time, about 6 to 8 cups. This boils down quickly to the jelling stage, thereby having a better flavor, color, and texture. Good jelly should have a bright color, delicate fruit flavor, should hold its shape, but quiver when plate is moved. It should be so tender that it cuts easily with a spoon, yet breaks with a sharp, clear line.

JELLY FAILURES

Crystals may result from: (1) excess of sugar; (2) overcooking; (3) lack of sufficient acid in fruit; (4) allowing jelly to stand too long before sealing. Cream of tartar crystals in grape jelly may be avoided by allowing juice to stand overnight, then dip it off or strain it. Or can the juice and allow it to stand before making jelly from it.

Weeping jelly may result from very acid fruits, cranberries or currants. No remedy has been found; just put up in small glasses which will be emptied at one meal.

Cloudiness is seen chiefly in the red jellies; strain twice.

Fermentation of jelly is caused by yeast or bacteria. Be careful to: (1) Use sterilized jelly glasses; (2) Protect jelly from contamination before sealing; (3) Seal thoroughly by rotating jelly glass in hand so melted paraffin rolls up to the rim and makes a good seal. New paraffin should be used every year.

JELLY PROCESS

(Without commercial pectin.)

(Loganberry, Raspberry, Currant, and Gooseberry jelly.)

Use sound, slightly underripe fruits. Sort, wash

The family will appreciate some home-made strawberry jam, or some rhubarb and strawberry jam (one of the grand combinations!). Directions for making them are given in Mrs. Hockett's article.

—(PHOTO COURTESY OF GENERAL FOODS)

and crush them. Do not add water, but heat the fruit slowly to the boiling point and then boil for about 3 minutes. Drain through a jelly bag until the juice ceases to drip. Make a second extraction of juice by returning the pulp to the kettle, adding enough water to cover, boiling for about 3 minutes, and draining through the jelly bag. Combine the two extractions and add two-thirds as much sugar as juice. Then follow directions under "Jelly Test".

BERRY JELLY

(With commercial pectin.)

(Strawberry, Red Raspberry, Blackberry or Loganberry)

4 cups juice
7½ cups sugar

1 cup bottled pectin

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly or grind about 3 quarts fully ripe berries. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ min. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin and cover.

RED RASPBERRY AND CURRANT JELLY

4½ cups juice 7 cups sugar ½ cup bottled pectin

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly about 2½ quarts (3½ lbs.) fully ripe currants and raspberries in equal amounts. Add ½ cup water and bring just to a boil. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan; mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ min. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin and cover.

GREEN GOOSEBERRY JAM

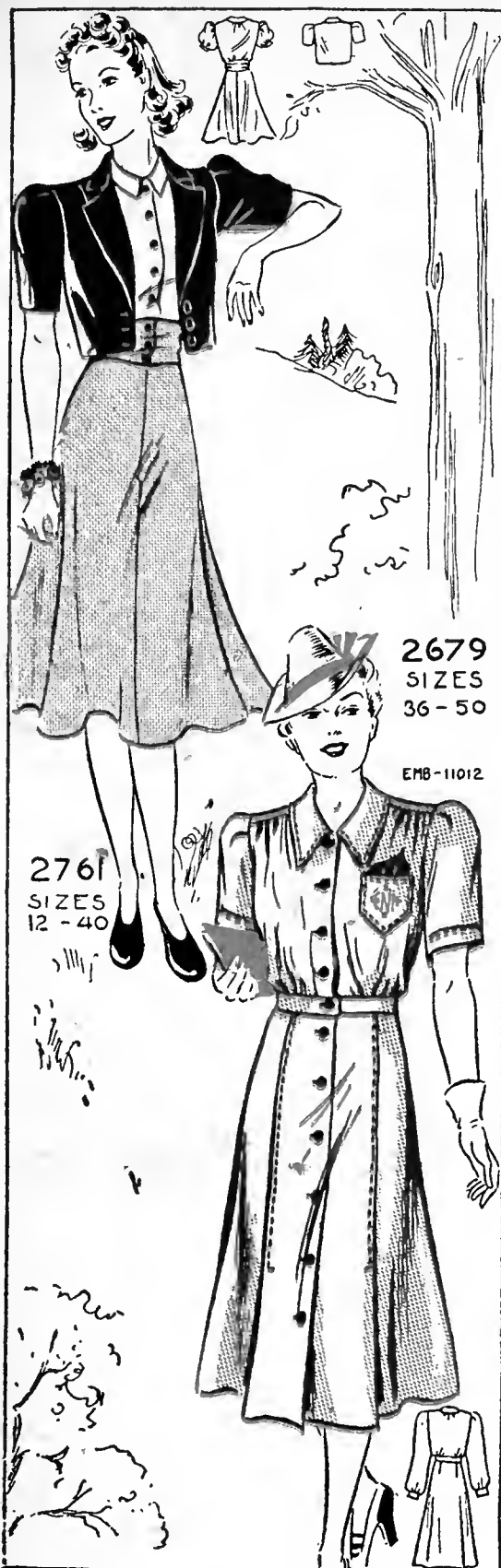
2 quarts gooseberries 1½ quarts sugar
1 pint apple or currant juice

Wash the gooseberries and remove the stem and blossom ends. Add the juice and boil the mixture until the skins are soft. Add the sugar, and cook until it gives the jelly test. Pour, paraffin and cover.

SLICED STRAWBERRY JAM

4½ cups prepared fruit ½ cup bottled pectin
7 cups sugar

To prepare fruit, cut about 2 quarts fully ripe berries in halves lengthwise, large berries in quarters. Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well, and (Continued on Page 23)



Simplicity for SUMMER

NOTHING is more charming for summer wear than tailored frocks cut on simple, unpretentious lines. There is something cool about them, something fresh and crisp, no matter how wilting the weather. Cottons are strongly in demand for such purposes.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2761 offers infinite possibilities for interesting color combinations. Very feminine are the dainty blouse and full skirt; trimly casual, the wide belt and buttoned bolero. Sizes 12 to 20 years; 30 to 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material for the blouse; 2½ yards of 39-inch material for the skirt and belt; 1½ yards of 39-inch material for the bolero.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2679 is designed for sizes 36 to 50 inches bust. It makes an ideal frock for everyday, casual enough for morning wear, yet dressy. Its soft blouse and slimming skirt are particularly flattering to the



"Hercules, maybe if we'd change ends it wouldn't do this way."

larger woman. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material. Embroidery Pattern Emb. 11012 costs 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Summer fashion catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Look Ahead!

JUNE is a highly important month for gardeners, both for this year's garden effects and those of next year as well. It has taken me a good many years to realize just how much next year's flowers or fruit depend upon my activities during this whole season here and now.

Take the matter of next year's lilac blooms for instance. Right now, before this year's flowers have formed seeds, is the time to do what pruning and suckering are needed. If those old flower heads are left there, they merely drain the strength of the plant. In

Country Auction

By EDITH HORTON.

She was so neat —
Always if someone came with muddy feet
She'd run at once to bring the pan and broom
To keep immaculate her pleasant room.
Today they sold her well beloved things;
The greedy crowd an auction always brings
Tracked through her house and she, who lately died,
In some far place, I think, was crucified.

fact the whole bush should be shaped—judiciously, of course. Suckers also sap the parent plant. If the plant is a grafted hybrid, root suckers are very apt to be the common lilac which will crowd out the fine variety.

Viburnums, spireas, mock oranges, and forsythias need early pruning also. Furthermore, any of these will be improved if the very oldest branches are cut down close to the ground leaving new and vigorous growth for producing best flowers next year. This helps to avoid criss-crossing of branches and keeps the plant in a more vigorous condition.

Delaying this cutting back of lilacs until too late will sacrifice next year's buds; I know, because I did it myself last year! Pinching out the old flower heads from azaleas and rhododendrons has to be done by hand, reaching down between the two new leaves which form beside every flower cluster.

Next year's peony "eyes" are formed in the roots during this summer; hence the need for keeping up the fertility of the soil by applying a little complete fertilizer and continuing to water freely.

Daffodil and tulip bulbs also form next year's buds now, but they need their foliage for this manufacturing job. That is why the wise gardener does not let her desire for garden tidiness overcome her good judgment, but either braids the untidy dying tops or drapes them under fast growing annuals which have been planted between the bulbs. If the bulbs have become crowded, they may be lifted after the tops have died and replanted in the fall. If not crowded the bulbs are probably better off left in the ground. Daffodils start growing roots surprisingly early; in fact we are now being advised to plant them in late August or early September.

The BEAUTY of PERFECTION



Above: Table-Top Model R-868
At Right: Elbow-High Oven Model R-869

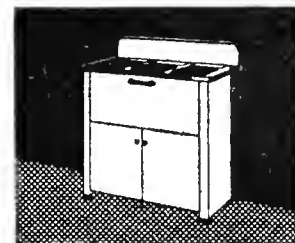
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MUFF — A Serial Story

By C. A. STEPHENS

THE STORY THUS FAR

Christened Henry Nemo, the name "Muff" stuck to our hero because his mother tucked him into a muff and abandoned him on the doorstep of two New England spinsters. A crimson birthmark around his neck was referred to by village gossips as "the gallows mark."

When 14 he was hired out to farmer Glinds for \$7 a month. He refused to stay and Glinds refused to pay him. Thereupon Muff stole oats from Mr. Glinds' bin equal to the value of the work he had done. He was discovered, arrested, and sentenced to Reform School. On the way there he escaped.

Muff was captured and sent to the school again, but escaped a second time. After wandering a bit, he stopped to examine the surveyor's instrument used in construction of a railroad, and was hired by Mr. Lothrop, who was destined to have an important influence on Muff's life. When the job was finished, Lothrop wanted to take him home, and Muff confessed he was a criminal.

Mr. Lothrop was not so greatly surprised at this reply; he merely said,—"Haden't you better tell me about it?" "I'll tell you all about it if you will promise me one thing."

"What is that?"

"That you will tell me just what you think I ought to do."

Mr. Lothrop thought a moment. "Very well," he said, "I will."

It cost Muff a great pang to begin, but he did begin and told the entire story, from the theft of the oats, and the Reform School, down to the house-breaking, and all about his scheme to become a robber.

When he had finished, he sat feeling like a condemned felon; he half-expected that his friend would get up and order him out of the tent.

Mr. Lothrop looked grave. He felt sad; it was even worse than he had expected; he felt, too, that he had serious duty to perform, and that his plan of taking Muff home with him must of course be given up. Yet he was aware that he should miss the lad very much.

"I'm sorry that I promised you that," he said, at last.

"But you will tell me?" said Muff.

"You wouldn't follow it if I did."

Muff still had Saco River in his mind. For a moment he wavered, but then said,—

"I shall do exactly what you tell me I ought to do, Mr. Lothrop," and there was that in his voice which carried conviction with it.

A tremendous sense of responsibility stole upon the young engineer's mind,—the greatest of all responsibilities, that of directing, for weal or woe, the course of another human being's life.

For a little time he shrank from it, but could see no other way. There sat Muff, the picture of misery—a soul waiting for its oracle, be it life or death. It was duty to speak, and accepting that duty, the young engineer braced himself and though not without emotion, spoke firmly, like a true man.

"Henry," said he, "I have lived long enough to learn that when a person makes mistakes, bad mistakes like those of yours, there is but one thing to do; go back, take up those mistakes, like errors in striking a level, rectify everyone of them, and then start anew. That's the only kind of repentance which amounts to anything."

"Now, take from the money which you have earned this summer double in value what you stole from the house over in B—, and carry it to those folks."

"Take the balance, all save a dollar

or two, and send it to your old foster-mother up at R—. That poor old lady has had but a sorry return thus far for the care she gave you when a child.

"Then start for Portland; go to the Reform School, ring the bell, call the Superintendent, and when he comes, surrender yourself. Tell him why; tell him that you are going to start fairly and squarely on the bed-rock of solid honesty. Stay there till they offer you your liberty again; and while there, do your work faithfully, study hard in the school, and read good, instructive books as you get time.

"Write me a letter once a fortnight, and tell me how you are getting on; I will answer; we will correspond right along; and finally when you are honorably free again, come to me. I shall meet you as a brother; and we will go in company again—but not till then."

Hard as was the path thus outlined to him, Muff felt that it was the true one.

They separated next morning. Mr. Lothrop would not seem to watch Muff; he had put him on his honor.

Muff did as advised; he even reserved twenty cents for the woman from whom he took the doughnuts; and on his way to Portland called at her house and gave it to her—to her complete amazement.

CHAPTER VI.

IT IS A brave thing to do—to set patiently at work to correct one's mistakes, and even to atone, without compulsion, for crimes. But the boy who has true manly stuff in him will do that; a weakling will not—he will shirk it; and therein lies the difference between the two.

As Muff walked out from Portland to the Reform School on that October morning, after parting from Mr. Lothrop the previous day, he was a prey to many emotions. At times he would stop in the road and stand reasoning with himself. To go back there and be shut up, perhaps for years, seemed idiotic.

"You're a fool!" he said to himself at times. "Nobody but a soft-head would ever do such a thing."

But a clearer voice, from a greater moral height, still said, "Go on!"

At the gate leading into the school farm, came the hardest struggle of all. Once he turned away and went back a short distance, but finally faced about again, and hurrying forward, reached the steps and rang the bell. One of the lady-teachers came to the door. She did not recognize him, and when he asked to speak with Mr. Ascott, the Superintendent, she showed him into the waiting-room.

Mr. Ascott came in presently, and gave a great start of surprise. Muff was probably the last person from whom he expected to receive a voluntary visit. From common impulse both smiled,—Mr. A. rather grimly,—in spite of the serious nature of the business at hand.

"I see that you recognize me, sir," said Muff.

"I do," replied Mr. Ascott: "you gave me pretty good reason to remember you."

"Well, sir, I've come back."

"So I see. Got starved out, I expect."

"Not that, sir: I left a good situation and good prospects to return here and surrender myself."

"What is your motive?"

"I am acting partly upon advice of a good friend whom I have made; also because I think it better for me to serve my sentence."

"If you are speaking the truth, this is greatly to your credit," said Mr. Ascott, unbending somewhat from his constrained manner.

A few moments' further conversation with Muff convinced him of the boy's integrity of purpose. From that moment their relations were friendly and at length cordial.

Muff was re-assigned to his place in the school, and began both to work and to study the following day.

Naturally he felt the restraint considerably at first, and the discipline for a time seemed severe to him. But fixing his mind steadily on the object of his return, he held fast to his purpose, and set to work to get a good practical education in the school, reading library books as he found time for them. Once every fortnight he wrote to and received a letter from the young engineer, sometimes brief, but always good and to the point; and thus a year passed.

The food and sanitary regulations of the school were wholesome; and

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sister Saint Luke

She lived shut in by flowers and trees
And shade of gentle bigotries.
On this side lay the trackless sea,
On that the great world's mystery;
But all unseen and all unguessed
They could not break upon her rest.
The world's far splendors gleamed and flashed,

Afar the wild seas foamed and dashed;
But in her small, dull paradise,
Safe-housed from rapture or surprise,
Nor day nor night had power to fright
The peace of God that filled her eyes.

—Mrs. Henry Van Donsel,
R. 2, Cortland, N. Y.

physically Muff took a fresh start, added three or four inches to his height, and both changed and improved in appearance.

Observing Muff's fondness for machinery, the Superintendent on several occasions took him to visit the various machine-shops and factories in Portland and vicinity; and one day they paid a visit to the extensive paper-mills at Brunswick and Yarmouth. This last excursion was a rare treat for the boy; from it he gained ideas which he was able subsequently to act on to advantage.

At the end of the year Mr. Ascott gave him permission to leave the school, if he desired; but Mr. Lothrop was now on the eve of setting off for the South, and strongly advised Muff, since he was doing well in his studies, and needed to make a still further advance in them, to remain till he should return North; for his Southern enterprise, though profitable, was an unpleasant one.

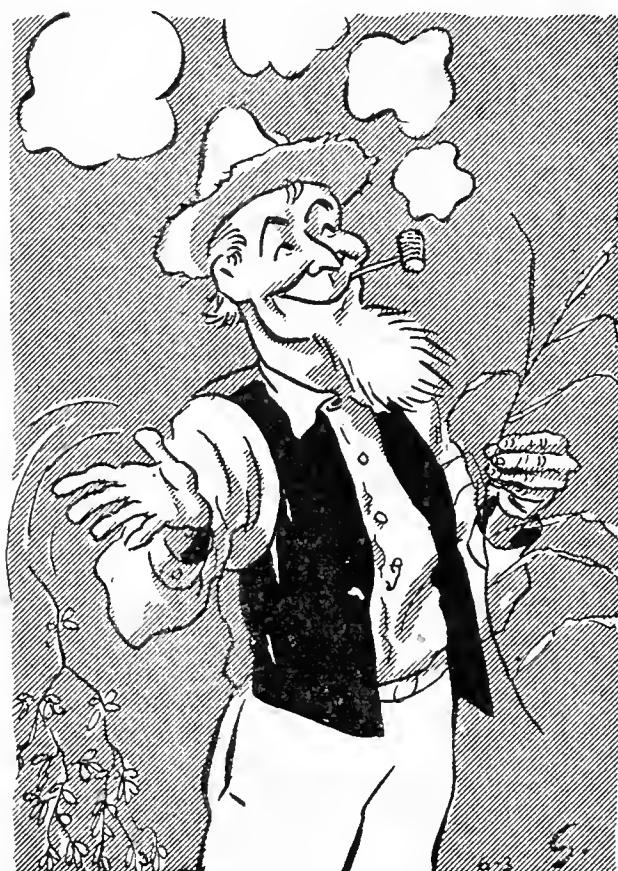
Nearly another year passed,—when for the first time Muff failed to receive his usual letter; he wrote twice more, but heard nothing for five or six weeks. Then came a brief note from Mr. Lothrop's sister, containing the fatal intelligence of his death. The strong, manly spirit was gone out forever.

Muff shed many bitter tears that night; he felt heart-broken. His first and only real, true friend was dead; and with that friend all his plans and hopes seemed buried. For a month he was utterly disconsolate and discouraged; he almost dreaded now to step forth into the world again; all his cherished plans for which he had studied for two years were upset; the motive was gone from them. Mr. Ascott was kind to him, but it was not the kindness which he had received from the young engineer.

But time heals all wounds, and heals those of youth more quickly than those received later in life. As weeks passed, Muff took a calmer view of his loss, and reflected that his present despondent and hopeless mood was not what his dead friend would have approved. "Duty done with honor," had ever been that friend's motto; and it now came to his mind with the sudden keenness of a rebuke, that to remain thus inert was not in accordance with the brave counsels which Mr. Lothrop had so often given him. In one of his last letters to Muff, the engineer had written:—

"If you want to leave the school before I get back North, I should say go up to R—, and fix that matter of the oats with Mr. Glinds; also look after your old foster-mother a little, and let the people thereabouts know that you are all right

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says alfalfa hay is what will make your farmin' pay, just give it lime and phosphorus and it will make you prosperous, it just grows on and never stops and gives you two or three good crops; it fills your mow with feed so fine it coaxes milk right out your kine. There ain't no crop that pays so well, you'd think to hear my neighbor tell about the virtues of that hay that it will drive your cares away and pay the mortgage on the place. He seems to think it a disgrace if on your farm you don't produce alfalfa hay for sale or use.

Now as for me, I must admit that all the good that's said for it is mostly true, but even so, of all the crops that I might grow, alfalfa is what I like least. A fellow never is released from hayin', for it grows so fast that hayin' time is never past. You think you've got a breathin' spell when you can rest or fish a

spell, but no, you cannot git away, for puttin' up alfalfa hay. You hardly git the first crop made and start relaxin' in the shade before another must be cut, you toil until you're weary, but you dassen't stop to rest a day or you'll be buried 'neath that hay. A crop of timothy suits me, for when you've put it up, by gee, it quits and doesn't grow no more so that when hayin' time is o'er a feller has a chance to rest, so I'll say timothy is best!

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T. E. Millman Hayfields Churchville, N.Y.

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

ALTHOUGH sheep and lambs, as well as horses and cattle, are playing their part in rounding out a more satisfactory farm income through diversification, they are not playing near the part in the farm programs of the Northeast that they are capable of.

I am often asked how genuine spring lamb can be offered in the butcher shops of the East at any and every period of the year. Through the years, lamb producers have definitely divided themselves into geographic divisions. Beginning about the 15th of May, the Atlantic seaboard, which consumes about half of all the lambs used in the United States, gets its supply from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Virginias. Beginning about the first of July, Arizona, Idaho, Missouri and southern Indiana begin to come into the picture, and then soon after the first of September, the Northeast, Michigan, Ohio and northern Indiana, along with some of the western states, notably Montana and Wyoming, furnish the bulk of the supply up until close to the first of the year; and then from approximately January 1st to May 15th, the so-called "feeder" lamb furnishes the supply from the corn-belt and surplus roughage sections.

A good many other questions are answered in the above paragraph. When should a man in the Northeast breed his ewes, so as to market his lambs at the most advantageous time? Is there a definite place or outlet for lambs produced in the Northeast? What should lambs be, to meet this definite demand? They should be fat and fine, weighing 80 to 85 lbs., because the Atlantic seaboard demands good lambs. It does not want light, inferior classes.

The question that next arises is, "How can these lambs be produced economically in the Northeast?" Probably the most money has been made by using a choice, cross-bred, range ewe, usually bought as a yearling, and bred to pure bred, medium-wooled rams, with the lambs dropping either just before grass time or very soon after; and then never allowing the little lambs to lose their milk-fat, but grown as rapidly as possible through the use of grain creep feeding, if necessary, on pasture, and then sold off ewes, off grass in September or early October. A good many men are not

marketing at this time, but are bringing their lambs in, putting them on feed, and planning to market between Thanksgiving and the first of the year. Usually the market shows some advance during this period, and unless lambs are weighing up 80 lbs. or better, this is a good practice. This program can be followed with 10 ewes just as well as with 100 or more. There is no particular trick about it. The ewes should be dipped and drenched regularly, and the lambs should be drenched regularly. Any of our agricultural colleges would be only too glad to give you this information, if you haven't it.

The other lamb opportunity in the Northeast is buying little western range lambs, weighing 50 to 60 lbs., in the latter part of September, or in October, and feeding them for the market after Jan. 1st. There are now being fed around 150,000 of these lambs in our sections. In fact, they can be fed anywhere where there is an abundance or surplus of rough feed. Any farmer—and this applies to New England just as well as to Northern New York—who has a barn full of good, rough feed, preferably legume hay, can feed lambs and make money over a period of years. This has been very definitely proved. By far the greatest number of our lamb feeders purchase practically all their grains. There is no particular trick about feeding lambs either. They simply demand care, watchfulness and good judgment, starting out with comparatively small amounts of hay when they are unloaded off the cars, but within a few days given all the hay they will eat, and then starting with as low as a quarter of a lb. per head per day of light grains, preferably oats or oats and bran; and then this gradually stepped up until they are getting a half a lb. of these grains. Then heavier grains, such as corn and barley can be added, and within 20 or 30 days they will be getting approximately a pound and a half or a pound and three-quarters of grain per day, of which corn or barley may be from 40 to 60% of the ration. They are then carried on this basis until fat and marketed, usually marketed weighing from 85 to 95 lbs., within a period of 100 to 140 days.

The amount of raw wool consumption on a daily average basis by mills in the New England district, during each of the first three months of this year, was more than double that of the same months a year ago. Perhaps that is the reason that raw wool on farms has advanced 2c to 5c a lb. in the past two or three weeks.

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ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
REASONABLY PRICED—FULLY GUARANTEED.

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PUREBRED AND REG. BELGIANS

ONE CHESTNUT STALLION, WHITE MAIN AND TAIL, 6 YRS.

ONE YEARLING FILLIE.

ONE WEANLING STUD FOAL.

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Registered Dorset RAMS AND EWES

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Registered BERKSHIRES BOAR OR SOW PIGS

6 to 8 weeks old — \$10.00 each.

Prices on older stock and circular free.

Write for particulars.

THE KEYSTONE FARMS, Dept. 2, Richfield, Pa.

Spotted Poland China



Breeding Type Size Bred Gilts \$25.00 up Possess Feeding Quality Pigs 6 to 8 wks. \$10 up

M. G. ADAMS
Kenwood, Oneida, N. Y.

FOR SALE:

Registered Black and Spotted
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BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

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BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.

- Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
- Sables — Red Gold and Mahogany.
- Several males at stud.
- Pictures, full information on request.
- Puppies all times of year.

Phone 111M2 BRANDON, Route No. 4. VERMONT

BECKWITH REGISTERED CERTIFIED 90 OAY SEED CORN

An early Cornell No. 11 selection; the result of 22 years of careful breeding. Yielded over 140 bu. per acre with us in 1938. Adapted for short season in high altitude. Stalks and leaves still green when grain is ripe, making highest quality silage as well as husking. 99% germination. \$3.50 per bushel, 5 Bu. @ \$3.25, and 10 Bu. @ \$3.00.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Certified Katahdin SEED POTATOES

From tuber unit selections.

THE CROSS FARM
FAYETTEVILLE, NEW YORK

SEED POTATOES

CERTIFIED AND SELECTED.

Irish Cobbler, Smooth Rural, WARBA, Bliss Triumph, EARLY ROSE, Green Mountain, Early Ohio, KATAHDIN, CHIPPEWA and Rural Russet. Write for prices.

PORTER & BONNEY
ELBA, NEW YORK

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

- June 10 Jersey Sale, Folly Farm, Simsbury, Conn.
Aug. 2 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
Aug. 9 Lancaster County, Pa., Ayrshire Association Sale, J. C. Brubaker Farm, Lititz.
Sept. 26 Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland, Vt.
Sept. 29 Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Sale, James Budd Rymph, Staatsburg, N. Y., Chairman.
Oct. 19 New England Fall Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.

Coming Events

- June 10 South Central New York Field Day and Bull Sale, Fair Grounds, Cortland, N. Y.
June 12-13 Second Annual Meat Cutters' School, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.
June 14 Annual Meeting Home Dept., Oairymen's League Cooperative Ass'n., Utica, N. Y.
June 15 Annual Meeting Oairymen's League Cooperative Association, Utica, N. Y.
June 15 Annual Picnic of Herkimer-Oneida Ayrshire Club, Nellis Bronner Farms, Little Falls, N. Y.
June 17 Guernsey Field Day, Franklin County, Maine.
June 21-23 Long Island Potato Tour—Nassau and Suffolk Farm Bureaus (Nassau Co., June 21; Suffolk Co., June 22-23).
June 22 Vermont Ayrshire Club Picnic and Field Day, Camp-Ayr Farm, Burlington.
June 25-29 State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell.
June 27 Adirondack Ayrshire Club Field Day, Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt.
June 29 New England Ayrshire Club Picnic and Field Day, Talsman Farm, Bridgewater, Conn.
July 17-28 Summer School for Town and Country Ministers, Cornell.
Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
July 23-29 World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio.
July 28 31st Meeting of Poultry Science Ass'n., Cleveland, Ohio.
Aug. 1-3 Vermont Guernsey Field Day, Tharon Strong Farm, Craftsbury, Common, Vt.
Aug. 12 Annual Field Day of Conn. Jersey Cattle Club, Judd's Bridge Farms, New Milford, Conn., 10:30 A. M.
Aug. 26-Sept. 9 New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Aug. 30-Sept. 2 22nd Meeting of The American Life Conference, Penn. State College.
Aug. 31-Sept. 1 Third Business Management Conf. for Egg & Poultry Marketing Co-ops., State College, Pa.
Sept. 20-26 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 25-Oct. 1 Waterloo, Iowa, 30th Annual Dairy Cattle Conference.
Oct. 1 Annual Meeting of New York State Grange, Syracuse.

WHEN CORRESPONDING
WITH ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION

American Agriculturist

Honey

Fine quality, thick, rich, and fine flavored.

60 lbs. Clover, \$4.50; 28 lbs. (handy pail), \$2.25. 60 lbs. Buckwheat, \$3.30; mixed, \$3.90, not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid \$1.50. Special, 12 lbs. average Clover postpaid, \$1.50.

REMEMBER, HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY

FINEST CLOVER

5 lb. pail, 80c.
10 lb. pail, \$1.50 Post Paid.
60 lb. can, \$4.80 not prepaid.

F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

ELMCLIFFE FARM

Trapnested Progeny Tested

LEGHORNS - and - NEW HAMPSHIRE

100% Pullorum Clean. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

GERALD BOICE

TIVOLI, R.D. 1, NEW YORK

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818.

for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

ARTMAN POULTRY FARM
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BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY LAYERS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLORUM CLEAN

Reproducers of America's finest strains — Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Farmer R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY

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BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM

Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

and NEW HAMPSHIRE

— A strong, hardy stock —

100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100% Pullorum Clean. Write for details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,

Box C, Gallupville, New York

Content Farms

TRAP-NESTED

PROGENY TESTED

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.

Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

Silver Cross — Golden Cross

The New Perfected Crossbreds. Splendid layers, excellent market fowls. Give them a trial this year! BIG WHITE LEGHORNS, R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED, WHITE AND COL. ROCKS, REOS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Laying Pullets and Fine Breeding Stock.

27th Year.

CHASE POULTRY FARMS

Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

U. S. R.O.P. Progeny Tested

Mc GREGOR FARM

MAINE, NEW YORK

Blood-Tested New Hampshire and White Leghorn Breeders of Merit

The Rogers Farms

BERGEN, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.

LARGE BIRDS—CHALK WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH

Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery

PULLORUM FREE Barred Rocks

STATE TESTED

BARRED CROSSES—SEXLINKS

HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS

DUANE YOUNG, Owner, GREENLAND, N. H.

Hartwick Quality Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.

All B.W.O. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.

Hartwick, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS

FOR LONG LIFE-TIME PRODUCTION

Let Kauder help you to gain extra Livability and extra egg production. Increase flock egg production; 10% and more through INHERITED Livability from PROVED ANCESTORS. My hens have dominated Vineland Hen Contests with High Life-Time Production—2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year old Hen classes.

REDUCED PRICES - Advance Order Discount

Sires are PROVEN MALES from 270-351 Egg Hens. Direct Progeny Tested Breeding. You save by ordering IMMEDIATELY.

Write for New FREE Catalog and Discount Prices.

IRVING KAUDER Box 106 New Paltz, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937

43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders, also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARM



ESTABLISHED 1911
S.C. White Leghorns
Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell—and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

HATCHING EGGS

Hybrid 29 x 3 Seed Corn

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN

Our own strain lays 75% large white eggs.

FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

De Roy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY



PROGENY TESTED

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test. 92% livability average for 7 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 71%). A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

Now Booking Orders for the Season

New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.
Poultry breeder and hatcheryman.

MORRIS MONEY MAKERS White Leghorns New Hampshires

WHITE RUNNER AND WHITE PEKIN DUCKS.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonably priced.

W. H. MORRIS & SON

ALPINE, NEW YORK

For Advertising Rates

in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist

P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

TWO OR THREE weeks ago a chill ran down the spines of a great many farm leaders in the United States, when they read in the papers that the Farm Credit Administration was by the terms of President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan No. 1 to be transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Highly Centralized

Leaders who were familiar with the makeup of the Farm Credit Administration knew how highly centralized it is, *how all powers over its vast financing and lending machinery are vested in a single official, the Governor.* They knew, too, from experience how hard it is to keep the United States Department of Agriculture out of politics.

Farm Organizations Act

With the exception, so I am told, of the leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who didn't seem interested enough to do much work, the farm leaders of the United States moved on Washington and the President as one man. Their demand was simple. The independence of the Farm Credit Administration must be preserved. Both the justice of the demand and the earnestness of the farm leaders must have impressed the President and Secretary Wallace.

At any rate, on May 22 Secretary Wallace made one of the most statesmanlike decisions of his career, with the full concurrence, so he said, of the President.

In a formal statement released on May 22, 1939, Wallace, in effect, said that except for the fact that the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration will report to the Secretary of Agriculture rather than to the President if the reorganization order goes into effect, *the Farm Credit Administration itself will remain substantially as independent as it now is.*

Personally, I have never hesitated to criticize Secretary Wallace when I thought he was wrong, and because he and I don't see eye to eye on many things I have had plenty of chances to criticize him. *In the case of his Farm Credit decision and statement, however, I want to commend him most enthusiastically.* He had a chance to be big and statesmanlike and he rose to the occasion.

Farmers of the United States will never stand for political monkey business in the Farm Credit Administration or for pressure brought on them through it to influence their votes.



As a matter of permanent procedure, we have established the practice of growing our pullets at Larchmont and laying them out at Sunnygables. Ross Yaple is in charge of the pullet-raising at Larchmont. In fact, he is the whole works. The picture shows Ross with some of his four and a half months old crossbred pullets which are already laying. Right now Ross has a little short of four thousand birds in his brooder houses and on range. It takes about half his time to care for them in good shape.

Winter Barley Notes

I am writing this on the evening of May 31. As I drove past our winter barley field just before sunset I noticed that it was beginning to turn. Forced, I imagine, by the entire lack of rain during the first three weeks of May, this piece of winter barley was fully headed out on May 20. The way it looked to me tonight, it will be ready for combining well before we are through with our first cutting of hay.

* * *

We will not get a heavy yield of winter barley this year because of the dry weather I have mentioned. It headed out on short straw and the heads themselves are short. We have, however, demonstrated to our own satisfaction that this Virginia strain of stiff-strawed, smooth-awned winter barley will successfully withstand winter conditions around Ithaca, if it is sown on fields which are reasonably protected and quite well drained.

Despite the fact that it may inter-

fere slightly with haying, we shall welcome the harvesting of some winter barley as early in June as it will come along. We have about fifty pigs in our feed lot and we are going to use our winter barley for finishing them off. We have some whey available and it was our experience last summer that we got really very remarkable gains on pigs fed liberally on whey and winter barley.

Two years ago we harvested our first trial plots of winter barley. On one of these plots we sowed the so-called Russian or Polish strain, which is quite popular in Central New York, but which we have discarded because it has such weak straw and such wickedly barbed awns. We did not harvest this

American Agriculturist, June 10, 1939

which is showing up in new seedings? On our farms we have a few fields in which the present stand of hay is from ten to thirty per cent wheat or winter barley. Seedings are poor in these fields. I don't know whether the seedings are poor because they were choked out by the self-sown grain, or whether the grain is showing up because the seedings were killed out by dry weather and gave it a chance. At any rate, it looks as though we shall get a fair first cutting of mixed grasses, clovers, and winter grains, but I can't see how we can get much of a second cutting with such a combination.

* * *

We are all set to start filling our first silo on June 2. We shall first cut the hay off a couple of fields that we wish to plow and put into soybeans for fall silage and then sow to wheat or winter barley this fall. We shall treat this grass silage with a new, specially treated phosphoric acid *which does not corrode metals.* When we are running clear alfalfa or clover, we will drip five quarts of acid onto each ton of material as it goes through the chopper. When we get to grass which isn't over fifty per cent legumes, we will drop down to about three quarts of acid to the ton of green material. And when we chop the heavy stands of self-sown winter grains in which there is very little clover showing up, I think we shall shut the acid stream off altogether.

* * *

Hay is High

Our Hereford heifers are in from Texas. They had a long, hard trip of it. They were eight days on the road; they arrived terribly thirsty, ravenously hungry, and so stiff and sore they could hardly move around. In forty-eight hours, however, they made a remarkable recovery and by the end of a week it seemed to us we could almost see them lay on the flesh.

One thing which interests me in connection with this shipment is the prices which railroads or stockyards charged for hay. These heifers were first unloaded for feed and rest at Cleburne, Texas. Here they were fed four bales of hay at the rate of \$28 a ton. Their next stop was at Arkansas City, Kansas, where they were fed three bales of hay, charged at the rate of \$21 a ton. Then they were unloaded at Hammond, Indiana, where they got two hundred pounds of hay, for which I was charged \$29 a ton. Their final stop was at Hornell, New York, so near Ithaca that it hardly seemed worth while, and here they were fed two hundred and thirty pounds of hay at \$30 a ton. Arriving at Sayre, Pennsylvania,—a short hour's run from Ithaca—the calves had to stand on siding for an entire day.

This experience, it seems to me, vividly brings out the fundamental weakness in the railroad service of the United States. The railroads did a grand job hauling these calves from Texas into New York State. Then they did a miserable job in making the local delivery. It is my experience and observation, and I have had a fairly intimate connection with the movement of hundreds of thousands of tons of freight, that the railroads of the United States, while they can't be beat for long hauls, have completely muffed short-haul service. Perhaps it was inevitable and right that the truck would take this business, but if this is so, railroads might well consider some use of trucks or light engines for completing local deliveries of long-haul business.

trial plot of barley until it was dead ripe. A lot of it shattered and, despite the fact that we got a fine catch of alfalfa, a lot of barley came up in the alfalfa last summer. Since the plot is a small and unimportant one we did not cut the alfalfa on it last summer until very late, not in fact until some of the self-sown barley was ripe enough to shatter. Now two years after we harvested the first crop of winter barley on this plot, there is a plentiful sprinkling of it showing up in the alfalfa. This experience with winter barley self-sowing itself for two succeeding years and living through our Ithaca winters pretty well convinces me of the hardiness of the Polish strain. If only it grew on stiffer straw and was smooth-awned, I would be almost ready to say that it would make a great crop for dairymen who have fairly well drained fields available for growing it.

Have you noticed as you drive through the country the immense amount of self-sown wheat and barley



Protective

SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Milk Cans

In this neighborhood a man, together with the sheriff, is going on milk trucks and taking every can and cover that has the name of a dealer or cooperative association on it. A lot of farmers bought these cans at auctions and paid for them. Is this legal?

A section of the New York state law states that no person shall, without the consent of the owner, use any can belonging to a dealer or shipper which has the name or initials of the owner marked or fastened thereon. The law further states that the owner or his agent may take possession of such cans wherever found. If the can is filled with milk or cream and the person in whose possession it is found does not, upon request empty it, the owner or his agent may dump the can and the seller will be liable for the loss of the milk.

In general where a company name is printed on the can it indicates that it is the property of that company. Therefore, no producer who has been loaned such a can has the legal right to sell it at auction, and it would seem to be wise for producers to refuse to buy such cans either at private sale or auction.

* * *

Agent's Promise

"I bought some silverware from an agent. This set was guaranteed for 50 years and the agent told me that if it wasn't perfect, he would take it back. A reliable jeweler told us that the set was worth less than half of what we paid for it. The agent called and said the company told him to take it back and refund no money. I bought it on the installment plan."

This is another case of an agent making a promise without authorization. Practically all contracts or agreements contain a statement saying that the company will not be responsible for verbal promises made by agents. The courts do not consider that it is a crime to sell stuff for more than it is worth. They maintain it is up to the buyer to check on the price before he signs the agreement.

* * *

Pay After Sale

"I am anxious to sell my farm. I have some literature from the American Land Bulletin of Baldwin, Wisconsin, which states that for \$9.85 they will run a description of my property in the American Land Bulletin. Also entitling me to a list of names and addresses of possible buyers and a three months' subscription to their bulletin."

We suggest that you write to this concern asking them for the names of owners of farms which have been sold. Frankly we can see no reason for paying an advance fee for listing property. Real estate agents are usually glad to take their commission after the property is sold.

* * *

Law on Veal Calves

I would like to ask if there is a New York State law prohibiting the sale of bob veal to be put on the New York State market. If so, why isn't it enforced? If these were kept until six weeks old, they would use up a lot of surplus milk.

There was such a New York State law on the books at one time, but it was changed in 1933 permitting the sale of calves less than three weeks old under the name of "baby veal". They are required to be so labeled. The label must stay on until the animal is offered for sale at retail or cut up for consumption. Also, the law says that anyone selling baby veal at retail must post a sign conspicuously reading "Baby veal sold here," and any public eating place using it must print on the bill of fare "Baby veal served here."

The probability is that, if this law were repealed, it would be violated to

a considerable extent as it was when it was on the books, and other dairy-men would kill calves a day old and sell their hides.

* * *

It's a Contract

"Last fall I signed an agreement to take a correspondence course, then I was sick and was unable to continue so I wrote returning all the lessons and requesting them to cancel the course, which they have stated they will not do."

This letter is typical of a good many we are receiving. It indicates that many who start a correspondence course do not understand that they are signing a contract agreeing to pay for the entire course whether they complete it or not. It is our observation that the less reliable schools do not employ legal action to collect though they do try by persuasion and threats to get their money. In this case, the school has a good reputation and there seems little doubt that they can collect for the entire course if they want to take legal action. This emphasizes the importance of being able to complete the course and being able to pay for it before signing the agreement. Most schools are willing to rewrite the agreement to the extent of allowing the student more time to study and make the payments.

* * *

Sign Your Letters

We received an unsigned letter from Loudon, N. H., asking for certain information. We will be glad to answer if this subscriber will send name and address.

We take this occasion to mention again that all letters sent to the Service Bureau should be signed. All questions are given prompt reply by mail, and only such queries as seem to be of general interest are published on this page.

* * *

If any of our readers could give us information about a groundhog rotary scraper which disappeared from a storage lot near Monroe, New York, sometime between April 9 and May 1st, we would appreciate your dropping a line to the Service Bureau. This scraper is valued at \$100, and our subscriber is most anxious to have it restored.

* * *

We wish to get in touch with Mr. Harold Bigelow, a cattle dealer, formerly of Franklinville, New York. Mr. Bigelow is about 30 years old, and is of medium height. If you know his present address, please drop us a line.

* * *

It is much simpler to adjust a complaint that is made promptly. Even better is to check on reliability of concerns before you do business with them. Your inquiry or complaint will get prompt attention without cost to you.



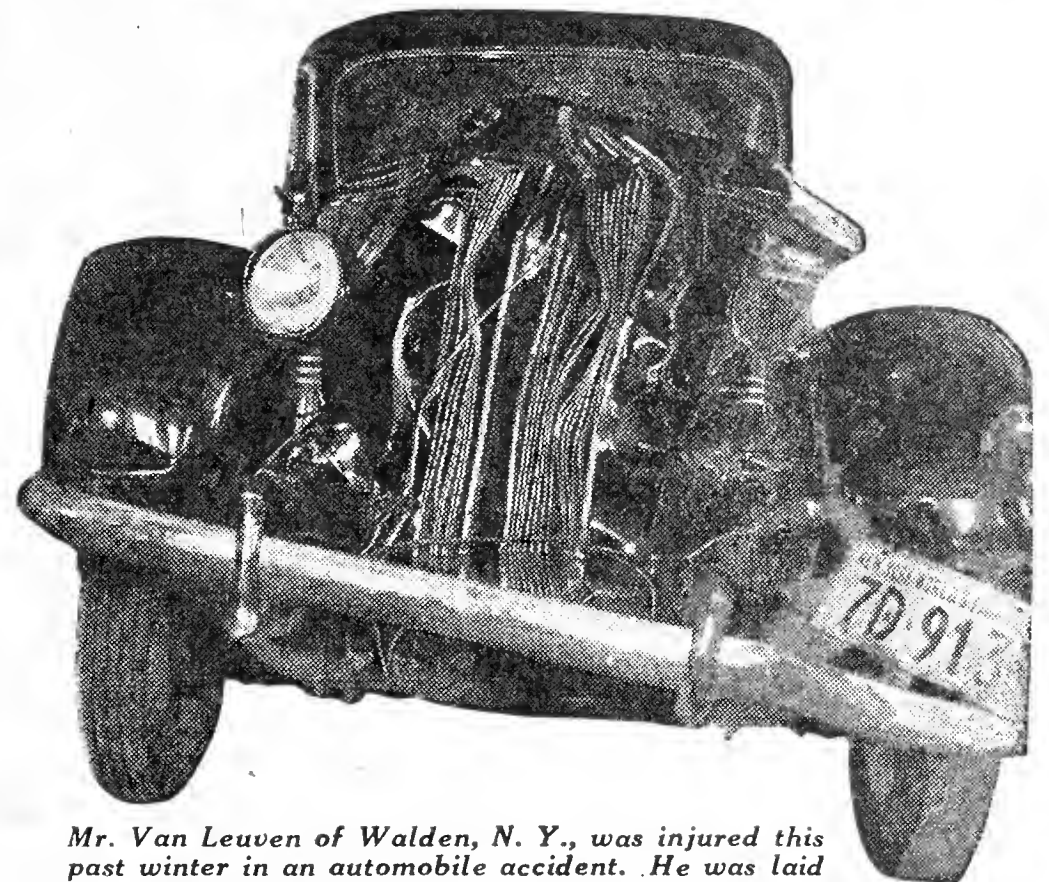
\$25.00 Weekly Benefit

Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at \$10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. Write for full details.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

DAVID VAN LEUVEN injured in this wrecked car



Mr. Van Leuven of Walden, N. Y., was injured this past winter in an automobile accident. He was laid up three weeks and six days and received North American Accident Insurance Company's check for \$38.57.

Payments Recently Made

Geo. W. Towers, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.	70.00	Walter S. Baker, Est., Salem, N. J.	230.00
Auto collision—fractured collarbone, cuts		Struck by auto—mortality	
Geo. E. Norris, Batavia, N. Y.	12.86	Edward Crum, Titusville, N. J.	20.00
Auto overturned—shock, bruises		Auto accident—bruised shoulder and arm	
Gertrude Hartman, Hicksville, N. Y.	130.00	Ruth A. Osgood, Pittsfield, N. H.	40.00
Auto collision—general bruises		Auto collision—injured head and side	
Ethel Phillips, Hamden, N. Y.	100.00	Harriet T. Varney, Alton, N. H.	65.00
Auto accident—injured back, chest, cuts		Auto struck tree—fractures	
Bernard Reynolds, Brentwood, N. Y.	11.43	Dorothy J. Carr, Hill, N. H.	150.00
Auto overturned—cut head and hands		Auto accident—injured arm	
Leon T. Fenton, Savona, N. Y.	80.00	Warren J. Allen, Plymouth, N. H.	150.00
Auto collision—fractured collarbone, bruises		Auto collision—fract. knee cap	
Wm. M. Fish, Est., Sabael, N. Y.	1000.00	Ira Grant, Hanover, N. H.	80.00
Auto collision—mortality		Auto accident—bruised chest & shoulder	
Harold Davison, Barton, N. Y.	20.00	Ethel Woodman, Enping, N. H.	20.00
Auto collision—bruises, frac. ribs		Auto struck tree—injured vertebrae	
C. H. Ripley, Weedsport, N. Y.	30.00	Leslie Hawkins, Errol, N. H.	14.28
Auto collision—injured shoulder		Auto overturned—fractured rib	
Charles Lopus, Ashville, N. Y.	15.00	Joseph Nigro, Durham, N. H.	10.00
Sleigh accident—fractured ribs		Auto struck tree—bruised arm, shoulder	
Mrs. W. C. Drmiston, Franklinville, N. Y.	85.71	Jozef P. Gawet, Ctr. Rutland, Vt.	80.00
Auto accident—injured vertebrae		Auto collision—sprained back, inf. knees	
Norman P. McMaster, Canton, N. Y.	20.00	Nettie Perhams, Bennington, Vt.	30.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg		Auto overturned—bruised shoulder, head and back	
Lucille C. Lilly, Tully, N. Y.	35.71	Romeo Quesnel, Orwell, Vt.	25.71
Auto skidded—injured ankle		Truck accident—fractured ribs, bruises	
Alfred Lingenfelter, Machias, N. Y.	30.00	Adrienne Ashton, Gt. Barrington, Mass.	10.00
Auto accident—cut scalp		Auto collision—severe bruises	
Claude L. Rivenburg, Hamden, N. Y.	30.00	Virginia Brown, No. Adams, Mass.	30.00
Auto collision—general cuts		Auto overturned—bruised legs and arms	
Floyd Kukon, Germantown, N. Y.	20.00	Evelyn Moon, Williamstown, Mass.	30.00
Auto accident—bruises, sprained knee		Struck by van—fractured leg	
Earl Livingston, Dgdensburg, N. Y.	64.28	Richard J. Roberts, Natick, Mass.	20.00
Auto collision—cut head, sprained shoulder		Auto collision—fract. rib	
Lawrence Danforth, Nicholville, N. Y.	30.00	Leon E. Ferran, Williamsburg, Mass.	15.00
Sled accident—hauling wood		Truck accident—cut knee, bruises	
James H. Condon, Potsdam, N. Y.	30.00	Lester D. Chipman, Bangor, Me.	74.28
Wagon accident—fractured arm		Auto collision—fractured skull	
Mrs. Lottie M. Miller, Troy, N. Y.	130.00	Elizabeth Grant, Solon, Me.	7.14
Auto overturned—fractured vertebrae and collarbone		Thrown from sleigh—fractured rib	
Michael Kozlowsky, Churchville, N. Y.	60.00	F. Merle Foster, Canaan, Me.	10.00
Auto accident—fract. rib, sprained shoulder		Struck by auto—strained side	
Mrs. Catherine Webber, Elbridge, N. Y.	84.28	Lena Voisin, Caribou, Me.	130.00
Auto collision—fractured nose, cut lip		Auto accident—fractured ankle	
Lucian E. Ellsworth, Edwards, N. Y.	15.00	Albert L. Mills, Hampton, Conn.	7.50
Struck by auto—sprained knee		Truck accident—fractured ribs, cuts	
Mrs. Lavania LaBlanc, Heuvelton, N. Y.	5.71	Frank Kufynok, Hebron, Conn.	10.00
Auto collision—general bruises		Auto struck truck—cuts and bruises	
Glenn C. Smith, Henrietta, N. Y.	28.57	George B. Hill, Delmar, Del.	40.00
Auto overturned—cuts, bruised chest		Locomotive struck auto—cut hand	
Horace Backer, Boonville, N. Y.	54.28	Waring Hoffman, Wyafusing, Pa.	130.00
Auto collision—compound frac. bone in nose		Auto collision—injured chest, knee	
Alexander Dubinsky, Remsen, N. Y.	27.86	Lena Arnold Dodge, Monroeton, Pa.	38.57
Truck collision—shock		Auto accident—bruised shoulder, knee	
Herbert Rumsey, Chemung, N. Y.	20.00		
Auto accident—cut face, bruised leg			
E. Faith Hamlen, Phillipsburg, N. J.	7.14		
Auto collision—bruised side and legs			

* Over age.

\$599,300.36

has been paid 8,694 policyholders

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.





Turn your Beef into Cash

ON A \$2.00 MILK MARKET this cow might be worth keeping. With milk prices low, she becomes unprofitable. But the butcher will pay a good price for her. Why not turn her into cash now, while beef prices remain high?

Pastures are short in most sections and the late dry spring has hurt the clover crop. On many farms there simply is not enough feed to take care of the usual number of cows. No use letting cull cows eat the feed the good cows should have. It's better to feed the good cows well and keep them in shape for the higher milk prices that should be coming along later.

When You Have to Buy Feed

With milk prices at their present level, it is essential to keep grain feeding costs at a minimum by (1) feeding grain only when necessary to maintain condition and milk flow, and (2) getting the most digestible feed possible for every dollar spent. G.L.F. mixes two open formula pasture feeds which provide digestible nutrients at very low cost—20%

Cow Feed which contains molasses; and 20% Summer Dairy, a dry feed without molasses.

When to Cut Hay

Next winter's feed bill is going to depend to a large extent on how much *good quality* hay you have in the mow. Weather is of

course the big factor in determining yield and quality. Time of cutting is next in importance. Agricultural colleges recommend cutting hay as follows:

Timothy. Should be cut at the early bloom stage when most heads are in bloom at the tip ends.

Clover. The ideal time to cut clover is at two-thirds bloom; by all means the cutting of clover should be finished by the time it reaches full bloom.

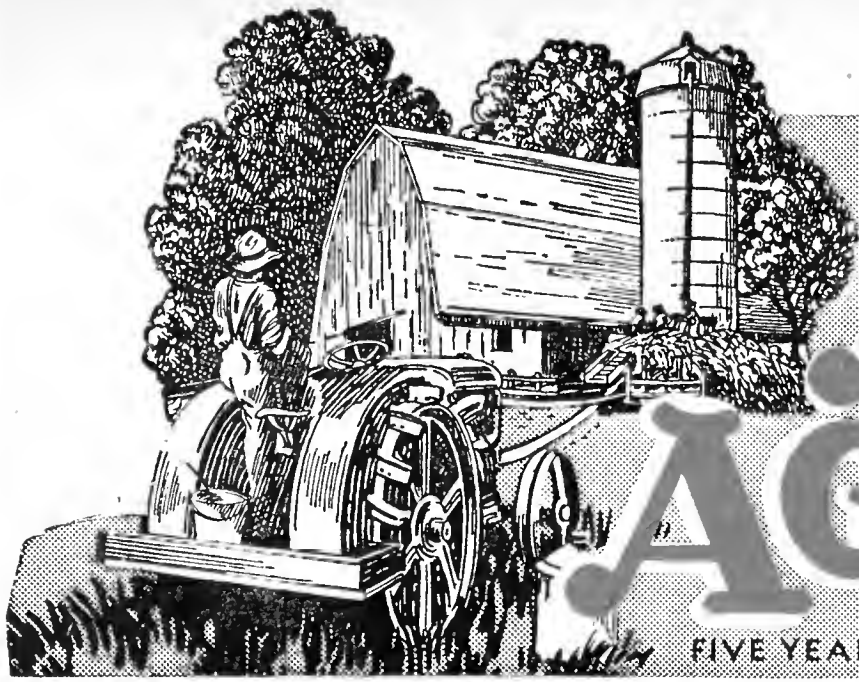
Alfalfa. To maintain the stand, alfalfa must reach the full-grown stage once each year. Other cuttings should be made in early bloom.

Mixed Hay. Should be cut when the legume, which is most abundant, is at the proper stage.

To get best quality hay it is necessary to cure it rapidly and to retain as many leaves and as much of the green color as possible. Windrow curing requires the least labor, is rapid and conserves the leaves. If the necessary tools for windrow curing are not available, cocking is the next best method.

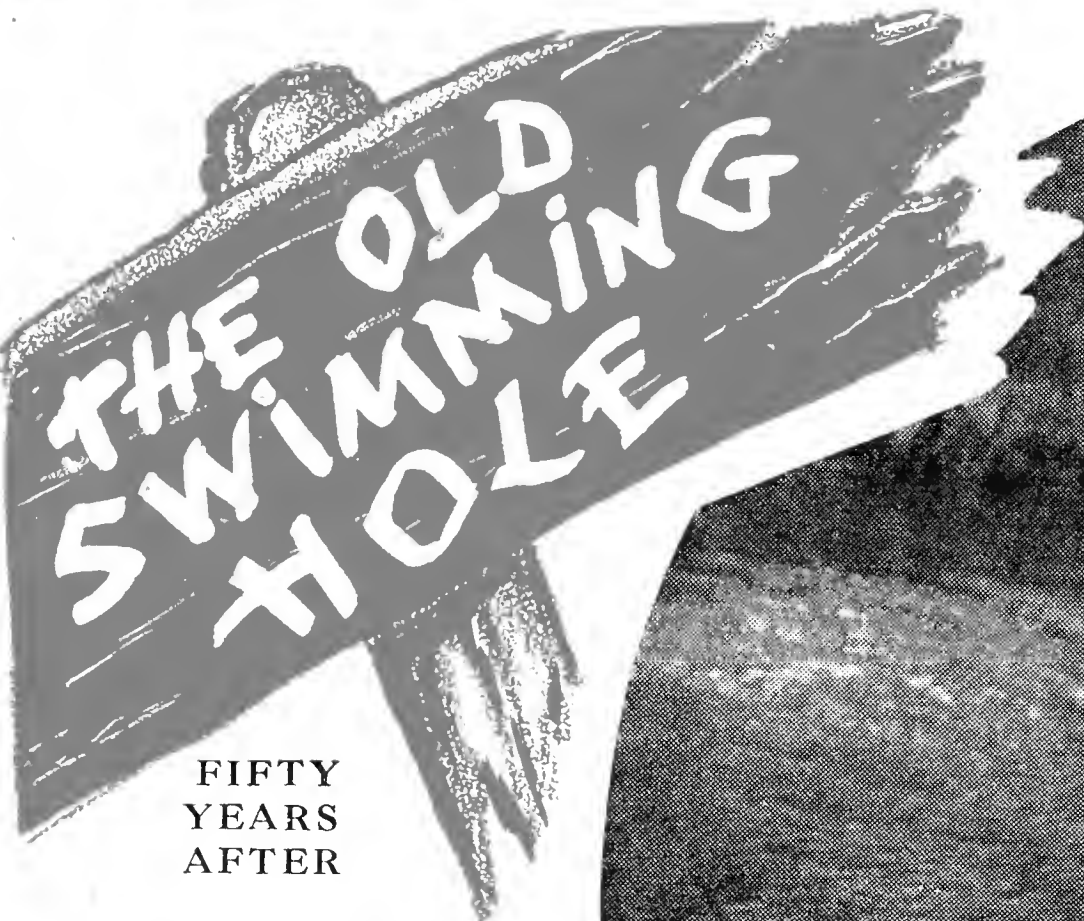
4 REASONS WHY NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO TURN CULL COWS INTO CASH

1. Beef prices are high, but they can't stay that way indefinitely.
2. Cull cows add to the milk surplus.
3. Often they are disease carriers.
4. They eat feed that the good cows can use more profitably.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



FIFTY YEARS AFTER

The following poem is taken from "A Doctor's Adventure," a copyright story

By ALBERT J. MARIS, M.D.

AND then he sought the swimming hole
Where many times he duly stole
With Ed and Milt and Jim and Joe
In truant days of long ago
When hearts were young and life was new
And not a care on earth he knew.
No rush or schedules there was known,
No caste or preference ever shown.
No one e'er heard of bathing style
And all were innocent of guile,
No difference here, wise or uncouth —
The simple masonry of youth.

The hand of time had wrought such change
That everything looked queer and strange.
The great elm tree, we loved so well
Whose spreading branches cast their spell

O'er stream and pool and lowing herd —
Whose grandeur beggared spoken word,
Was gashed and broken by the storm,
Ghost-like and strikingly forlorn.

It was a picture of despair
Shorn of its beauty, standing there,
Once dominant in this rustic vale —
The past now holds its thrilling tale.

The hawthorn bush had disappeared,
The leaning stone, as we had feared,
The mulberry bush and poison vine,
The alder copse and single pine.

The sycamores in white and rust
Were victims of the axeman's lust.
The laughing stream once filled to brim
Had run away in liquid whim

And now, embarrassed in its play,
Grass-choked, it worked its weedy way
A truant with a lazy blend,
A lone bittern its only friend.

The old spring board, surcharged with thrill,
That wandered one night from Hodson's mill,
That bowed its back to boost our fun,
And on the up with everyone —

Found just reward and sweet renown
Bridging the stream a furlong down
Near where the turn-pike made the bend
Where the willow trees and water blend.

The swimming hole which loved our play,
Long deserted had pined away,
And driftwood in benevolent mood
Covered its grave as best it could.

He wandered about the dreary place
With aching heart and solemn face.
He turned and listened for a call.
Brooding silence was over all.

With weary feet he strode away —
Sad memories of a summer day
Had hushed and stilled his yearning call
And made his needs look mighty small.

Great spirit of the chainless mind
Why can't your wizard forces find
And coronate the wistful truth,
The great nobility of youth

Whose star of empire knows no bound,
It circles all the world around,
It has no creed, it boasts no plan,
Demands no tribute, wields no ban,

Excepting lessons and all schools
And austere teachers and their rules.
A realm of fantasy and dreams,
Of shady nooks by fishing streams.

Decorum's bans are all unknown
There's not a pain and not a moan,
There's not a discord to console
For everywhere's a swimming hole.



PHOTO BY
HAROLD M. LAMBERT,
PHILA., PA.

TIGHTEN *your* BELTS



THERE'S REAL WORK AHEAD

Yes, we dairy farmers stand at the gateway to our greatest prosperity—BUT . . .

And there IS a big “but” in it.

For all that the State and Federal milk orders will mean to us will be the chance to control our own milk prices. And WE CAN control them if we understand that WE MUST DO IT.

Chiseling dealers must be made to respect the State and Federal orders. And we are the fellows who must make dealers respect these orders. Because we know they'll be right back at their old tricks of trying to get milk at lower than the agreed price. And if they succeed in getting milk at those destructively low prices, it will be our fault—entirely.

We farmers CAN stop them.

We farmers MUST stop them.

We must all tighten up our belts and say to any selfish or misguided farmer among us who would like to sell milk to the chiseler: “You—too—have got to stand firm with us. You *must* play the game for the good of all.”

We Dairymen's League farmers who have fought this same fight for the past 20 years—and who have fought the same gang of chiseling dealers—know what's ahead. Dealers will not give up control of the surplus without a struggle. For like everyone who has studied the milk question, they know that farmer control of the surplus spells the doom of unfair profits for milk dealers, and the beginning of a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK for farmers.

**Published by the Thousands of
Farmers Who Own, Operate and
Control the Dairymen's League**

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

*It Has Definite Possibilities
but Several Unanswered Problems*

By ED. HARRISON *

ARTIFICIAL insemination has recently commanded the interest of dairymen throughout the country. The idea of artificial insemination is not new. It has been practiced with horses for many years and more recently with dairy cattle in some European countries. The lack of a safe and satisfactory method of collecting semen from the bull and the danger of spreading disease has retarded its general use with dairy cattle in the United States.

A few years ago certain workers demonstrated that it was possible to cause the bull to ejaculate by massaging the ampulla per rectum. Semen collected in this way partly eliminated the danger of disease and attempts were at once made to practice artificial insemination with dairy cattle. It was soon found, however, that certain bulls did not respond to massage. It also proved almost impossible to collect the semen free from contamination.

Just recently an artificial vagina has been perfected which practically solves the problem of semen collection and largely removes the possibilities of contamination and the danger of spreading disease. It has also been demonstrated that when satisfactory semen (not more than 8 to 12 hours old) was used, artificial insemination produced at least as high a percentage of conceptions as direct service.

With the physical problems partially solved, already several large artificial insemination rings have been organized and put into operation. A great deal of fundamental research work still remains to be done. The following are some of the important questions that can not be answered today:

1. How frequently can a bull be used without decreasing the percentage of conceptions?
2. What procedure should be followed in handling the semen from collection to time of use?
 - (a) Should it be chilled quickly? If so, to what temperature?
 - (b) Should the semen as collected from the bull be diluted? If so, what should be the rate of dilution? What diluters should be used?
3. Can semen be handled in such a way that it will produce a satisfactory percentage of conceptions when more than one day old.
4. Will the quality of calves produced from semen that has been held for some time after collection be as satisfactory as calves produced from the same semen when fresh or from direct service?
5. What containers will be necessary for shipping semen for use at distant points?
6. Can simple and quick tests be developed that will be a reliable index to the fertilizing capacity of semen?

Professor Salisbury and his associates in the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell are studying these and other important problems connected with artificial insemination.

Those interested in the promotion of this work believe that it has unlimited possibilities. There is no question that the influence of a great sire can be greatly extended by the use of artificial insemination. It should likewise be kept in mind that a mistake in the selection of a bull would practically ruin the herds of every member of the association.

Obviously, the success of an artificial insemination ring depends largely upon the merits of the sires used. A study of the proved sire list forces one to conclude that as yet there is no reliable source of superior proven sires. Of the bulls thus far proven and available very few merit being placed at the head of an artificial insemination ring. If a particular association is fortunate enough to obtain a sire or sires with demonstrated transmitting ability that warrants

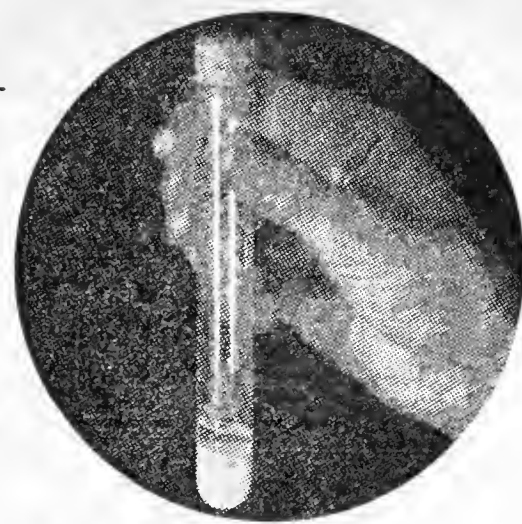
their use, the problem is by no means permanently solved. It will at best be only a relatively short time before additional bulls will be needed. Can they be found? Certainly there is no definite and reliable source. If artificial insemination becomes a general practice the limited number of superior proven sires would soon be exhausted. Again, if these artificial insemination rings used only proved sires there would be fewer and fewer young bulls sampled and proven.

Since there can be no reliable source of superior proven bulls it is my opinion that each ring must plan to sample and prove its own bulls. For purposes of illustration, let us assume an artificial insemination ring totaling 1000 cows. In addition to the proven sires selected, the association should select two promising young bulls for sampling. The members should agree to breed 10 per cent of their cows to these young bulls. At the end of the first year these two bulls should be taken out of service and replaced by two more equally well bred young bulls. This practice of sampling should be continued year after year. With proper facilities these young bulls could be maintained at a very moderate cost. As soon as a bull had daughters in production it would be decided whether his transmitting ability merited using him further in the ring. Obviously, no bull should be sampled that was not backed by an inheritance that should entitle him to become a superior sire.

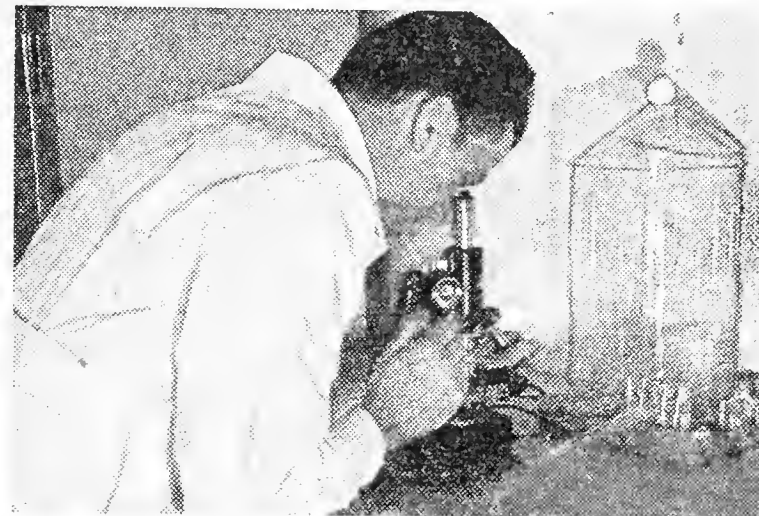
Someone will say that, in theory, this plan is not without merit but would be too expensive to be practical. It is doubtful whether over a period of years this procedure would prove any more expensive than the continued selection and purchase of proven bulls. As the program progressed, a point in development would be reached where it should be possible to select young bulls within the association for sampling. Certainly it would not be nearly as expensive as a mistake in the choice of a bull to be used for unlimited service.

Artificial insemination should not be considered as a cheap means of getting cows in calf. It is very doubtful whether an association organized on this basis would be successful. Certainly such an association could not be expected to make much of a contribution towards the improvement of dairy cattle.

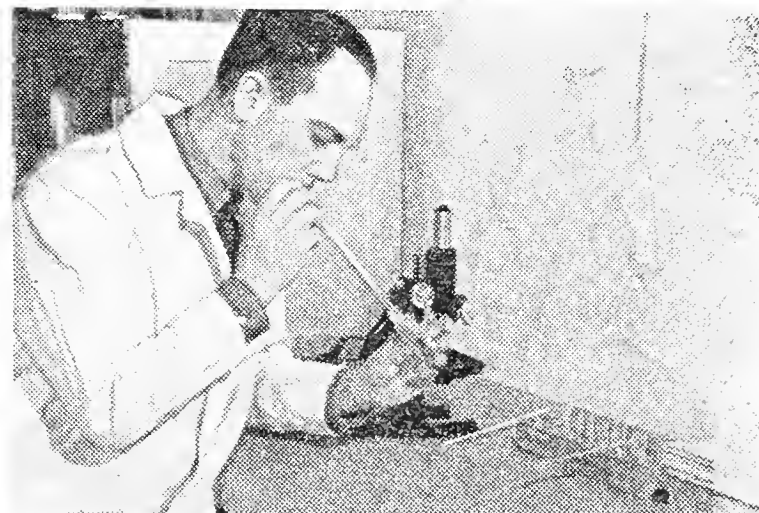
The plan that I have proposed in addition to guarding against unlimited use of an inferior bull would also permit each (Turn to Page 17)



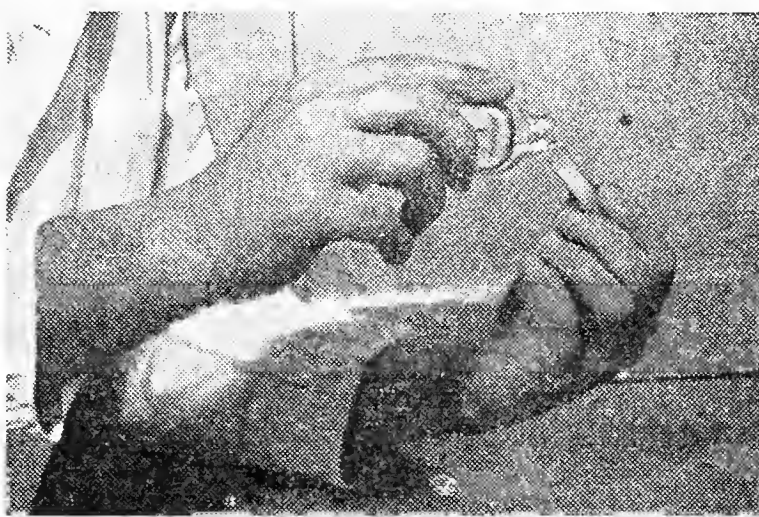
A sample of fresh bull semen covered with a layer of mineral oil.



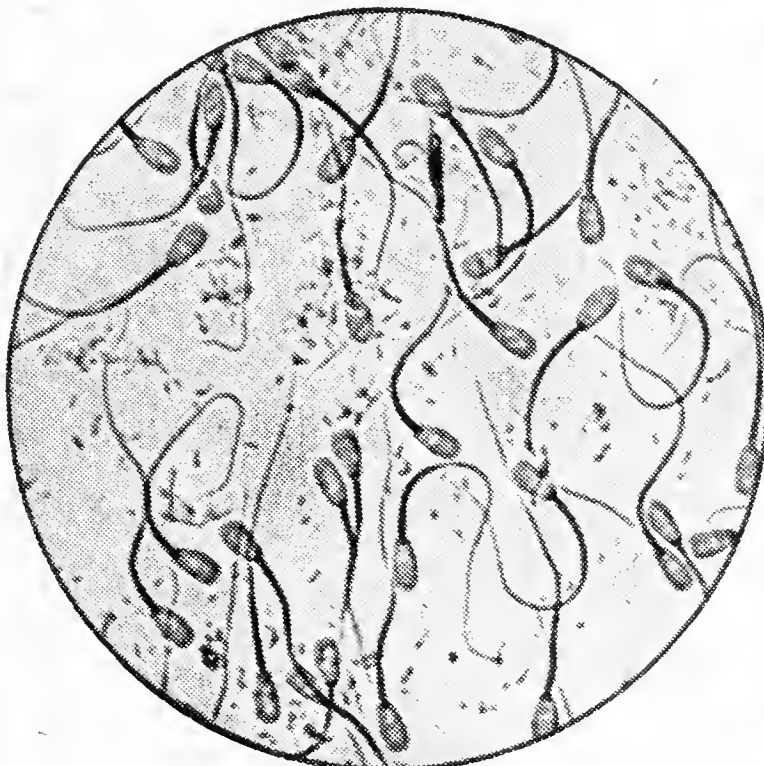
E. L. Willett of Cornell examining samples of semen under a microscope to determine the motility of sperm and relative number of abnormal sperm present.



Prof. G. W. Salisbury of Cornell diluting a sample of semen, which is done when several cows are to be inseminated from one sample.

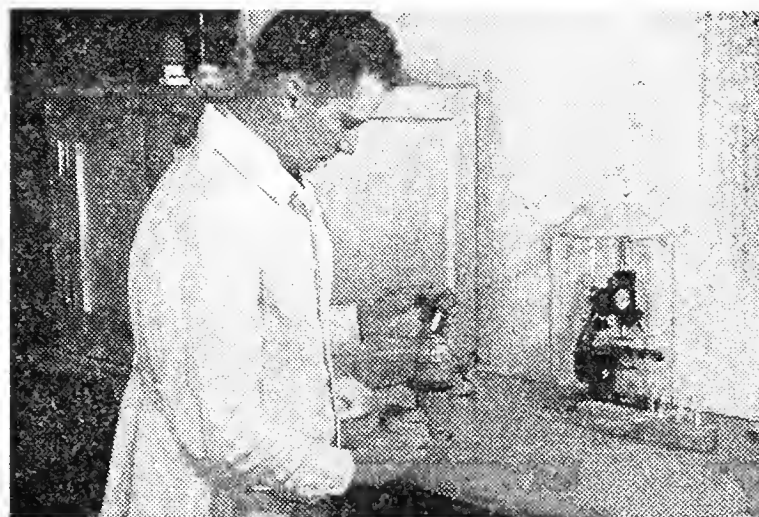


Mineral oil is placed over the diluted sample to prevent too rapid interchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide.



—Photo, courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This shows how sperm cells in a sample of semen appear under the microscope.



When semen is to be used on several farms, it must be gradually cooled and stored in a thermos jug containing water at 50 degrees F.

—Pictures above are used through the courtesy of Prof. Salisbury of the Animal Husbandry Dept. of the New York State Dept. of Agriculture.

* Professor E. S. Harrison, a regular contributor to *American Agriculturist*, is a member of the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell.

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Hail to Rotary!

MEETING for their annual convention in Cleveland, just about the time you are reading this, June 19-23, are 15,000 members of Rotary from almost every country in the world.

There are few organizations or institutions that have done more to bring about a better understanding and to increase friendliness among both individuals and nations than have service clubs like Rotary, Kiwanas, Exchange and Lions. Many of us can remember when business and professional competitors, both in the towns and cities, feared and distrusted one another even to the point where if one saw the other coming down the street he would cross to the other side. Then someone thought of the fine idea of forming a club to lunch together once a week, not to discuss business and political problems but rather the finer things of life, and to work together for the good of the community.

The idea rapidly spread throughout the world, until Rotary alone, founded in 1905, now has about 5,000 local clubs, with a membership of more than 205,000 in 80 different countries, and includes in its membership business and professional men of every calling, with royalty, government officials, statesmen, authors, journalists — yes, even editors.

The results and achievements of these clubs are beyond measure. Bitter competitors found when they had broken bread and eaten salt together, and discussed problems of the community and humanity that were common to all, that the men who did business next door, and in the next country, had the same ideals, the same hopes and aspirations that they themselves had. Acquaintance led to friendship, and friendship to understanding.

These Rotary ideals, spread throughout the world, are a mighty offset to all of the misunderstanding and troubles among the nations today that are leading to war and rumors of war.

How to Keep Well

NOWHERE in America is there more attention paid to maintaining and improving the health than at West Point Military Academy.

The National Dairy Council states that the average member of the Academy's freshman class, or "plebe" as he is called, increases his height by .4 inch and his weight by 10 pounds. Records are kept of the cadets' athletic ability during the entire four years, and if a cadet shows any deficiency, he is given corrective exercises.

Every cadet gets a full quart of milk every day, and ice cream is served twice a week and oftener if there is a holiday or special meal. An average of 1/6 pound of butter is consumed daily, and fruit, vegetables and eggs are used in liberal amounts.

"What healthy living does for the West Point cadets it will do for anyone," says the National Dairy Council. "Exercises in the fresh air, hours of restful sleep, and an adequate diet based on milk and other protective foods (fruits, vegetables and eggs) will increase one's years of efficient, enjoyable living."

During this month of June, when greatest amount of milk is produced, all hands have joined to increase milk consumption. Thousands of chain and independent stores are pushing the sale of milk and dairy products, and even large business concerns like oil, tire and apparel organizations in no way connected with foodstuffs are donating valuable display space and radio time to the cause of larger milk consumption and more farm prosperity. All of which is just fine, of course, but every month should be milk month,

especially for farmers. An extra quart of milk a day and an extra pound of butter and cheese a week on the farmer's own table would go a long way toward increasing the health of the family and reducing the surplus.

Short Hay Crops

ALL INDICATIONS are for a short hay crop. Plenty of rain from now on will help second cuttings and restore pastures, but it will be too late to save the main hay crop.

This situation makes it all the more important to cut the hay at the right time so as to preserve its quality.

Scientists in the Weather Bureau state that the weather has a habit of running in patterns. Every farmer knows that! When it starts to rain it never knows enough to stop, and, *vice versa*, all signs of rain fail in drought.

One good result of the long spell of dry weather is that it helped to control weeds, and gave farmers an opportunity to get work done.

The Indian Legend Tree

BY THE side of the road on the old Catskill Turnpike in Slaterville Springs (Tompkins Co.) New York, may be seen this old maple tree. A former Slaterville resident remembers the tree as it looked in 1873 and believes it looked about the same size then as it appears today. It grows on the place known as the Deuel farm.

There is a legend that Indians on the trail bent this tree when a young sapling to mark the spot to indicate a good camping ground with a plentiful supply of water, thus enabling other Indian bands following this trail to find a good camp site quickly. The legend also suggests that the way the tree was bent pointed the direction taken by scouting Indians.

Old and twisted and bent it still stands,
The Indian Legend Tree.

As the twig is bent, the tree inclines,
A lesson for you and me.

The picture was taken by Myron E. Howland, Berkshire, New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Last time we removed the picture of this Indian Legend tree from most of our issues in order to put in its place a report, coming at the last minute, of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, upholding the milk marketing agreements.

In order that you may all see this interesting picture, we are carrying it in our complete editions this time.



Why Not More Hogs on Eastern Farms?

WHAT DOC ROBERTS has to say on Page 8 about hogs on eastern farms was of particular interest to me, because I have never been able to understand why we do not raise more hogs in this section. When I raise this question with farmer friends they always point out that this is a great fluid milk section and that there is little skim milk with which to raise hogs. The answer to that, of course, is that there is no skim milk in the great hog-raising sections of the Central West. Western farmers put much of the growth on their hogs with good pasture, using corn to harden and fatten them in the last few weeks before market.

I have long been of the opinion that many eastern farmers put too much stress on the production of fluid milk. Those farmers who make out the best and are happiest are the ones who practice more diversification, and I think that one way to do this on many farms is to raise more hogs. What do you think?

Attention Tourists!

AMONG the features at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, which have attracted national interest are the five large buildings representing each of the New England states except Rhode Island, with exhibits typical of their respective states and of New England agriculture and industry. Nowhere else can one get such a good birds-eye view of all New England as he can by a visit to these state buildings on the Exposition grounds.

These state buildings will be open all summer, and may be visited by tourists without expense.

Grangers will be especially interested in the New England Grange building, which also will be open every day from now until Exposition time. New England grangers have a right to be proud of this new building.

If you are planning to take a vacation this summer, why not come to New England? The scenery cannot be beaten by any country in the world, and as for New England folks, there are none better anywhere.

Eastman's Chestnut

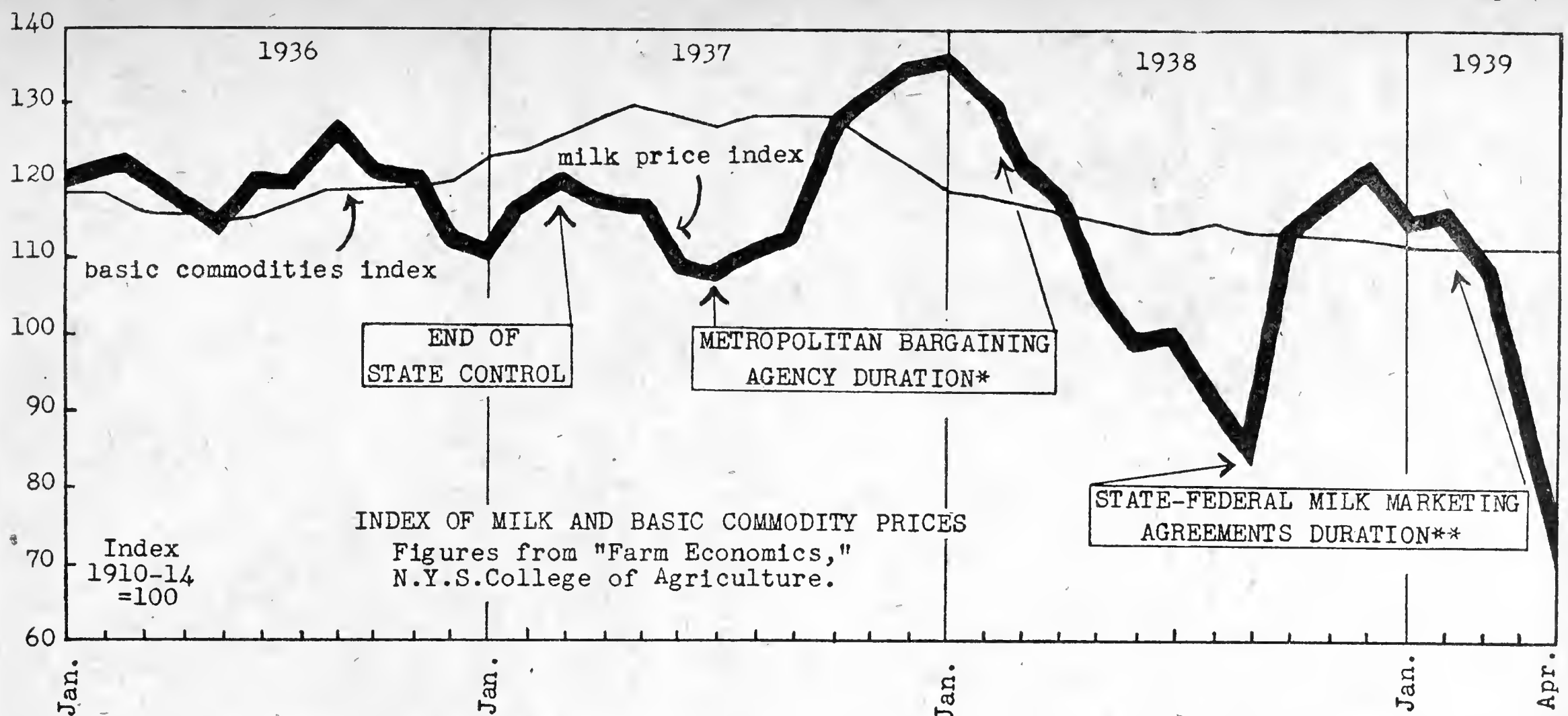
EVERYONE is always telling stories on the hired man. I told one in the last issue, and asked for some stories on the boss. I got some good ones. Here is one sent in by Mr. S. H. Murdock of Davenport, New York. He softens it a bit by saying in the last part of the letter:

"It is my belief that farmers as a class are the best providers to be found. Drop in unannounced around meal time on any of your farmer friends and you will surely find a meal fit for a king. I will put the American farm woman up against the most skilled chefs in the world and I'll wager the professional cooks will run a poor second."

I can second the motion to that statement! But here's Mr. Murdock's story. It's an old one, but the old ones are almost always the best ones:

"One morning a farmer saw a neighbor's hired man with a suit case going down the road. He hailed him and asked where he was going, and was told that the hired man was looking for another place to work. When the farmer asked why, this was the answer he got:

"Well, I have worked for Jones three weeks. The first week I was there the old rooster died, so we had chicken dinner. The next week one of his pigs died, and we had pork to eat. Last week he lost a cow, and since then we have been living on beef. Last night Jones' mother-in-law died, so by golly, I'm leaving!"



Better Times for DAIRYMEN

JUST AS the presses of *American Agriculturist* started to roll for our last issue, word came from Washington of the momentous decision of the United States Supreme Court completely upholding the milk marketing act and the marketing agreements based upon it. The decision of the court was not unanimous. Two members dissented concerning the power of Congress to regulate milk prices and to delegate powers to the Secretary of Agriculture; and Justice Roberts and Chief Justice Hughes dissented on a minor point involving milk outside the milk shed. In the main the favorable decision was six to three, and on a few points five to four. A day or two later Governor Lehman signed the Nunan Bill, which corrects the defects found by the New York State court in the Rogers-Allen Law, and makes it possible to re-establish the state marketing agreements and to cooperate with the Federal government in re-establishing the Federal marketing agreement. The agreements will be in force again July 1. We announced most of this great news last time.

Further study of the decision only serves to emphasize its tremendous importance to every dairyman. Had the Supreme Court upheld Judge Cooper, it would have thrown milk marketing agreements out of some 25 big markets throughout the United States, and disrupted the fluid milk market everywhere. As a result of the decision some \$3,000,000 of dairymen's money held up in New England because of the pending court decision will now be released. And will this money come good to farmers at this time!

In announcing its decision, the Supreme Court emphasized some important, long-time principles. It declared:

1. That both the marketing act and the milk marketing orders based on it are constitutional and valid.

2. That equalization, or the pool, is a device "reasonably adapted to allow regulation of the interstate market, upon terms which minimize the results of the restrictions and helps to foster, protect, encourage interstate commerce by smoothing out the difficulties of the surplus and cutthroat competition which burdened this marketing. The pool principle has before been upheld in workmen's compensation, bank deposits, insurance and distribution of benefits in the transportation act."

3. The principle of sharing fluid markets and surplus burdens, the payment of milk according to the purpose for which it is used, and adjusting fluid supply to market demand by manufacturing of sur-

plus, were all approved by the Supreme Court. In fact, nearly all of Judge Cooper's decisions and statements were reversed. The Court dismissed the charges of conspiracy made against the Dairymen's League.

As a result, dairymen can look to sharp increase in milk prices from July 1. In fact, announcement of the decision is already having its psychological effect on June prices. Putting the order into effect July 1 will demonstrate that the order is effective in raising prices in the summer as well as during the fall and winter. Is it any wonder that all over the Northeast dairymen are rejoicing, and we of *American Agriculturist* rejoice with you. We have worked almost day and night, first to get a constructive marketing plan, second to keep it, and third, to get it back after it was thrown out by the lower courts. The decision of the United States Supreme Court is a complete answer to the small minority who were largely responsible for the present starvation prices for milk, and the court decision is also a complete justification of the large majority of dairymen, their organizations, the general farm organizations and *American Agriculturist*, all of whom have worked so hard to get dairymen a living price.

But it should be remembered that these marketing agreements are not cure-alls. With the general price level so low, the best plan in the world will not bring farmers the price for milk that they should have. All the plan will do is to give you all the market justifies and bring milk prices up at least to the level of other prices. There can be no great prosperity among dairymen or other farmers until the general price level rises and good times come again to consumers.

It should be remembered also that the best plan in the world will not bring dairymen even fair prices if they jump in and produce more milk than the consumers will buy. In signing the Nunan bill, Governor Lehman very wisely said in part on increasing production:

"Economic conditions affecting purchasing power change quickly. Milk production, on the other hand, cannot be curtailed so quickly to bring production into balance with market demand. The inevitable result is a recurrence of the same complications that precipitated the first milk crisis in 1933, necessitating state intervention, namely a surplus of milk and diminished purchasing power of consumers.

"During the recent few months of joint federal and state price regulation under auspices of the

MORE DOLLARS FOR DAIRYMEN! That is why *American Agriculturist* asked for the end of state milk control, supported Metropolitan Bargaining Agency activities in the fall of 1937 and the spring of 1938, and worked for the Federal-State milk marketing agreement and for its return after Judge Cooper's decision.

On the graph above, note that state control kept the price of milk (shown by the black line) close to the price level of basic commodities (raw materials) until the fall of 1936. It failed because prices could not be set on milk shipped in from other states.

The Bargaining Agency program, started in the fall of 1937, raised milk prices, but it too became ineffective in the spring of 1938 — again because it was impossible to control outside milk.

The Rogers-Allen law, signed by Governor Lehman May 19, 1937, made the Bargaining Agency program possible by giving cooperatives the legal right to work together. The Rogers-Allen law also provided for a Federal-State agreement if dairymen wanted it, and such an agreement was put into effect September 1, 1938. Prices immediately rose and continued above the general price level until the agreement was suspended last spring. July prices, it is confidently expected, will be at least as high as the general price level.

State Milk Industry Control Law and the National Agricultural Adjustment Act, prices were improved and stabilized. Production, the records show, was increased by individual dairymen to obtain a greater share of this improved market. The sudden termination of regulation by adverse court decisions found production running at ten per cent above the five year average.

"The great overproduction and the collapse of price regulation have combined to reduce farmers' milk returns to approximately their ruinous levels of 1933. If by this legislation and Monday's favorable decision by the United States Supreme Court it is possible to reinstate the recent federal-state regulation, there still will be no assurance against continuance of the unwise and unsound policy of producing more milk than the market can profitably absorb, simply because prices are established and maintained by law.

"The mere establishment of these prices, it should be remembered by dairymen, is no guarantee that all the milk they produce will bring a profitable return. Even under price regulation, either by government or the industry itself, the fundamental principle remains the same that the farmer will be paid for his milk on the basis of its ultimate market utilization.

"In the absence of any official restriction upon production, I believe responsibility rests very heavily upon the industry itself to provide such regulation, if it is determined to solve its problems. This can only be accomplished by a willingness to be genuinely cooperative for the benefit of the whole industry, rather than the enjoyment of temporary selfish advantage.

"It should be apparent to everyone connected with and dependent upon this industry, that no regula-

(Continued on Page 8)

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Garden Gossip

By PAUL WORK

ONCE again the mucklands of New York are to claim the attention of the summer tour of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association which is to be staged on Wednesday, July 26th, 1939, in Wayne County,



Paul Work

with 6,500 acres under cultivation and with a wide variety of crops.

The tour will officially begin at the muck of Ralph Perkins of Savannah at 9:30 A. M., D.S.T. Those who wish may stop at the celery washing plant at the Savannah Cold Storage where a crew of colored Florida packers will be seen in action. Perkins' muck includes over 700 acres of crops, is handled with large scale machinery. Other farms belonging to G. Fred Wright and Peter Donk and Son will be visited. Both Skinner type and whirling head irrigation will be seen.

The next stop will be with Colburn Brothers at Rose with demonstration plantings of the hybrid celery varieties developed at Cornell. Lunch will be at the Sodus Fruit Farm which is now managed by M. E. Buckman, until recently county agent at Wayne County.

In the afternoon, visits will be made at the muck areas of W. P. Rogers & Co., and H. V. Pearsall. The final stop will be at the Northern Wayne Co-operative G.L.F. produce auction at Williamson.

Many local associations and county agents will be working up parties to see the Wayne County mucklands. The tour is of just as much importance to upland vegetable growers as to any others.

Editor Ed Eastman says "Corn knee high by the 4th of July," but we saw corn knee high by Memorial Day, and that without picking up the leaves to see how high they would go.

Gardens that were started in good season with a few plants from window box and cold frame, offered nice big heads of leaf lettuce by Memorial Day; also radishes from seed, onions from sets, and spinach for greens. Of course, the perennial rhubarb and asparagus have been on for a long time.

Then, by way of contrast, in comes "Beau" Raymond (home garden and canning crop extension man at Cornell) and he reported that he had been making an auto-eye survey of home gardens for a couple of days about June 1st. And what did he find? He observed that 25% of farm gardens had not been plowed; 50% had been plowed but did not show green; only 25% showed vegetable crops above ground. At that time, I could look half a mile, as the crow flies, to see the solid green of the student gardens at East Ithaca. By June 5th, we had beets from transplants 2 inches in diameter—tender and good; moreover the tops of the same beets were really delicious.

So be sure there's dollars in "them thar" garden flats if we would just go after them.

In New Jersey, the season for truck crops is two to three weeks late due to

late frosts and drought, and yields are somewhat less than average. Delayed maturity tends to bring Jersey produce into competition with New York state produce, but reduction in yields favors New York growers and will probably bring as many dollars to Jersey farmers as if the crops had been heavier. Of course, if consumer demand continues to be weak, this advantage to the Jerseyman may be considerably nullified.

Intermediate cabbage states show probable production about 6% under a year ago and somewhat delayed maturity.

With all the talk about lettuce in New York, it is interesting to note that the late group of states which includes New York, has increased its lettuce acreage from 25,000 last year to 27,000 this year. This compares with a ten-year average of 26,000. In New York state, acreage for 1939 is 2,900 acres against 2,400 last year and the 10-year average of 4,800. The early plantings—largely Iceberg—are reported to be later than usual due to weather conditions.

In 1938, the vegetable business brought farmers 22% of the gross farm income from crops. It brought 16% of the cash income from crops. This difference is largely due to the fact that farmers ate \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 worth of potatoes, and well toward \$200,000,000 worth of farm garden produce.

The price index record of vegetables is also very satisfactory;—the figure for 1938 stood at 101 compared with 100 for the period of 1909-1914. The other crop groups;—grain, cotton and fruits,—all stand at 70 to 74.

Potatoes and truck crops currently show some decline in prices both as compared with a month ago and a year ago. This is true although crops are somewhat smaller. Demand is slack in spite of the fact that consumer index figures show some rise about a year ago. The government report raised the question whether the increase in consumption of frozen and canned perishables may not be partly responsible for this situation.

The good showing of vegetables as regards dollar income and price index is interesting in view of the fact that the business has not been under important government subsidy. Where payments are made, the amount per acre is rather small as compared with the returns from vegetable crops for market.



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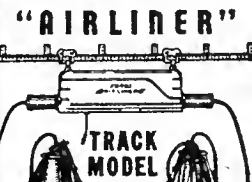
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Photo, courtesy Armstrong Cork Co.

The locker room in a modern frozen food locker plant. Lockers are rented, and frozen meats, fruits and vegetables are kept in them until needed.

QUICK FREEZING of FOODS

By C. W. DU BOIS,

New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

WE HAVE begun to hear a good deal about the preservation of meat, fruits and vegetables by a method other than canning, namely freezing. This idea is not entirely new. For years our forefathers preserved much of their meat, hanging it in the woodshed in the fall to freeze. Though they could not control the temperature, the meat was kept and used as needed during the winter months. Yes, the meat did become a bit dry, but it tasted fairly good in spite of the varying temperatures. As far back as 1861, a man applied for a patent for freezing meat and fish, but not until the 1920's, with the rapid development of mechanical refrigeration, did preservation by freezing really begin to grow. Fish and meats were the chief products frozen then.

The freezing of vegetables and fruits is relatively new. Contrary to the universal opinion, freezing does not ruin most fruits and vegetables if they have been properly prepared for the process. Some vegetables which have a high water content, such as cucumbers, melons, and tomatoes, still cannot be frozen successfully. All vegetables, in order to prevent them from developing a brown color and bad flavor in storage, must be scalded or blanched before freezing. The purpose of blanching is to inactivate the plant enzymes which help carry on the life processes and produce the bad flavors and brown color in untreated products. The various vegetables require different lengths of time to inactivate completely the enzymes.

To preserve the flavor and quality

in most frozen fruits it is necessary to add sugar or sugar syrup. The sugar adds the necessary sweetness for palatability and also helps preserve the flavor and color by reducing the oxidation or self-digestion.

All products, whether meat, vegetables or fruits, to prevent drying out, absorption of foreign flavors and to preserve quality, must be packed in moisture-vapor-proof containers.

Freezing is developing rapidly over the United States, and with this development there will be a number of changes which will affect the farmer. As I see it there are three ways in which a farmer will use freezing as a way to make a living.

First: The production of fruits and vegetables for commercial packing. This, I expect, will be no small figure. In New York alone, the production has expanded from practically nothing in 1931 to approximately thirty-seven million pounds of fruits and vegetables in 1938, which is about fifty per cent of the country's frozen pack. However, if New York farmers are to hold this place in production of these products, they must grow varieties which are especially adapted to freezing, or we shall see the packers moving elsewhere to find the desired varieties.

Second: The development of the locker plant in some sections as it is used in the West. The freezing and storing in a locker plant provides a way for the farmer to utilize home-grown produce for a subsistence type of living. It permits him to have available his own fresh meat, fruits and vegetables throughout the year.

Third: Farm holding boxes have possibilities for marketing quick-frozen products on way-side markets. Products would be kept fresh longer, and it would abolish the enormous waste connected with fresh fruits and vegetables. In the Hudson Valley and in sections

(Continued on Page 11)

A city consumer buying quick-frozen foods. In 1938 about 74,000,000 lbs. of fruits and vegetables were quick frozen for commercial sale.



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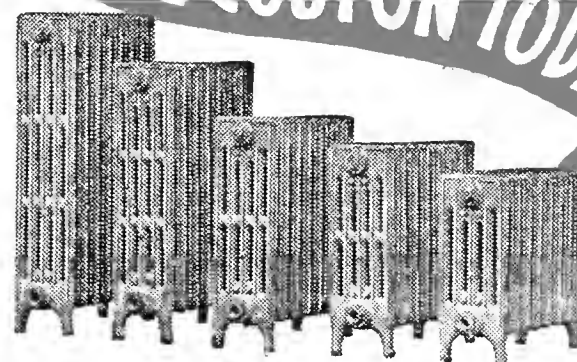
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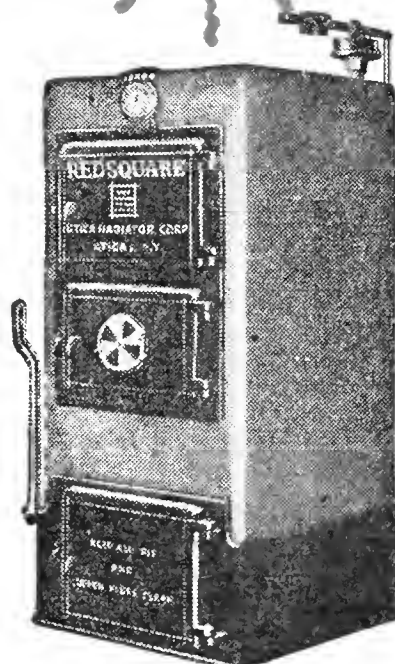
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Following is information on two animals for sale:

Etta, daughter of Mimir, 14,897 M., 5,077 fat last year at 4 years; due in July. Easter, 13,299 M., 438.6 fat last year; due in August.

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offers a few young sons of R. M. F. Walker Piebe Korn-dyke from high producing daughters of the proven sire, R. M. F. Inka. This combination of bloodlines is producing some outstanding animals. If you want one of these calves, don't wait too long. Herd average for six years, 435 lbs. fat. Accredited—Negative.

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DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

HOGS, as well as sheep, cattle and horses, can play a profitable and an increasingly important part in farm cooperation to lessen milk production and thereby help the entire milk price structure. Hogs will convert into good meat ANY surplus feed, as well as milk by-products.

Had the pleasant opportunity the other day of asking about 50 young men, who were taking Dr. Willman's hog course at Cornell University, why they, as future farmers of the Northeast, were taking a hog course anyway. Here are some of their answers: because hogs were the best surplus feed consumers on the farm; because hogs produced cheap meat for home consumption; because they could produce at least a few hogs on their farms as cheaply as anywhere in the United States; and because it was cheaper to ship corn from the West to the East than it was live hogs or pork, etc.

For some reason or other, we in the East do not think of hogs and pasture, or hogs and alfalfa hay; yet they are just as true combinations for efficient meat production, sanitation, exercise and economy as for every other class of livestock. The hog man in the Middle West knows the value of pasture and this knowledge very often spells the difference between profit and loss.

Skimmed milk and buttermilk are ideal supplements to farm grains as hog feed, and 100 lbs. of either is worth 34c on a basis of corn at 84c a bushel, and tankage at 2½c a pound. Whey is worth about half as much per hundred pounds as skimmed milk or buttermilk. Probably as small an amount as 5% of ground alfalfa, hominy or yellow corn should be added to any heavy milk by-product ration in order to be sure of vitamins, particularly if you are feeding over a long period. Hogs can also be put on and off these milk by-products, as your particular condition or situation arises.

Cull potatoes and hogs work into our "better grade of potato" program perfectly. A little over 400 pounds of cooked cull potatoes is equal to 100

pounds of corn or barley in feeding value—raw potatoes are worth about two-thirds as much for hogs as cooked potatoes—and potatoes can be used safely up to four pounds to one pound of concentrates. In practically all good hog rations, from 1/10 to 1/20 by weight of tankage or fish meal is added.

Just by way of showing how rapidly farm people are becoming hog-conscious, in 1925, Buffalo marketed 18,556 New York State hogs; in 1936, 50,516, almost a 300% increase in 11 years, and this increase is continuing. Last year, up until June 1, 25,936 hogs had been marketed, and this year 28,105. Also, just by way of showing how far this increased production in the Northeast is lagging behind demand for the first five months of this year, 947,867 hogs were killed in the New York City area alone, and this does not include those killed around Boston, Buffalo or any other large cities or country points in this area, nor does it include the government estimate of 105,000 hogs killed last year on farms in New York State alone. Surely you will agree with me that the Northeast could and should be producing a larger percentage of these hogs killed in our own sections.

P.S.: Judging by some of the correspondence I have received, this column is guilty of ignoring Shorthorn cattle for beef purposes. Surely this was unintentional. Good, dual-purpose Shorthorn cows and really good Shorthorn steers or heifers for feeding purposes are not inferior to any other breeds. They simply are not generally available in numbers.

Better Times for Dairymen

(Continued from Page 5)

tion, however extensive, can of itself alone restore the milk business of this state to a stable and prosperous condition. The sooner this fact is realized the quicker will be forthcoming that cooperation of dealer with dealer, producer with producer, and both with each other, which is the fundamental necessity to understanding and satisfactory settlement of this whole question.

"I am approving this bill because it provides further opportunity for such cooperation and the instrumentality to make it effective."

Now that we have this plan back again, let's give it a real trial. Let's forget our quarrels and disagreements and all put our shoulders to the wheel

to use this plan and our united front to bring better times into the dairy industry. This is a plea to let bygones be bygones, to shake hands and forget, and turn from the past to the future. In this milk marketing problem we have all made the mistake of speaking harshly of the man who did not agree with us. Let's wipe that all out and start over again. We can do so with the assurance, also, that the leaders of the industry intend to change details of the marketing agreement to correct faults and injustices. If, however, they had stopped to make these changes before putting the agreement back into effect, it would have been at least September before the agreements could have been restored and prices sent upward again. But we know that there is agreement among the leaders to find out where the injustices are and smooth them out as soon as possible.

Dairymen will do well to consider the source of all suggestions that because we have the marketing order, dairy organizations are no longer necessary. Let's consider government help as temporary and hasten the day when dairymen will be well enough organized to handle this job of market stabilization themselves. Pick your organization; then stick to it and demand that your officers work with other organizations to put milk marketing on a solid foundation.

On page 5 is a chart. This chart, with the explanation at the bottom, is by far the clearest picture and explanation of what has happened in the milk business in the last three years. In brief, it shows that every time we had a milk marketing plan it brought milk prices above the general price level, and kept them up there as long as the plan was well supported so that it could control unorganized and outside milk. The chart shows the sharp rise in 1938 when the milk orders were put in effect in September, and it shows the almost vertical plunge of milk prices in the winter of 1939 when the courts invalidated the milk marketing agreements. Now we are sure we can look forward to another rise in milk prices after July 1, when the agreements will be restored and milk prices can be kept up to other prices as long as enough farmers support the agreements. What a grand and glorious thing it would be if we could now have an "era of good feeling" in the milk business.

Jerseys

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EACH ISSUE

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

- July 1 Jersey Sale, Fredonia, N. Y., L. D. Cowden.
Aug. 2 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Fair-
grounds, Cortland, N. Y.
Aug. 9 Lancaster County, Pa., Ayrshire Associa-
tion Sale, J. C. Brubaker Farm, Lititz.
Sept. 26 Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hart-
land, Vt.
Sept. 29 Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Sale,
James Budd Rymph, Staatsburg, N. Y.,
Chairman.
Oct. 19 New England Fall Holstein Sale, Brattle-
boro, Vt.

Coming Events

- June 25-29 State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell.
June 27 Adirondack Ayrshire Club Field Day, Fill-
more Farms, Bennington, Vt.
June 29 New England Ayrshire Club Picnic and
Field Day, Talisman Farm, Bridgewater,
Conn.
July 11 Annual Meeting of New York-New England
Apple Institute, Springfield, Mass.
July 17-28 Summer School for Town and Country
Ministers, Cornell.
July 23-29 Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
July 28-
Aug. 7 World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio.
July 29 Western New York Dairy Field Day, Ham-
burg, N. Y.
Aug. 1-3 31st Meeting of Poultry Science Ass'n.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Aug. 3 10th Annual Field Day of Empire State
Potato Club, Gardner Farms, Tully, N. Y.
Aug. 8 Vermont Guernsey Field Day, Tharon
Strong Farm, Craftsbury, Common, Vt.
Aug. 12 Annual Field Day of Conn. Jersey Cattle
Club, Judd's Bridge Farms, New Milford,
Conn., 10:30 A. M.
Aug. 18 State Horticultural Society Summer Meet-
ing, Cornell.
Aug. 23 New York State Vegetable Growers' Ass'n.
Summer Tour (Muck Tour), Wayne County.
Aug. 26-
Sept. 9 New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Aug. 30-
Sept. 2 22nd Meeting of The American Life Con-
ference, Penn. State College.
Aug. 31-
Sept. 1 Third Business Management Conf. for Egg
& Poultry Marketing Co-ops., State Col-
lege, Pa.
Sept. 20-26 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 25-
Oct. 1 Waterloo, Iowa, 30th Annual Dairy Cattle
Conference.
Dec. 5-8 Annual Meeting of New York State Grange,
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Livability. My Contest Pens now
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P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

Optimism is Keynote of Dairy- men's League Annual Meeting

IN LATER years when historians write a history of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association the annual meeting at Utica may be referred to as the "Victory meeting." Coming a few days after the decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the milk marketing program and giving a clean slate to cooperative effort by farmers, there was an air of jubilation that dairymen have not felt in some months.

Holton V. Noyes, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, sounded a keynote when he said "there is nothing new about the principle of cooperation" and later: "the plan is held to be valid in one of the most sweeping decisions of the highest court in the land."

President Fred H. Sexauer made it clear that he did not believe dairymen's fight to obtain a living price for milk was finished, but he expressed great satisfaction that the cooperative principle upon which the League was founded had been sustained. He said the League will continue the fight and will work shoulder to shoulder with all groups of dairymen who are willing to cooperate.

Give Program Fair Trial

Cheers greeted Noyes' announcement that marketing orders would be reinstated July 1. The commissioner also warned that the struggle to obtain fair prices for milk is not a thing of the past. Expressing his view that a voluntary program would be better, he said that dairymen by an overwhelming vote had decided that if a voluntary plan was not practical they wished a government order. To make this effective he advised, the plan must be given a fair trial.

The Commissioner frankly stated that "financial and moral distress suffered by our farm men and women in recent months" was due in large part to the refusal of a minority to give the plan a fair trial. "It seems difficult to square the professed interest of these people in the welfare of the whole dairy industry with the course they pursued which resulted in return of the distressing conditions of 1933. Had their interest in the industry been genuinely sincere, it seems to me they would have taken the means prescribed by law to correct, by amendment, the difficulties they alleged existed, rather than resort to court action to invalidate the whole plan."

"Under our American form of government one of the cardinal principles is that the majority rules. In this particular case we had not merely a majority, but nearly 90 per cent approval. Nevertheless, the small minority, through technicalities raised before the courts, were able to upset the will of the majority."

By resolution the delegates declared the marketing orders had been of great benefit in increasing returns to farmers. They authorized League directors to take action to join in a producers' bargaining agency organized in any market.

Thanks was voted to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for purchase of surplus dairy products for

welfare distribution, and it was recommended that this policy be continued.

For Managed Currency

Another resolution reaffirmed the League stand for a managed currency and a monetary unit of constant debt-paying and purchasing value.

Appropriation of federal and state funds to provide adequate indemnities in eliminating mastitis, bovine tuberculosis and Bang's disease was recommended.

Directors were re-elected, excepting that Edgar Raish of Candor, N. Y., replaces Herman Porter of Lockwood. Roy E. Blocher of Wyalusing, Pa., was elected a member of the membership auditing committee.

Directors re-elected Sexauer for his 12th term, and all other officers were re-elected.

John Light, recently named Penn-



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, June 26th

12:35—"The Japanese Beetle in N. Y. State," W. E. Blauvelt.
12:45—"Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

Tuesday, June 27th

12:35—"Arch Enemies of the Fruit and the Vegetable," H. B. Little.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "Company's Coming," Laura Wing.

Wednesday, June 28th

12:35—"The World's Poultry Congress," C. H. Palmer.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, June 29th

12:35—"Land Misuse and Social Problems," Joseph T. Elvove.
12:45—"What Do We Owe Our County Fairs?" Clifford E. Greene.

Friday, June 30th

12:35—"Our State Department of Agriculture at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—"Women's Corner."
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, July 1st

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "To Health Through Camping," Washington County, N. Y., 4-H Club Member.
12:45—"Grange Views," "Our Slant on Farm Credit," Berkshire South Pomona Grange.

Monday, July 3rd

12:35—"At This Time of Year," Emerson Markham.
12:45—"Parent's Court," "Psychology and Home Problems of Young Children," Dr. J. A. Hicks.

Tuesday, July 4th

Holiday—No Program.

Wednesday, July 5th

12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "Farm Electrification on Display," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, July 6th

12:35—"Soil Building Fundamentals," J. A. McKee.
12:45—"D.H.I. and the F.F.A.," Future Farmers Chapter of Middleburg High School.

Friday, July 7th

12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Mary Packer.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, July 8th

12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "Policing the Potato Patch," Schoharie County, N. Y., 4-H Club Member.
12:45—"Grange Views," "Farming Through the Years," Montgomery Pomona Grange.

sylvania Secretary of Agriculture, promised cooperation of his department in furthering farmers' aims.

If any of the dealers who were charged with inciting troubles of dairy farmers were on hand their ears must have burned when President Sexauer paid his compliments to them. He referred to the "renegade, bandit, buccaneering tactics of a small minority of dealers and the minority of farmers and their allies, the radicals, the self-seeking politicians, self-appointed politicians and very few publishers."

Sexauer sounded another warning. "Government is going to have more to do with your business, your farm and your income than ever before," he said. "You had better make the selection of your legislative representatives part of the business of operating your farms, helping your organization to protect the price for milk."

Several times Sexauer said that farm organizations should not engage in party politics. He urged, however, that farm groups examine the policies and platforms of parties to see how they stood in regard to interests of farmers, and that individual farmers make sure they knew where their candidates stood.

"Government edict based upon request of a large majority of farmers" is necessary to regulate the milk business, he said, because dealers have spent huge sums of money creating dissension "and thus maintain a big enough minority of farmers to destroy any voluntary plan." The dealer-influenced minority must be controlled. It must not be allowed to destroy a living price for milk. Economic distress of brother farmers makes control mandatory.

League Women Have Program

"All your strength is in union and all your danger is in discord," Mrs. Charles Sewell, director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the meeting of the League's home service department.

She outlined the broader outlook of the rural woman of today as compared to a generation ago when it might be considered that woman's interest was in the kitchen, the children and the church. She urged farm women to acquaint themselves with the work of farm organizations, "because the American farmer and his family must be organized to protect the American farm home, to insure the permanency of agriculture as an industry and to take its proper place in the community."

Miss Vera McCrea, director, welcomed associate delegates to the home service department's meeting and urged upon them their responsibility in carrying on the work of the League.

"Agriculture is just as stable and its opportunities to achieve success and satisfaction from life are just as good as in any other occupation," Paul Taber of GLF told the meeting. He was relating impressions he gathered in attending a conference on jobs and careers attended by young people, as well as his own experience and observations. "We are not afraid of our jobs or our future," he said. "There still is a ladder of success, and fundamentally our goals are the same regardless of our chosen field. I think that those of us directly or indirectly connected with agriculture are apt to have a more satisfying life and a greater sense of independence."

New York News Notes

Delaware County dairymen turned out in numbers for the annual dairy tour on June 9. Two farms were visited. In the morning the farm of F. S. Rose and Son, near South Kortright, was visited, a combination dairy and poultry farm where excellent labor efficiency is worked out and where production per hen has been maintain-

Dairy Field Day at Cortland

The Dairy Field Day and Bull Sale at Cortland on June 10 was well attended. Eighty-seven bulls were on exhibit, but the demand for bulls was a bit slow. Eleven sales were report-



Mrs. Guy Roberts of Cooperstown, N. Y., who won the Ladies Milking Contest at the Dairy Field Day and Bull Sale at Cortland on June 10. Second place was taken by Miss Ruth Breeds of Cortland.



Donald Holdridge of Hartwick, Otsego County, who took individual honors in the 4-H cattle judging contest at the Dairy Field Day at Cortland.

ed, but a number who exhibited said that a year ago later sales were directly traceable to the Field Day.

The program included a softball game won by the River Valley 4-H Club boys of Little York who played against the Jack & Jill girls' team of Johnson City; a band concert by St. Mary's High School Band of Cortland; a ladies milking contest; and cattle judging contests for Future Farmers and 4-H Club members.

ed far above the average. In the afternoon a stop was made at the farm of Frank Todd near Stamford. Mr. Todd grows about 30 acres of cauliflower. Until recently he had a dairy, but last fall he purchased 64 Hereford steers which he wintered on roughage and which are now out on pasture.

Suffolk County duck growers won their appeal for exemption from payment of unemployment insurance to hired men. The Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board ruled that duck farmers are not required to pay the unemployment insurance tax and are entitled to refund of any such taxes already paid.

After 26 years of active service, Professor E. A. White, head of the Department of Floriculture at the State College of Agriculture, is retiring on July 1. He plans to sail for Hawaii to give some lectures and then to visit Java, Siam, India, and the Himalaya Mountains to study and collect plants in those areas.

Raising Milk Returns by Fixing Prices

By LELAND SPENCER

IN THE previous article we suggested that one way of raising farmers' returns for milk was by having the price of fluid milk fixed by public authorities; that is, by restoring the federal and state program of control for the New York milk market. With the favorable decision by the United States



Leland Spencer

Supreme Court and the signing of the Nunan-Allen Bill by Governor Lehman, this is now possible. Secretary Wallace and Commissioner Noyes have announced that the orders will be reinstated on July 1. This is extremely heartening news for dairymen, since it assures them of considerably higher returns for milk for a time at least. Already there is much discussion as to the amount of price increase which may be expected. The actual price to be paid for July milk will, of course, be affected by production and demand for fluid milk, cream, and ice cream, during that month, as well as by the market prices of butter and cheese. Besides, we have no exact information as to the quantities of milk used in the

several classifications in past years by the plants that are affected by the state and federal orders. However, we may as well go 'way out on a limb and set down some rough estimates of the July classification and returns. These are given in the accompanying table.

According to these estimates, the average net return for July, without price fixing, would be about \$1.10 to \$1.15 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk. With the control plan back in operation, the returns should average around \$1.45 to \$1.50. In other words, an increase of about 40 cents per cwt. can be credited to price fixing by public authorities. You will notice that the largest part of the increase is obtained from the fluid milk that goes through wholesale channels, where the price is now cut to the bone.

Someone is sure to criticize these figures on the ground that the milk will be used differently when the prices of fluid milk are raised, than it would be used if the prices remained at the present low levels. There is some truth in that argument, and we would be foolish to ignore the effect of price changes on both consumption and production. That will be the subject of an article to appear in an early issue. Just now, I shall only express my opinion that the higher prices will not have much effect upon production or sales of milk during the month of July.

ESTIMATED CLASSIFICATION AND RETURNS FOR MILK DELIVERED IN JULY 1939

Class prices per cwt.*					
Milk used for	Per cent of total	Probable prices without control	Actual or probable prices with control	Gross return per cwt. Without control	Gross return per cwt. With control
Fluid milk, retail.....	26	\$1.45	\$2.00	\$.38	\$.52
Fluid milk, wholesale.....	26	1.20	2.00	.31	.52
Fluid cream and ice cream	20	1.20	1.40	.24	.28
Evaporated milk.....	10	1.10	1.10	.11	.11
Other products.....	18	.90	.90	.16	.16
Total	100			\$1.20	\$1.59
Probable average net returns after deductions				\$1.10-\$1.15	\$1.45-\$1.50

* For 3.5 per cent Grade B milk, 201-210 mile zone.

Milk Production Continues High

For the entire country milk production on June 1 was about 2 per cent higher than it was a year ago. This is a record high production for the date both for total amount and on a per capita basis.

Primarily because of pasture conditions, which on that date were about the poorest they have been in 75 years, June production is expected to decline at a faster than normal rate.

In New York State milk delivered to the larger dairy plants was estimated at 668,000,000 lbs. for May, 1939, 678,000,000 for 1938, 653,000,000 for 1937, 627,000,000 for 1936. These figures are the highest for May for the past ten years with the exception of the year of 1931 when production was 2 per cent higher.

With the exception of 1933, grain fed per cow and per 100 lbs. of milk in New York State on June 1 was the lowest in the nine years records have been kept.

The State Department of Agriculture report shows the average April price of 100 lbs. of milk received by crop reporters was \$1.23, which was the lowest price for April since 1933. State crop reporters indicated that the average price per 100 lbs. of grain ration was \$1.47 on June 1, as compared to \$1.64 on June 1 a year ago and \$2.19

on the same date two years ago.

With the exception of 1936, New York State dairymen on June 1 were raising more heifers per 100 cows than they have since these figures were started in 1930. In New York State the number of cows freshening in March, April and May appears to be lower than a year ago, with the consequent probability that freshening from August to November will exceed figures for the same months in 1938.

From the major sources of cash income New York farmers in 1938 received \$293,329,000. In 1937 the figure was \$322,679,000.

Earlville National Sale

At the Earlville National Sale held on June 3, 85 animals and a few uncataloged baby calves brought a total of \$21,827.50, an average of \$256.

Top price of \$1,625 was paid by Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J., for Carnation Forecaster, a seven-month-old bull calf. Second high price for bulls was paid by C. E. Eldridge of Pine Plains and Abraham Eller of New Paltz, who paid \$1,000 for a young bull consigned by Elliott Brothers, Woodstock, Ontario.

Top price for females was \$510 paid by Francis Kerrick of Towanda, Pa., for Fultona Betty Calamity Fobes, consigned by W. L. Biddle & Son of Ohio.

46 cows of milking age averaged

\$167.99; 14 two-year-olds not fresh averaged \$200.36; one bred yearling heifer brought \$160; and six heifer calves averaged \$195.

June Crop Report

Wheat—As indicated by June 1 conditions, the winter wheat crop will total 523,431,000 bushels, a drop of 20,000,000 bushels from the May 1 estimate. Last year the crop was 686,637,000 bushels, and the 10-year average from 1928 to 1937 was 560,160,000 bushels.

Condition of spring wheat areas is below average, with the exception of Montana and a few minor spring wheat states. Indicated production is between 145,000,000 and 170,000,000 bushels. Last year production was 244,164,000 bushels and the 10-year average was 192,792,000 bushels.

In New York State quite a loss of wheat was caused by wet, cool weather early in the spring, and dry weather during May slowed up growth. The state production is estimated at 5,460,000 bushels, compared with 7,425,000 bushels last year and a 10-year average of 5,049,000 bushels.

Oats—For the entire country oats on June 1 looked to be about 20 per cent below the 10-year average. Indicated production is between 800,000,000 and 860,000,000 bushels. A year ago production was 1,053,839,000 bushels.

New York State oats were seeded late and the condition of the crop on June 1 was 80 per cent of average, compared to 88 per cent a year ago. On June 1 the barley crop was 79 per cent of average, compared to 87 per cent a year ago.

Apples—Condition of the apple crop is above average in North Atlantic and North Central States, but below average in South Central and western states. Production will probably be equal to or slightly larger than average for the years 1928 to 1937.

In New York State the condition of the crop on June 1 was generally high, although some sections report a light set of Baldwins. Condition of crop was estimated at 85 per cent of normal, compared with 60 per cent a year ago.

Cherries—In New York State the sour cherry crop is estimated at 25,840,000 tons, compared with 15,450,000 tons a year ago. In five eastern states which grow about 90 per cent of sour cherries, the crop is expected to be about 36 per cent above the 10-year average and about 80 per cent above last year's light crop.

Hay—Dry weather has hurt the hay crop, but for the entire country the 1939 crop, plus carry-over, is expected to be large enough for needs in most areas.

Condition of hay in New York is very irregular, ranging from excellent to very poor. In general, northern New York has a prospect for a fair hay crop as do counties of Orleans, Tompkins, Delaware and Sullivan. On the other hand, the hay crop is generally poor in western, southern and central New York.

Potatoes—The Long Island potato acreage is about the same as last year, but the crop is about ten days later in development. It is too early to get much information about the up-state crop.

Canning Crops

On June 1 condition of canning peas in New York was 70 per cent of normal, compared with 85 per cent of normal a year ago. Dry weather has hurt all canning crops. A few beans for canning were planted by June 1. Some sweet corn is up enough to be cultivated, but there is still a lot to be planted the first of the month. Dry weather caused the death of some tomatoes following transplanting. Recent rains will, of course, help the condition of all canning crops.

New York crop of green peas for market is estimated at 556,000 bushels, compared to 532,000 bushels a year ago and a 10-year average of 466,000 bushels.

Quick Freezing of Foods

(Continued from Page 7)

of western New York there are a great number of farm apple storages. I believe that many of these storage plants could be more useful and more economical than they are at present. How? The owners of such plants could build a small well-insulated room in one corner of the present storage. With simple but necessary controls and a separate system of coils, this room could be refrigerated with the same equipment as that used in the rest of the storage. In this way they could freeze and store their own products.

With their own freezers and frozen food storage, these fellows could—in spite of the low prices for fruit—have their own fruit and vegetables on their tables throughout the entire year. After all, who in this world has a better right to enjoy his food at its best than the man who produces it?

Farm Price Index

On May 16 in New York the relation between prices of farm products and farm supplies showed little change. Prices received for farm produce were 84 per cent of pre-war, compared to 85 per cent on April 15, and 89 per cent on May 15, 1938.

Low Fluid Milk Prices

do not compare favorably with returns from Selling Cream and Diversified Farming.

That is why so many farmers are changing to cream.

Cash received for the butterfat in cream amounts to almost as much as some get for the whole milk. Additional returns from feeding the skim milk are better than the average price of farm products.

Sell Cream and feed skim to calves, pigs and chickens for best results.

We offer you our Cash Market for all your cream. Payment made promptly for each shipment at top market price.

The FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

NORTHEASTERN Slants

ON THE National NEWS

■ Supreme Court Upholds Freedom of Assembly

ON SAME day that U. S. Supreme Court gave its verdict in favor of milk marketing control, it handed down another important decision. In a 5 to 2 decision, it ruled that Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City had violated constitutional right of free assemblage.

Hague case, which grew out of Mayor's refusal to C. I. O. organizers and others to use streets and public parks of Jersey City for meetings, became conflict between city's police power and constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly. In handing down its decision, Court declared that Jersey City ordinance violated Fourteenth Amendment, which restricts action of a State, including its cities. It provides:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"Liberty" in the amendment has been previously defined by Supreme Court to include fundamental personal rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly.

Although firmly upholding rights of American Constitution, Supreme Court also warned that abuse of these rights may be forbidden by law. (For instance, it has held that a State can punish speakers or writers who advocate overthrow of government by violence or unlawful means.)

■ Lawmakers Swelter in Washington

WITH thermometer doing ninety or better in Washington, Congressmen are struggling with legislative tasks which still face them before they can pack up and go home. High on "must" list are neutrality, taxes, relief, and social security bills. As we go to press, first two of these are still in committee stage, with hearings on them being held. Social Security amendments have passed House hurdle and gone to Senate for action.

Tax revision program is expected to be ready for House shortly. Prospects now are that it will include repeal of undistributed profits tax, authority to corporations to carry over net losses for 2 or 3 years, and some minor concessions to business.

On relief, President has recommended for 1940 a billion and three-quarters, most of it for WPA. June 30 is deadline for enactment, or funds will cease. Senate has been making study of employment and relief, result of which is bill sponsored by Senator Byrnes (Democrat) of South Carolina. On house side, Appropriations Committee has been investigating WPA and has drafted and sent to the House a bill making sweeping changes in relief system. This bill (in compromise form) was passed by House as we go to press.

Neutrality issue is expected to cause the most argument. Administration wants law which will give President biggest say in managing country's foreign policy. Secretary of State Hull has asked Congress to repeal arms embargo against warring nations and to

put sale of munitions on a cash-and-carry basis (cash-and-carry clause of present law expired May 1). Argument advanced against lifting arms embargo and substituting cash-and-carry clause is that it would most aid, in time of war, Great Britain and France, because they could control the seas. Argument in favor of Secretary Hull's proposals is that present law's arms embargo against warring nations would favor aggressor nations by making it impossible for any nation involved in a defensive war with them to buy arms from us.

Farm Bill Still in Conference

Though passed by both Senate and House, farm bill has been in hands of a joint conference committee since May 29. Reason for delay of enactment of bill into law is said to be President's determination not to approve the farm aid increases without new taxes being imposed to cover them. (Senate added to House bill \$220,000,000 for farm parity payments and an additional \$113,000,000 for farm surplus problem, bringing total farm appropriation up to \$1,218,666,572.)

■ Farm Organizations Support Wage-Hour Act Amendments

FIVE national farm organizations—National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Cooperative Council, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, and Agricultural Producers Labor Committee—are back of bill introduced into Senate recently, by Senator Miller of Arkansas, to amend Wage-Hour Act in a way to protect farmers' rights under the law. Miller bill does not propose any fundamental changes, but would put teeth in exemptions which Congress intended to give to farm operations.

An analysis of Miller Bill, issued by above farm organizations, says:

"Congress clearly intended a reasonably broad exemption from wage-hour provisions for farming in all its branches and for the operations necessary to put farm products into marketable form. The Miller bill is little more than a clarification of present act in light of what Congress intended at time of enactment."

In spite of exemptions which original Act grants to agriculture, farmers are being caused hardship under it because of way in which its provisions have been interpreted by Administrator. For example, Section 13(a)10 exempts employees "within the area of production engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products." Administrator ruled that farm operations done in establishments employing more than 7 persons, or located in towns with more than 2,500 population, or to which products are hauled more than 10 miles are not "within the area of production." This interpretation has caused all kinds of trouble for farmers and resulted in Administrator finally asking Congress to clarify agricultural provisions of the statute.

Names Exact Operations

In general, purpose of Miller Bill is to express agricultural provisions of Act in such clear words that they cannot be misunderstood by Admini-

strator. One of main things it does is to get rid of phrase "within area of production" which has been used by Administrator as a severe limitation upon operations specified in the Act. Also, Miller Bill specifically names exact operations which are to be exempt from wage-hour regulations. Operations named in bill are all those which are necessary to raise farm products and to put them into marketable form, and whose cost is generally borne by the farmer.

For example, in connection with grains, beans, peas and seeds, Miller bill specifically exempts following operations—handling, grading, hand-picking, cleaning, transporting, or local storing. (It will be remembered that last summer, Genesee County, N. Y., farmers, members of G.L.F. Produce, Inc., at Batavia, fought a losing fight with C.I.O. organizers and National Labor Relations Board to prevent unionizing of employees they hired to sort beans for market. If Miller Bill goes through, it will undoubtedly help to prevent such unfairness under Wagner Act in future.)

SLANT: Miller bill is now in hands of Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and it should have the active support of every farmer and of all who are interested in welfare of agriculture. There are many reasons why farm operations should be entirely exempted from wage-hour regulations, in accordance with Congress's original intentions. First of all, during harvesting season, the farmer cannot control working hours; neither can he control the weather or the market. Second, imposition of wage and hour standards of the Act upon agricultural production and marketing add to the farmer's cost by increasing wages and decreasing hours, and the farmer cannot bear additional costs. Statistics published last April by Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that farm wages are now 117 per cent of the 1910-1914 level, while prices of farm products are only 71 per cent of 1910-1914 prices. At the same time, living and production costs of farmers are 120 per cent of 1910-1914 costs.

■ Voluntary Crop Reduction Works

AN ENERGETIC marketing campaign and voluntary crop reduction have resulted in cutting nation's 1939 crop of canning peas and in moving huge 1938 canned pea pack. Reports already received show that acreage has been reduced 31.8% under 1938 acreage, and weather man may cut it to 40%.

Story of cooperation of pea canners and growers to keep their industry on paying basis goes back to 1937 when a case of canned peas averaged as low as 75c, a drop of 29c a case from 1933 prices. In order to keep bottom from completely falling out of market, canners (who control pea acreage because most of them supply growers with the seed and control planting dates by deliveries) reduced their 1938 plantings. But fine weather produced another huge crop and when the pack was completed last July, there was a new high of 30 million cases of canned peas.

Packers then got busy and formed the Canned Pea Marketing Cooperative, with headquarters at Chicago. They borrowed money from RFC and used it to loan out on warehouse receipt collateral to canners, in order to steady the market and give time for orderly movement of the crop. The Cooperative also worked to make the nation more canned pea conscious. Result, 22½ million cases were consumed in United States during past crop year, an all-time high, and in spite of record pack an average price of 78c was maintained.

This year, the Cooperative sent out an army of young men to interview pea canners. They explained to them the trouble the industry was in from big plantings, and that a decent price could not be secured unless there was a cut in acreage. Each canner was urged to think before contracting for acreage with farmers—taking into consideration his acreage, his own stocks, his finances, and his established markets. Reports from canners later showed the 31.8% cut reported above.

SLANT: This proves that an industry can cooperate successfully when there is the will to do it.

■ Business Gaining

FROM government economists comes cheering news that, after a five months' decline, business has taken turn for better. Ending of recent soft coal strike and a quieter Europe are given credit for improvement.

Leading advance are steel and coal industries. During first ten days of this month, steel orders increased one-fifth. In May, number of contract awards for construction of homes was highest in many years. Prices of farm commodities, after, in April, reaching lowest average price since 1934, came up slightly in May and seem to be holding their gains. Level of farm prices for Northeast will rise again after reinstatement of Federal milk marketing agreement July 1st. Also, outlook for purchases of American farm products is said to be slightly better.

New York World's Fair has its part in summer's upturn, as auto manufacturers plan to introduce their 1940 models earlier this year in order to show them to Fair visitors. This is expected to mean an earlier buying of steel, glass, rubber, etc.

In spite of brighter picture, economists say no real business recovery is in sight—because of lack of confidence on part of private investors. Idle funds, they point out, continue to pile up in banks. Excess reserves of banks last month reached another new high of more than \$4,300,000,000. Demand deposits in leading cities were about a billion dollars above previous record high level reached at end of 1936.

SLANT: The whole thing comes down to a matter of more confidence in the future, and businessmen will not gain that confidence until Government stops its experiments and high spending.

■ Mexico Pays

CHECK for \$1,000,000 was received during fortnight by Uncle Sam—Mexico's first payment for settlement of claims on American-owned property taken over by Mexico since 1927. United States' total claim against Mexico amounts to \$10,000,000, and annual payments of \$1,000,000 have been promised until all is paid.

Not included in bill are U. S. oil lands and properties, taken over last year by Mexico. Negotiations for settlement of that claim are still going on.

■ More Trouble in Czech Land

RECENT killing of a German policeman in a small Czech town near Prague brought severe punishment down on heads of town's entire populace. All open gatherings were forbidden by Hitler's representative in Czecho-Slovakia; schools, movies, theatres and all public places closed; doors and windows of all houses ordered shut from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m.; town's Czech officials replaced with Germans; Czech

police arrested and disarmed; a \$20,000 fine imposed upon the community; 1,000 of its citizens put in jail; and further punishment threatened unless the Czech who shot the policeman gave himself up, or was told on by his fellow citizens. As we go to press, it is reported that a Czech woman has been seized on grounds that she knows identity of the murderer.

Since last March, when Germany walked into Czecho-Slovakia and took possession of it, various incidents have occurred to increase bad feeling between Czechs and their conquerors. Reports are now current of disappearance of thousands of young Czechs from their homeland—all gone to join in other lands a legion for "resurrection of the Czech nation."

SLANT: The Germans may find in time that they have bitten off more than they can chew.

Government Buys More Butter

FEDERAL Surplus Commodities Corporation has been authorized by Department of Agriculture to buy an additional 25,000,000 pounds of butter. This, added to 90,000,000 bought by government during fiscal year ending June 30, will take up all but about 5,000,000 lbs. of total 1938-39 surplus.

Of the 90,000,000 lbs. already bought by government, about 40,000,000 have been disposed of, most of it going to families on relief. Federally financed Dairy Products Marketing Ass'n. holds the other 50,000,000 lbs.

Largest production of manufactured dairy products in history is Department of Agriculture report for 1938-39 season—about 10 per cent above average for previous five years.

New Crisis in Far East

DISPUTE between Japan and Great Britain, which started with latter's refusal to hand over to Japanese four Chinese accused of terrorism, has resulted in Japanese blockade of British and French concessions at Tientsin. Entire population of concessions (120,000, including 5,000 foreigners) were virtually cut off from food and all other supplies last week, and prices skyrocketed. An American press photographer who endeavored to take pictures of blockade was arrested, but later released. British passing Japanese barriers to enter or leave blockaded areas were searched, and in some cases had to take off their shoes and stockings.

Japanese have announced that they will not stop blockade until British "reverse their policy and afford us complete cooperation." British and French have 2,250 troops on duty in concessions, but Japan has a large army of occupation in this North China area, which it won from Chinese in first months of Chinese-Japanese war that started nearly two years ago.

Foreign concessions in Tientsin date from 1860. There are similar concessions in four other Chinese cities. British and other western officials charge that Japan's present action is part of her determination to drive out foreigners, in order to get rid of all foreign competition for China's trade.

Famous Visit

BY FAR, fortnight's biggest news was historic four-day visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to United States. King and Queen arrived in Washington after three week's triumphal touring of Canada, and in spite of Washington's suffocating heat they bore up nobly under strenuous schedule that had been mapped out for

them. Most dramatic moment of their stay was when George, great-great-grandson of George III, laid wreath on tomb of George Washington.

President Roosevelt, in toast to health of King George, said: "In the life of a nation, as in that of an individual, there are occasions that stand out in high relief. Such an occasion is the present one, when the entire United States is welcoming on its soil the King and Queen of Great Britain, of our neighbor Canada, and of all the far-flung British Commonwealth of Nations. It is an occasion for festivities, but it is also fitting that we give thanks for the bonds of friendship that link our two peoples."

Last Farm Loan Bonds Called for Payment

GOVERNOR HILL of Farm Credit Administration has announced that July 1 will see end of all individual Federal farm loan bonds now outstanding (4½ per cent 10-30 year bonds dated July 1, 1929). The bonds are being called by Federal Land Banks of Louisville and Omaha and represent last of individual issues of the twelve

Federal Land Banks.

For past six years, all bonds issued by the banks have been consolidated farm loan bonds, for which all twelve banks are jointly liable for payment of principal and interest. Since this plan was adopted, says Governor Hill, the Federal land banks have completed a large-scale bond refunding program of great importance to agriculture. "On July 1, 1933," he states, "\$1,141,897,220 of farm loan bonds was outstanding on behalf of individual banks. Of this amount, \$954,381,420 has been refunded with consolidated bonds bearing lower interest rates; and \$187,515,800 will have been paid off in cash when the small issue called for payment on July 1 has been redeemed."

Good Books to Read

DRUMS AT DUSK, Arna Bontemps. A novel of one of the many struggles for freedom among the slaves in Saint Domingue, vividly written against a background of brilliant scenes. — The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

ROMANCE OF THE NATIONAL PARKS, Harlean James. Now that the time of the annual migration to the state parks has again come around, added flavor is added

to the visits by a perusal of this authentic and well written book. Harlean James has visited most of the areas she writes about, having hiked through the Blue Ridge and Smoky Mountains, the Sierra, Cascades, Southern Rockies, etc. — The Macmillan Company, New York. \$3.00.

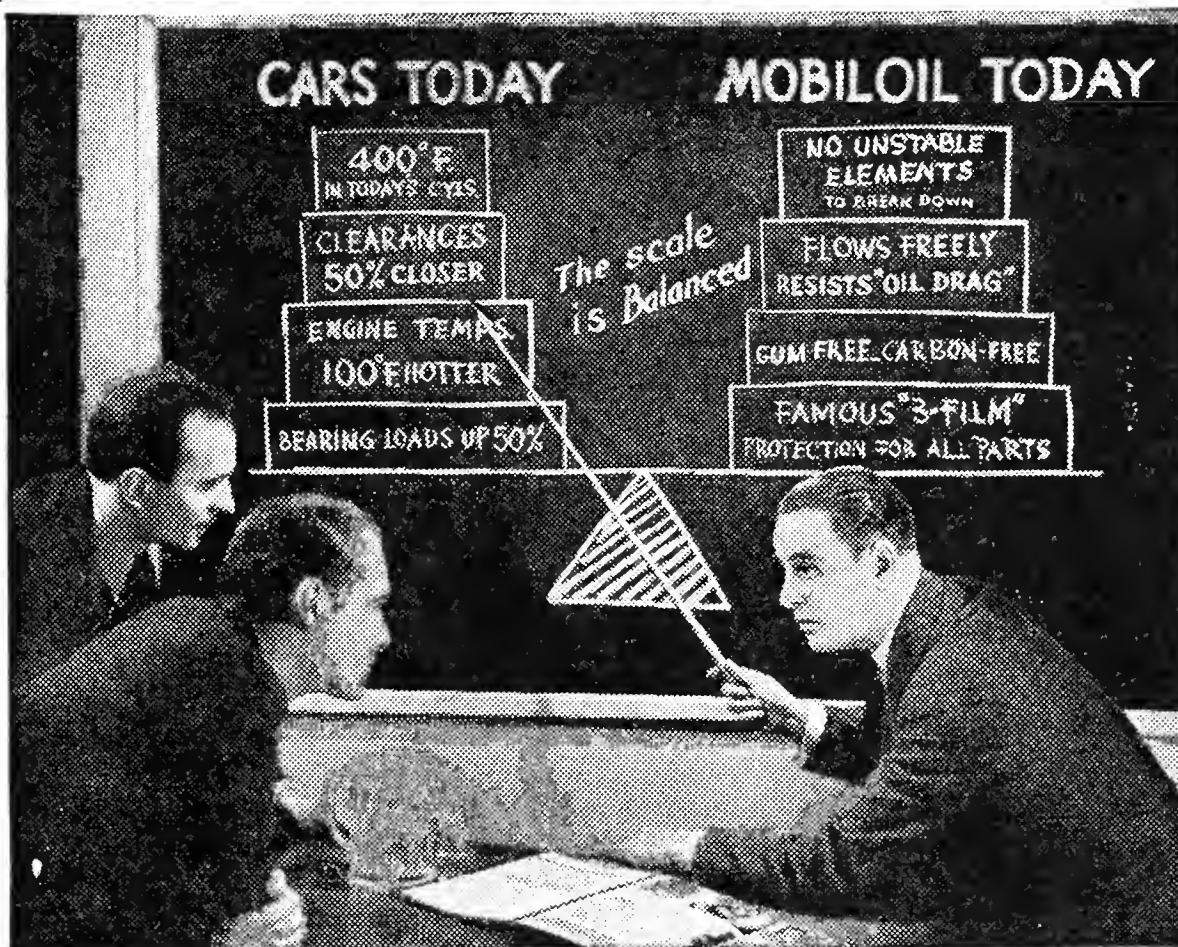
THE KING PIN, Helen Finnegan Wilson. Just the kind of story to pack when setting off on a trip, a bouncing tale of family life, full of small incidents, minor triumphs and despairs. The chief merit of the book lies in the picture of Carl Braun, the father of the household, against the background of his numerous family. — The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

THE MIKADO. Since its first appearance in 1885 THE MIKADO has played 550 weeks in New York City alone, and is known and loved all over the world. Therefore, its appearance on the screen, enhanced by the brilliance of technicolor, is something that everyone should try to enjoy.

INVITATION TO HAPPINESS. Featuring Fred MacMurray as a hard-hitting prize-fighter, with radiant Irene Dunne for a wife. The time—speakeasy days to the present.

Mobiloil Gives Engines Balanced Protection



BALANCING A FARM BUDGET isn't easy. But this tip will help: *Get Mobiloil's "Balanced Protection" in all engines!*

Oil with just one or two good qualities may save one way... cost money in others! But Mobiloil, as you see on the blackboard above, brings you *all* good oil qualities!

This oil is distilled, refined, dewaxed, filtered. It is made free-flowing, heat-resisting and clean. Guards against wear, carbon, "oil drag" and "blow-by," equally well!

That's just as important in tractors and other farm engines as it is in cars. It means you *save in many ways*... instead of just one or two! Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

MOBIL OIL



A GOOD MAN TO KNOW



Your Mobiloil-Mobilgas Man Has a Complete Line of Money-Saving Farm Products!

MOBIL OIL—gives "Balanced Protection." All good oil qualities—not just one or two.

MOBIL GAS—delivers "Balanced Performance." A scientific blend of every good gasoline quality.

POWER FUEL—special tractor fuel. Smooth, even-burning, powerful, economical.

MOBIL GREASE NO. 2—the all-purpose farm grease. "Half as much lasts twice as long."

MOBIL OIL GEAR OILS—all grades. Highest quality.

KEROSENE—pure, clean-burning. Refined by experts.

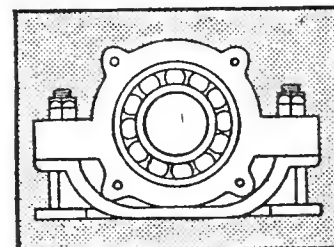
WHITE GASOLINE—Finest quality! Clear-burning in gasoline appliances.

BUG-A-BOO—kills insects quickly, surely. Stainless.

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—won't irritate eyes or hide. Effective all day long.

He has lower-priced lubricants also—made by the makers of Mobiloil—economical for equipment whose age or condition does not justify the highest grade.

PROTECT THIS "HOT SPOT" WITH MOBIL GREASE NO. 2

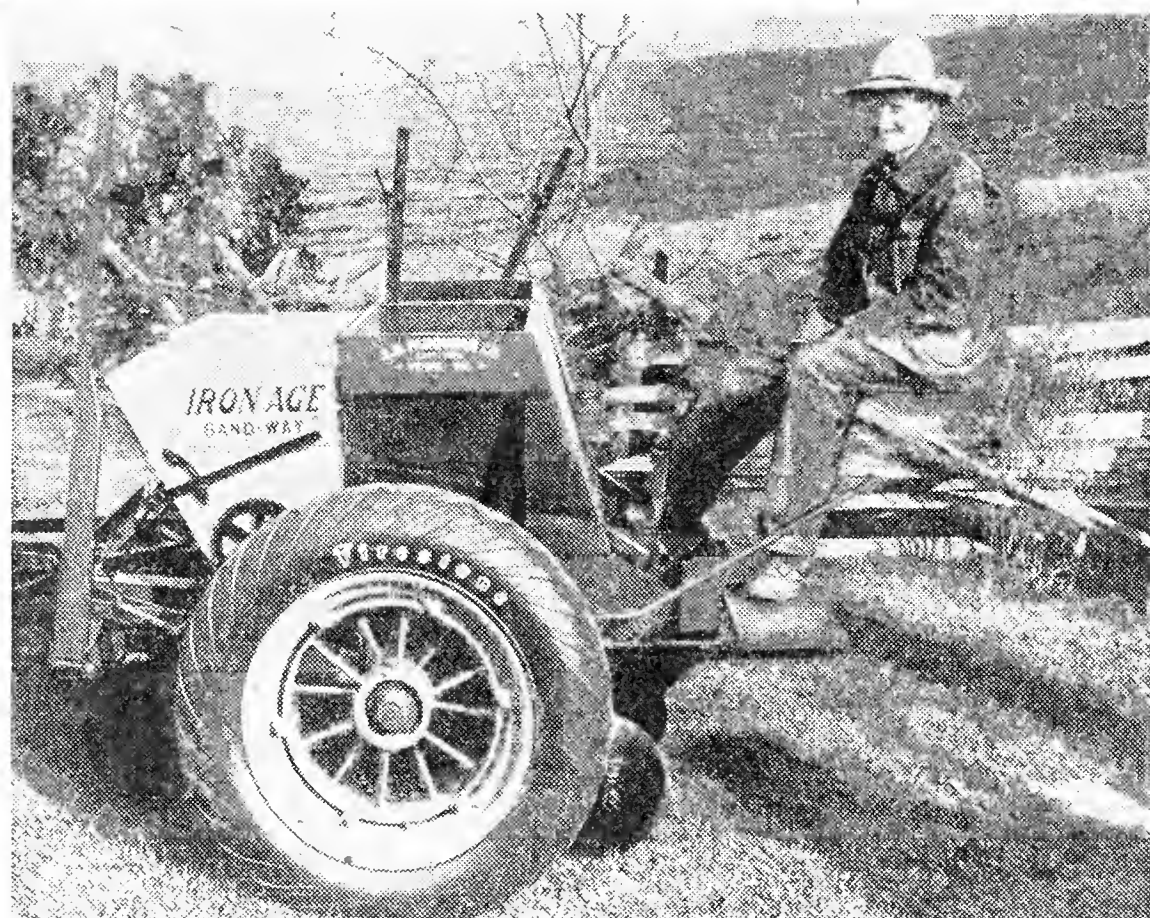


Tough Mobilgrease No. 2 resists extreme heat and pressure in cylinder bearings—guards against costly bearing failure.

With **AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

Advertisers

Northeastern Farmer is Host to World Fair Visitors



H. S. Breckenridge, who has operated his own farms at Meadville, Pennsylvania, for many years, is taking "time off" this year to play the part of "host" to World Fair crowds. He is in charge of the FIRESTONE FARM at the New York World's Fair and is shown in the photograph seated on an Iron Age two-row potato planter, made by the A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY, Limited, York, Pennsylvania.

Fully stocked and equipped with modern machinery, the Farm shows Fair visitors all the ins and outs of present day farming. A huge cyclorama surrounds the farm buildings, giving the impression of fields stretching away on every side, although the exhibit is in the heart of the Fair grounds.

THE WEYERHAEUSER SALES CO., First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., is conducting a contest with \$2,000 in prizes. You can get your official entry blank by using the coupon on page three of the June 10 issue. In the contest you complete the sentence "What I like about genuine White Pine is"

Many subscribers of *American Agriculturist* are regular readers of "I Dare You." The author, William H. Danforth, Chairman of RALSTON PURINA CO., 898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo., will be glad to send you a 12-page pamphlet if you will send your name and address and 3c to cover postage. You will find this offer on page 7 of the June 10 issue.

Improvements in oil stoves made in recent years are no less than startling. THE PERFECTION STOVE CO., 7113-C Platt Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, will be glad to send you their booklet "I've Found The Best Way to Cook." Use of the coupon on page 21 of the June 10 issue will save you time.

"We have noticed the photograph of the Electrified Farm on page 14 of your May 27 issue. You will be interested in knowing that the silo shown in this view is a CRAINE KOROK Tile Stave Silo and it is the only silo erected on the New York World's Fair grounds. This new silo was chosen as representing the one substantial contribution to silo construction in many years."

(Signed) H. C. Withington, Craine, Inc. Norwich, N. Y.

There has been a considerable increase in the interest in hog raising in the Northeast, and naturally everyone who raises hogs wants to make money from them. THE NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORP., Produlac Division, 120 Broadway, New York City, has just printed a four-page folder called "Produlac and Hog Profits." Drop them a post card and they will be glad to send you a copy.

THE CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill., has available a 16 mm. movie on shearing sheep. By means of close-ups it

shows tricks of the expert shearer—something which often cannot be done in a demonstration because the audience cannot get close enough. The picture is available without cost to any responsible organization interested in seeing it.

A brief history of the axe, containing both useful and interesting information, has been published by the COLLINS CO., Collinsville, Conn. It is called "The Axe—Its Manufacture, Choice and Care." It is yours for the asking.

Going West this summer? Then drop a post card to H. M. Fletcher, Dept. A.A., NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 560 Fifth Ave., New York City. Tell him where you want to go, and he will send you booklets and accurate information about costs.

The first Ayrshire cow to produce 7,000 lbs. of butterfat during her lifetime is McDonald Dorothy, bred and owned by McDonald College, Quebec. She is 15 years old and still producing at a good rate. In less than ten lactations, this cow has produced 165,633 lbs. of milk, and 7,003 lbs. of butterfat.

Fruit and crop growers know the essentials of spraying to control insects and disease, but who can keep the details in mind? That is where a spray schedule comes in handy. Grasselli Chemical Dept. of E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, has just published a 26-page booklet containing the Grasselli spraying and dusting schedule which has the definite information you will need. Drop them a post card if you want a copy.

Dr. L. S. Palmer of the University of Minnesota has been selected to receive the first annual Borden chemistry award consisting of a gold medal and \$1,000 in cash. Dr. Palmer has done important research work in the relation of a cow's diet to the quantity and quality of milk, the nature and origin of color in milk, cause of butter defects and deterioration of butter in storage, and the physical and chemical properties of other milk products. The award is made by the BORDEN CO. for the purpose of stimulating research in the chemistry of milk.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Let's "Go to Town" By J. C. HUTTAR

WHEN I get a chance to visit with you folks personally, someone occasionally asks me if I have trouble figuring out what to write about every two weeks. Well, to be honest, I do once in awhile. But it's because my brain is in one of those temporary blank spots (do you ever get them?), and not because there's nothing doing.



J. C. Huttar

This egg marketing business is really a very live one, you know. There's practically never a dull moment in it.

I could tell how the Federal Government has stepped in again to purchase a few eggs for relief distribution (really not many), and how this probably put some confidence in egg values so they have gone up and not down.

I could tell those of you who don't get the government reports, how eggs are piling up in the storage warehouses faster than last year. And that we won't need as many storage eggs next fall because we'll probably have more fresh eggs.

I could give you the latest dope on chick hatching, in case you don't get the monthly hatchery report. I might point out that the April hatch was the highest on record and 18% greater than last year.

And I could suggest that all these facts clearly tell you that you must keep your flock culled closely and manage well this year. And also that we need to stimulate egg consumption in a real and permanent way if poultry keeping is to remain a worthwhile farm enterprise.

But I won't say a word about any of these things except the last one, because I feel that is most important at this time. If you're really interested, write me and I'll give you all the figures and facts about any of the above mentioned subjects which I can lay my hands on.

A Success

Just recently I've been in close touch with activities on the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition and I'm getting that self-satisfied feeling of being associated with something that is going to be a success. It's always good to ride on the band wagon.

In this Congress I see what may be the last chance for a long, long time for the poultryman to "go to town."

As I have watched the keeping of

chickens become more and more commercial, I have seen a big hatchery industry grow. I have seen egg production increase very fast but egg consumption come along only at a price sacrifice which has taken a lot of the joy out of poultry keeping. I have seen mortality and marketing problems grow into big hurdles for the chicken man to jump.

These things have pointed to some weaknesses in our industry. Don't they say that we absolutely need:

1. Consumer education, propaganda, and advertising to counteract the effect on our customers of some of the advertising of other food producers and processors.
2. Some worthwhile action on our disease problems.
3. At least our share of total public help on other marketing problems. We're helping to foot the public bill.

Now, we have our Poultry Congress and it's going to be a grand show. But it has possibilities of being much more than that.

It has possibilities of drawing so much consumer attention to eggs and poultry that it will increase the use of eggs almost right away. But, what's more important, here's a large and valuable group of workers for our industry. They are headed by an executive committee of business men (the poultry business) who are proving that they can do a good job well. We can't afford to let this organization break up after the Congress. We need continued work in a big way on the problems listed above. They're the best bet we've had yet for unselfish effort and capable work.

How Big?

Now, I've already said the Congress is going to be a success. You ask, "How big?" That depends on the next 60 days' developments. Some of the non-self-supporting parts of the Congress still need financial help to be the big success we're all hoping for.

To continue the wonderful work and the still more wonderful plans which Mrs. Kathryn B. Niles and her Consumer Program Committee have done and are working on for the Congress, every single person who is connected in any way with the poultry industry must "chip in" a little.

The women's meetings at Cleveland this summer must be good enough to attract publicity in all the important papers in the country. The egg and poultry recipe books which Mrs. Niles expects to pass out must be big and attractive. The pageants, the movies, the puppet shows, the style shows, and the 4 transparent kitchens must be so good that folks are impressed.

The paying features of the Congress are assured of adequate finances out of the money collected from exhibitors. Individual Congress memberships must finance the educational and publicity features. A one dollar membership from each person who keeps more than 300 hens would be enough for a real show. If you don't know to whom to give your dollar, give it to your Count, Agent. He'll see that it gets where it belongs. **BUT GIVE IT.**

And what is even more important—talk Poultry Congress, make plans to go to the Congress, and ask your neighbor to go along. Your dollar membership is your admission ticket for as many days as you want to go. The Farm Bureau is conducting a low expense tour, including three nights lodging. Go to the Congress *this year*—to the World's Fair next year.

The more there are on the band wagon the better it will be for us all.



"On your feet, sister! This ain't any sit-down strike!"

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Better Hens

By L. E. WEAVER

ONE of my young nephews recently asked what we can find about chickens to require so much discussion; so many conferences. I expect that most people must feel the same way. The chicken business looks like such a simple matter compared to most other enterprises. Why isn't it simple? All



L. E. Weaver

you have to do is get some hens, give them some feed, gather the eggs and count the profits. Just like that.

Of course the man in the game knows better. He becomes disillusioned soon after he enters the business. Then he quits or he buckles down, learns the rest by experience, and eventually wins out. Year by year competition grows keener; competition of poultry against other types of food; competition of one poultryman against all the others. It is the man who can produce high class eggs and meat and get them to market at the lowest cost who will survive. He learns to keep down costs by getting more eggs from every hundred-weight of feed, to keep down losses by controlling disease, to save labor costs by doing a larger business without hiring more help.

What We Talk About

In the experimental stations and the laboratories of the feed companies, several hundred trained scientists are working all the time to provide poultrymen with feeds that are correct and efficient. It is a great thing when these men get together to compare experiences and discuss the results of each other's work. They can find plenty to talk about. The poultryman who listens in gets a lot of helpful information in a hurry.

Exactly the same is true when you come to the control of diseases, or the construction of poultry houses, the hatching of chicks, rearing, marketing the eggs and meat. New facts and ideas are always coming up. New methods are being tested. Talks and discussions might go on and on for days, and still only the men, but never the topic, become exhausted.

Last week I spent three days in Cleveland at the annual conference on

the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP). Six other men were present from New York State, the largest delegation present. Forty some states had delegates there, and the federal department which administers the plan was well represented.

A most significant fact to me about the NPIP is that it is a getting together on a country-wide scale of poultry breeders without regard to breed or variety. That is not true of any other class of animal breeders. Also, that after a long period of years the breed improvement associations of all the states were able to compromise their differences and work together under a single plan.

This is true, I think, because the entire activity of the plan is centered on one objective, and that is *better birds*. Under the plan we work for birds that are better layers, that lay larger eggs (up to a certain limit), larger birds free of standard disqualifications, and above all, free of Pullorum Disease.

Eastern States Lead

Another impression that the conference gave me was that for the most part the best breed-improvement work is being done in the eastern and Pacific

CAPTAIN ROHANGE—
Rhode Island Poultryman

By SUMNER D. HOLLIS

FROM the bridge of a U. S. Naval mine sweeper, operating in the North Sea, to the successful operation of a commercial poultry farm in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, is a long jump and one that few men could make successfully. Yet, that is exactly the course Captain Robert Rohange chose when, after 45 years of active service in the U. S. Navy, he accepted retirement and sought a new mode of life.

Some twenty years before his retirement he had purchased a farm of about 80 acres, in the town of Portsmouth, and set about 35 acres to fruit trees. The soil, underlaid by hardpan, was not adapted to the growing of fruit and the Captain, as he is familiarly known to the town's people, began to cast around for a new venture.

He tried poultry, in a small way, and with the usual beginner's luck, realized a profit the first year. This caused him to decide on poultry keeping as his

coast sections. There are a few real breeders in all sections of the country, but in the sections mentioned the chicks are mostly produced on honest-to-goodness breeding farms. In the rest of the country they come from large hatcheries. A direct result of the National Plan has been to improve the quality of chicks from the hatcheries, but none-the-less, the well-established breeder will always continue to put out a more uniform quality of chicks, I think.

At the National Plan conference a definite difference in point of view was evident. The men from the big hatchery states want to change the rules so that all breeders or hatcheries who are enjoying the privilege of the U.S.R.O.P. label in selling their chicks must produce all their chicks under some phase of the plan. In this state that would mean that all R.O.P. breeders must also be either a "certified" or a "supervised" breeder. This rule will not fit in well with the program of some of our eastern R.O.P. men. They put up a good stiff fight against the adoption of the ruling but only succeeded in postponing its adoption for two years. My guess is that by that time we will have so adjusted our thinking and our plans that present objections will be removed. I am confident that in any event poultrymen will succeed in reaching a compromise and continue to work together as one group. I am confident also that the Northeast will continue to set the pace in poultry flock improvement.

future business and he went into rapid expansion.

He erected a laying house and increased his flock to 500 layers. Like most men who have gone suddenly into the poultry business, he found that operating a 500 bird plant is quite different from keeping poultry on a small scale. He was beset with practically all the troubles that fall to the lot of the amateur poultryman. Pullorum disease, coccidiosis, roup and cannibalism took their tolls from the flock, but the Captain was persistent and replenished his depleted flock with stock from new sources.

He called on the State Extension Service and adopted their teachings. By 1934, continued experience and study was beginning to show results. Captain Rohange built a new laying house of 500 bird capacity and increased his flock to 800 layers. In the fall of 1934 his houses were filled with as fine a lot of pullets as one would be likely to find anywhere.

The flock started to lay well, only to be hit by the worst combination of bronchitis and enteritis that one could imagine. Mortality was heavy and the birds that survived were worthless from the standpoint of production.

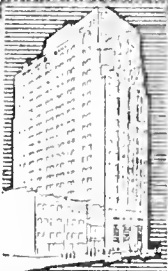
Although somewhat discouraged, Captain Rohange decided to make one more attempt at a come-back. He called in the Extension Poultry Specialist and County Agent and asked their assistance in outlining a system of management from the brooder through the laying period. He then began to look around for the best source of stock that could be found. Finally, he found a flock of Rhode Island Reds of the Parmenter strain that seemed to meet his requirements and purchased 1,000 chicks.

He followed the Extension program faithfully and succeeded raising 500 healthy, vigorous pullets for his laying houses. Profiting from his past ex-

(Continued on Page 16)

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ENGLISH LEGHORN 100 500 1000
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Capt. Rohange—Rhode Island Poultryman

(Continued from Page 15)

perience, he vaccinated every bird before placing it in the laying house and went through the year with a substantial profit. Believing that at last he was on the right track, he determined to breed his own birds in the future.

He purchased, direct from Parmenter, 75 chicks from a special mating in which no bird with a record of less than 250 eggs was used. Records in this special pen ran as high as 325 eggs. From these 75 chicks he secured 28 cockerels of the type desired and mated them with selected females from his previous year's flock. The result left little to be desired.

Pullets hatched in March 1937 were laying in October with over 50 per cent production. From November to June the flock of 800 birds averaged 80 per cent production, and the middle of July were still producing over 50 per cent.

In the 1938 hatching season Captain Rohange hatched 7,500 chicks. He retained 2,500 for himself and sold 5,000 to ten different poultrymen, that he might determine what his birds would do under a variety of conditions. The eggs gave 82 per cent hatchability, and a check-up of his flock and the ten flock owners to whom he sold chicks showed that up to July 1st the total mortality from the 7,500 chicks was less than one per cent. His flock is now certified as Pullorum Free by the State Department of Agriculture.

Last year, in order to allow for expansion, Captain Rohange added a new 1,000 bird house to his plant and wintered from 1,800 to 2,000 laying hens. The house is of the Brunswick type and is the last word in insulation and ventilation.

Although he is 72 years young, Captain Rohange is hale and hearty. Of a strong, robust build, active and alert, his appearance belies his years. In talking with the writer, the Captain stated that he was just starting for a thirty year cruise in the poultry business and expected to carry it through to a successful completion.



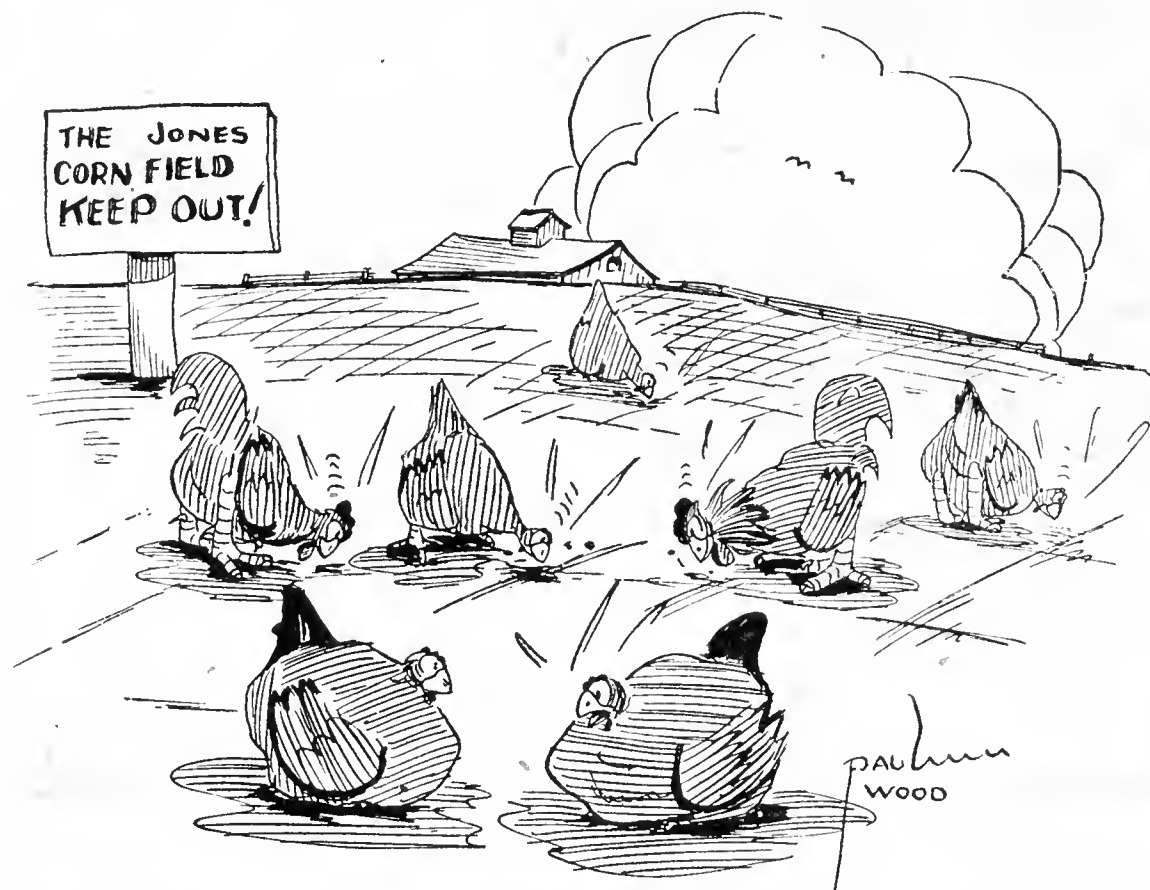
The Captain looks over his best male bird.

All the work on this 800 bird plant, including the growing of young stock, is done by the Captain himself, with aid of one boy about seventeen, and a school boy who helps on Saturdays.

The old orchard has been thinned out and offers an ideal poultry range, with plenty of shade for the hot weather months. The chicks are started in batteries for the first two weeks and then moved to colony brooder houses. As soon as they are old enough for separation of the sexes, the cockerels are moved to summer shelters and the pullets allowed to remain in the colony houses. Once the pullets are placed in the laying houses, they are never again permitted to run out on the ground.

All cockerels except those needed for breeding purposes, are sold alive as

(Continued on opposite page)



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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshire-Hallcross (Cobbed) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

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Wh. Leghorns, 90% Pullets 15.40 16.40
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BABY CHICKS

(Continued from opposite page)
broilers. Eggs, except during the hatching season, are sold at wholesale by the case.

The fame of this flock of birds has spread through Rhode Island and the adjacent territory, and requests for breeding stock have been heavy. During the past year, it was necessary to turn away several large orders, that the home flock might be expanded.

Eight years ago Captain Rohange knew but little of the poultry business, but the same determination and calm, cool judgment that made him famous in the days of mine sweeping in the North Sea has developed him into a finished poultryman, and today he is once more a Captain—a Captain among poultrymen.

Artificial Insemination

(Continued from Page 3)
association to develop a definite and constructive breeding program.

The history of most of the successful breeding establishments reveals the fact that they have followed a definite line breeding program. It has long been recognized that a similar program is just as desirable for the small breeder. The size of his herd, however, has not permitted him to develop a constructive program because of excessive costs. An artificial insemination ring really becomes a very large herd made up of a number of small units. If properly organized, such rings might permit the small breeder and dairyman to formulate and carry out a more complete and constructive breeding program than has been possible, even in the larger breeding establishments. Since the ring would be composed of a number of different herds it is quite probable that it might be also more permanent than an individual enterprise which would allow a program to be carried to its completion.

Each bull selected should not only be backed by high production but should

be bred so as to fit into a definite breeding program. For example, with a line breeding program each bull selected should carry similar blood lines but not so closely bred that they could not be used on each other's daughters.

Those responsible for the program of an artificial insemination ring should study carefully the programs being followed by successful breeding establishments. These programs provide the most satisfactory guide in formulating the association's program.

I think every dairyman appreciates the seriousness of the task of selecting his next herd bull. He realizes what a mistake will mean to him. The seriousness of this task is multiplied many times when selecting a bull for an artificial insemination ring because his service will not be limited to a single herd. Every effort must be made to prevent an unwise choice of bulls. A serious mistake could practically ruin a whole community.

Egg Production Heavy

Total U. S. egg production on June 1 was about 4 per cent above production a year ago and 1 per cent above the 10-year average. In New York State production per hen on that date, with the exception of 1930, was the highest since records were started in 1925.

Eggs have been moving into storage faster than last year, and are expected to be well over 1938 on August 1, which is about the peak.

For the entire country the number of layers on May 1 in farm flocks were about 5 per cent above a year ago and 4 per cent below the 10-year average.

For New York State the egg-feed ratio for the week ending June 8 was 9.9. A year ago it took 7.4 dozen eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed, and for the same week in 1937 it took 11.8 dozen. The chief factor in higher egg ratio compared with a year ago is the fact that eggs are bringing about 3c a dozen less.



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Quotations per 100, in Lots from 100 to 5,000 (Add 1/2c per chick, in orders for less than 100)

	Grade-A Mating	Special Matings
WHITE LEGHORNS "Big Type"	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS—95% Accurate	16.00	17.00
SEXED LEGHORN COCKERELS—95% Accurate	2.00	2.50
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BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS and WHITE WYANDOTTES	8.50	9.50
HAMP-ROCK SEX-LINKED CROSS—PULLETS 95% Accurate	12.50	13.50
From U. S. Approved Breeders—CKLS., 95% Accurate	8.00	9.00
ROCK-HAMP BROILER CROSS—Both Sexes BARRED	9.00	—
HEAVY ASSORTED—Top Grade Heavy Breeds, No Leghorns	6.50	—

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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	5.50	27.50	55.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	5.50	27.50	55.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	6.00	30.00	60.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	8.50	42.50	85.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—\$2.00-100; \$10.00-500; \$20.00-1000. ASS'T OR HEAVY MIXED	5.00	25.00	50.00

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Eggs for Hatching, Special Price on Large Orders

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SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.	100	500	1000
Hatches Monday and Thursday	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sex	\$6.00	\$30.00	\$60.00
Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.00
B. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds, RD-ROCK Cross	6.50	32.50	65.00
N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
Anconas	6.00	30.00	60.00
H. Mixed \$5.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels \$2.-100. 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and Hatchery.	6.00	30.00	60.00

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex	100	500	1000
Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
Large Type English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.50	37.50	75.00
White & Black Minorcas	5.50	27.50	55.00
Heavy Mix \$5.50-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience.	5.50	27.50	55.00

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks That Live

Our 31 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc. 21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

Cherry Hill Chicks

22 years breeding for larger and better	Guaranteed as Represented
English Type S. C. White Leghorns	Per 100 \$6.00
Pred-to-Lay S. C. Brown Leghorns	6.00
S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg. Day-Old Pullets, 95%	12.00
Leghorn Day-Old Cockerels for broilers	2.00
Barred or White Plymouth Rocks	6.50
New Hampshires or S. C. Rhode Island Reds	6.50
Assorted Heavy Breeds for broilers or Layers	5.50
Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order Direct. Circular Free.	—

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HOLLYWOOD or HANSON LEGHORNS

Day Old Chicks \$7.-100; Day Old Sexed Pullets \$13.00-100; Day Old Ckls. \$2.-100. All eggs set weigh 24 oz. and over to the doz. Free Catalogue. C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. CASH OR C.O.D. RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service. HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH 100 500 1000 \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00 S. C. W. LEGHORNS \$6.00 \$30.00 \$60.00 HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.) 11.00 55.00 110.00 Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyand. 6.50 32.50 65.00 BLACK MINORCAS 6.00 30.00 60.00 NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS 7.00 35.00 70.00 JERSEY WHITE GLANTS 8.50 42.50 85.00 (Leg. Ckls. \$2.) HEAVY MIXED 5.50 27.50 55.00 All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on request. Write for prices and beautiful photo catalog.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad. 100 500 1000 Leghorn Cockerels \$2.00 \$10.00 \$20.00 Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns 6.00 30.00 60.00 LARGE HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE 11.00 55.00 110.00 Bar. & Wh. Rox. R. I. Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00 New Hampshire Reds 7.00 35.00 70.00 Heavy Mix 5.50 27.50 55.00 All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D. Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Large Type Sexed Eng. Leg.	100	500	1000
Pullets, 95% guar.	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red	8.50	42.50	85.00
N. H. Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.00
Large Type W. Leg.	6.00	30.00	60.00
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60.00
N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
H. Mix \$6; L. Mix \$5.50; Day Old Leg. Cockerels \$1.50-100; Heavy Cockerels, \$5.50-100. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Blood-Tested Breeders.	—	—	—

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets	100	500	1000
(95% guar.)	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
Hanson or Eng. Wh. Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55.00
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60.00
Heavy Mixed \$5.50-100. Leghorn Cockerels \$2.00-100. Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Order direct. Write for Cir.	—	—	—

NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

MID-SUMMER SALE

PULLETS—30,000 to select from. 30c and up. Various ages up to lay age, from Barron Type White Leghorn breeders. Pedigreed sired up to 333 eggs. We import Barron Blood. Thousands of Yearling hens now ready for shipment. All sent C.O.D. on approval with inspection privilege before you pay. Write. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 54-B, Zeeland, Mich.

BOS QUALITY Barron and Hanson White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, 6 to 16 weeks. Low prices. C.O.D. Immediate shipment. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

DUCKLINGS

DUCKLINGS, Large White Pekins. Heavy meated. White Runners, \$12.00 per 100. KARL BOBMAN, LAURELTON, NEW JERSEY

WHITE RUNNER DUCKLINGS. Excellent layers. \$12 hundred. HARRY BURNHAM, North Collins, N. Y.

Planning for COMPANY

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



"COMPANY COMING!" is the signal for pleasure or for pain—all depending on circumstances. An English lecturer traveling recently in this country wrote about us that we are rich in everything except domestic service. Perhaps that is why many of us shrink from extending hospitality which we really feel in our hearts but hesitate to extend because we think it is too much work or too upsetting to busy routine.

Yet if one can have a little time to prepare for guests it should not be too much of a strain. First of all, the rest of the family ought to understand their part in the program of giving the guests a pleasant visit. Even the younger children can do their bit towards entertaining. A recent experience of mine is a good example. The father and mother had to be busy packing suitcases to leave on the same train with me. Son David, aged about 11, was my host for an hour or two. It was evident that this was no new experience for David. He had been trained to think of the comfort of guests. He played games with me, tried to find what radio program I liked and hunted for magazines which he thought would be of interest—all this without any prompting by his parents.

This is only an example of what even young children can be trained to do when it is taken as a matter of course that friends will come to the home and should be made to feel comfortable there. The children can also adapt themselves to the extra household duties or chores adapted to their years and strength.

Too often the whole concern of the mother is about the food. Anybody will grant that food is important, but long after the food is forgotten the memory of a good time will remain. It is wise to lay entertainment plans which may be followed if weather is good but have an alternate choice if the weather keeps everyone indoors. Farm sights and activities usually offer enough of interest to keep little boys and girls busy and happy. Besides these are expeditions into the woods, fishing, picnics by the brook, out under the shade trees or on the porch. In case weather turns unfavorable, have a supply of things to keep them happy indoors—simple games, cutouts, drawing and painting books. Even the picnic can be held indoors by doing a little contriving.

For older boys and girls, a hike to a scenic spot in the neighborhood, fishing, horseback riding, swimming, blueberrying or picnicking offer a list of possibilities, but be sure to have in reserve for them, too, games or other activities for bad weather. If you are lucky enough to have a "rumpus room" in the basement, with some lively games such as pingpong, shuffleboard, or darts, they will make their own amusement.

Plans for a visiting adult should

be laid just as carefully. More books and magazines, quiet games, a deck chair or a hammock out under the trees or on the screened porch, a chance to relax away from the necessary household activities—all these help to give the guest a sense of rest without feeling that he or she is interfering with normal routine.

For a certain amount of normal routine must be maintained. If one knows in time about the impending visit, this routine is less apt to be disrupted since some foods may be made ready in advance. This means extra care in selecting a menu which lends itself to such preparations. The menu will depend to a great extent upon storage facilities available—refrigerator, cellar, etc.

Even if there is no refrigerator, greens may be washed and made ready for salad or for cooking and stored in a bright tin pail tightly covered. They can be kept two to three days at a cool temperature. Berries may be kept over for a short time if spread out on shallow trays. Piecrust all mixed, except the water, can be made up in quantities of 5 or 10 lbs. and kept cool. The same applies to biscuits, pancake, pudding or even cake mixtures; in the case of puddings and cakes, sugar and butter may be creamed together, eggs added and the mixture kept cool while the sifted dry ingredients are kept tightly covered in a bowl or pail. It is then a matter of a few minutes of mixing and baking.

In addition to a jarful of baked cookies, cookie dough may be rolled in wax paper and kept in the

Summer days are company days. By planning meals and recreation ahead of time, they can be happy days for the hostess as well as for her guests.

refrigerator for several days, slicing off enough for a sheetful or two for quick baking. If there is plenty of cream for whipping and a supply of fresh berries or fruit always on hand, the dessert problem need not be a great one. A refrigerator tray or two full of ice cream will take care of dessert for at least one meal.

Another big help is to have a supply of plain cake on hand which may be used with fruits or as a foundation for shortcake. It is also convenient for picnic lunches and keeps fresh for several days if made rich enough to begin with.

A supply of salad dressings, French and either mayonnaise or cooked dressing, should be on hand to use with salad greens, vegetables or fruits. A reserve supply of cheese, macaroni or spaghetti, crackers and a quart or two of white sauce kept for two or three days make it easy to put together a casserole main dish for supper.

The problem of meat is a real one if far from the market and without a refrigerator. In this case one has to rely upon the cured and canned meats and give special attention to dishes which use them in as novel and interesting ways as possible—casseroles, meat loaves, meat salads and the like.

If you are among those lucky people who have a locker for frosted foods, meats, vegetables and fruits then you are always ready for guests, both planned for and unexpected. Even the freezing unit of the mechanical refrigerator will store quite a few of the small packages as they are sold. Their ready-to-cook contents furnish a short cut to meals and could be held in reserve to use after the supply of fresh home vegetables in the crisping pan or pail has been exhausted. In hot weather, an unlimited amount of beverage material needs to be on hand—fruit juices, milk, lemons, tea, coffee and cocoa. If these are kept stored in the coolest available place, one can be sure of a refreshing drink either at mealtime or between meals.

No matter how simple the arrangements may be—and the simpler the better—fresh, well-flavored foods in clean, attractive surroundings, served with a spirit of true friendliness and warm welcome, are the very essence of hospitality.

It is best to plan menus for several (Continued on Opposite Page)

WORK-SAVING MENUS

FIRST DAY

Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
Fruit or Fruit Juice	Cream of Asparagus Soup	Roast Lamb
Cereal	Boston Baked Beans	Browned Potatoes
Eggs and Bacon	Perfection Salad	Green Peas
Toast Butter Jam	Rolls Butter	Cabbage Slaw
Coffee Milk	Gingerbread Apple Sauce	Bread and Butter
	Tea Milk	Rhubarb Pie Milk

SECOND DAY

Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
Fruit or Berries	Vegetable Soup	Roast Chicken
Cereal	Eggs Baked in White Sauce	Mashed Potatoes
Ham	Asparagus Salad	Buttered Beets
Muffins	Bread Butter	Tomato Salad
Butter Marmalade	Fruited Gelatine Cookies	Bread Butter Milk
Coffee Milk	Tea Milk	Ice Cream-Cup Cakes

THIRD DAY

Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
Fruit or Berries	Cream of Tomato Soup	Meat Pie, (onions, carrots, peas, included)
Cereal	Chicken Salad	Baked Potato Spinach
Poached Eggs	Potato Chips	Salad Bowl of Mixed Greens
Toast Butter Jam	Hot Biscuits Butter	Bread Butter Milk
Coffee Milk	Sliced Peaches Cake	Raspberry Ice Plain Cake
	Tea Milk	



inch material; 1 1/4 yards of ruffling.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2704 (not shown) is similar to No. 2705, but comes in children's sizes. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material, 1 1/4 yards of ruffling.

OVERALL AND JACKET PATTERN No. 2102 is almost an essential for your little boy this summer. The jacket will come in handy over his other clothes, too. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8. Size 8 requires 7/8 yard of 39-inch material for playsuit; 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for overalls; 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material and 2 1/4 yards of binding for jacket.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Summer Fashion catalog. The new bride's book will be a big help in careful planning of a trousseau. For it enclose 10c.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Mark the Resting-Places!

AN OLD-TIME favorite, one which greets us earliest in spring, is the bleedingheart. I hear many women say that they have trouble growing this perennial; yet its requirements are fairly simple. First of all, it is a woods plant in its native state and if we can duplicate woodsy conditions to some extent at least, the happier the plant will be.

Although it will tolerate full sunshine, it likes a little shade but does not relish being choked by a lot of tree roots, Norway maple for instance. It also needs rich, black, loose dirt so that its fleshy, brittle roots will have plenty of room to expand besides having enough food. As for fertilizer, I give mine the same complete fertilizer that is put on the flower borders in general. Even a small root will develop in a few years into a plant with a spread of three to four feet. It is normal to expect the plant to die down gradually after blooming. By August it probably will disappear altogether and its presence underneath the surface should be indicated by a plant label; otherwise it may be damaged by digging.

Oriental poppies also have their resting period in August and need to be plainly marked in order to avoid damage. Like Madonna Lily, Oriental poppies put up a rosette of leaves in the fall. Therefore, transplanting is best done when the root is absolutely dormant, thus giving it time to establish itself and get growth started before cool weather.

Planning for Company

(Continued from opposite page)

days: by doing this, today's work makes tomorrow's work lighter. While preparing asparagus for soup today, clean and cook enough for tomorrow's salad. Left-over roast chicken makes tomorrow's luncheon salad: white sauce appears in today's cream of asparagus soup, tomorrow's baked eggs, and next day's cream of tomato soup. Incidentally, if sliced tomatoes are left over from to-day's salad, they may be cooked with others for next day's soup—and so on.

The menus on opposite page have been planned with work-saving in mind, also with the idea of allowing as much as possible to be prepared in advance of the arrival of guests. They also assume that the farm has its own vegetables, fruits, poultry and dairy products.

Here are the WINNERS!

Finals Announced in A.A.'s Cooking School Contest -- Mrs. Eula Augie, Franklinville, N.Y., Wins First Prize

AT LAST we are ready to announce the names of the winners of cash prizes and diplomas in our American Agriculturist Cooking School, which came to a close in our March 4 issue. When the last examination paper was graded and all scores were added up, we found that 145 contestants had a passing mark of 85 per cent or better. Each of these contestants was asked to write a final letter on the subject, "How the American Agriculturist Cooking School Has Helped Me to be a Better Cook", and cash prizes were awarded on the basis of these letters plus marks in the course.

It has taken us some time to judge the letters. They were so interesting, and so well written, that it was a difficult job to single out the best six; and we want to take this opportunity to commend the letters of all those who did not receive a cash prize. We appreciated every one of them and wish we could have given a prize for each. Furthermore, we are very sorry that space does not permit printing the winning letters.

Following is a complete list of winners:

Winners of Cash Prizes and Diplomas

FIRST PRIZE — \$20.00

Mrs. Eula Augie, Franklinville, N. Y.

SECOND PRIZE — \$5.00

Mrs. Emily A. Pierce, Westport, N. Y.

THIRD PRIZE — \$5.00

Mrs. Charles J. Wolfe, East Rochester, N. Y.

FOURTH PRIZE — \$5.00

Marjorie D. Davis, Center Harbor, N. H.

FIFTH PRIZE — \$5.00

Mrs. Edward M. Parrott, Lake George, N. Y.

SIXTH PRIZE — \$5.00

Mrs. Blanche Newton, West Granby, Conn.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED TO

Mrs. Adah Aldons, Potsdam, N. Y.
Mrs. Myrtle Andrews, West Sumner, Maine.
Mrs. Clyde S. Babcock, East Hardwick, Vt.
Myrtle M. Barber, Dewittville, N. Y.
Mrs. Ira G. Barnes, Massena, N. Y.
Laura Baskerville, Deposit, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen H. Bauder, Dolgeville, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Benning, Jr., Orchard Park, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy B. Berry, Rochester, N. H.
Mrs. Austin Bigsby, Tully, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederic M. Bingham, Middlebury, Vt.
Fern Bishop, Adams, N. Y.
Mrs. Clyde Blasdel, Springville, N. Y.
Mrs. Lawrence A. Blinn, Candor, N. Y.
Esther D. Bliss, Smyrna, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez H. Brimmer, Belleville, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma E. Briggs, Greenwich, N. Y.
Mrs. Irene Brown, Ithaca, N. Y.
Susan L. Brown, Walden, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert S. Buchholz, Wolcott, N. Y.
Mrs. Phebe A. Bunnell, King Ferry, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry J. Bush, Delhi, N. Y.
Loula M. Butler, Cambridge, Vt.
Margaret P. Calhoun, Sherman, N. Y.
Mrs. Kenneth Carnahan, Cherry Creek, N. Y.
Mrs. Carl Carpenter, Springville, N. Y.
Mrs. Chris Collins, Chester, N. Y.
Mrs. Harry M. Covell, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel Davis, Mooers, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude H. Doty, Middletown, N. Y.
Sara P. Dunn, Corinth, N. Y.
Mrs. Walter B. Dutton, Hillsboro, N. H.
Mrs. Gerald M. Eastman, Star Route, Ellisburg, N. Y.
Mrs. Herman Ehmann, Corfu, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruth H. Everett, Peru, N. Y.
Mrs. Herman Facer, Lyons, N. Y.
Rachael E. Field, Onondaga, N. Y.
Mrs. May Duddleston Fikes, Van Hornesville, N. Y.
Lena M. Finch, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
Mrs. James P. Fleming, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Theodore Fornwalt, Baldwin, Md.
Mrs. Alice P. Foster, East Williston, N. Y.
Mrs. Claire C. Foster, Kanona, N. Y.
Mrs. Rosamond W. Fowler, Millbrook, N. Y.
Mrs. Carl Fox, Naples, N. Y.
Jessie Gambin, Cabot, Vermont.
Mrs. Murilla T. Gardner, Georges Mills, N. H.
Mrs. Leander B. Glover, Cutchogue, Long Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Marietta Goodman, Wilson, N. Y.
E. Gertrude Graff, Haddonfield, N. J.
Mrs. Agnes Grant, Redfield, N. Y.
Mrs. E. V. Green, Alfred Sta., N. Y.
Mrs. John R. Gregory, So. New Berlin, N. Y.
Mrs. George H. Hamilton, Putney, Vermont.
Mrs. Howard Hamm, Craryville, N. Y.
Mrs. Stanley B. Harris, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruth E. Hicks, Evans Mills, N. Y.
Mrs. Fenton L. Hill, Worcester, N. Y.
Mrs. George N. Hill, Pine City, N. Y.
Mrs. Jotham L. Hobbs, Fairfield, Maine.
Mrs. Earl H. Hodder, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Mrs. Sven B. Holmstrom, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur D. Hoose, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
Mrs. Fred Hopkins, Wallace, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard House, Lodi, N. Y.
Mrs. Marjorie H. Hughes, Clayton, N. J.
Mrs. Grant Jocelyn, Grahamsville, N. Y.
Helen E. Kelly, Bedell, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard Lawrence, Kelly Corners, N. Y.
Clara Lemingwell, Canaan, Conn.
Mrs. Ruth G. Lewis, Ithaca, N. Y.
Miriam Lichtenwalner, Macungie, Penna.
Mrs. Myra W. Little, Shattuckville, Mass.
Mrs. Levi A. Lothrop, Orleans, Vermont.
Mrs. George McDermott, Cazenovia, N. Y.
Ruth McKimm, Canton, N. Y.
Mrs. L. P. Mauer, Bloomville, N. Y.



American Agriculturist heartily congratulates Mrs. Eula Augie, of Franklinville, N. Y., whose letter on "How the American Agriculturist Cooking School Helped Me to be a Better Cook", plus her high marks in the course, won her first prize of \$20.00.

Summer SEWING!

BEIGE and brown shades characterize summer fabrics, although there are some bold color combinations. Coral and poison green are prominent, while dull mist blue is also much in evidence.

Organdy is going strong, flower patterns for daytime, plaids for evening. Rayons are apt to have their floral patterns stylized.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2705 is as refreshing as the crisp white ruffling at yoke and sleeves. Puffed sleeves, a tight bodice and far-flung skirt are charming "little girl" details that will appeal to any young lady. Size 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-



"But, I think we ought to fix Elmer his own place to eat now he's growned up!"

Duty

By Emily R. Estey.

The grass is green, the sun is yellow;
The sky is blue, and the fields lie mel-
low.

My Gypsy soul says, "Out, and away!
There's joy to be had abroad today!"

"Come along by a leafy stream
And see where mirrored iris dream.
Away! See the ripples turn into the
lake!"

And I want to away — but I guess . . .
I'll . . . bake.

MUFF — A Serial Story

By C. A. STEPHENS

THE STORY THUS FAR

Christened Henry Nemo, the name "Muff" stuck to our hero because his mother tucked him into a muff and abandoned him on the doorstep of two New England spinsters. A crimson birthmark around his neck was referred to by village gossips as "the gallows mark."

When 14 he was hired out to farmer Glinds for \$7 a month. He refused to stay and Glinds refused to pay him. Thereupon Muff stole oats from Mr. Glinds' bin equal to the value of the work he had done. He was discovered, arrested, and sentenced to Reform School. On the way there he escaped.

Muff was captured and sent to the school again, but escaped a second time. After wandering a bit, he stopped to examine the surveyor's instrument used in construction of a railroad, and was hired by Mr. Lothrop, who was destined to have an important influence on Muff's life.

On Lothrop's advice, Muff returned to the reform school, where good behavior soon gained his release. During his stay at the school, Mr. Lothrop died. Following his release from school, Muff went back and worked unrecognized for Glinds until he had repaid him for the oats.

* * *

Unknown to Mr. Lothrop, when he wrote last to Muff, old Marcia had died the previous year, slipping out of the world in the same quiet manner she had always lived in it. She left no will, but told Mr. and Mrs. Murch, who were in to see her a few days before her death, that if Muff ever came back, she wanted him to have her little place and her old bits of furniture; also the old cat-skin muff, in which the boy had made his earliest debut there.

As there was no relative to contest her wishes, Muff came to the old brown cottage one day in August, and entered into possession without legal let or hindrance. The small garden of sweet corn, potatoes, poled beans, etc., was now ripening, and Muff was in time to enjoy these homely fruits, for he began boarding himself there.

"Muff's back at old Marcia's place," was the news that was told that evening about the Corners. "He's grown; he's quite a tall fellow. Been working at haying for Mr. Glinds. Wonder the old man dared to hire him after what had happened. They say he took the oats out of his wages. Queer that he should work for him. Now what do you suppose he will go to doing? May show us some of his Reform-School tricks. Good plan to keep an eye on him."

"A damaged reputashun may be repaired," says one of our popular humorists, "but the public will keep an eye on the place where the crack was."

Muff had abundant evidence of the truth of this humorous statement of the case. But he made no effort to curry popular favor. He simply went about his business, which, as the people found out by observation, was at the old mill. He looked up the owner, and leased the water-power of him for ten years, at thirty dollars a year; then he began to repair the old mill, and to put in gear, the most of which he made himself.

Meantime, the true version of his settlement with Mr. Glinds got abroad; Mr. Glinds told of it himself. He even offered to lend Muff money. Still, no one would trust him for anything as yet, except perhaps Mr. Murch; and altogether he must have labored under many disadvantages that fall, having no work out by the day for everything he had at the mill; and there were some persons at the Corners mean enough to twit him now and then of

the Reform School. Except Mrs. Murch, none of the people invited him to their houses.

But Muff was attending strictly to business, and on the first day of December the following notice was posted by him on the door of the Fair building and at the Post-office:

"50 Cords of White Birch Wanted.—The subscriber will pay \$6.00 per cord for the above amount of clear white birch at his mill, at Stony Brook.

HENRY NEMO."

This was deemed a good price, and the farmers who owned wood-lots immediately inquired further concerning it. Muff told them frankly that he should be obliged to ask persons drawing lumber to him to wait sixty days for their pay—till he could turn the lumber to cash. He had contracts.

So foul a stain does theft leave on a person, that even after four years not a man would draw a single cord of birch for Muff on sixty days' time!

I am wrong; there was one man who said a good word for him on all sides; Mr. Murch. People smiled.

"Let him have the lumber yourself," they said.

"Well, I will," replied Mr. Murch.

He hired two men with teams, and furnished the entire fifty cords himself from one of his forest lots. Mr. Glinds rode over too, not long after, and he offered to furnish fifty cords. Muff had at least demonstrated to this hard old man that he was honest.

Immediately, the stream on Stony Brook became a busy place. Muff hired several men and boys, and all day long there resounded the whiz of saws and other machines. It was found that the birch was for spools, such as are used at the thread factories; and soon loaded teams were on the road, drawing piles of closely-packed boxes down to the railroad, fifteen miles below.

Business-like strangers, the agents of various companies began to come to the sleepy little tavern at the Corners, and to inquire for Nemo, as if he were the only person of any consequence in the place.

Promptly at the expiration of sixty days, Mr. Murch was paid his money for the birch, three hundred dollars—

a fact he took great pleasure in reporting to his skeptical neighbors. Then the doubters rushed forward to offer birch on time; but Muff had money now, and paid cash down for a hundred cords more. The "spool-factory" was the busiest place in town; and the shrewder men began to buy up all the forest lots situated near the mill as fast as they could.

Money, even a little money, with a prospect of more, is a great modifier of public opinion. By March, Muff was as popular at the Corners as on the night of the Fair, years before, when he had exhibited the trained steers.

Nobody spoke of the "gallows mark" now; and everybody always knew he was a smart boy from the way he trained those steers. Public opinion often cuts a very amusing figure in its freakishness. The truly wise person will never be too much flattered by its favor, nor, indeed, too much depressed by its frown. Public opinion is a good thing to have on one's side; but a good, clear conscience is a better thing.

Through the summer, till low water in the brook, during August, Muff kept his spool machines running, and worked up the hundred cords of birch. He had six hands with him whom he paid off weekly.

In August and September he enlarged the old mill, added two new saws, and put in three new spool lathes; he also bought a new and more powerful water-wheel, a "turbine". This fall he advertised for three hundred cords of birch, proposing to employ ten hands, through the winter.

Mr. Murch brought up the matter of Muff's new business at the Corners, in town meeting, and urged—as it was a new industry, and one which might ultimately be of great advantage to the town—that the mill and property be exempted from taxation for five years. But this generous and just measure was defeated, and a valuation of three thousand dollars was assessed on the property. So that Muff had at least the proud satisfaction of knowing that he stood beholden to no one.

The matter of his being a minor in law, yet doing business for himself, came up, and he was forced to choose a legal guardian. Naturally, he chose Mr. Murch.

During the year which succeeded Muff's establishment in the spool busi-

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Late Appreciation

Time! why hast thou suddenly important come to be?

Thy days and years eternal seemed to me.

Thou didst not seem to measure thy hours unending;

But now thou markst them with a will unbending.

Time! not far back, of value thou seemed the least.

Now in thy flight is my respect for thee increased:

Then slow, now fast; dost spend thyself unevenly?

Or, growing old, have I learned to live and come to feel the need of thee?

—Olive Van Wormer,
R. 2, Scotia, N. Y.

ness, he began to feel a great desire to know who his parents really were, and, if they were living, to find them. He set inquiries on foot, and for months followed every clew; he even went so far the following autumn to employ a person of some reputed skill as a detective.

Nothing reliable was learned; but in March the next year a very singular result of his search came out. A man of not very reputable appearance, apparently forty-five or fifty years of age, came to the Corners, and with a great show of long-repressed affection, announced himself to Muff as his father.

His name was Fitzgerald, he said, and he told a curious story of the death of the boy's mother when he was but an infant, and of the way he, Mr. Fitzgerald,—being very poor at the time,—took care of the baby for a week, and was forced to put the little fellow in his mother's old muff. He then started forth, from Portland, carrying the child in his arms, he said, to get it to a home in some family. On this trip, he stopped at the Fair, and according to his own story, became intoxicated there. In this condition he wandered about, and as he now supposed, left the infant on the "Ransom girls" doorstep—for he never could find it after that night.

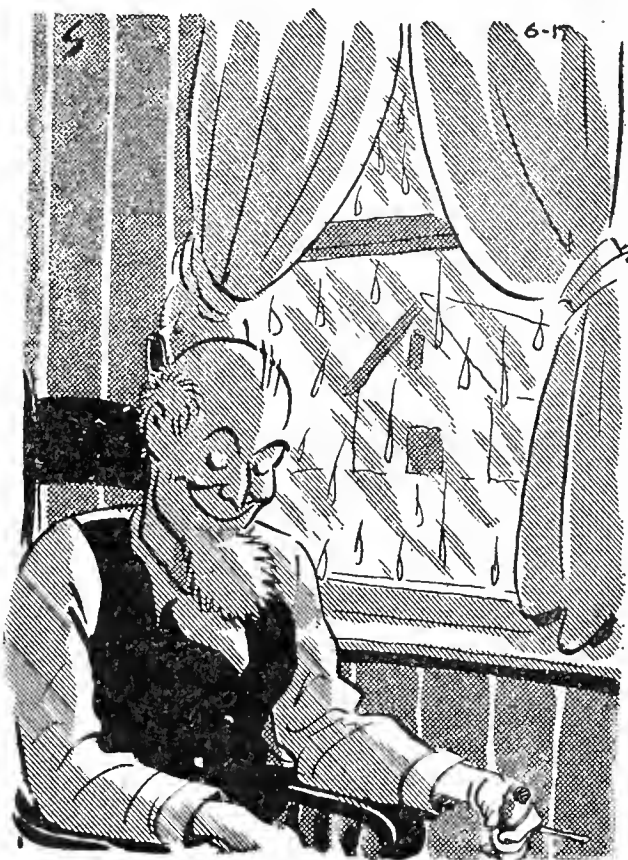
It was easy to believe the "intoxicated" part of his story; for he soon gave evidence of his unfortunate propensity at the Corners.

Mr. Murch and most other people believed the man an imposter who had somehow got possession of Muff's story, and was using it for his own benefit. Muff himself was in doubt; he was not looking for anything uncommon in the way of ancestry; and he filially desired to give the man the advantage of any doubt in the case. He hired his board at the tavern, and treated him with respect, from March till into July of that year.

By that time the self-styled "father's" conduct became such that forbearance ceased to be helpful. Muff paid his legal fines (for various breaches of the peace), and at length one morning, took him down to the railway station, and, having spoken sorrowfully but firmly, presented him with a mileage ticket, good for a thousand miles, and the sum of a hundred dollars, bidding him depart and never return. The man went off in high spirits.

But this ludicrous yet pitiable episode was not the sole result of the

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OF ALL the blessings you can find that Nature hands out to mankind, there's nothing like a summer rain; the patter on the windowpane is evidence that all is well, we needn't worry for a spell about our crops a-dryin' out, or that a drouth will put to rout our efforts to produce a crop. There's faith and hope in ev'ry drop, a blessing on our season's toil, a benediction on the soil. The plants perk up, a brighter green across the fields is to be seen, the dust is washed from off each leaf and they point upward in relief, the roots lap up the moisture so that you can almost see 'em grow.

The hired man, upon the hay, is sleepin' thru the rainy day, a-restin' up so when it quits he'll give the morning glories fits. My head is nod-din', and mayhap I'll stretch out for a good long nap, there ain't no rest that's half as good as snoozin' off and sawin' wood while raindrops patter on

the pane, you wake and then snooze off again, your soul is full of joy and peace, you wish the rain would never cease. A growin' smell is in the air and if you ever had a care or trouble it evaporates, you have a feeling that the fates are kind to you, and ev'rything is just all right, you feel, by jing, that this old world it quite all right; the foreigners can rave and fight, but out here ev'rything's serene, when raindrops fall and crops are green!

young man's search for his parents. Not more than four months afterwards, a woman made her appearance at Muff's cottage, and declared herself—with suitable demonstrations—to be *his mother!* At sight of the old cat-skin muff, she wept with loud accompaniments, hugging it to her bosom. She had been unfortunate, she said, but her love for the boy had never ceased. Her name was Gallagher, she asserted, and she told a fine story.

Considerable doubt arose as to her entire sanity; and she soon showed herself a very cunning, sly person; nevertheless, Muff hired Mrs. Murch to board her for over two months, till he could privately look up his self-styled "mother's" stories of herself. These proved to be falsehoods. Meantime Mrs. Gallagher had become very much dissatisfied because Muff did not, as yet, consent to establish her in his cottage as housekeeper; and one morning she was found to be missing. Immediately Mrs. Murch discovered that money and valuables to the amount of a hundred and fifty dollars were also missing from her house.

Muff settled for these losses; he made no effort to have the woman apprehended; she was allowed to escape.

Such revelations of depravity seem, at first view, quite enough to shake one's faith in the human race; yet after all we must remember that only a few persons out of millions would be so base as were these wretches.

This last episode made Muff more prudent. Truly, such an effort is attended with some risk. In a case where parents are so heartless as to desert a baby on the street, it is very doubtful whether they deserve to be looked up by their offspring later in life. In conversation with the writer shortly afterward, Muff remarked, with a certain dry gravity peculiar to him, that he had paid out, in all, about a thousand dollars for the privilege of *being an orphan again.*

CHAPTER VII.

SINCE the time of the events mentioned in the last chapter, Muff has prospered wonderfully. People say he has been "lucky in everything," but there is something more than luck in his prosperity. His success is undoubtedly due to his new character, and I wish to give the boys who read this biography a few points as to what that character is. It will be worth their while to see what qualities actually do succeed best in life.

I hope, too, that no reader will feel disappointed that in following the facts of Muff's life, I have no wonderful adventures to record. He did not go West to fight the Indians or slaughter grizzly bears, but remained at the Corners and attended steadily to business. He has had no hand-to-hand conflicts with burglars, and, so far as I know, has never saved any beautiful young lady from a watery grave—though he would no doubt be quite ready to do so promptly and effectually if one should come along and tumble into his mill-pond.

I believe, however, that there was a man who tried to rob him one night, while alone at his little office in the spool factory; but there was no blood shed. Muff had the man traced and arrested next day, and said so little about it that only four or five persons learned anything of it for nearly a month.

The points to which I wish to call particular attention are those which are the basis of his success in business. For in this country today a young man must first make a success in some kind of business, trade, or profession. He must not expect to have leisure or to "play" much till he has first achieved success, and, to speak plainly, accumulated money. This is a prosaic view, and one which many youths are loath to take, but it is the truth nevertheless. Work first; then play. He who plays at the outset will probably find

himself scrubbing his way when wiser young men have secured a competence, and are enjoying a well-earned leisure.

Incidents, trivial in themselves, often lead to important discoveries when observed by a thoughtful and ingenious person. Such incidents are occurring every day, but persons acute enough to appropriate them are rare. What might be termed a mere accident led Muff to the discovery of a new process of making paper pulp from poplar wood.

It occurred in the following curious manner. A fly-wheel was needed on a new shaft in the spool factory, and until an iron one could be purchased, he hung an old mill-stone on the shaft. As this revolved, a log of green wood one day accidentally fell against it, in a peculiar way, and before it was discovered, the rough edges of the burr-stone had ground several quarts of fine slivers off the fresh wood.

On examining it, Muff was much struck by the appearance of this new kind of sawdust. He got blocks of different kinds of wood—maple, ash and poplar—and ground them in a similar way to test the kind of fibre. Poplar, he found, was reduced the most readily.

His mind having begun to run on the subject, he applied the wood-meal, as he called it, to various uses, but found it of not much value, till one day he happened to think that it might do to manufacture paper from. A quantity was made into a kind of paste, which was dried in a large sheet like paste-board. Two of these sheets were then sent to a paper mill in the state with the request that the stuff should be made into paper as an experiment.

(To be Continued)



CHARLES M. GARDNER

*Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.*

THE GRANGES of New England are looking forward to a big day Saturday, August 5, when a summer field meeting and rally will be held at the New England Grange Building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds at West Springfield, Mass., with National Master Louis J. Taber the honor guest and speaker. A fine program of sports and entertainment features will be carried out and it is expected that large delegations will come from all the New England states, as well as many from New York. The occasion will be made a "rededication" of the Grange headquarters building, due to the fact that so many were unable to reach the formal dedication exercises on September 21st last—New Eng-



"Sonny — you've been in my bananas again!"

Pathways

By Roberta Symmes.

I love a little pathway
That hastens from the gate,
As though it was so eager
It simply couldn't wait.

A careless little pathway
That hurries to the door,
As though the feet that tread it
Have followed it before.

A shabby little pathway,
Worn hard by neighbor feet,
That beats a trail to happiness,
To welcome warm and sweet.

It may be just a little rut
With grasses overgrown,
But that's the kind of pathway
I'd like best for my own.

land's "hurricane day." The program arranged for August 5 will therefore be of appropriate character, and an opportunity will be provided for all to inspect the beautiful building which New England Granges have been successful in erecting on the Exposition grounds.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY meeting of Oak Hill Grange in Attleboro, Mass., one of the speakers was a member who had just passed the 90-year milestone of his life. His remarks were clear-cut and timely, and he surprised all his hearers at the close of his address by rendering impressively two beautiful poems by Whittier.

ONE OF THE best known Grange leaders in New England has been removed by death in the passing of George R. Drake of Manchester, New Hampshire, who for more than 30 years served the New Hampshire State Grange as secretary, was active in every line of Granite State Grange work and had been a welcome visitor at nearly every subordinate in New Hampshire. Mr. Drake had passed the 90th milestone in life, but had retained mental and physical vigor to a remarkable degree.

MOUSAM LAKE Grange, No. 467, at Shapleigh, Maine, has just completed extensive improvements on its hall, which gives it one of the most thoroughly modern Grange homes in York county.

AMONG THE MOST successful Student Granges of the land must be listed that at the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, which is having an unusually prosperous year and which recently staged a state-wide rally night, which brought together more than 400 Rhode Island Patrons, representing every county in the state. Both master and lecturer of this Grange for 1939 are faculty members at the college, and one of the strongest

backers of the Grange is the college president, Dr. R. G. Bressler. On the occasion above-mentioned, President Bressler gave the address of welcome to the assembled Patrons and paid high tribute to Grange values.

WEBSTER GRANGE, just outside of Rochester, New York, which has the distinction of being the largest subordinate Grange in the world—with a present membership exceeding 1,000—has just dedicated a sizable addition to its three-story hall, to be used exclusively for the Juvenile branch of its work. The latter comprises a large group of lusty Grange youngsters and easily ranks as one of the most active Juvenile Granges in the Empire State. Few Grange properties in the country exceed in money value or in complete equipment the enlarged Webster hall.

FOLLOWING the remarkable success of last year's Farm Products Show run in connection with the annual session of the New Hampshire State Grange, decision has been reached to stage a similar event at Manchester when the State Grange holds its session there next December. It will be planned on a more elaborate scale than last year and will be a comprehensive showing of the varied agricultural products of the Granite State.

AN UNUSUAL meeting just held in New Jersey was a "legislative reception," conducted by Morris Grange, No. 105, with many members and former members of the state legislative body invited. State Master David H. Agans—himself a former state senator—was the honor guest of the evening. An elaborate banquet was followed by a stirring speaking program, and the evening's discussion embraced many of the present problems in New Jersey civic affairs.

RHODE ISLAND Grange members are delighted at the honor recently paid to their State Grange chaplain, Rev. Elden G. Bucklin of Chepachet, one of the most popular of New England Grange speakers. At the 114th annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Baptist Convention, Mr. Bucklin was awarded an honor certificate "for distinguished service to the country churches." It was presented by the president of the convention and hearty congratulations were showered upon Mr. Bucklin because of this deserved recognition that has come to him.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 8:30 P. M., over all the radio stations of the Colonial network, covering New England and adjacent territory, a 30-minute Grange broadcast will be put on, stressing the Grange position on American citizenship as viewed from various angles. Three prominent Grange leaders constitute the scheduled speakers: Hon. Angier L. Goodwin, member of the Massachusetts State Senate; Rev. Charles A. Downs, Chaplain of the Connecticut State Grange; and Prof. William R. Gordon, extension rural sociologist at the Rhode Island State College.

BY THE WILL of the late Dr. George N. Twitchell of Auburn, Maine, a considerable legacy is left to the Educational Aid Fund conducted by the Maine State Grange for the purpose of aiding young people, by low-interest loans, to get a higher education than the public schools afford. Dr. Twitchell will be remembered as a lecturer and writer of wide renown on agricultural and rural topics, and few men have rendered greater service to agriculture and the welfare of the farm home than Dr. Twitchell. It is significant that one as interested as he was in rural youth should express that interest in his final bequest.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

CERTAIN significant "straws in the wind" are showing up which indicate that the Federal government is at least considering seriously dropping some of its attempts at acreage control through Soil Conservation payments.

In states like New York and New Jersey, farmers pretty generally have resisted indirect attempts at acreage control by the government in connection with Soil Conservation payments, both as a matter of principle and because they have not wished to upset their general farm economy.

As a result, a disproportionately small amount of the enormous sums appropriated by Congress to be paid to farmers who follow Soil Conservation practices has come into such states. Regardless of whether one approves of government subsidies of agriculture or not, *no one can deny that when subsidies are paid they should be distributed equitably.*

Much credit must be given to the state college authorities in states like New York and New Jersey for changing the ideas of the Federal authorities. There is also an indication that Federal authorities, from Secretary Wallace down, are learning and are becoming more tolerant and practical in their viewpoints. *For this they are to be commended.* It takes a comparatively big man to admit he has been wrong and change his mind.

* * *

Charlie on Silage

One of the most faithful employees at SunnYGables during the last few years has been Charlie Cummings. Charlie never had much schooling but he likes to write. The other day he handed me three pages of notes on grass silage-making. There was so much good sense in them that I am reproducing a few paragraphs of his contribution. Said Charlie:

"I have worked for Mr. H. E. Babcock for the past four years and have taken over the silage-making each year. I don't remember for sure whether it has been two years or three years that we have used the phosphoric acid, but if I say two years I won't be exaggerating too much.

Getting Ready for Operation

"First of all, you dig a pit in the ground deep enough to sink your hind cutter wheels all but about six or eight inches. This much of wheels stays above the ground. Remove front wheels, then dig down until the cutter is perfectly level, then place dirt loose around the cutter so as cutter can't jump around—in other words, will stay in a firm position.

"The simple reason we set the cutter in the trench is to get away from the high lifting and heavy toiling. By doing this you only have about six inches to lift your green crops from the ground to the cutter.

"With this method of silo filling we use a gravity dump truck; stop just long enough to trip the load, then drive away. By doing so it only takes four men to operate—one man loads and

drives the truck, which is Henry Heslop, manager of SunnYGables Farm. Jake Emmick and Martin Sine feed the cutter, while I stay in the silo and tread the silage.

Treading Important

"From experience I have learned that you can't tread silage any too much. I tread the center of the silo once to the outer side twice. The reason for treading the edge more than the center is air can get to the sides and around the doors especially, but the center it can't, for the center of the silo is so compact that there is no chance of any air getting there at all.

"Green silage does not require much water because there is plenty of moisture in the plant. It is important not to let it dry out, however, between runs. Wet silage until you can hear it squeeze under your feet, then stop there, for you have enough moisture in the silage to keep it nicely.

How Silage Tastes When Prepared in the Right Method

"The actual taste for phosphoric silage is like a salad with French dressing spread over the top and the acid gives it that flavor. But the phosphoric acid is not harmful for the simple reason that about twenty-four hours after the silage is put in the silo the acid disappears.

"Molasses silage is also a very good silage. Plenty of treading and water enough to keep moisture is what keeps the silage, especially around the sides and doors."

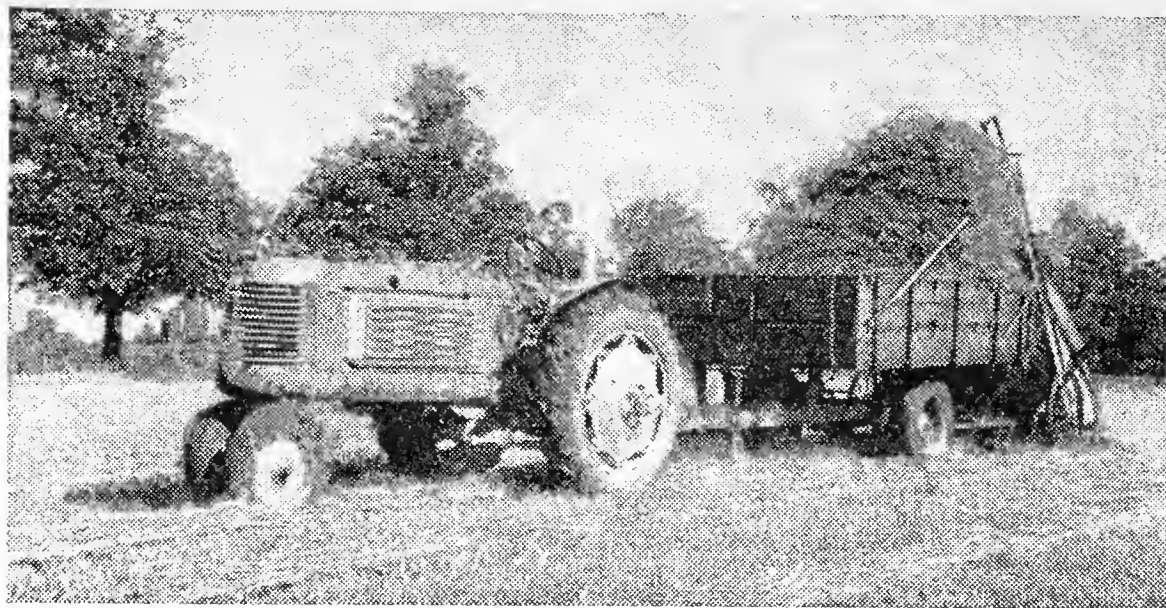
* * *

Mustard Control

Last winter I went out on a limb and said that I was going to do something constructive about controlling mustard. Well, by using two methods of killing the plants we have secured practically one hundred per cent control of mustard on a fifteen acre field of spring barley, portions of which would be simply a mat of mustard plants today if we had not done something about preventing their development.

When we have had some disinterested and scientific checkups on what we have done I will report further on what we have learned about keeping mustard in check. Meanwhile, the following paragraph from a letter written me on June 8 by Professor H. H. Whetzel concerning mustard seed which goes through a silo, may be of interest to some, particularly to those of you who are trying to keep down the spread of mustard on your farms by putting crops badly infested with mustard into silos. Professor Whetzel says:

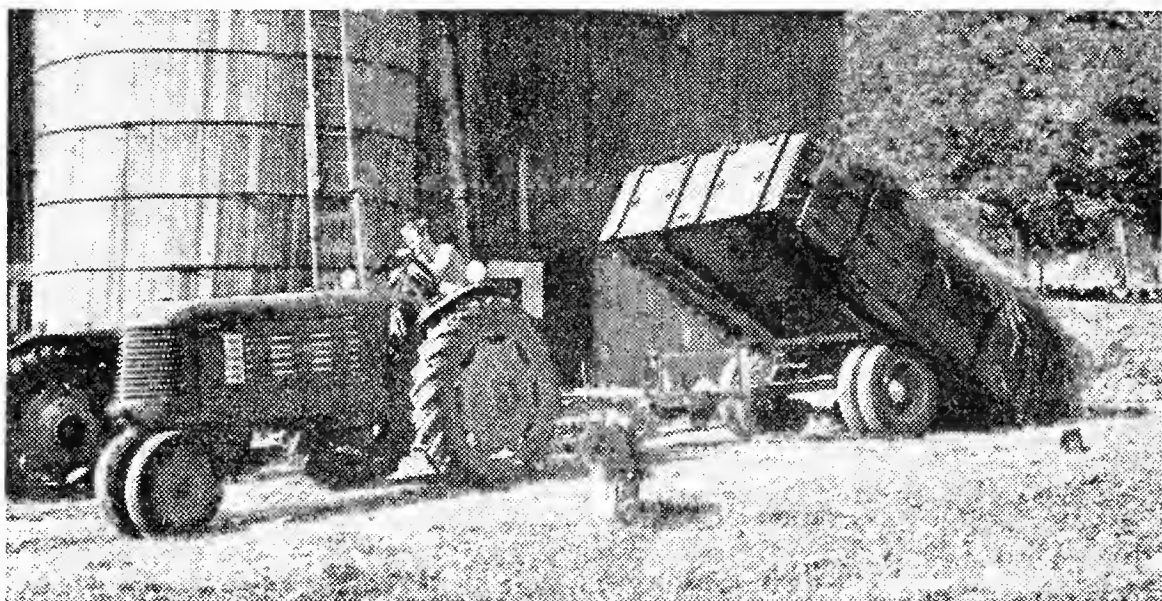
"I owe you an apology for not having reported to you before I left for the Venezuela trip, on the mustard seed from the silo which you sent up to me to have germinated. The gardener planted the seed immediately when I received them. They all failed to grow. Of course, as you will remember, there were not very many of them so that one could not be sure that all mustard seed is killed in passing through a silo. If you will pick out another bunch of it this fall or winter I shall be glad to run another test."



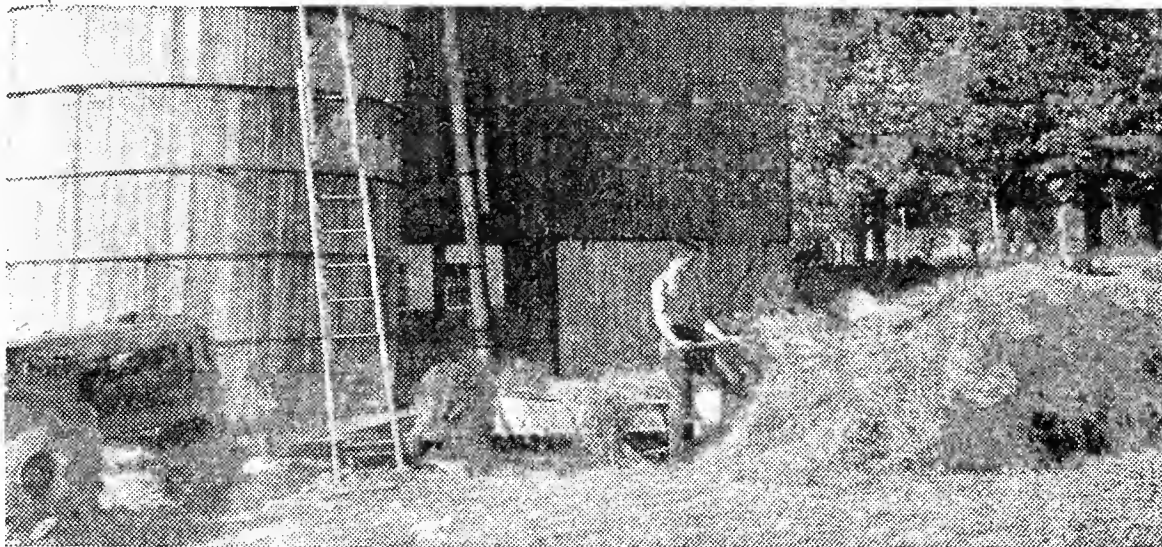
At Larchmont, Howard and Ross are making a two-man job of filling a silo with grass silage. The boys are cutting a stand of timothy in preparation for plowing the field. Howard cuts a few swaths with a mule-drawn mower with windrower attached; then, Ross (above) takes tractor, trailer, and hay loader and loads and draws the green hay. The fork shown in the picture is used to pull the pile of green hay over if the loader doesn't do the job.



When Ross arrives at the barn (above) he pauses a moment while Howard trips the gravity dumping trailer. Howard, meanwhile, has tied his mules to the fence and is ready to start feeding the ensilage cutter.



As soon as the trailer is tripped, it dumps, and Ross has merely to drive the tractor forward to pull the trailer out from under the hay. The load is left on the ground in the same shape it was on the trailer.



Once the load is dumped, Ross drives back to the field for another, while Howard tackles the husky job of feeding the green timothy into the hay chopper. When all the hay that was mowed in advance—usually several loads, depending on the weather—is picked up, Ross will go into the silo and level off and tread the silage, while Howard will take the mules and cut some more.

Working together as outlined above, two men can put in a surprising tonnage of green hay in a day. Trailer loads average a little short of a ton. The trailer box is 8' x 12'. In gauging the size of the load, remember THE HAY IS GREEN.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Believed Agent's Promise

"I have been a reader of your paper most of my life but have never had reason to write to the Service Bureau before. In fact, if I'm very busy, I am apt to skip that page. Now I wish I had read it more carefully.

"About a month ago our son, living at home, received a card asking if he would like a government job, and telling him to send in his name. This week a man came to see him, saying that since he had received his application he had investigated him and he was here to tell him what he had to do to get the job. He told him that there were three kinds of jobs that he could qualify for. One was Postal Clerk and I'm not just sure what the others were. He talked with my son telling him that the Government was retiring middle aged men and that there were a certain number of jobs to be filled now, and so the Institute he was connected with was preparing men to take Civil Service examinations. When they passed the examinations they would be sure of a job at \$26 per week to start with. He also told us that in our district he could take just 41 men, that he already had 28 and when he had the 41 signed up no more names would be accepted.

"My son has been very anxious to get a steady job so wanted to do it. The man instructed me in making the check out to the school, which I did. Later, though, a young woman in town said she had given her check for \$30. to her brother and later decided that the man was a fraud so went to the bank to stop payment, but the man had cashed it. They told her at the bank that the man was not connected with the Government so could insure no one of a job."

Our subscriber may well wish that she had read our Service Bureau columns regularly. We have repeatedly stated that no correspondence school can guarantee anyone a job. We have pointed out other possibilities to consider before taking a correspondence course. On the face of it, the contract is enforceable by legal action but we doubt very much if any correspondence school will want to go into court and hear this story repeated. It is only fair to say that the school in question has a good reputation but does not assume any responsibility for statements made by agents.

Business Opportunities

Be unusually cautious of the man who advertises under "Business Opportunities." One such scheme works this way:

A promoter advertising in classified columns represents to prospects that he seeks branch managers to superin-

tend salesmen. The prospect is requested to provide a bond of several hundred dollars. The letters he sends are cleverly persuasive, but a close analysis shows that the prospect is actually purchasing a quantity of the goods the promoter has for sale which, if he cannot sell, he has on his hands. The money which is referred to as a bond is not returnable, and the return of the goods shipped to him will not be accepted.

One subscriber was on the point of signing such an agreement but decided to write the Service Bureau first. Needless to say, our reply caused him to change his mind.

Guarantees

A guarantee is no better or no worse than the individual or firm that makes it. A good many firms will go to almost any lengths to satisfy a customer; others will do little or nothing. It is important to remember, even in the case of reputable concerns, that a guarantee usually covers defects in quality of materials or workmanship, and does not cover the purchaser's being absolutely satisfied. In other words, the company may send a trouble man once, twice, or several times to see what is wrong, but if the purchaser remains dissatisfied, they are likely to say, "Show us what is defective, either in material or workmanship, and we will replace it, but we will not accept the return of the goods and refund your money."

It is important to keep that in mind when buying. It may persuade you to buy from firms that have been in business long enough to establish reputations even though the price they charge may be a bit higher. When you buy on price, and say, "How can I lose? It is guaranteed," you may find that you own a machine or a tool that does not satisfy you.

Magazines

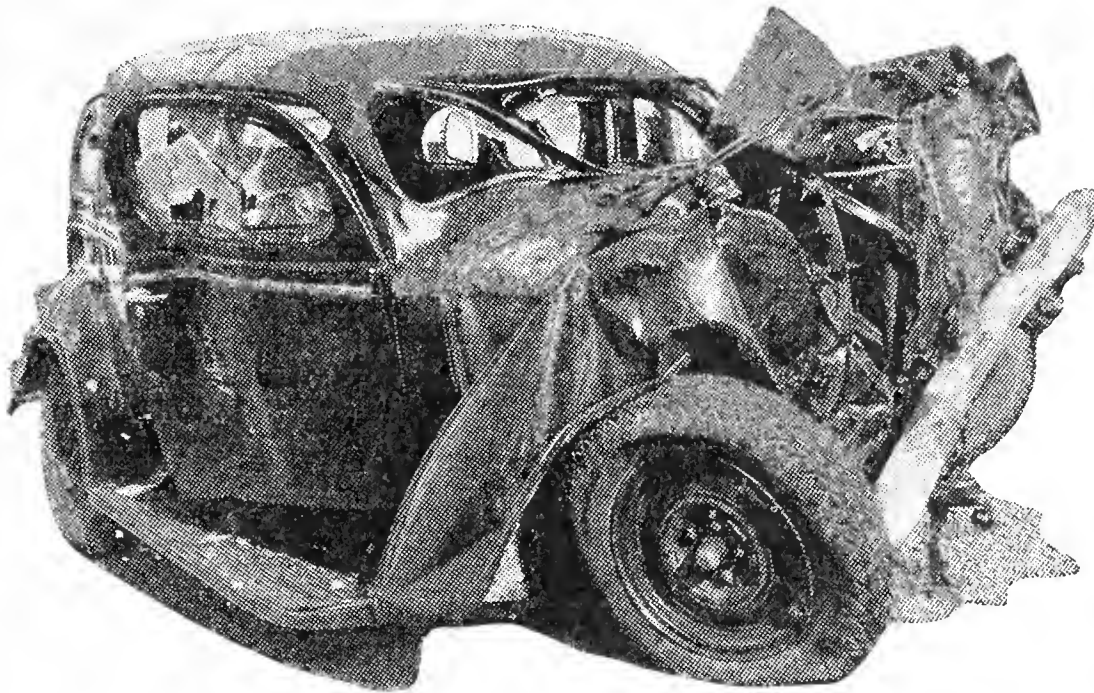
Too many subscribers report that they have given money to agents for magazines and then have never received them. There are several reasons for this. One is that an occasional crook secures in some way a supply of receipts and never intends to turn in the orders. (You need have no fear in dealing with any man who has the credentials of an American Agriculturist field man. He is bonded, and if you don't get your A.A., write us and it will be taken care of.)

Where an agent is representing a number of publications, never pay him more than the amount called for on the receipt. Commonly such agents represent what is called a two-pay subscription agency. You pay him the amount called for on the receipt, which is his commission, and you then send an additional sum to the home office before you actually get the publications. The agent who is crooked may persuade you to pay him the full amount to save yourself the inconvenience of mailing the additional sum, but he may not turn in that money to the office and you do not get your papers. Neither is it entirely safe to subscribe for publications not mentioned on the receipt. That means that the subscription agency has no agreement with the publishers of such publications, and while the agent may turn in the money and you may get your publications, there is too much chance for dissatisfaction.


A common appeal of such agents is that they are earning money to go through college. They may or may not be doing this. Some of them give the impression that they have never been in college and never will.

5 DEAD IN AUTO CRASH

Cherry Valley women victims of head-on collision near Duanesburg, N. Y. One carried the North American Travel Policy.



Mrs. JOHANNA WILLSEY was instantly killed on October 18 when the car (picture above) in which she was riding with four other women, collided with another car. Her death was due to a fractured skull and other injuries. Three of the women who were in the car were killed instantly and the other two died as a result of this accident.



OTSEGO COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
CHARTER NUMBER 13740
CHERRY VALLEY, N.Y.

Mr. E. C. Weatherby
North American Accident Insurance Co.
Ithaca, New York

March 4, 1939

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

Please accept the most sincere thanks of my children and myself for the assistance given me in presenting our claim for insurance.

Mrs. Willsey was returning from Albany to Cherry Valley with four other women friends from a day's shopping when their car had a head-on collision with a car from Schenectady.

All five of the women were almost instantly killed and one of the occupants of the other car died later from his injuries.

Your very inexpensive insurance certainly proved of the greatest value to us.

It seems to me that every person who ever rides in an automobile can ill afford to be without the protection given by the North American Accident Insurance Company for such a nominal sum of money.

I also wish to say a word of appreciation for the kindly help given me by your local agent, Mr. Delano Woodworth.

You have my permission to use any part or all of this letter for publication.

Yours very truly
Harry H. Willsey

Keep Your
Policy
Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Claim No. R-101554 New York. Check No. _____

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Released on Back or Signed by Claimant

December 15, 1938

Pay to the order of Harry H. Willsey, Administrator of the Estate of Johanna Hanlon Willsey, deceased, \$1000.00

One thousand and no/100 ----- Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 215

M. H. Jordan
Claim Examiner

THE BLUMER BOYS ARE MAKING GOOD IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS



The Blumer Family—Jacob, Hans, and Fred—good poultrymen and consistent G.L.F. feeders since 1923.

IN 1923 Fred Blumer took a vacation from his farm at Moscow, Pa., to tour through southern Jersey. He returned with a new enthusiasm. "Boys," he announced to sons Jacob and Hans, "we're going into the chicken business."

Mr. Blumer and his boys started conservatively with 500 Leghorn chicks purchased from Pennsylvania State College. Each year they gradually enlarged their operation until in 1930 they moved to a neighboring farm and adopted White Rocks as their principal stock.

Fred Blumer turned the business over to the boys that year. With an egg and poultry meat route established in nearby Scranton, the boys undertook the production of hatching eggs and the sale of baby chicks. The business has grown until this year they are caring for 3,000 laying hens and raising 3,000 pullets. They hatched 35,000 chicks and brooded 10,000 of them. In addition they raise 250 Narragansett and White Holland turkeys for the holiday market.

Plenty of Range for Pullets

Chicks are allowed to run out of the brooder houses as soon as weather permits. At the age of 10 to 12 weeks pullets are moved to a grassy range. At present, two large ranges are alternated each year. Spots that are worn and bare are seeded down to clover.

Cockerels are not sold until they weigh 5 pounds; they sometimes reach this weight at 12 weeks. Pullets are sometimes laying as much as 30 per cent at 5½ to 6 months of age before they are moved into the laying houses.

All the young pullets are trapnested as soon as they go into the laying houses. Birds that lay small eggs and eggs with poor shells are immediately culled out. Their first laying year, the birds furnish market eggs. No eggs are hatched except from two and three-year-old birds that have shown good production records during their first year of laying. Lights are used in the winter to give the birds a 12-hour working day.

Feeding Program

With some modesty regarding the efficiency of the Blumer management, Jake Blumer says, "We think feeding and breeding are important in building profitable birds." Every year since 1923 the Blumer boys have fed G.L.F. mashes and grains to their stock. Mr. Blumer remembers the early efforts to establish a cooperative feed service. He himself helped sell the original issue of G.L.F. stock in his vicinity.

"We have tried other poultry feeds out of curiosity," says Hans, "but we always get good results from G.L.F. and never found any better feed for the money."

Starting & Growing Mash is fed until the chicks are ready for the laying houses. "We like to grow these birds slowly," explains Jake, "so we give them more grain than most folks. At 8 weeks they are getting half grain and half mash. On the range they receive two-thirds grain and one-third mash. Once a day a wet mash is made with buttermilk."

Super Laying & Breeding Mash is fed to all layers, whether they are producing market or hatching eggs. Results in laying house No. 2 are typical. On July 19 last year 215 White Rocks were put in this house and on that day laid 61 eggs. By the end of the month they were producing 146 eggs. The next month production reached 74 per cent.

Constant culling has been practiced and the laying average has been as high as 75 per cent, never below 60 per cent except during a cold snap which occurred in February. For May there were 170 birds left in this house producing at the rate of 73 per cent.

After a moult this September, these birds will go into their second year producing hatching eggs.

Things are running smoothly at the Blumer farm. Mr. Blumer and the boys each have definite responsibilities. Watching his sons making a successful business of poultry, "Pa" Blumer says he sometimes wishes he had thought about the poultry business when he was a young man.

**TOO SHORT
TO GET A
GOOD BITE**
No Cow Can Graze
100 Pounds a Day
on This Pasture



The Blumers give their pullets plenty of grassy range, which is shifted every year. Starting & Growing Mash is fed right up to laying age. Range houses are an adaptation of the Cornell shelter shown on this page May 27. The newer ones have steel roofs.

A 1200-POUND COW giving 30 to 35 pounds of 3½ per cent milk needs close to 20 pounds of digestible feed per day. 100 pounds of grasses and clover will supply that much digestible feed—but even on the very best pasture it's nearly impossible for a cow to graze 100 pounds a day.

Too much pasture this year is like that shown in the picture — not long enough to get a good bite. Unless a cow can graze her fill in two or three hours and then lie down and make milk, she needs additional feed.

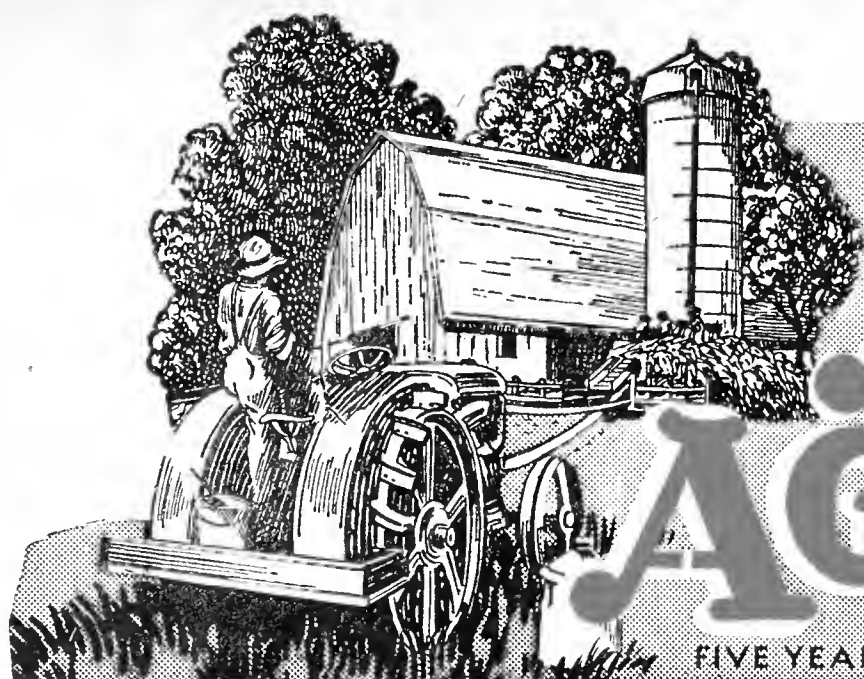
With better milk prices in sight, it is worth while to feed good cows well, to keep them in flesh, maintain their condition and milk flow. But it is a shame to buy feed for cows that can scarcely pay their way. Fortunately, beef prices are still good, so culling is not the sacrifice it sometimes is.

For producers who are fortunate

enough to enjoy a good milk market, the regular G.L.F. approved flexible formula feeds are unquestionably the best buy. But dairymen who have a poor market and still want to maintain their cows will find a feed to fit their needs in the G.L.F. line. Exchange Dairy costs \$3.00 a ton less than Super Exchange, and 18% Cow Feed is \$5.00 less than Exchange.

The Cow Feeds are mixed and priced on the same basis as the regular G.L.F. feeds. The difference in price is due entirely to the difference in ingredients. They are slightly lower in fat and in total digestible nutrients, but they are very economical per 100 pounds of T.D.N. Formulas are on the tag.

G.L.F. Service Agencies can supply 18%, 20%, or 24% Cow Feed, as well as 20% Summer Dairy, a dry feed for farmers who prefer not to feed molasses in warm weather.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

"Swim THE DEEP RIVER"

Commencement Address to the Class of 1939 • •

By EDMUND EZRA DAY,
PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

THE PRESENT state of our nation is an intriguing subject of discourse, and commencement addresses this season are dealing at length with many phases of the subject. This morning, however, my own thoughts are running in a somewhat different direction. This is not because I wish to avoid the introduction of anything unpleasant. As a matter of fact, despite the current confusion and perplexities of society, the outlook for you young people does not seem to me forbidding. I am not disposed to commiserate with the oncoming generation. After all you have life before you, and life, taken wisely, remains a great privilege. No, my reason for not speaking on this occasion about the social situation is not that I find the subject unpleasant or uninteresting or hackneyed, but that I wish to refer to certain other matters which even more directly concern your own individual lives.

May I first note that there is a crying need these days for good old-fashioned fortitude. The present is no time for the timorous. Courage has gone to a premium. Not so much courage to take bodily risks or to withstand physical suffering as courage to push on when difficulties seem insurmountable and goals unattainable. Worth-while living always has required courage of this sort. The more intelligent and responsible we become, the more does daily courage become indispensable. Life is a never-ending struggle between doubt and decision, between fear and faith. The maintenance of morale is our basic individual problem. Nations have come to see clearly enough that in any crucial undertaking, such as the conduct of war, if morale goes, all is lost. The same holds for the individual—for each one of us. Without spirit and hope, without confidence and zest, life sinks to a level that yields no lasting satisfaction. Faith in the significance of human aspiration and experience, and courage to see this faith into sustained action, these are at the same time an essential of social progress and of individual achievement. This is tantamount to saying that life without religion is impossible; just as aspiration without faith is impossible. Do not let the years bring you disillusionment. Your hopes and ambitions of this very moment may lie nearer truth and reality than will in your lifetime ever become evident. Keep on facing experience valiantly. In the words of Dr. Sizoo's eloquent message of yesterday, "Do not be content to wade the shallow wa-



This unusual picture shows over 1,000 of the young men and women of the Class of 1939 at Cornell University, with their fathers and mothers and friends, in prayer at the Commencement exercises. Trustees and faculty are on the stage. My prayer for all young people is that they may continue to keep their youthful ideals all their lives.—E. R. E.

Edmund Ezra Day, President of Cornell University (in circle).

ters, swim the deep river." The times require men and women of enduring courage. May you members of the Class of 1939 day by day, and in whatever paths you may follow, display that fortitude and strength of spirit which will make your lives worth living.

Next may I urge you to live your lives

without malice. We move in a period of appalling ill-will. Nation against nation, class against class, race against race, group against group view each other with suspicion and distrust, when not with open hostility. The arts of modern propaganda fan the flames of bitterness, and efforts to pro- (Turn to Page 21)

Rain Making on Thirsty Ground, Page 6— Let's Have a Picnic!, Page 18.

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

**THE ONLY TIRES MADE WITH
TRIPLE-BRACED TRACTION BARS**

**FIRST
IN SALES**

The biggest selling tractor tire in America — in fact ever since Firestone pioneered and developed the first practical pneumatic tractor tire and put the farm on rubber, Firestone Ground Grip Tires have been the first choice of farmers everywhere.

**FIRST
IN PERFORMANCE**

Firestone Ground Grip Tires provide greater traction and draw-bar pull and positive cleaning action. The continuous tread design makes Firestone Ground Grip Tires the most comfortable, easiest riding traction tires ever built.

**FIRST
IN VALUES**

Only Firestone Ground Grip Tires provide Triple-braced traction bars — 52 to 89 extra inches of traction bar length — 32% greater tread bar surface contact—21% flatter tread—Gum-Dipped cord body—extra layers Gum-Dipped cords under tread.

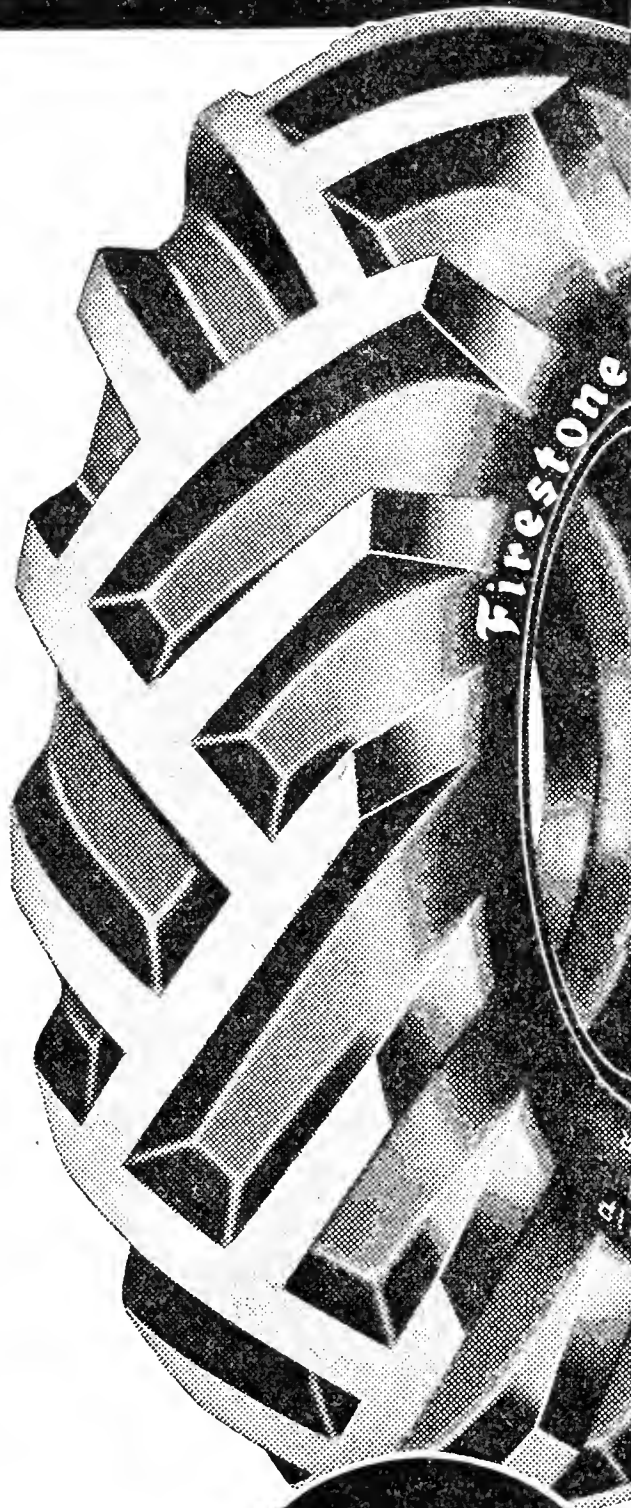
**FIRST
IN ECONOMY**

Firestone Ground Grip Tires save 25% in time and up to 33 1/3% in fuel over steel-lug wheels. The Firestone Tire Changeover Plan enables you to replace steel-lug wheels with Firestone Ground Grip Tires at low prices. Extra performance at no extra cost.

Call on your nearby Implement Dealer, Firestone Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store and find out how little it costs to put YOUR farm on rubber

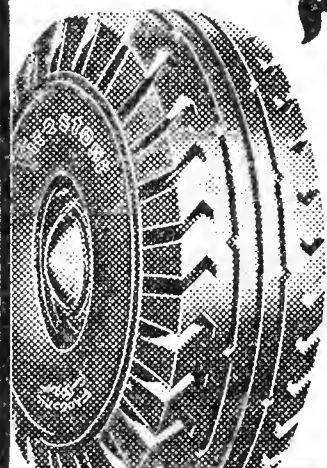
See Firestone Tires made in the Firestone Factory and Exhibition Building at New York World's Fair. Also visit the Firestone Exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks, Margaret Speaks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, Nationwide N.B.C. Red Network.



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PUT THE
FARM ON
RUBBER**

NEW LOW PRICES ON THE FAMOUS Firestone STANDARD TIRE



It's big . . . it's tough . . . it's packed with thousands upon thousands of miles of safer, more dependable service. It's backed by a written Lifetime Guarantee, No Time or Mileage Limit. It's the value sensation of 1939.

AS LOW AS

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INCLUDING
YOUR OLD
TIRE

**IT'S A FACT—MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH
FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE**

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio
Without obligation on my part, please send me:

- ☐ A copy of the new Farm Guide Book.
- ☐ Information about the Firestone Farm Tire Payment Plan.
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Make and model of tractor.....

Please demonstrate on.....(date)

Name.....

R. F. D. or Street Number.....

Town.....

County.....State.....(E7)



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

GRANGE members from Northeastern states are planning a trip to the World's Fair at New York on Saturday, August 12, which has been designated as Grange Day at the fair. Leading officials of the organization will be on the speaking program, which will be made very attractive. Within 250 miles of New York City is a Grange membership of at least a quarter of a million, consequently they can easily reach the big show. Officials of the fair will greet the Grange members and special inducements will be offered to bring the latter inside the gates in large numbers on August 12.

* * *

FEW TOWNSHIPS in the United States can boast of five distinct subordinate Granges within their borders, but this is actually true of Haverhill, New Hampshire. For a long time there have been four Granges in Haverhill, but a new one has just been added, with 47 members on its roll. Haverhill is not a large town geographically, but has several villages, each of which readily supports its own subordinate Grange.

* * *

AT THE FINALS in the state-wide dramatic contest in Rhode Island a tremendous crowd was brought together and enthusiasm ran high. Roger Williams Grange, just outside the city of Providence, won first honors; second went to Ashaway Grange in the southern part of the state; and third to Norwood, another suburban Grange in the Providence district.

* * *

IN THE QUINEBAUG Pomona jurisdiction in eastern Connecticut much enthusiasm has followed the organization of a large choral group, which proposes to furnish timely musical features for Grange meetings and civic occasions in that section of the state. The group is putting in lots of time on rehearsals and has selected Charles H. Caswell of Willimantic as director.

* * *

MEMBERS of Niagara County Pomona in New York State are saddened by the death of their master, Howard Dewitt Aikin, who was a loyal and whole-hearted Patron. He had been master of Pendleton Grange, No. 1307, four years, had filled many positions in Niagara County Pomona and became its master in 1939. Mr. Aikin was also president of the Niagara-Orleans Dairy Herd Improvement Association and was very active in church as well as in Grange affairs.

* * *

MICKELTON GRANGE, No. 111, in Gloucester County, New Jersey, joined in an Old Home Week celebration, into whose exercises all the subordinate Granges of that vicinity heartily entered and with State Lecturer Howard B. Hancock the principal speaker. The presentation of four Golden Sheaf certificates to 50-year Grange members and 28 Silver Star certificates to 25-year members was one of the enjoyable features of the celebration.

* * *

IN WASHINGTON County, Maine, lives a Grange lady, a member of Mushquash Grange at Topsfield, who has a record of office holding in the Grange that will be hard to beat. She became a charter member of Mushquash subordinate when she was 21 years old and now at the age of 54 she points to her record of having held office in the local organization every one of the 33 years since. Not only that, but she has very rarely missed filling her station all that time. Her name is Lula B. Thornton and she has

(Continued on Page 21)

MILK DRIVERS Threaten STRIKE!

A LABOR UNION representing more than 20,000 milk drivers, delivering over 90 per cent of the milk in the metropolitan milk district, has served notice on the milk distributors that new demands of the drivers must be met or a strike will follow immediately.

The union is a part of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Demands include large wage increases, a 40-hour 5-day week, and 15 legal holidays a year. There are many minor demands totaling more than 50 separate items, every one of which the dealers state will add to the cost of milk to the consumer. The contract between the dealers and the drivers has expired and the drivers are asking for a five-year renewal to include the increased demands.

After several days negotiations, distributors announced that to grant the demands of the drivers would increase cost of milk in New York City 2 cents a quart, and that it was absolutely impossible to grant them. The dealers state that under the expiring contract time and a half is provided for overtime, all employees receive two weeks vacation with full pay, the union now has a closed shop, with the privilege of check off and arbitration of all controversies, which make far more privileges, say the dealers, than exist in many other industrial fields. Fifty-one milk distributing companies represented in the negotiations are unanimous that the wage increases demanded by the unions are utterly without economic justification. House-to-house milk drivers now average in excess of \$50 a week. These union wages are now approximately 20 per cent higher than those of non-union companies, and are well ahead of those paid in comparable industries, approximately 4 per cent higher than the big wages of 1929, although cost of living is approximately 16 per cent lower.

Controversy is still raging as we go to press.

Every farmer sympathizes with the desire of every other working man to get wages which will give him a decent standard of living. But how many farmers are making \$50 a week, or half that? To be sure, the working man in the city has to pay high rent and buy all of his food. The farmer does not have to pay rent (in cash) and he gets some of his food from his farm. The city man at \$50 a week for his labor is far better off economically than the large majority of farmers have been since 1929, and the farmer, in addition to his labor, has a heavy capital investment.

The present unreasonable demands of labor unions are one of the chief causes of our economic distress. Too high wages result in a larger use of machinery and in a greatly increasing unemployment. The worker himself loses in the end. Further than that, the unreasonable cost of labor in what the farmer and everybody else buys has slowed down all business.

* * *

Bordens and Sheffields have announced an increase in the New York City retail price of 1c a quart for milk and an increase of 1c a half pint for heavy cream effective July 1. This will make the retail price of Grade B milk 13 cents and Grade A 16 cents, delivered on the doorstep, and the price of a half pint of heavy cream will be 19 cents.

Administrator Harmon has announced that the Class I and Class II-A prices for July will be respectively \$2.00 and \$1.50 per hundredweight.

\$2000.00
In Prizes!
7 BIG PRIZES
EACH MONTH!

FOR BETTER HOMES



Saws Well



Nails Well



Paints Well



Strong



*Weather
Resistant*

Ask any good contractor and he will tell you, "Genuine White Pine as a building material just can't be beat. For instance, used as siding, Genuine White Pine resists shrinkage, warping, or stain, and will not separate at the joints or become rough due to the action of severe and changing weather. . . . It's clean and smooth . . . and for permanence, well, hundreds of colonial houses built of Genuine White Pine, are centuries old and are still hale and hearty."

And your contractor will recommend Genuine White Pine for exterior finish, windows and doors, sub flooring, sheathing, roof boards, interior finish and paneling, because Genuine White Pine is "the champion of soft woods."

Genuine

WHITE PINE

Enter This Contest!

The object of this contest is to acquaint prospective builders with the many good qualities of **Genuine White Pine Lumber**.

Just read this free White Pine booklet. Reading time five minutes. **Official Contest Entry Blank** is included. Get one at your local Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE lumber dealer, or a copy will be mailed you. Use the coupon.

You merely complete this sentence. "What I like about **Genuine White Pine** is"
(Use Official Contest Entry Blank)

Literary style will not count.

Here is an easy way to compete for one of the seven valuable prizes to be awarded each month for four months. Enter each monthly contest.

1st Prize \$250.00 3rd Prize \$50.00
2nd Prize 100.00 4th, 5th, 6th &
7th Prizes 25.00

The above monthly prizes are to be given in the form of a credit for the purchase of Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE Genuine White Pine to the amount of the prize, to build with now or later, or to cash in on. There are no strings to this contest whatsoever—you buy nothing.

Note: Your chances of winning are better as this contest is limited in area,—see contest book.



GET THIS FREE CONTEST BOOKLET WHICH TELLS BRIEFLY THE STORY OF GENUINE WHITE PINE. IT CONTAINS OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK. ASK YOUR LOCAL 4-SQUARE LUMBER DEALER OR MAIL COUPON BELOW.

Use This Coupon NOW!

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
First National Bank Bldg.,
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Please send me Free White Pine Contest Book and list of nearest 4-SQUARE dealers.

NAME _____

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THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Milk Problems Yet to be Solved

THE MILK marketing agreements are back, and dairymen can now look forward to rising prices for milk. But let no one get the idea that milk marketing problems are all solved. All that we can expect from the marketing agreements is that they will bring the price of milk to farmers up to the general price level. It has been far below since the marketing agreements went out. The fundamental problem, of course, not only for the milk farmer but for everyone else, is to raise the price level itself.

Also with us in the dairy business, marketing agreements or no marketing agreements, is the old surplus problem. Marketing agreements or any other marketing plan will only help temporarily if farmers begin to increase their production as soon as milk prices improve. Of course, the equalization plan is really a surplus plan, because when there is too much fluid milk the average equalization price is automatically reduced. The trouble is that the average dairyman does not realize that he suffers immediately if he produces more than his share.

What is the answer? Farmers will never take care of their own surplus as individuals, because this would take 100 per cent cooperation, which is impossible. But maybe through cooperative associations a plan can be reached to place every dairyman on a quota basis. In any case, some further surplus plan must eventually be followed. Doc. Roberts has some excellent surplus control suggestions on page 11.

Another problem to which dairymen should give much thought is the danger of leaning too heavily on the state and federal governments. These government agencies have been 100 per cent cooperative with the milk marketing agreements. Their administration has been fair and government officials are perfectly willing to correct injustices where the agreements do not work. Nevertheless, every farmer should look forward to the time when he can go forward alone, dependent upon his own cooperative association and its cooperation with all other associations. That is the only American way. Otherwise, the time will eventually come when the farmer will have little to say about either his marketing or milk production problems. Every effort should be made, therefore, to strengthen your own cooperative and to demand that it work 100 per cent with the other dairymen's cooperatives in your milk shed.

Their Big Day

IF YOU were asked to name the greatest day in your life, what would it be? If married, your answer will be your marriage day—at least I hope you would say that.

Another big day for most of us is when we graduate from high school or college.

Gathered for Commencement in the immense Drill Hall at Cornell University on June 19 were over a thousand young men and women, members of the Class of 1939. As I looked in their fresh young faces, so eagerly looking forward to life's experiences, and as I looked at the worn but happy expressions on the faces of hundreds of their fathers and mothers gathered for this great day, I hoped for them that graduation would always mean what it meant on that day, that there would be no disillusionment or impairment of their high, youthful ideals.

Then President Day of Cornell, in one of the finest Commencement addresses I have ever heard, told the Class of 1939 how to keep their

ideals bright and shining, how to make their lives all that they now promise to be.

For all of the thousands of young men and women who graduated in June from schools and colleges all over the land, and for all of their parents who worked so hard to make their education possible, we print on Page 1 President Day's message in part. Cut it out, paste it in the scrap book, write it upon your hearts, and ten, twenty-five, fifty years from now review it and see how you have measured up.

Fifty Years of Happiness

ON JULY 3, at the invitation of the Hunterdon County Pomona Grange, hundreds of friends gathered to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Agans of Three Bridges, New Jersey. That is one of the finest tributes that has ever come to my attention, fine because it was so richly deserved.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Agans have devoted their lives to the service of New Jersey farmers, in fact to farmers and citizens everywhere. In almost every move for the good of the people and of agriculture over a long lifetime, Mr. and Mrs. Agans have been active. Dave's common sense, his straight from the shoulder honesty, his high ability, and his outstanding determination to help folks, have made friends even of those who have not agreed with him. As a result his fellows have honored him with service in the State Senate as long as he would stay, have appointed or elected him on innumerable commissions, and the State Grange of New Jersey has elected and re-elected him its Master for twenty years.

I have long been a believer in the philosophy expressed by the old saying that "you cannot read your tombstone when you are dead." How right and fitting it is, then, for the Grangers and all the rest of their friends to show appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Agan's work.

The staff and readers of *American Agriculturist* congratulate Hunterdon County Pomona Grange for holding this celebration, and we congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Agans for their long service and for achieving fifty years of happiness together. May it long continue!

Changes in Cultivating Practices

WHENEVER I see a farmer cultivating, I think of the weary miles on miles that I, as a farm boy, followed an old farm plug, cultivating the corn and potato fields. I think too of how swearing mad I used to get when the careless horse insisted on walking on the rows instead of between them. Fortunately, some of the grief has been taken out of cultivating by the modern cultivator, which enables the farmer to ride instead of walk.

Many scientists who have experimented with the problem claim that were it not for weeds it would be unnecessary to cultivate at all. Probably this is going too far, for there are certain kinds of soil that need stirring up for best results. But it is true that too much and too deep cultivating does more harm than good by injury to the root system of the plant. Anyway, cultivation has to be done in practically all cases on account of weeds, which cost the American farmer last year something like \$44,000,000.

Another big advance in farm methods is the almost complete elimination of the hand hoe. How I hate it! The very sight of one carries me

back to boyhood days when no potato field was considered properly cared for until it had been hoed by hand at least twice. That meant ten hours each day for weeks at dull, monotonous labor, with cows to milk and chores to do before and after. No wonder the boys left the farm!

"The Youth of Tomorrow"

MEETING in annual convention in New York City last week were hundreds of members of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, with scout officers, executives and friends. The theme of the convention was *The Youth of Tomorrow*.

As I looked over this great group and listened to the inspiring program, my confidence, optimism and hope increased for the future of America and of the world. From all over America, and from even as far as Hawaii, came men active in business and the professions who still had found time to give to boys. Over half a million men — and that is a sizable army — are devoting a part or all of their time to boy scouts. That their effort is worthwhile is shown by the fact that 1,271,000 boys are enrolled scouts, an increase of 13 per cent for 1938 over 1937. This brings the number to an all-time high. Since the movement was incorporated in 1910, 8,400,000 boys and men have enjoyed the benefits of scouting. What those benefits are doing to make boys better men and better citizens is beyond measure.

When one adds to this army of scouts the equally splendid work that is being done by other young people's organizations, such as the 4-H clubs, the Young Farmers Clubs, the Juvenile Granges, and all of the young people's church societies, he realizes that in spite of the present troubles *The Youth of Tomorrow* are marching upward toward a better day.

You don't have to live in town to be a scout. You don't even have to go to town to join, for there are scout opportunities for everyone no matter where he lives. Anyone interested should write to O. H. Benson, Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

Eastman's Chestnut

WHEN it comes to stealing chestnuts, there is no honor among thieves. Everybody steals mine, and I do not hesitate to steal others when they are good enough. Here is one I have heard or read at least six times, and laughed at every time:

The night-clerk of the hotel was surprised to see a battered-looking person in his shirt sleeves come staggering up to the desk and to pause there a bit groggily.

"What can I do for you?" inquired the clerk.

"I'd like", said the stranger laboriously, "to be 'scorted to that room 202 on the secon' floor."

"202"? repeated the clerk. He consulted the register. "Why, that room is occupied by Mr. Oscar J. Billups of Toledo, Ohio, and it's pretty late to be rousing a guest."

"I know that, well as you do," stated the other. "Nevertheless, and contrary notwithstanding, I desire to be shown to room 202 without any further con-ver—any further talk."

"What business have you got there?" demanded the clerk.

"Thash my business."

"Well, what's your name, then?"

"I'm Oscar J. Billups of Toledo; I jusht fell out of the window."

New York City.

Dear Ma and Pa:

I DID something pretty good the other day. I got off the subway train at Grand Central Station and came out on the street just an hour and five minutes later—which is ten minutes less than I've ever done it before. I ended up within two blocks of where I intended to, too, so I guess I'm really getting so I know my way around.

I been doing a lot of going lately. I went to the Paramount theater which is about 22 times bigger than the Hog Hollow Opera House and about 50 times fancier. When the picture was over, the front part of the stage raised up out of the cellar and on it was Benny Goodman and his band swinging it. Well I tell you I haven't heard such a hullabaloo since the Hog Hollow Hoppers beat the Rural Rompers in that basketball game. When the show was over, Mr. Goodman sunk down in the cellar again.

You're apt to see most anybody on the street here. I was walking by the Hotel Astor the other day and got quite a surprise to see Mrs. F. D. R. standing waiting for her car. She looked very tall and stately but like anybody else and I think she's a lot better looking than her pictures.



You know, even though a lot of things may need fixing in this country, it made me kind of glad and proud to see her standing there without a lot of soldiers around or bands playing or people bumping their knees on the ground or clicking their heels and sticking their arms out.

Well this is all I got time to write this time.

Your loving son,
Cephus.

* * *

Dear Ma and Pa:

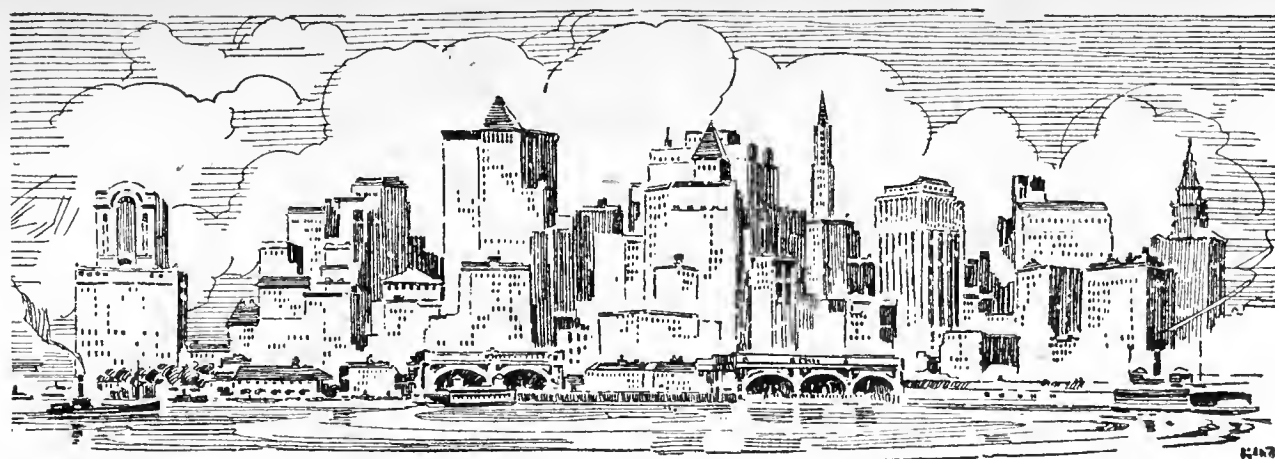
I GUESS I'm a little late in writing to you this week. But this business of finding a new place to live and getting settled takes a lot of time. I finally found a place where I have 150 square feet of earth outside my window, and it actually has grass on it. You know, it's funny how important this little chunk of ground is to me now. For years I lived where I had fields and hills stretching out for miles all around me and I sort of took it all for granted.

I went down and watched that big boat, the Normandie, sail the other day. I went on board and looked around and, by gosh, it was hard to believe that it was actually afloat and would soon be crossing the ocean. I never saw anything so big and luxurious, except a big hotel. There was everything from a swimming pool to a moving picture theater.

I stood on the dock to watch her sail. People certainly get a lot of exercise out of a sailing. They start waving goodbye at the first toot of the whistle and they're packed on to the dock so tight that once they get their arms up, they can't get them down, so they might as well keep on waving.

Tell Cousin Jake I won't expect a letter from him while he's busy haying, but if you get a few days rain tell him to sit down and write me a note.

Your loving son,
Cephus.



CEPHUS in the CITY

*Being the Personal Correspondence
of a Country Boy Now Living
in the Metropolis*

Dear Uncle Zeb:

THERE'S not a lot to write about. I've been working and haven't had much time to run around lately.

You know you'd be surprised the number of hermits there are in this town. There's an awful lot of people that's never been outside a radius of a few blocks. Some don't want to move around, but most of them haven't enough money to move. I notice though that the disease germs and criminals don't stay in one neighborhood.

I took a boat ride the other day that you would have liked. I got on a ferry boat and went over to Staten Island and back. It took an hour and only cost a dime. I wasn't a bit seasick, so I guess I'm a born "gob". Coming across the bay I got a view of the New York skyline, which is like nothing nobody has ever seen before until they've seen it. We passed the Statue of Liberty. She looked like her pictures, only I thought she seemed a bit green and sickly looking. Maybe she's been reading the newspapers lately.

Has Elsie become a mother yet? I hope she has a black one with seven toes as I know Cousin Hep wants one for a pet.

Well Uncle Zeb write me a letter sometime when you have a couple of days to spare.

Your nephew,
Cephus.

* * *

Dear Aunt Emmie:

I SPENT the day in Macy's, which is just a general store grown up. I wish you could have been with me because I know you would have enjoyed yourself. I started in the basement where there looked to be about an acre of dishes. I never knew there were so many different kinds of dishes. Eating can be a pretty fancy occupation if you can afford to go in for it.

On the first floor they had everything from silk stockings to cigars. I could even have had my eyes fitted, and over on one side was a drug counter which made me wonder why they didn't call it a drug store. But what interested me

most were some bargain counters where a lot of people were having a free-for-all over some stuff they probably didn't need.

I went up to the seventh floor several times and back because I liked riding on the moving stairs. You just step onto them and they do the work. If I ever get rich, I'm going to have

some in my house.

When I got tired of riding on the stairs, I started looking through the other floors. I found everything but an automobile. I had fun on the furniture floor looking at the model rooms. It was like visiting. I liked the toys, too. They certainly got some good ones nowadays.

I certainly had a fine day there and I bought me a nice new pair of socks. When you come down, Aunt Emmie, we'll go shopping together.

Your loving nephew,
Cephus.

* * *

Dear Ma and Pa:

THIS morning I took a walk just at dawn. It's awful quiet here then. I ain't never heard a quiet just like it and never realized before how dead steel and concrete can be.

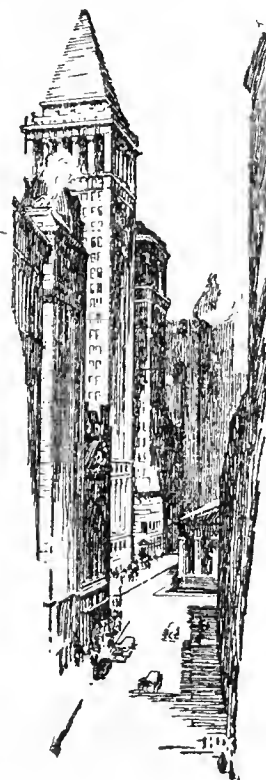
Most everybody was sleeping, including the guys with newspaper mattresses and doorsill beds. About the only person stirring on Broadway was a silk-hatted gentleman having a loud argument with himself about whether he should go home or not.

Once in a while a milkman would pass with rubber tires on his wagon, the horse making a funny plop-plop noise because he had rubber shoes on. They make it easier for the horses' feet on the pavement, but I wonder what old Sal and Pete would think if you put rubber shoes on them. I bet they'd feel like sissys.

When I got down to the Bowery, I saw a funny sight—a fellow who looked to be about your age Pa, but I'll bet he was much younger. He was eating out of a garbage pail, and he wasn't the only one I saw snitching scraps. It made me feel sort of sick and was quite a shock because I thought there was too much to eat in this country, what with crops having to be controlled and all.

It made me feel like moving to some other spot quick, so I took an elevated and got off at South Ferry and went over and sat down in Battery Park. The harbor looked pretty and peaceful with a little fog rising off from it and only a few small boats scattered around. As I sat there, a battleship went plowing out. It was very impressive looking, but it ought to be at the price they cost.

Next I meandered up where the big time gambling



is done and the country run—Wall Street. The tall buildings and narrow streets, all deserted and no sunlight, gave me a cold feeling, and the echo of the boat whistles sounded like a dog howling in a grave yard at midnight. Suddenly in the midst of all this, I came onto a little old church with a little old cemetery and the sight of it sort of took the chill off me somehow. I walked around looking at the names and funny words on the old stones, and I couldn't help but wonder if maybe these folks who lived here once weren't a lot happier than the present inhabitants; and that if they were given the chance to come back, maybe they'd jump right back after one look and pull the sod over their heads. And then maybe they wouldn't.

Time was getting on so I took a subway uptown—got mauled by a herd of humans rushing to work as the train reached Times Square and I came out into a din and a roar. The city was awake.

It doesn't make sense, but it's exciting for a while anyhow. Write me a long letter soon, Ma.

Your loving son,
Cephus.

* * *

Dear Ma and Pa:

I JUST witnessed a little excitement. They had a fire in a shop across the street which didn't do much damage but drew a lot of people and fire engines. People here are just like they are in Hog Hollow. They love to chase the fire engines too, only here they don't bother to go more than a block or two because there are so many fires that they know



if they miss one, there'll be another one soon.

Incidentally, after watching the professionals work here I decided that the boys back home are pretty darn good smoke eaters.

Well this is about all for now. Thanks for the raspberry jam you sent back in my laundry case, Ma. It was fine after I got the broken glass out of it, but the part right next to the shirt tasted funny. It was the bluin', I guess.

Your loving son,
Cephus.

* * *

Dear Ma and Pa:

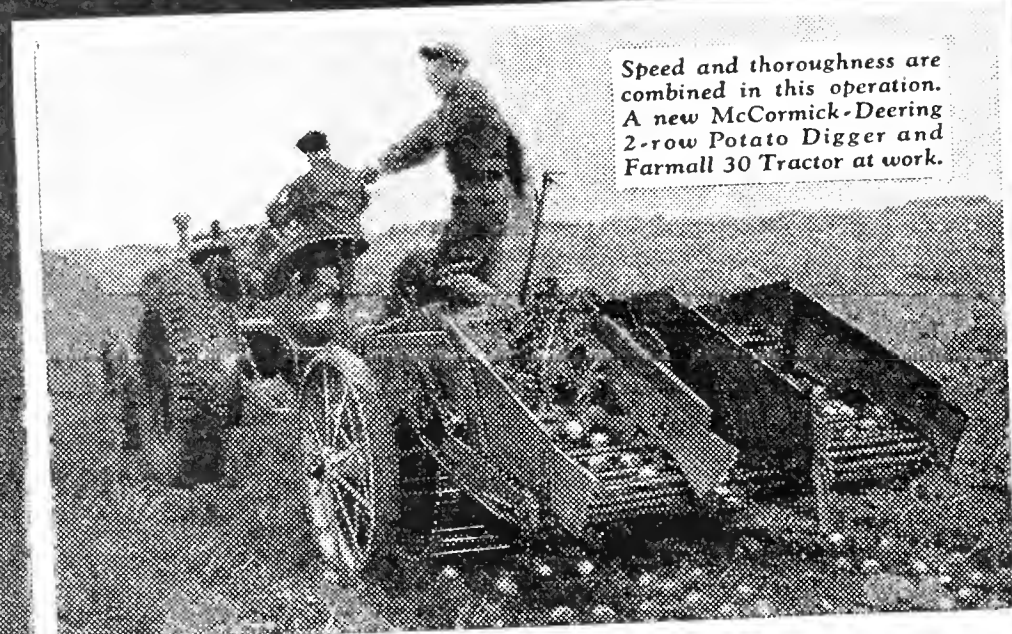
WELL, I went out to the World's Fair yesterday and saw the "World of Tomorrow." It sure is some world. When I got to the Fairgrounds, I wasn't sure whether I was going to like it much or not. It was awfully big and sort of crazy looking. But after I walked around for a while I began to get the feel of it.

I saw an electrified farm that was a honey. They had machines for doing everything, except cussing the cows; and everything was so neat and clean I felt like wiping my feet before I walked into the barn. And, gosh, Ma, if you could have a house like the one they have on that farm, about all you'd have to do would be to throw a few switches to get the housework done.

Can you imagine cows riding around on a merry-go-round and being milked at the same time? Sounds silly, doesn't it? But they were doing it in one of the big milk company exhibits. The cow would get on one side of the merry-go-round and get washed, scrubbed, disinfected, and get practically

(Continued on Page 21)

GUARD GRADE and PROFIT with a McCORMICK-DEERING POTATO DIGGER



EVERY potato grower wants his crop to grade No. 1. That's a rigid standard... and a rigid test for a McCormick-Deering Potato Digger.

A few cut and bruised potatoes can cut down the grade of an otherwise top-quality crop. You don't run that risk with a new McCormick-Deering. You'll harvest clean, whole potatoes that will bring you a better price.

The McCormick-Deering dealer carries a complete line of quality-built diggers in both tractor and horse-drawn models. Three power-operated diggers are available in 1 and 2-row sizes. There are seven elevator-type horse-drawn machines in the line; also two walking diggers for farms of small acreage. Take your potato harvesting problem to the McCormick-Deering dealer. He can start you on the way to harvesting a top-grade, profitable crop.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING POTATO DIGGERS



and STAY OUT

That's what our "No Trespassing" signs say for you. You can't patrol every foot of your line fence day and night. And you can't be on all sides at the same time. So

Post Your Farm

every forty (40) rods with our "No Trespassing" signs, printed to comply in every way with the law and on heavy fabric that will withstand wind and weather. For prices write to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED

WE MUST EMPLOY AT ONCE

a salesman living in a small town or on a farm, for the sale of Durobar Electric Fly Traps and Fly Screens. Must have car. DETJEN CORPORATION, 303 W. 42nd Street, NEW YORK CITY.

DOGS

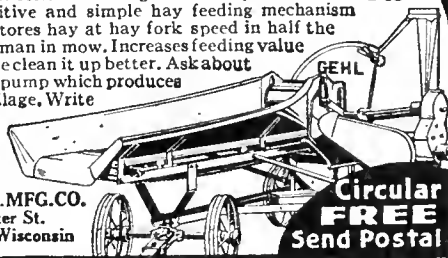
SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.



NEW STREAMLINED SILO FILLER and HAY CHOPPER

Modernized to the minute for greater capacity, fast, clean cutting at lower speed and less cost; low feed table; large self-feeding heater roll; unbreakable fly wheel; enclosed gear transmission. Throws green corn 45 feet high with 5 hp. minimum. With its positive and simple hay feeding mechanism it cuts and stores hay at hay fork speed in half the space. Saves man in mow. Increases feeding value of hay. Cattle clean it up better. Ask about the molasses pump which produces best Grass Silage. Write for details, low prices and name of dealer.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
429 Water St.
West Bend, Wisconsin



CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCCOLI PLANTS. Strong, well rooted plants as shipped for 22 years. Ready now. Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Penn. State and Short Stem Danish Ball-head, Golden Acre, Savoy and Red cabbage plants \$1.80 per 1000; 5000, \$8.00; 500, \$1.25. Re-rooted cabbage \$2.00 per 1000. Catskill Mountain, Erfurter and Super Snowball Cauliflower plants \$4.00 per 1000; 5,000, \$15.00. Green Sprouting Calabrese Broccoli \$3.00 per 1000. Celery Plants—Golden Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Emperor and Easy Blanching. (Ready July 5th), \$3.50 per 1000. Re-rooted.

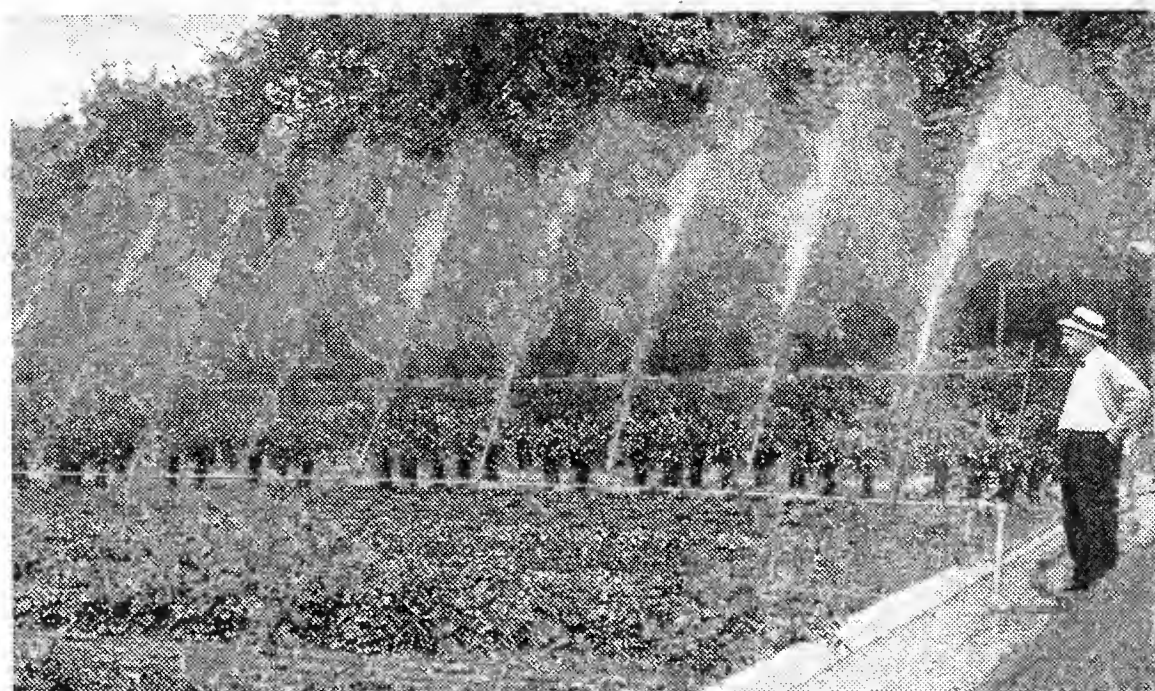
PAUL F. ROCHELLE, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

VEGETABLE PLANTS for late setting. Cabbage, all varieties, \$1.00 thousand; 10,000, \$7.50. Tomato, \$1.50 thousand. Pepper \$3.00 thousand. Prompt shipments, well packed, good delivery guaranteed.

J. P. COUNCILL CO., FRANKLIN, VA.

PIPE AND FITTINGS—Galvanized—Brass—Black—Low Price—Quick Delivery. Bradley Frankum Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



A fixed nozzle or Skinner system provides water to this home garden when needed.

Rain Making

By PAUL WORK

on THIRSTY GROUND

VEGETABLE crops call for irrigation and often pay for it, too. In years gone by, farmers felt pretty helpless when streams were low and skies were brazen and every promising shower shied off to the North or the South. It was and is a serious matter. Each rainless day means dollar loss and the anxiety for the outcome of the season's crops mounts and intensifies almost to distraction.

To the vegetable man, the stake per acre is heavy, but by the same token he can often afford to do something about it. And when drought is widespread prices rise and the sales that are missed through burned up crops are sales at higher prices than normal. So, in seasons when irrigation is needed, price returns are likely to be particularly gratifying.

And now the rain maker is abroad in the land. Irrigation has been used for years;—yes, for centuries, but each time the salesmen come around, they bring new gadgets and new efficiencies.

Water Supply:

Many different sources of water are drawn upon in the irrigation of vegetables in the Northeast. The nearer the water level is to the irrigated area, in both vertical distance and in horizontal distance, the better. Even horizontal pumping uses up power at a rapid rate through frictions within the pipe. It takes 100 tons of water to give an acre the equivalent of one inch of rain and it is readily seen that increasing the lift greatly increases the power requirements. The Talmadge establishment has a deep well and nearly half the investment is in well and pump. Where water can be supplied by gravity and the land is fairly level, surface systems may be operated without pumping. In many cases, nearby streams or lakes are drawn upon. Where the water table is near the surface, driven wells may be used as in the practice of George Bixby at Schenectady and the Janowski Brothers at Elmira. Several pipes with perforated points may be driven into the ground and a pump may be connected to 3 or 4 of these at a time. The success of this all depends on how rapidly water can be drawn from the sub-soil. Around Rochester there are a good many shallow wells of larger diameter which serve very nicely.

Ways of Irrigating:

The simplest way to water the land is to divert a stream and let its cooling flood run down the rows to wet up the soil and refresh the thirsty plants. This is the method most commonly used

ed out West and in Texas. There are doubtless places where it could be well employed in the Northeast as well. E. C. Bradley, market gardener in the Champlain country, learned the art in his youth in Idaho and now uses it on his vegetable plots to good advantage. Surface irrigation requires fairly level land. It is somewhat wasteful of water, as some may be lost at the near end of the row while the water is making its way to the other end. Where the supply is adequate, however, it is a good and useful system.

Sub-Irrigation:

Thirty years ago, Walter Bonney at Batavia had installed tile in a considerable area of muck and he was in a position, by closing the ditches, to raise the water table underneath the roots of his crops. A little stream coming in from above furnished water for this purpose.

Much of the irrigation used in Florida employs water from artesian wells. Tiles are laid at intervals and these serve both for application of water and for drainage. The famous Stanford celery area is watered in this fashion. The system is applicable only in limited areas as it is necessary to have an impervious sub-soil. Otherwise, the waste by drainage is overwhelming.

Fixed Nozzle Irrigation:

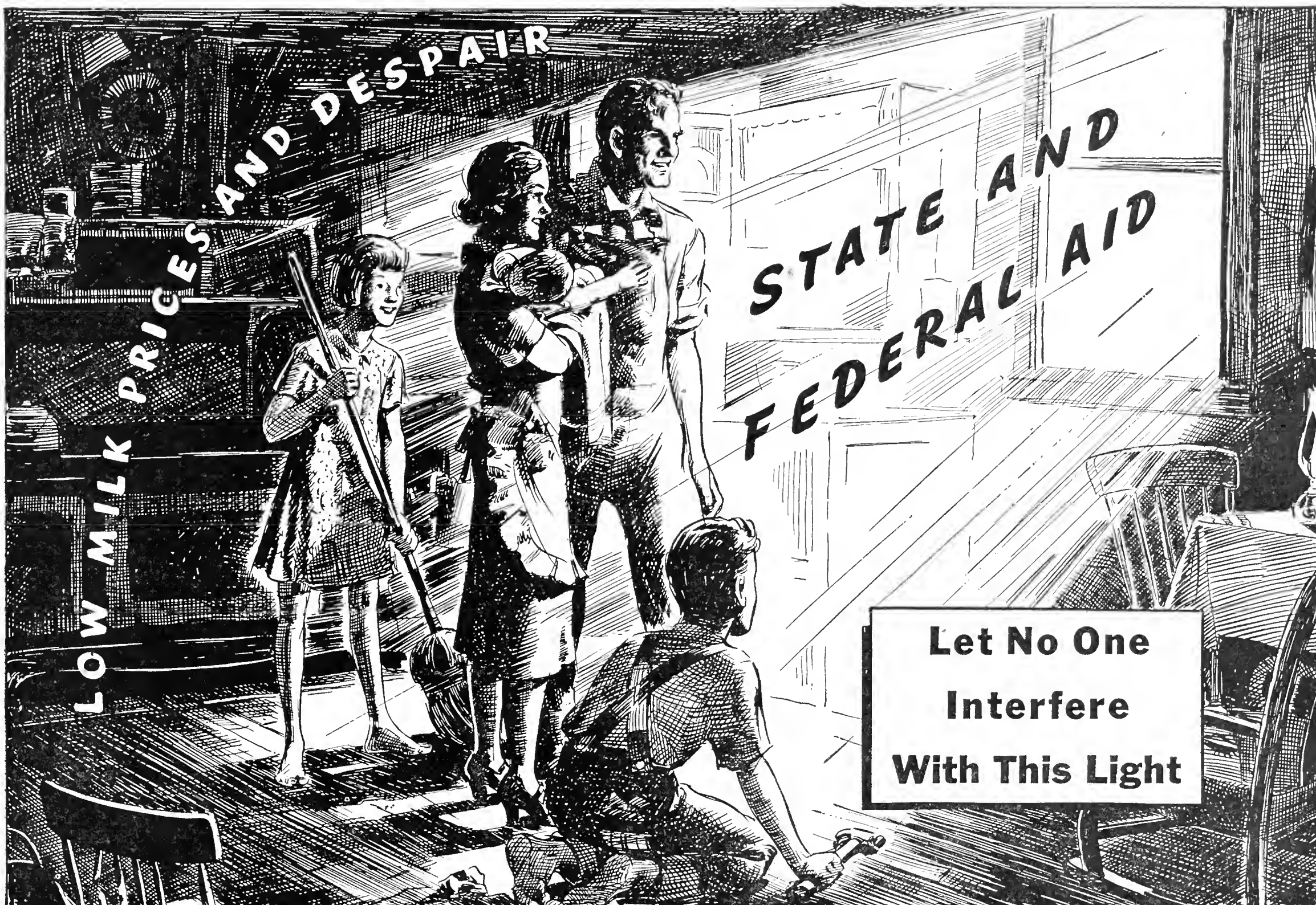
Perhaps the most rainlike of irrigation systems is the fixed nozzle or Skinner system. This consists of pipes spaced about 50 feet apart each carrying tiny nozzles 3 feet apart on the line. These nozzles throw a slender stream to a maximum distance of about 30 feet, using pressure of about

(Continued on Page 14)



"SPEAKING OF CUCKOOS, DEAR. WHAT DO YOU HEAR FROM YOUR MOTHER THESE DAYS?" #39

NOW . . in Every Farm Home there is **HOPE**



60 short days ago there was despair in every dairy farm home in this milk shed. Federal and State help had been taken from the farmers, and milk checks were shrinking badly. Today, with that help restored, those same homes enjoy HOPE.

That hope which is in every dairy home places a great responsibility upon the dairy leaders of the milk shed. For such hopes must not be in vain.

Cooperatives must not allow themselves to be divided in the face of this opportunity to raise farmers' milk checks. Bitterness must not be allowed to come between the farmer and a living price for his milk. Dealers must not be allowed to get cooperatives against each other for the purpose of defeating the

effectiveness of the orders. Leaders must lead *for the good of all*.

When it became legal for cooperatives to work together, the Dairymen's League announced its willingness to work with other cooperatives in every constructive move. This we have done. When the Federal and State orders were in force last year all the services of the League were placed at the disposal of all cooperatives. Many leaders with whom we worked learned of the value of those services and voiced their respect for the sincerity of the League's efforts.

And today we again pledge ourselves to continue the fight we have waged for the past twenty years—a fight for better living conditions in every dairy farm home in this milk shed.

**Published by the Thousands of Farmers Who Own, Operate and
Control The Dairymen's League**

WHEN YOU'RE HUSTLING TO BEAT THE RAIN...

YOU'LL BE GLAD YOU BOUGHT
AT THE ESSO SIGN!



BAD weather doesn't give you much notice... dark clouds mean you have to *hustle*! And any time lost will cost you plenty! *That's* when your farm equipment must stand by you 100%!

That's why, for *extra* power and motor protection around the farm, you should rely on fuels and oils made and backed by the world's leading oil organization! For many years, practical farmers have been saving money by stopping at the Esso Sign for petroleum products that *last*...products that will stand up under *all* work conditions. You are pretty sure to find that patronage of your nearby Esso Dealer will cut down the expense of motorized operations on your farm. Protect your trucks, cars, tractors and other machinery... enjoy more efficient operation, too. Make it a habit to drive in at the Esso Sign! The petroleum products, tires and batteries on sale there have a *lasting* reputation!



ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY



Ten ewes killed by dogs in one night on the farm of the author, Lewis Allen, Macedon, N. Y. Says Mr. Allen: "The idea often reported that a goat turned with a flock will prevent dog damage is false, as is also the idea that bells on sheep will keep dogs away."

DOGS and SHEEP —A Bad Mixture

By LEWIS F. ALLEN,

sec'y, Ontario County Sheep Growers Association.

PERHAPS I may start something by discussing so delicate a subject as the damage done to domestic animals by Old Rover and his pals, but an inquiry recently in *American Agriculturist* as to whether or not damage by dogs is decreasing prompts this article.

Reasons advanced for the decline in numbers of sheep on New York farms are too numerous to mention here and probably all have a bearing on the subject. But we must look farther than the dairy cow, external and internal parasites, free wool, poor fences, and low prices to determine just why sheep numbers have decreased from 3½ million in 1860 to less than half a million in 1938. Living within a day's journey of the largest consuming center in the United States we have an abundance of good pastures, but also find importations of several hundred million pounds of wool annually, as well as large quantities of frozen lamb carcasses from even as far away as the Argentine. It surely is just too bad that something cannot be done to give the sheep grower a break.

We have but to search the records to discover that "dog damage" is about as old as the sheep growing industry. The old reliable "Randalls Practical Shepherd," well known to older sheepmen, states that in 1860 losses were 100,000 dollars per year. Daniel P. Witter in Agricultural Bulletin No. 96 is authority for the statement that in 1916 more than 6000 sheep and lambs were destroyed by dogs. Value of destroyed animals being more than 100,000 dollars. Statistics gathered by the writer from the files of the Department of Agriculture and Markets show that for the period from 1921 to 1938 the damages paid for losses to domestic animals has been in excess of

150,000 dollars per year.

Census figures show that the number of farmers engaged in raising sheep is slowly decreasing while the number of dogs is steadily increasing. For the period mentioned above, dog numbers increased from 263,882 in 1921 to 498,953 in 1938, averaging about 10,000 per year.

With all of the efforts of Sheep Grower Associations and the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, it seems impossible materially to increase the number of sheep in New York State.

Only with the placing of the present law relative to licensing of dogs and payment of losses from license fees on the Statute books has it been possible for the grower partially to be paid for losses. The discouragement which comes from having a flock of sheep ruined by night raids of canines is so great that it is no wonder that so many give up sheep growing for other lines of endeavor.

Attempts are now being made to strengthen the protective features of the law and these efforts should receive the support of every lover of sheep. Unquestionably damage by dogs must be classed as one of the major causes of the decline in sheep husbandry.

Figures below are quoted from the Department of Agriculture and Markets for 1938 and fully demonstrate that unless something more adequate than present methods of protection are advanced, sheep growing as well as other animal industries are on the way out.

	Killed by Dogs	Injured
Sheep and lambs....	7615	3712
Cattle	252	398
Swine	221	28
Fowls	29686	918
Horses	6	5
Hares and rabbits	1223	109
Goats	114	23



"I'm not absolutely sure, Ed! I haven't seen a deer since I was a kid."

For the Handy Farm Mechanic

By I. W. DICKERSON

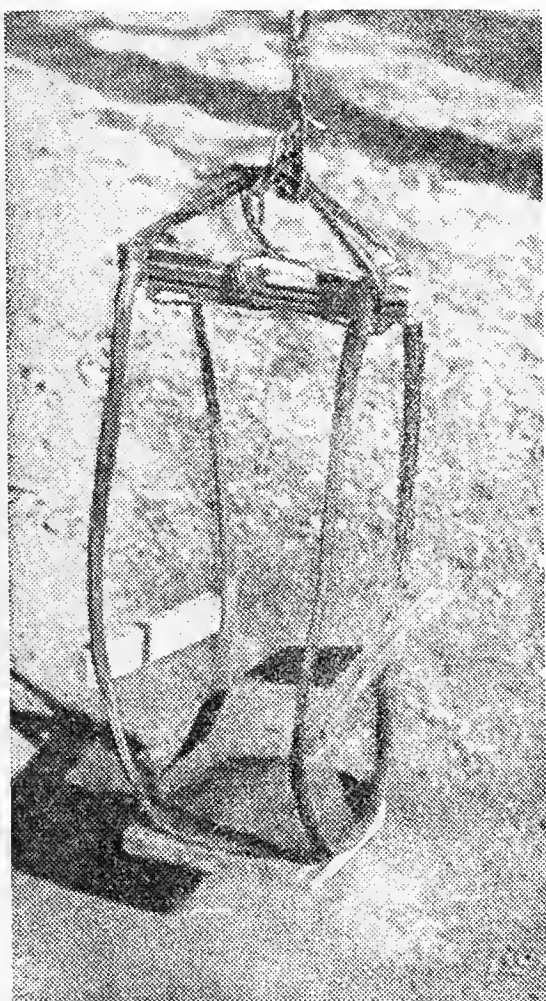


Crank Case Oil Harms Wagon Wheels

Running wagon wheel rims in hot linseed oil is good practice, as the oil not only dries into a tough paint-like film which keeps out water, but also partly fills up any slight looseness under the tires. Waste crankcase oil applied hot in the same way does more harm than good, since it does not dry into a tough film, but actually lubricates the tire so it will give more trouble from slipping off when working under heavy pressure.

A Tire Chair-Swing

Here is an improvement over the common type of swing made from an old automobile tire casing. The tread is mostly cut away, except for a square area which forms the seat proper and



a 2 inch strip just above the seat on the back side for the back rest. A pair of wood cleats at the top also spread the beads somewhat for greater width and wood cleats are fastened at the sides for arm rests. A square wood block is fastened to the under side of the rubber seat for reinforcement. Above it the rubber bulges slightly because it is turned wrong side out and forms a natural, soft cushion. The picture shows the completed swing.

Tightening a Loose Screw

When a screw hole gets so large that the screw will not hold properly, partly fill the hole with steel wool, and the screw will hold tight again.

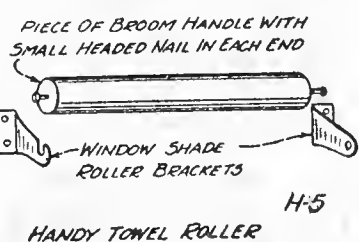
Handling Hot Jars

A Home Demonstration Agent states that hot jars may easily and safely be removed from the cold pack or pressure cooker by placing a piece of inner tube over the top of the jar. The heat does not strike through nor will it slip if the rough side is put next to the jar. Another piece of the tube may be used to hold the jar while the lid is tight-

ened with the first piece. It is much more convenient than trying to use towels.

Towel Holder

A handy towel roller can be made in a few minutes as shown in the diagram (H-5) out of a piece of broom handle or old shade roller with a nail driven in each end, and two brackets from an old window shade roller.



Use Penetrating Oil

A can of penetrating oil should be on every mechanic's bench and should

be used freely on silo nuts before tightening the hoops, on rusted nuts and bolts which have to be unscrewed, on bushings or pins before removing, and in fact any part which is rusted or gummed badly. It should be applied at least an hour before the part is to be removed. Penetrating oil can be purchased from your local dealer. A fair substitute can be made of equal parts of turpentine and kerosene, with a little denatured alcohol added.

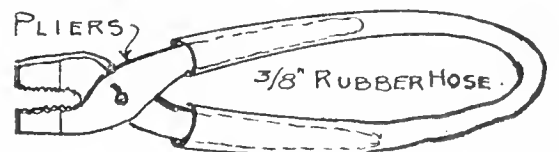
Inspect Furnace Pipes

The combination of creosote deposits and moisture is quite destructive of the ordinary galvanized furnace pipes during the summer. If such pipes have been in use two winters, better inspect them carefully and if they show specks or pits on the outside you can probably

push a pencil or a nail through them. Safety demands that such pipes be replaced before starting up the fire this fall.

Handy Insulation for Pliers

A short length of 3/8-inch rubber tubing slipped over the handles insulates any pliers so it can be used for



handling spark plugs, ignition cables, 110 or 220-volt electric wires, etc. It is much better than the usual method of wrapping with friction tape, but is not safe for handling high tension wires.

Farmers everywhere are finding this is the year to go FORD V-8

ONLY V-8 ENGINES in any low-priced car, 60 h.p. or 85 h.p. Smooth, quiet, responsive.

HIGH GAS MILEAGE. 85 h.p. Ford V-8 in this year's Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Run showed best gasoline mileage among all leading low-priced cars.

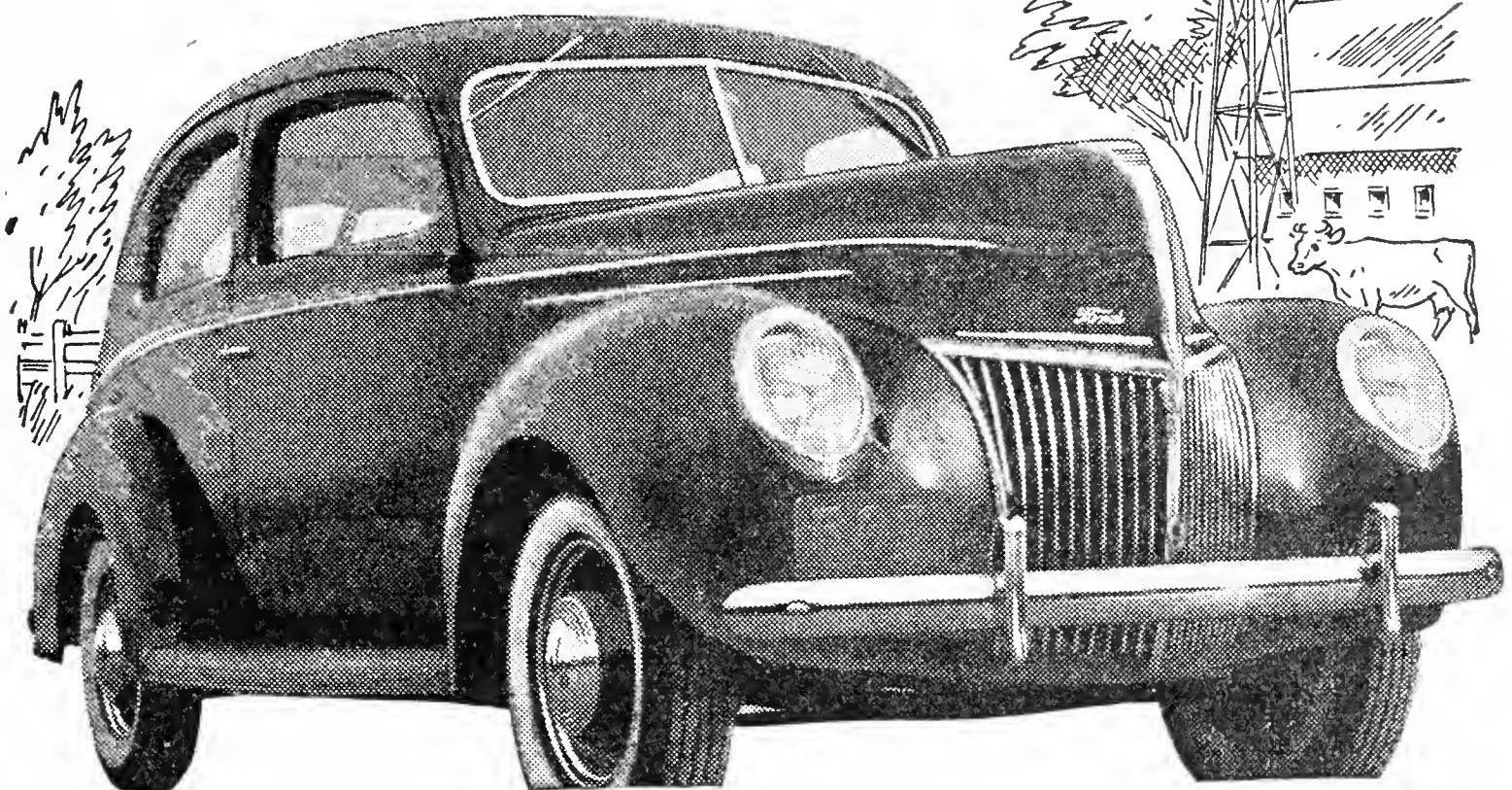
RIDE-STABILIZING CHASSIS—Only the Ford V-8 of all low-priced cars has full torque-tube drive with four radius rods. No front end bobbing or dipping.

BIGGEST HYDRAULIC BRAKES ever used on a low-priced car (162 square inches braking surface).

LONGER PASSENGER RIDEBASE than any other low-priced car; 123 inches between spring centers.

MOST ADVANCED STYLE in 1939 low-price field.

MOST EXTRA EQUIPMENT at no extra cost. Low Ford V-8 delivered prices include many items of desirable equipment.



FOR important improvements—for features that really count—Ford V-8 is the low-priced car of the year! It gives you the things you want—economy, stamina, style, plenty of room for passengers and luggage—each an

advantage of special importance to farmers who must use their cars hard. Before you decide on your new car—learn how much Ford V-8 gives you for your money! You'll agree—it's your kind of a car!

No OTHER LOW-PRICED CAR CAN MATCH IT!

See your Ford Dealer FORD V-8

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Type and Milk Production

Buy Your Next Herd Sire From THE WAIT FARMS

Leading Show Herd of the East and Leading Herd in Herd Improvement Registry over 9 year period in our classification of 50 cows or more milked twice daily.
Bull Calves—all ages for sale from our great Show Bull, including several old enough for service.
PRICES REASONABLE.

J. REYNOLDS WAIT
The Wait Farms, Auburn, N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein Heifer Calves

ALSO YEARLING SERVICE BULL FROM DAM WITH 17,000 LBS. MILK, 700 LBS. FAT, C.T.A. RECORD. HERD T.B. ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

MAYNARD L. SMITH
R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036 lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. A few choice 400 lb. fat up fall heifers.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm,
M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

best Carnation blood lines. Accredited for T.B., Approved for Bangs. Ancestors classified for type and proved for production transmission.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Introducing . . .

our new sire, Duke Rolo Posch, who succeeds the proven sire, R.M.F. Inka, now owned by the Pioneer Cooperative Breeding Ass'n. Duke's three nearest dams ave. 28192 lbs. milk, 1055 lbs. fat, 3.7%. His calves show a lot of promise. One son available, born May 12th, from a daughter of Carnation Inka Invincible.

ELMVALE FARM
Sidney L. Smith, Canajoharie, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL

READY FOR LIGHT SERVICE.

Nice individual and well marked. Sire: Montvic Chieftain 6th. Three nearest dams average 4.1%. Younger bulls, same sire and from good dams.

C. S. HARVEY
CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK

Sons of my herd sire

Imp. Samaritan 373031

are now old enough for service.
Visit my farm and see them.

H. C. ANDREWS
Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

Choice Blood Tested

COWS

Fresh and coming fresh.
HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.

Willing to retest before moved.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON
Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

A Small Herd of Full-Blooded Guernseys

STEPHEN KELLOGG
MONTOUR FALLS, NEW YORK

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 325 HEAD - Negative

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YIELDING WHITE WHEAT FOR EASTERN
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WHITE RUNNER AND WHITE PEKIN DUCKS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonably priced.

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ESTABLISHED 1911
S. C. White Leghorns
Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell — and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

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In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937

43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders, also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

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HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.
LARGE BIRDS—CHALK WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y.



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

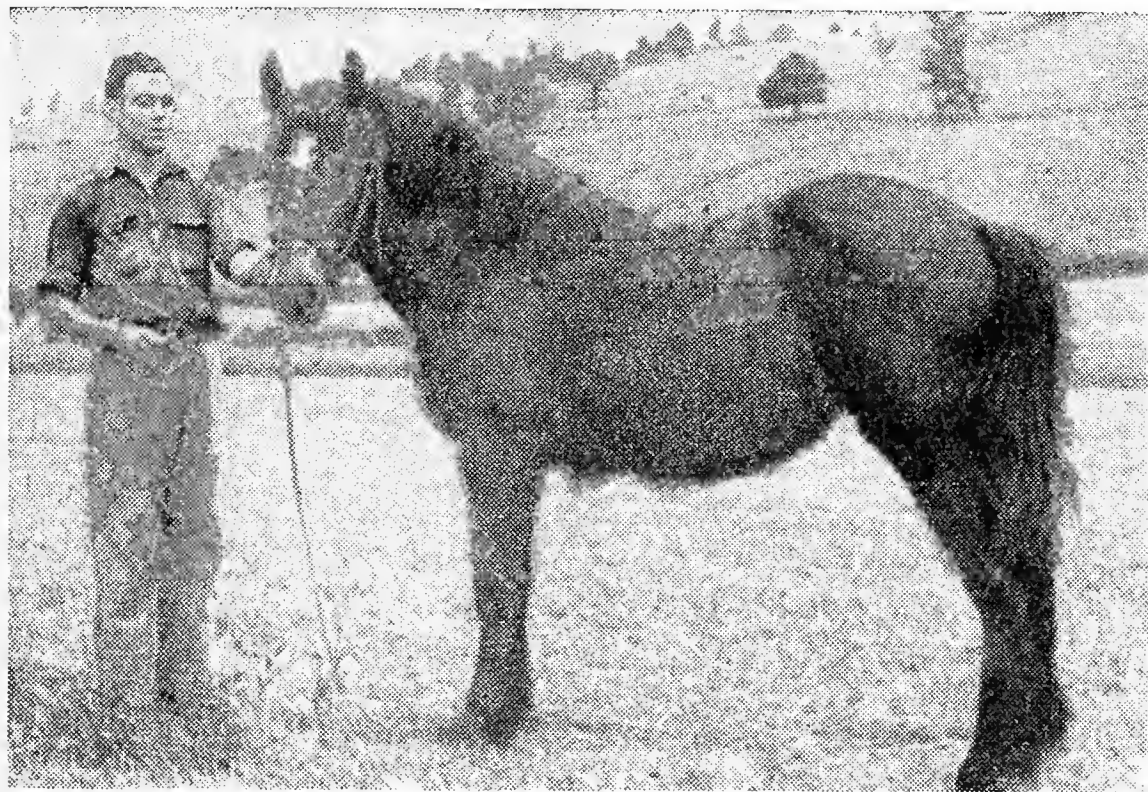
PRODUCING veal calves weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. as a profitable means of cooperating toward less milk, and therefore a better milk price, must be on a good many men's minds. I can assure you that it is not just one man's idea, because so many men have spoken to me about it, and usually so enthusiastically that they go on to say that this alone will solve the milk problem of the Northeast.

Really good veal calves bringing from 8c to 10c a pound on the farm, month after month, proves that there

them here, but can assure you that it can be and is being done with good results.

It has been most interesting, and also educational, to note the difference in the weight of calves marketed during fluctuations in the milk price. During the early part of this year when milk was bringing a more satisfactory price generally, the average weight of the calves coming to Buffalo was only slightly over 100 pounds. During the past month or six weeks, when the price of milk has been so disastrously low, the average has been almost 30 pounds more, and while this difference is more or less seasonal, the fact still remains that the calves during this recent milk-price slump have been consuming a great deal more milk than they were under a higher milk price, and again it shows that "It can be done."

Judging by the thoughts of men with whom I come in contact, we now have protection enough in the dairy industry to guarantee a satisfactory milk price, if men producing the milk will do their part, by cooperation and di-



This purebred Percheron colt is being raised on the farm of Petzold Brothers, Newark Valley, N. Y. These brothers have a fine herd of Holsteins and they are following the ideas outlined by Doc Roberts on this page. They keep a couple of brood sows, and have been using skim milk to veal calves. They are following another good sound practice by retailing as many products of the farm as they can.

is a very definite demand for choice veal as meat. Yet the average dairyman is marketing little, light calves, which in some cases are not over a day or two old, so there can be no question but that calves, as a milk-consumer, can and should have a very definite place in the milk price structure. On the other hand, it is not hard to find dairymen who object to vealing their calves, on what seem to be pretty sound facts, such as harm to the cow, her falling off in milk when the calf is taken away, etc. But to meet these objections, we also find a good many dairymen who have overcome such difficulties and are making money, producing top calves. There are so many ways and means, and so many different ideas on just how to do this, that I will not attempt to go into any of

versification, toward holding down the milk surplus. Therefore, in the last few issues of *American Agriculturist*, I have tried to show how surplus feed, which has been producing the surplus milk, can profitably be diverted into other livestock—horses, sheep and lambs, beef cattle, hogs, or veal calves, depending entirely upon the situation on different farms in different localities. Personally I feel that there is great opportunity for livestock diversification, and that the future milk price depends entirely upon the cooperation that this diversification idea gets from the producer himself.

* * *

I am hearing a good many bear stories in regard to this year's hay crop and oat crop; in fact, all feeds. From reports that I am getting, and from the things that I see, I do not believe that these should be taken too seriously. Undoubtedly, the first cutting of hay is short, but not as short as we have all seen it. Rains have been pretty fairly general, and with a normal rainfall from now on, I do not believe that we in the Northeast will have a serious shortage of any forage or grain crop. Therefore, do not rush livestock to market, fearing that there will be a big influx this fall because of a shortage of (or high-priced) feed. I quote from a letter I received from a man who has been making a survey through Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin: "It has rained steadily for almost 24 hours and the prospects at present are for another bumper crop of corn. While the first cutting of hay is short, the second should be immense, and oats are going to turn out much better than anticipated; in fact, all small grains are doing wonderfully well right now. I see corn better than knee-high, which is unusual this early in these sections."



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That spray is ready for you now—Laboratory-tested thoroughly and during the past three years proved on thousands of farms, Shell Livestock Spray gives you every advantage you could ask:

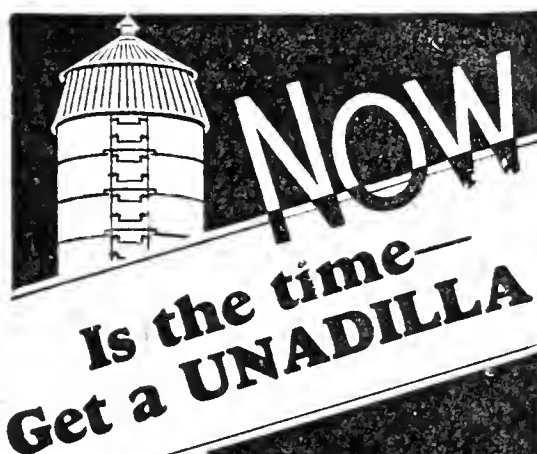
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Keeps its strength, stays active for hours after spraying.

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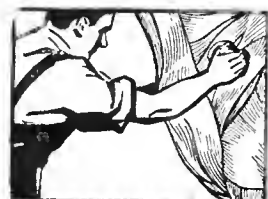


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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Huge Farm Bill Goes to White House

LARGEST farm bill in country's history, carrying appropriations totaling \$1,194,498,633, finally emerged from Congress last week and went to President for his signature. As finally passed, bill contains about \$350,000,000 more than President Roosevelt recommended in his budget. Most of the money will go for New Deal farm programs, including direct benefit payments to farmers, removal of farm surpluses, and farm tenancy program. Bill also includes funds for activities that affect general public as well as farmers, such as highways and roads, weather bureau and its forecasting services, and food and drug administration.

SLANT: Annual income of American farmers is now 5 million dollars short of pre-depression totals. Since 1929, farmers have lost tremendous total of 50 billion dollars. Against this ruinous loss, government's policy of doling out a few dollars to each farmer who cooperates with it increases taxation, makes agriculture more dependent on government, and does little permanent good.

Another Spend-Lend Program

"SAME only different" is latest spending program proposed by President Roosevelt, in letter to Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina. Plan calls for a revolving fund of \$3,860,000,000 to spur lagging business recovery by coaxing out private capital and putting it to work through government agencies. About \$870,000,000 would be used in current fiscal year, July 1, 1939 to July 1, 1940.

President proposes that certain government agencies be authorized to issue government-guaranteed bonds to finance projects that would eventually (it is hoped) pay for themselves. He recommends four main types of loans:

- 1. Federal Works Agency:** \$350,000,000 for non-Federal public works such as bridges, hospitals and water works; \$750,000,000 for toll roads, express highways, city by-passes; \$500,000,000 for railroad equipment to be leased to the roads.
- 2. Department of Agriculture:** \$460,000,000 for expansion of the rural electrification program; \$500,000,000 for such items in the farm tenant program as loans for farm purchases, repairs, cooperatives, etc.
- 3. Foreign loans:** \$500,000,000 for short and long term loans to foreign governments to promote American foreign trade.
- 4. Housing:** Expansion of U. S. Housing Authority's borrowing power by \$800,000,000.

Plan has been discussed at White House conference and it is reported that bill covering President's recommendations will soon be introduced into Congress, and action taken before session ends. This is fourth big pump-priming program to be launched by New Deal since 1933. During past 6 years, Congress has authorized more than 20½ billions for "recovery and relief," and of this more than 18 billions has been spent.

Commenting on President's plan, New York Times points out that he is advocating it not as an emergency measure this time but as a permanent policy of government. "The belief,"

says the Times, "that private investment must be displaced by government investment must in the end lead to state capitalism and to an increasingly State-dominated economy, the ultimate results of which are sufficiently clear abroad."

"The truth is that private enterprise will recover quickly enough if we allow it to do so. A whole network of obstacles to that recovery exists in many present governmental policies, and the first step of Government should be to remove these obstacles. In the campaign of 1932, Governor Roosevelt summed up contemptuously the policy of the Hoover Administration in these words: 'Owe more! Spend more! This was the program.' In his first inaugural address he remarked of the 'money-changers': 'Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money.' Does the President wish to have his own economic policies summed up in the same way." **SLANT:** It looks like it.

President May Lose Dollar Control

AT MIDNIGHT on June 30 Administration's bill to continue control of President's money powers lapsed, after hectic efforts to get House and Senate to approve it before deadline arrived. After sailing through House several weeks ago, bill met rough going in Senate last week. Republican Senators and Silver State Democrats ganged up on it and added amendments to it which would deprive President of further powers to devalue the dollar, end Administration's power to set price of domestically-mined silver, raise present silver price of 64.64 cents an ounce to 77.75 cents, and forbid any more foreign purchases of silver. About all that was left of original bill which passed House was its authority for Treasury to continue for two more years the life of the 2 billion dollar stabilization fund.

Vote, which came as complete surprise to everybody except those who were in the "deal", followed a week of filibustering on part of silver-state senators which held up enactment of several bills on Administration's must list until they got what they wanted—higher silver price.

After Senate's action bill went to joint House-Senate Committee for conference. Committee came to rescue of President's money powers and threw out both anti-devaluation amendment and anti-foreign silver purchase provision. House voted favorably on this compromise bill, which then went back to Senate four hours before midnight deadline, too late for action. As we go to press, report is that money bill will have to come up again later, possibly some time this week. In meantime, money powers granted to President three years ago are out.

If Congress fails to pass legislation at this session to continue President's devaluation powers, it is reported that President may call special session for this purpose.

Cotton Swap

FEDERAL government has found one answer to part of its cotton surplus problem. By treaty signed in London on June 23, Great Britain has agreed to trade 85,000 tons of rubber for 600,000 bales of United States cot-

ton. No money is involved in deal, which goes into effect about Oct. 1 if ratified and made effective by legislation in both countries.

Agreement provides that these stocks of cotton and rubber are to be stored and used only in case of a major war. If none develops within 7 years, they may be liquidated in a way that will not disturb world markets.

U. S. will have no difficulty in filling this large cotton order. Country now has biggest cotton surplus in its history. Domestic stocks, according to figures published last week, stand near 15,000,000 bales, more than 1,500,000 larger than this time last year.

Two other first-aid measures for cotton are being considered by Department of Agriculture: First, gifts of cotton goods to persons on relief; second, subsidizing cotton exports. Department has already worked out its stamp plan for distributing surplus food products to workers. Cotton goods would be distributed along same lines.

Congress Hustles Through Tax Reforms

DURING fortnight, Congress made new record. Bill revising taxes was shoved through both houses in just eight days from time it left House Ways and Means Committee. Average time for passage of revenue bills is said to be about 3 months.

Bill extends existing excise ("nuisance") taxes, including taxes on securities, stock transfers, lubricating oils, gasoline, electrical energy, tires, tubes, toilet preparations, trucks, autos, motorcycles, refrigerators, firearms, matches, theatre tickets, etc. It repeals remaining undistributed profits tax, substituting flat 18 per cent levy for corporations having incomes of over \$25,000 annually (instead of present graduated tax of 16½ per cent to 19 per cent); it permits corporations to carry over for 2 years losses to offset taxes during next two years, and repeals present \$2,000 limit on capital losses that can be charged against ordinary corporate income.

Another injustice which bill corrects will affect inventors, authors, professional and technical people who collect in one year income for which they have worked over a number of years. New provision permits them to pro-rate their income over years in which they worked to earn it. Case of one inventor has been used to illustrate former injustice of tax. He had worked on his invention nearly ten years, borrowing large sum of money to carry on his work and perfect his patent. When he finally sold his invention for \$1,000,000, he had to pay so much in Federal and State income taxes that he didn't have enough left to pay back all of the money he had borrowed.

Further tax changes are expected at next session of Congress. Among them may be removal of tax exemptions on future issues of government securities, and broadening of income tax base to include persons of smaller incomes.

24 Hours to Europe

HISTORY was made last week when regular transatlantic air service for commercial passengers became a reality, making it possible to travel from New York to Portugal and France in about 24 hours. Flying boats in the service are Pan-American Airways' Atlantic Clipper and Yankee Clipper, which have been making trial flights over Atlantic for a year, carrying air mail and, just recently, a shipload of reporters and radio men.

Describing trip back to New York from Portugal in Atlantic Clipper,

Ansel Talbert, Herald-Tribune staff correspondent, says: "The headwinds prevailing along the route proved no great hindrance to the clipper's powerful engines . . . and for all the departures from routine we experienced we might have been making the trip in a Pullman car. Greatest excitement which occurred aboard the Clipper was caused, not by a sudden hazard, but by seeing antics of four whales that were frightened by the hum of the Clipper's propellers. Lacking any tension, passengers lounged in comfortable chairs of airplane's several compartments and either read, chatted among themselves, slept, or looked at the sea."

Average speed of crossing on way over was 156.4 miles an hour. Coming back, wind and rain cut it to 126.3 miles an hour.

Japan Shutting China's Open Door

LIVE WIRE is now being used by Japan to enforce her blockade of British concession in Tientsin, China. Food supplies there have been practically cut off, and shortage of milk is seriously affecting hospital patients and children. Feeling against Japan is running high in England, after reports that several Britishers, including one woman, were rudely undressed and searched by Jap soldiers before allowed to cross the barrier.

Speaking to House of Commons last week, Prime Minister Chamberlain said he "hoped" for peaceful settlement of quarrel, which originally grew out of Japan's demand that English hand over four Chinese accused of political assassination. Late report from Tientsin says that Japan has warned her soldiers there to stop insulting British subjects, though blockade is to continue until Britain agrees to "cooperate" with Japan. General belief is that Japan plans to make Tientsin blockade "beginning of the end" for foreigners in China, and will not stop short of driving them out.

United States, though not directly involved in quarrel, has put in her oar. Japanese have heard from three sources — Secretary of State Hull, American Charge d'Affaires in Tokio, and American Consul General in Tientsin—that American rights must be respected. Also, when Japanese recently seized Chinese treaty port of Swatow and ordered foreign warships to leave, Admiral Harry Yarnell, commander of American Asiatic fleet, refused and announced that American naval vessels would go wherever needed to protect American citizens (of whom there were believed to be 48 in Swatow).

11,000 Miles of Trees

GOVERNMENT'S "shelterbelt" project, begun in spring of 1935, is said to be proving its worth. In five years, 127,000,000 trees have been planted to protect farmlands in seven of the semi-arid Great Plains States. The trees are now from 3 to 35 feet high, and add up to 11,000 miles of trees.

Shelterbelt program is managed by U. S. Forest Service, with WPA providing the planting labor and funds for growing seedlings, buying needed equipment, supervision, etc. Trees are planted on windward side of individual farms in demonstration belts, and take up about 7 per cent of a farm's acreage. Sections where plantings have been made include western third of Minnesota, half of North Dakota, a third of South Dakota, four-fifths of Nebraska, half of Kansas and Oklahoma, and half of the Panhandle of Texas.

Typical planting of a 320-acre farm

is said to include a primary shelter belt of 10 rows of trees, about 100 feet wide, to protect the farm from damaging hot winds which take soil's moisture and blow off top-soil. Smaller belts on the farm, on quarter section lines, contain from 1 to 3 rows of trees. In winter, trees prevent snow from being blown off the land which needs it for moisture and protection.

Penn State Producers Cash In

PENNSYLVANIA crops brought bigger returns in 1938 because of increased efforts of growers in that State to grade and label their farm produce according to official State or Federal

grades of quality. Recent report of Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture states that farm value of these graded products exceeded 4 million dollars, and that the standardization program brought many other benefits to those who took part in it—increased consumer demand for Penn State products, less waste in handling, more cash sales and fewer consignments; also, greater protection for the consumers who bought the carefully graded and labelled produce.

Good Books to Read

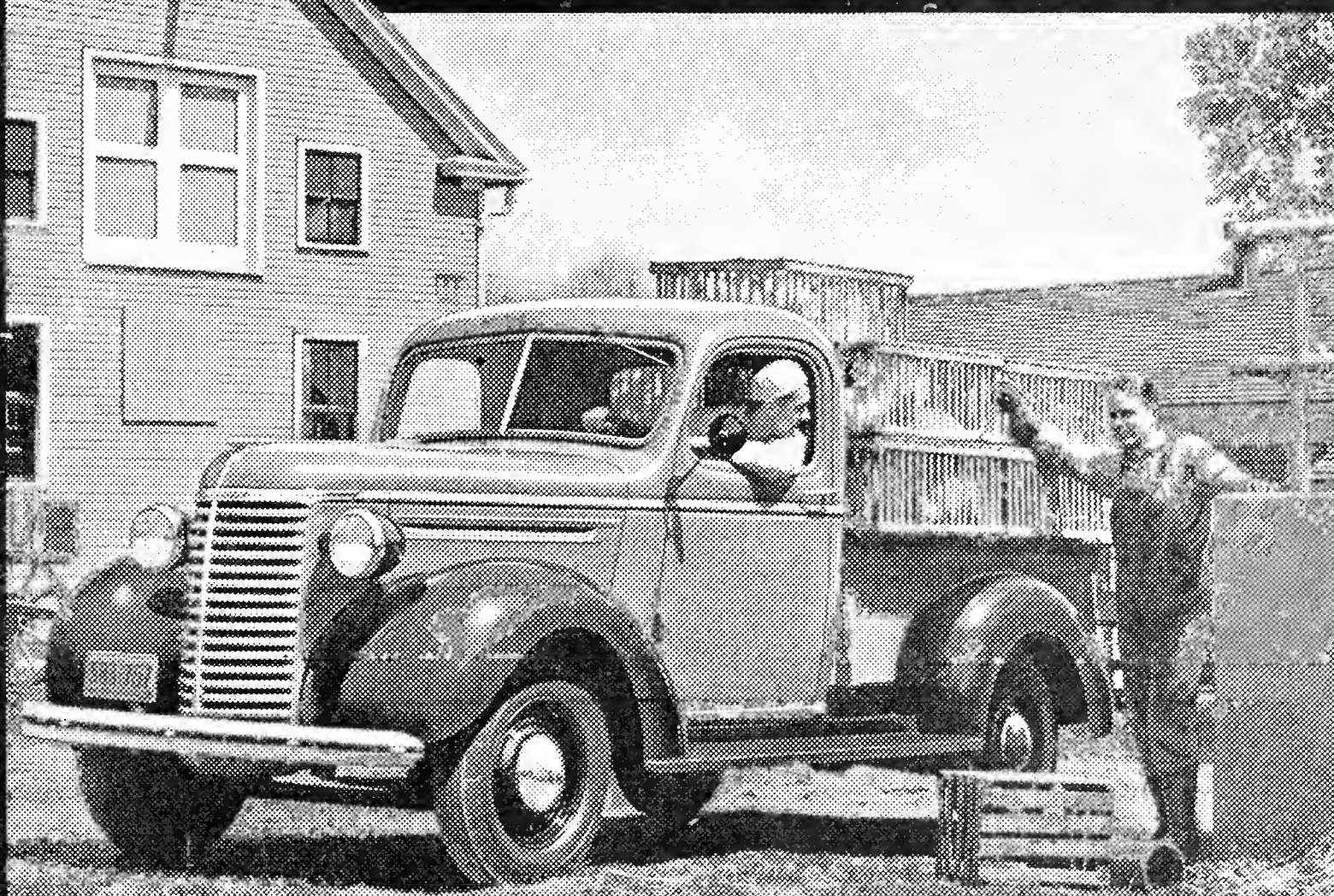
THE GIRL WHO WAS MARGE, Edith Talant. Filled with enthusiasm over the fine work of Sir Wilfred Grenfell and his mission, Margaret Lovell and her young

sister volunteer for a summer's work of teaching in far-off Labrador. Their adventures there during that short northern summer were many and various. Although the story itself is fiction the background is authentic, written from the author's own experience of several summers' teaching up and down the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland. Young people will thoroughly enjoy this book.—J. E. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. \$2.00.

Good Movies to See

SECOND FIDDLE. A combination of talent—Sonja Henie, Tyrone Power, Rudy Vallee, Edna May Oliver, in Irving Berlin's picture. For the first time on the screen, Sonja skates the tango with a partner, and the production includes Irving Berlin's six new song hits.

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in all ways
It pays Δ to buy Chevrolets

Lower Prices

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Chevrolet is the nation's largest builder of trucks, because buyers of single trucks and buyers of large fleets both agree that "it pays in all ways to buy Chevrolets!"

It pays in dependable performance, for Chevrolets are real quality-built trucks through and through, with exclusive truck engines, exclusive truck frames—all parts being designed and built for heavy duty and long life.

It pays in modern features, for Chevrolet brings you every desirable up-to-date advantage, from a sturdily built chassis to the new comfort cab, with vastly improved visibility

and many other comfort and safety factors for the driver.

And it pays in immediate and long-term economies, for Chevrolet trucks sell in the lowest price range, and the famous Chevrolet Valve-in-Head Truck Engine assures lowest cost for gas, oil and upkeep.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer today . . . ask for a thorough demonstration of the Chevrolet truck best suited to your particular needs . . . and you will receive convincing proof that "it pays in all ways to buy Chevrolets!"

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
General Motors Installment Plan—convenient, economical monthly payments. A General Motors Value.

THE THRIFT-CARRIERS  FOR THE NATION

The Effect of Price Fixing Upon Milk Consumption

By LELAND SPENCER

IN THE preceding article I expressed the opinion that the higher prices to be set for milk when the Federal and State orders go into effect again July 1 would not have much immediate effect upon either consumption or production. We shall now consider what evidence there is concerning the effect of price changes on the consumption of milk.



Leland Spencer

Retail prices of milk and cream are not fixed in the Federal and State orders but nevertheless are determined rather definitely by the prices which are set for Class 1 and Class 2A milk. On July 1, the retail price of milk probably will be raised from 12 cents to 13 cents a quart on retail routes, and from 7 or 8 cents to 9 or 10 cents at stores. Thus there will be an increase of 1 cent on retail routes and nearly 2 cents at stores. The price at welfare depots will remain at 8 cents a quart, and the sales of "8-cent" milk undoubtedly will increase.

About 15 years ago Dr. H. A. Ross, who was then working at Cornell, made a careful study of milk sales in the New York market. He traced the sales of milk week by week for a period of five years. His conclusion was that the curtailment of sales following a 1-cent increase in the retail price was almost negligible; similarly the increase in sales following a 1-cent recession in price was barely noticeable. During the years covered in Dr. Ross's study there was only one instance of a 2-cent rise in the retail price of milk. On that occasion the sales fell off as much as 6 to 12 per cent for the different grades of milk. The price for Grade B milk was then 18 cents a quart. After falling back to 15 cents the price was stepped up 1 cent at a time until it again reached 18 cents. Following the last 1-cent increase, sales fell off more than 5 per cent, indicating that consumers were inclined to rebel against any price higher than 17 cents a quart.

This study by Dr. Ross was made

at a time when the buying power of city people was much greater than it has been recently. It seemed probable to us that consumers would show more reaction to changes in the price of milk when they have to watch their expenses more closely. To make sure about this we have studied the records of milk sales in New York for the years 1933 to 1938. This work was done by Dr. Charles Blanford, who reported the results on this point as follows: "Although the data are too variable to justify definite conclusions, it is apparent that a 1-cent increase in the price of milk caused only a very slight reduction in sales, considerably less than 1 per cent. Likewise a 1-cent reduction in price brought less than 2 per cent increase in sales during the first week. No significant effect could be traced beyond the second week." He also found that changes of 1 cent in the price of a half-pint of cream brought only about 2 per cent change in the sales of cream.

During the period of this study the retail price of milk was never changed more than 1 cent at a time. However, changes of 2 cents a half-pint in the retail prices of cream brought increases or decreases of about 5 per cent in the quantities sold.

The results indicate that the demand for milk continues to be rather inelastic. Nevertheless, it would be a serious mistake to conclude that the price of milk can be manipulated without consideration for consumers and their attitude toward these prices. Although we have not been able to measure their demand precisely, it is probable that families with very low incomes show more reaction to changes in the price of milk. In New York City these families buy mostly unadvertised brands of milk at independent grocery stores, and their purchases are not sufficiently represented in the records that were available for the studies I have mentioned.

There is also the possibility that consumers may cut down their purchases of milk gradually if the price is maintained at a high level for a long time. As we showed in a recent article, the consumption of evaporated milk has been increasing steadily. The most probable reason is the fact that evaporated milk has become cheaper and cheaper in comparison with fresh milk.

A price of 13 cents for milk delivered at the doorstep, or 9 to 10 cents

New York Milk Prices with Comparisons

	May 1939	May 1938	May 1910-14	April 1939
MILK, Grade B, 3.7%, 201-210 mile zone:				
Dairymen's League, per cwt. *	\$1.00	\$1.27	\$1.19	\$1.07
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.18	1.48	1.21	1.215
Average, per cwt.	1.09	1.375	1.20	1.14
Index, 1910-14=100†	78	98	100	78
40 basic commodities index, 1910-14=100	107.2	107.3	100.0	106.1
Butter, New York, 92 score	24c	26c	27c	23c
Butter, index, 1910-14=100	89	96	100	80
Dairy ration at Utica:				
Wholesale price per ton	\$28.46	\$27.45	\$28.65	\$28.42
Index, 1910-14=100	99	96	100	99
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	77	100	84	81

*Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.

†Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is a relatively new comparison of milk prices. If you are interested in receiving similar figures for previous months, drop a post card either to American Agriculturist, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.; or to Prof. Leland Spencer, Dept. of Ag. Economics & Farm Management, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

for milk sold over the counter in New York City is not excessive in comparison with the prices of other foods or with milk prices in other markets. Judging from past experience, consumers will not reduce their purchases much when these prices go into effect, although in the long run they probably will take a little less milk than they would if the prices were 1 or 2 cents lower. The fact that the demand for fresh milk is rather inelastic makes it possible to increase the income of dairymen for a time, at least, by fixing the price for fluid milk somewhat above the competitive level.

In an early issue we shall discuss the effect of price fixing upon the supply side of the milk market.

Advertising Increases Milk Consumption

The metropolitan New York market is consuming upwards of 20,000,000 more quarts of milk every month than it did in 1935, according to the latest figures issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This increased consumption, running counter to the general trend elsewhere in the United States, is a tribute to the effect of advertising.

According to Commissioner Holton V. Noyes, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, it was because of this showing that the State authorized the continuation of the Milk Publicity Campaign for another year. The new campaign, jointly sponsored by producers and distributors and conducted under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, is starting July 1st.

The advertising, as previously, will be designed to increase the market for milk by stressing that it is more than a food for babies. Appeals used in the last four years have been directed to adults and to boys and girls of school age. The beneficial effects of milk on appearance and physical condition have been emphasized to grownups, while its body-building properties have been pointed out to the younger generation. Variations of these proven appeals will be employed in the 1939-1940 milk publicity campaign.

Under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Bureau of Milk Publicity in Albany will coordinate the advertising with the Department's own merchandising and promotional work in behalf of the milk industry.

Rain Making on Thirsty Ground

(Continued from Page 6)

50 pounds. The lines are either turned occasionally by hand or are moved by means of water driven oscillators. The lines are installed on posts or suspended from cables and special roller bearing paddles are available. Some growers increase the area to which irrigation is available by moving the lines

from place to place. In this case, they may be carried on temporary posts, on potato crates, or even laid on the ground.

This type of irrigation requires 8 to 10 hours to apply the equivalent of an inch of rain. Even rather heavy soils can be watered without erosion or puddling. This method of watering is used on market gardens near almost every city and the South Jersey area in the vicinity of Bridgeton has hundreds of acres watered in this fashion.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In an early issue Paul Work will discuss the whirling-head method of irrigation as well as the engineering angle.



Monday, July 10th

12:35—"What Price Eggs?" Dr. A. Van Wagenen.

12:45—"The Anti-rent War," Dr. A. C. Flick.

Tuesday, July 11th

12:35—"A Farmer's Program of Milk Control," J. S. White.

12:45—(Homemaker's Clinic), "A Lady's Day at the Fair," Laura Wing.

Wednesday, July 12th

12:35—"How to Win the Tourist Trade."

12:45—(Countryside Talk), Robert Gard, Cornell University.

Thursday, July 13th

12:35—"What Should We Know About Insects?" Ray Bender.

12:45—"Soil, Water, and Floods," H. R. Adams.

Friday, July 14th

12:35—"How 1939 Legislation Affects N. Y. State Farmers," Webster J. Birdsall.

12:45—(Women's Corner).

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, July 15th

12:30—"WGY 4-H Fellowship," "Woods Working," George and Andrew Livak, Rutland County, Vt., 4-H Club Members.

12:45—Grange Views and News, "Do We Need Governmental Reorganization?" Albany Pomona Grange.

Monday, July 17th

12:35—"Diagnosing Sick Soils," Prof. E. L. Worthen.

12:45—"Rural Education in the News," F. E. Griffin.

Tuesday, July 18th

12:35—"Dairy Health Associations," C. J. Fawcett.

12:45—(Homemaker's Clinic), "Your Refrigerator and the Food Bill," Marjorie Vanderpool.

Wednesday, July 19th

12:35—"Electricity and the Local Poultry Business."

12:45—(Countryside Talk), "Vacations," Bristow Adams.

Thursday, July 20th

12:35—"The Small Farmer and His Community," R. H. Marvin.

12:45—"Farm Credit," Peter Ham.

Friday, July 21st

12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.

12:45—(Women's Corner), Aldene Langford.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, July 22nd

12:35—"WGY 4-H Fellowship," "A Second Crop of Vegetables," Saratoga Co., N. Y., 4-H Club Member.

12:45—Grange Views, "Is the Wage-Hour Law Adequate?" Dutchess Pomona Grange.

Low Fluid Milk Prices

do not compare favorably with returns from Selling Cream and Diversified Farming.

That is why so many farmers are changing to cream.

Cash received for the butterfat in cream amounts to almost as much as some get for the whole milk. Additional returns from feeding the skimmilk are better than the average price of farm products.

Sell Cream and feed skim to calves, pigs and chickens for best results.

We offer you our Cash Market for all your cream. Payment made promptly for each shipment at top market price.

The FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

from Skeff's Notebook

Apple Institute to Meet

THE ANNUAL meeting of the New York and New England Apple Institute will be held at Springfield, Mass., July 11, followed by the directors' meeting the following day. I had the pleasure of attending both meetings last year and I would advise all who are interested to make a special effort to be on hand this year.

John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., who has been president of the institute since its inception five years ago, has announced that he will retire this year. If he sticks to that intention, he will retire at a time when the institute is firmly established, is enjoying greater prestige than ever and is in good financial shape. A year ago the institute had a deficit of more than \$5,000, all of which has been wiped out.

In the trade the institute is recognized as the first sustained effort by apple growers to promote apple sales. For years it had been losing markets to all kinds of competitors and growers seemed indifferent. Even when friendly groups in the trade wished to co-operate they found no organization with which they could work. Growers appeared to be interested only in producing, and seemed indifferent whether or not apples found a market. No claim is made that the picture is changed entirely, but the institute has made a good start and it now is up to growers to see that the work is carried on with renewed vigor. Large crops of all fruits are in sight this year, so the need will be more than ever apparent.

To Advertise Cherries

A campaign among growers of sour cherries to pledge one-eighth of a cent per pound for advertising and promotion appears to be successful. The campaign is being conducted in New York, Michigan, Ohio and a few other states. Horace Putnam of Lyons is president and Carl Wooster of Union Hill secretary of the New York group, which seeks to sign up a minimum of 18 million pounds. The campaign is based on securing at least 75 per cent of the total of last year's crop of 24 million pounds, all of which were grown in Western New York.

Summer Meetings

Don Ward, Onondaga County agent, is general chairman for the annual field day of the Empire State Potato Club which will be held at Gardner Brothers' farm at Tully Aug. 3. The Gardners are among the oldest certified seed growers and usually have about 80 acres. It will be recalled that a year ago approximately 12,000 persons turned out for the field day at Orchard Park.

The summer meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held at Cornell University, but the exact date has not been fixed. Secretary Roy P. McPherson said it will be between Aug. 15 and 18.

New Laws

IN THE June 10 issue we gave a summary of bills then before Governor Lehman. Here is a final report on the fate of these bills. The following were signed and are now laws:

1. Providing for nominal registration fee of \$1 for trucks and trailers used strictly in the farm business.
2. Amending the unemployment insurance law to clarify the term "farm labor" and definitely to define exemptions.
3. Providing that only the highest grade cheese can be stenciled with the terms "New York State Whole Milk Cheese" or "New York State Whole Milk Washed Curd Cheese."
4. An appropriation of \$50,000 to finance the state label plan. Labels will be sold and funds turned back in-

to the state treasury.

5. An appropriation of \$310,000 for milk advertising. Milk will be taxed $\frac{3}{4}$ c a hundred and the money turned into the state treasury.

6. Requiring county highway superintendents to remove weeds and brush along roads between July 15 and August 15.

Also signed by the Governor were bills providing for the issuing of separate hunting, fishing and trapping licenses, and appropriating \$12,500 for the state exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress.

The following bills were vetoed:

1. Requiring itinerant truckers who buy farm produce for resale to register with the Department of Agriculture and pay a fee of \$5.
2. Suspending the establishment of

central schools for one year.

3. Making local authorities responsible for administration of home relief.

4. Making it a misdemeanor to interfere with a person driving a motor truck while it is loading or unloading goods.

5. Requiring a mark of origin on all merchandise imported into the state.

Also vetoed by the Governor was a bill appropriating \$10,000 for research in vegetables at the College of Agriculture. Governor stated he was in favor of research, but that the regular budget carried sufficient appropriation.

At this writing, the outcome of the state budget disagreement is uncertain. The Legislature is in a special session following court decision that its action in cutting the budget was not according to the law.

Grange Bread Baking Contest News

Another Manufacturer Offers Prizes

MORE prizes have been added to the list of Grange Bread Baking Contest awards which we published last month. From Perfection Stove Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, comes the news that it will give a No. 142-GE Perfection Oven to each of the four highest State winners; also, 110 Perfection Stove Wicks to Pomona winners. A list of State and County prizes was given on page 10 of the May 27 issue.

Every day it becomes more apparent that when *American Agriculturist* and the New York State Grange sponsored this bread contest, they started something! One Subordinate Grange winner—Mrs. Edna Shaver, of Shells Bush Grange, Herkimer Co.—writes that she is not in the habit of making bread and only took part in the contest to see if she really could make a good loaf. Now her family of seven says that she will have to make it often.

Three Grange brothers did the judging at the bread contest held by DeRuyter Grange, Madison Co. Chairman Mrs. Nell P. Ryder writes: "I have found that men prove to be pretty good judges of cooking. They each graded each loaf, then added their totals for each loaf and averaged them. There was no doubt in anyone's mind as to the judging. It was really perfect and none of the women could have done better!"

Letters from many other Grange chairmen hint that the men were keenly interested in the contest. Chairman Mrs. Arthur Lyker of Mapletown Grange, Montgomery County, writes: "The committee in charge of refreshments sliced the loaves after the judging and put the heaping plates of delicious bread on the tables, together with butter, jelly, salad, cake, and coffee. But before that, during the judging, it was very amusing to see the men and boys edge around the kitchen corner where the judges were busy. They tried to hurry them and offered their assistance in the tasting process."

One Grange—Midland, of Sullivan County—had the bright idea of offering a special prize to the Grange brother who made the best loaf of bread for their contest. Midland's deputy William Whittaker accepted the challenge and almost won the contest. His loaf of bread scored 93 per cent, trailing the winner by just a few points.

We wish we could print more of the interesting and lively accounts of contests which we are receiving daily from Grange Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees, but this time we need the space for winners' names.

Names of winners of Subordinate Contests are pouring in so fast that it is hard for us to keep up with them. Here are those reported since the last list we published:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Alfred	Mrs. Cecil Cornulious
	Canaseraga	Lura Sommers
	Genesee Valley	Mrs. Willard Young
	Inavale	Mrs. Grace Clark
	Rushford	Mrs. Oaniel H. Williams
Broome	Castle Creek	Mrs. Carrio Knapp
	Vestal	Mrs. Hattie Haight
	Lyndon	Mrs. Ella Rogers
Cattaraugus	Randolph	Mrs. Isabel A. Caswell

Cayuga	Locke	Mrs. Mary Hoagland	Orange	Brookside	Mrs. A. B. Morley
	Victory	Mrs. Ellen Smith		Warwick	Nellie V. Williams
	West Niles	Mrs. Fred Spafford		Washingtonville	Helen Tuthill Earl
Chautauqua	Chautauqua	Mrs. H. B. Case		Wawayanda	Mrs. Frank Remy
	Sinclairville	Mrs. Hattie Mathewson			
Chemung	Sullivanville	Verona L. Roe	Orleans	Murray	Mrs. Caroline Reamer
Chenango	Coventry	Mrs. Gertrude Ingersoll			
	Oxford	Mrs. Ella Barnes	Otsego	Fly Creek	Mrs. E. O. Van Horne
Clinton	Beckman	Ooris M. Monty		Goodyear Lake	Mrs. Lettie Arnold
Columbia	East Chatham	Katherine J. Tompkins		Hinman Hollow	Mrs. Harry Clark
	Taghkanic	Elaine Kring		Louisville	Mrs. V. Vera Klindt
Delaware	Oavenport	Mrs. Met Kenyon		Oneonta	Mrs. Elbert Morey
	Wawaka	Mrs. Amos R. Sanford		Roseboom	Mrs. Edna Thompson
Dutchess	Arthursburg	Mrs. Lola Pulling		Schenevus Valley	Mrs. Emma Gesell
	Pawling	Mrs. Wilsey Smith		Westville	Mrs. Maria Kilts
	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Walter Greer		Wharton Valley	Mrs. Irene Talbot
	Red Hook	Mrs. Monroe Faleigh	Putnam	Patterson	Mrs. Elbert C. Crosby
	Rhinebeck	Mrs. George Gakenheimer			
	Washington	Mrs. Cecil Booth	Rensselaer	East Greenbush	Mrs. Fred N. Lemka
Erie	Akron	Mrs. Harry Flint		Hoosick	Mrs. George Tatro
	Alden	Mrs. Clara Meyer		West Sand Lake	Mrs. Clarence A. Wicks
	Collins Center	Mrs. Iva Byers	Saratoga	Bemis Heights	Mrs. Chas. H. Cowin
	Springville	Mrs. Edna Bobseine		Corinth	Mrs. Howard Clayton
Essex	Lake Placid	Mrs. C. Walter Goff		Greenfield	Mrs. Luella Hodges
	Reber	Mrs. Belle Strong		Malta Ridge	Mrs. Hattie Hartnup
Franklin	Bangor	Mrs. Ida A. Steenberge	Schuyler	Beaver Dams	Mrs. E. E. Callahan
Genesee	Bergen	Mrs. George Greenaker		Burdett	Mrs. John Reynolds
	Darien	Mrs. Elsie M. Lamb		Waneta	Mrs. Grace Plaisted
	Oakfield	Mrs. Arthur Martin	Steuben	Avoca	Jane Faye
	Oatka Falls	Mrs. Fred Zorn		Bath	Mrs. Truman Miller
Greene	Catskill	Mrs. Leland R. Cole		Hornellsville	Mrs. Byron Travis
	Loonenburg	Mrs. Chas. E. Moore		Neils Creek	Mrs. Carl Akins
Herkimer	Fort Oatton	Mrs. Ira Tompkins		Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Minnie Jewell
	Litchfield	Mrs. Ray Dodge	St. Lawrence	Savona	Mrs. Thomas Faucett
	Shells Bush	Mrs. Edna Shaver		Gouverneur	Mrs. John Wheeler
	Winfield	Mrs. Anna Reusch		Kendrew	Mrs. Fred Woodcock
Jefferson	Adams	Mrs. O. A. Bradbury		Madrid	Lucy Taber
	Great Bend	Mrs. Blanche Taylor		Morley	Mrs. John Jordan
	Lorraine	Mrs. Eleanor Leepy		Riehillville	Mrs. Edith Spicer
	Philadelphia	Mrs. William Smith		Seotch Bush	Mrs. Emerson Lawyer
Livingston	Avon	Mrs. Earl F. Post		Winthrop	Mrs. Jennie Oyke
	Caledonia	Frances Jenkins	Suffolk	Mattituck	Mrs. Harry F. Jackson
	Oansville	Mrs. John W. Kiehle		Southold	Mrs. Golden Jennings
	Genesee	Mrs. W. J. O'Mara	Sullivan	Fosterdalo	Mrs. Hazel Darling
	Lima	Mrs. Edna Lloyd		Liberty	Mrs. Oavid H. Clements
	Linwood	Mrs. Lonson Rodgers		Midland	Mrs. Lois Gardner
Madison	Alderbrook	Mrs. Mina E. Sabine		Monticello	Mrs. Lena Case
	Oeruyter	Mrs. Leah O. Wood	Tioga	Aeme	Mrs. Ellen Porter
	Georgetown	Mrs. Ooglas Bliss		North Barton	Doris Laughlin
Montgomery	Glen	Mrs. Reinhold Balfanz		Dryden	Mrs. Ida Carpenter
	Mapletown	Mrs. Charlotte Van Wie	Tompkins	Enfield Valley	Mrs. Pearl M. Rolfo
	Seattergood	Mrs. Edward Breth		West Groton	Mrs. Mary H. Halsey
Niagara	Ransomville	Neil Peterson			Irene Crossman
	Warrens Corners	Mrs. Charles Parker	Ulster	Homowack	
Onondaga	Lysander	Mrs. Catherine I. Green		Milton-on-	
	Marcellus	Mrs. Harry Eibert		Hudson	Lula E. Clarke
	Taft Settlement	Mrs. C. M. Langenmayr		Patroon	Mrs. Ethel Oopuy
	Skaneateles	Mrs. M. K. Thomson	Wayne	Plattekill	Mrs. Eugene Patridge
Ontario	Bristol Valley	Mrs. Dorothy B. Hayes		Rosendale	Mrs. William Meier
	East Bloomfield	Mrs. Exton Rood		Sodus	Mrs. Chester Warren
	Seneca	Mrs. John Ross		Woleott	Mrs. Bell Green
			Wyoming	Hermitage	Mrs. Dana Wheeler
			Yates	Benton	Mrs. Merlin Ledgerwood
				Penn Yan	Mrs. Arthur Henderson



Mrs. Amos R. Sanford, of Halcottsville, N. Y., whose bread carried off first prize in the bread contest held by Wawaka Grange, Delaware County. Grange S. & H. Committee chairman, Mrs. Ralph Hubbell, writes: "We are all happy that Mrs. Sanford won. She is a long-time Grange member, has been married 54 years, is very active in all Grange and Church affairs, and is always ready to help in every way."

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BAKING CONTEST

you can get preferred attention for your entry by using

Occident Flour.. because Occident gives you:

13 to 28 ozs. MORE BREAD
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141 1/2% MORE PROTEIN

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These facts proved by comparative tests with two other widely sold flours. Tests made by W. E. Long Laboratories, Chicago... nationally-famous cereal testing organization.

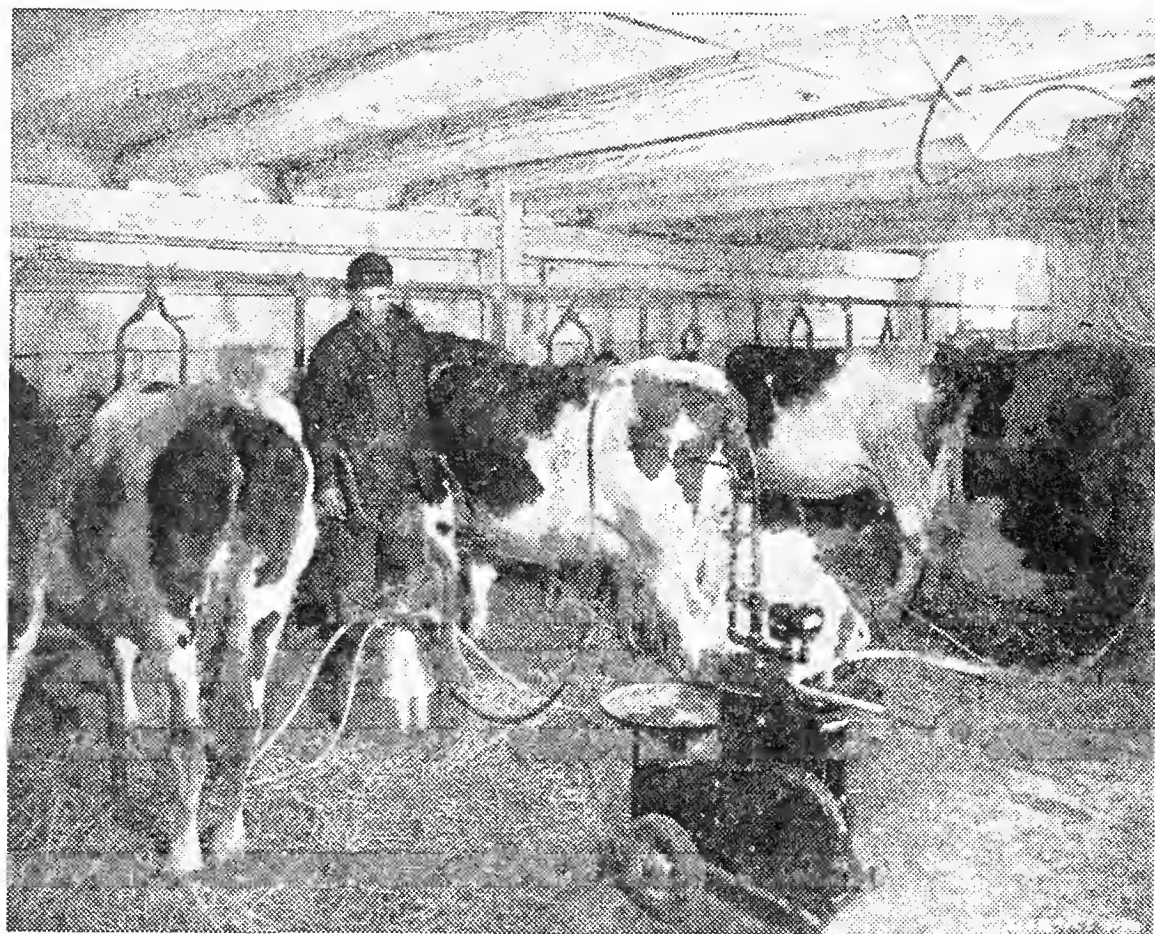
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Advertisers

A New Portable Milking Machine



THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. has developed a new portable milker (illustrated) which makes pipelines unnecessary. The pump unit weighs only 175 lbs., and power is supplied by a $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower motor with choice of 110-volt alternating current or 32-volt direct current. A 50 ft., 3-wire, rubber-covered extension cord is supplied with each outfit.

An additional safety feature is an automatic circuit breaker to prevent motor damage from overheating or overloading. The portable vacuum pump is 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 45" long including handle bars, and the height to the top of the pump is 25".

The Unitractor is a new type of garden tractor developed by R. D. EAGLESFIELD, 300-400 S. LaSalle St., Indianapolis, Ind. It is powered by a 1 h.p. gasoline engine which is constructed to give ample power for plowing gardens, running lawn mowers and cultivating. It also has an attachment for dusting crops and orchards.

In a recent talk over radio station WGY, George H. Smith, Secretary of the EMPIRE STATE GAS & ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, discussed "Playing Safe With Electricity." Mr. Smith emphasized safety in the handling of radio aerials, kites and electric fences. Said he:

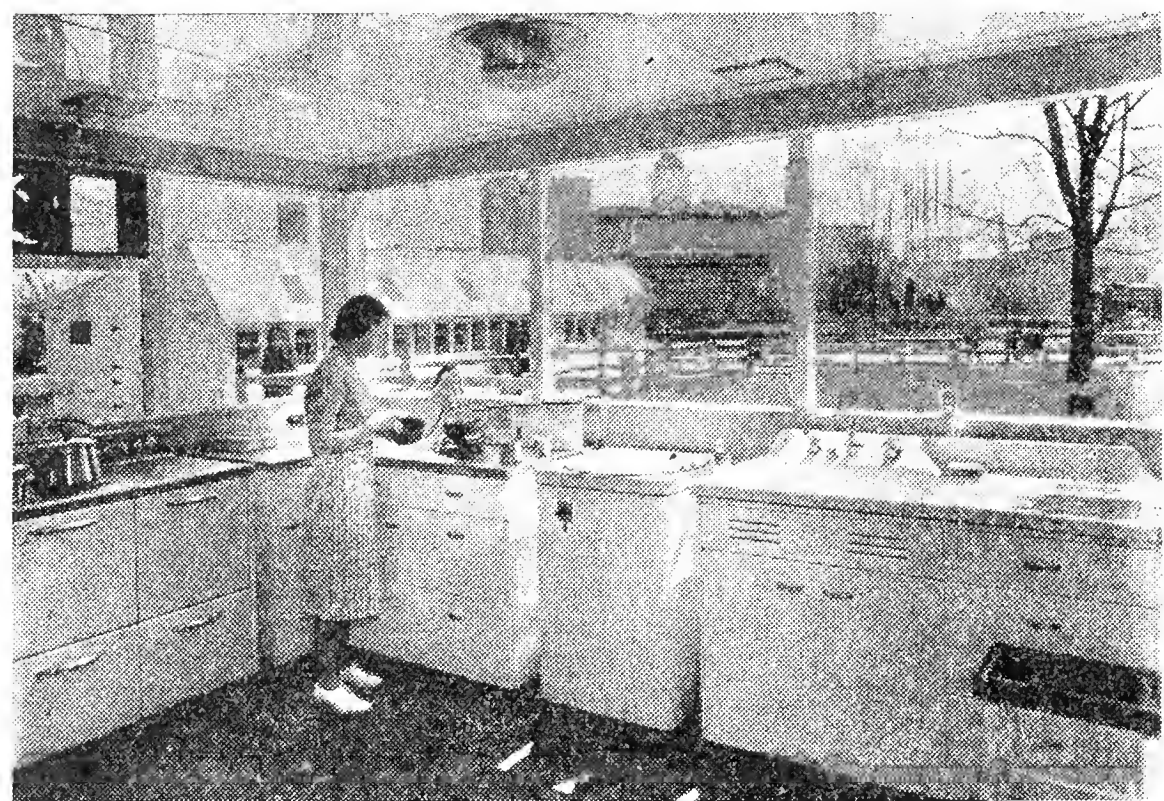
"Electricity when properly handled and

used is perfectly safe, but when not so used, it may become dangerous.

"No radio aerial should ever be strung over or under a power wire, nor should they be placed near poles carrying electric wires of any kind. There are aerials being designed today for home installation made similar to the horse whip type you have seen on automobiles. If you decide to take your outside aerial down, please remember that there is just as much danger in removing it as there was in installing it. You had better call your power company, and they will be glad to remove it for you if it is over their wires. "Tell your boys not to fly kites over wires and not to use wire or tinsel twine. Use only cotton string. Do not use a kite with metal ribs. Tell them particularly not to climb poles to release kites caught in wires.

"Electric fences are a new hazard if not properly equipped and installed. Let no one tell you that he can build for you a home-made cheap device that is safe. What is safe for some people is not for others."

THE OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT CO. has announced the appointment of Walter Borst as manager of Oliver's Nichols and Shepard Division Plant at Battle Creek. The appointment became effective June 1. For the past 10 years Mr. Borst has been superintendent of the Harvester Works of Deere and Company, Moline, Illinois.



A view of the kitchen at the electrified farm at the New York World's Fair. This kitchen is designed to save steps and is literally a homemaker's dream. The refrigerator has a zero temperature section for storing frozen foods, and equipment includes every electrical device to save work in the kitchen. The demonstrator has a microphone attached to her dress and as she works, she talks to the crowds which gather at the windows.

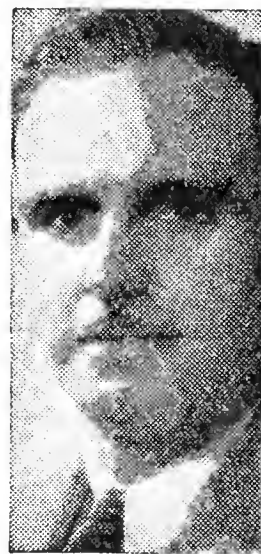
NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Egg Quotations

By J. C. HUTTAR

ALTHOUGH the grade or class names under which eggs are quoted in the larger markets do not change very often they do seem to keep egg producers fairly well confused. To one who uses them in daily trading they seem simple enough. But that is because he understands just why each

grade name has been chosen and what it means in terms of quality and dollar and cents value. He probably has some dealing each day with the folks who make the names and through actual business and talk it's perfectly clear to him just what is meant by each grade name and how each grade compares in value with all the others.



J. C. Huttar

I haven't had much personal experience with other egg trading centers than New York. I guess the majority of my readers either deal in New York with their eggs or base their deals on the quotations of that city. So I'll talk about New York's present egg quotations.

Who Quotes Eggs

In this column about two years ago or so, I took up a lot of space describing the three market reporting agencies in the New York City wholesale market. I won't go into all that again. I'll just remind you that there are three which keep a pretty constant check on each other. Two of the three are public agencies and the third is private. The first two are the departments of Agriculture of the State of New York and the United States and the other the Urner-Barry Publishing Company.

Specifications

The really astounding thing about egg market quotations is that a good share of the grades quoted have no definite specifications that anyone can put a finger on. To be sure such grades are almost always based on other grades for which definite qualifications are written up, but the quality, size or value relationship is not always the same. Most of our Nearby eggs fall into these unspecified classes. Prices on them (in white eggs, not in browns) are based on grades in which eggs from other parts of the country are mostly found. That has always seemed to me to be a weakness.

I want to point out here that I believe the market reporters are doing the best they can in reflecting true values day by day. After all, it's not up to them to draw up formulas for grades or make up trading rules and say to the folks who buy and sell eggs, "Here now, you fellows will have to follow these rules so that we can tell the world exactly what each kind of an egg is worth." They have no authority to do this.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has had specifications for wholesale egg grades written up for over twenty years, I believe. But egg men claim you can't trade by them. That Department is thinking of revising those grades at the present time. Some wholesale markets have been using these Federal Grades for some years already and perhaps more will after they are revised.

In New York the only written specifications for eggs in use in wholesale trading are those of the New York Mercantile Exchange. Since most egg

dealers are members of this organization and since it provides a place and facilities for actual trading it is to be expected that there is more business done on the basis of these grades than any other.

Nearby Eggs

So far as Nearby eggs are concerned there are only six of the twenty or more "Exchange" grades which affect them—three for white eggs and three for browns.

The three white egg grades I refer to are Specials, Standards, and Mediums.

SPECIALS are the best grade of large, all white eggs described by the Exchange. Briefly, they must be clean, sound of shell, chalk white in color, of good quality, and weigh at least 46 pounds per 30 dozen case, which is 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the dozen. A small tolerance is permitted on each point. That is, there may be a few dirty, a few cracked, a few tinted, a few off slightly in quality and even a very few completely inedible or blood spots. Altogether all these slight defects may total six dozen of the thirty dozen eggs, but not more.

STANDARDS are also large white eggs of generally lower specifications. In each of the points mentioned above a slightly lower level or greater tolerance is permitted and they need only weigh 45 pounds to the 30 dozen case or 24 ounces to the dozen.

Having dealt with these grades for six years and having seen thousands of cases of Nearby eggs and knowing the history and handling of some of them I would say this about the two grades just mentioned.

Eggs given just ordinary care and sent to market about twice a week would probably grade Specials if size, color, cleanness and breakage were O. K. Or eggs given a little bit better than average care but only shipped once a week would go into this grade so far as quality is concerned.

STANDARDS are eggs which definitely show some age or holding under dry or warm conditions in the summer or badly chilled in the winter so far as quality is concerned. Or they may be eggs of good quality poorly graded, speckled with many creamy or tinted eggs or some dirties or too much breakage.

MEDIUMS are a grade described just like Specials except for size. The minimum weight requirement for these is 40 pounds per 30 dozen crate or an average of about 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the dozen.

So much for the Exchange white egg grades. In browns the Exchange has the same three grades with the same names and same requirements except for shell color. No mention is made of what shade of brown is required in the Exchange rules.

Now I realize that what I have said here is only a foundation on which you can build a building. I shall try to build the building in the next issue. In that discussion I'm going to try to make as clear as I can what is expected of the producer in furnishing eggs of four or five sizes and two colors to qualify them for the various Nearby quotations. Or to put it from your point of view, what you can expect for the kind of eggs you ship.

Congress Brief

Membership work in New York State is going forward in good shape. Apparently this state as well as the rest of the Northeast will be well represented at Cleveland in about four weeks. Will you be there? It's going to be a grand show. I'll be looking for you.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

More Questions By L. E. WEAVER

Bare Chicks

Why is it that heavy chicks, particularly, sometimes fail to feather out as they should?

One reason for this is crowding. It is not satisfactory to attempt to tell how many chicks you should have to



L. E. Weaver

100 square ft. of space. Chicks which may have plenty of room when they are young soon grow and become crowded. Therefore, the best measure is to say that you should never have more than 1½ lbs. of chicks per square ft. of floor space. Moving cockerels as soon as they can be distinguished helps to relieve congestion, and the use of wire sun porches increases the space in which the chickens can run.

Another way in which chicks are crowded is by insufficient hopper space. Provide enough hopper space so that practically all of the chicks will be able to eat at the same time.

Burn Dead Hens

Is it necessary to burn dead hens?

Not absolutely, but it is important to dispose of them in some way so there is no danger of spreading disease throughout the flock. On a farm where poultry is an important enterprise, there is no better way of doing this than by burning them. One simple way of doing this is to punch several

CANNIBALISM CONTROLS: Windowpaint, No-Pik, Specs, Pikeards, Vent-shields. Get samples, prices. C. G. ROOKS, SIDNEY, N. Y.

WENE CHICKS

Lowest Prices Ever Quoted On EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS

For Immediate Delivery. Postpaid. Prices per 100 lots of 100 to 999. Utility Select B. or W. H. ROCKS, R. I. or N. H. REDS. \$7.90 \$8.90 W. H. LEGHORNS, WYAND. ROCK CROSS. 7.90 8.90 R. I. RED or NEW HAMP. 90% Pullets 9.90 10.90 S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 90% Pullets 15.90 16.90 "SEXLINK" RED-ROCKS, 95% Pullets 8.90 9.90 LEGHORN-MINORCA CROSS, 95% Pullets 15.90 16.90 Per 100: Heavy Cockerels \$8.90. Heavy Assorted \$7.40. Leghorn or Leghorn-Minorca Cockerels \$2.40. 100% Safe Arrival Guaranteed. FREE BOOKLET. WENE CHICK FARMS, VINELAND, N. J.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRE

8,500 Breeders, 100% Pullorum Clean; each one picked for its growing, feathering, egg production and health qualities; produce all eggs hatched at BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM. You know you are getting real quality from Brentwood and can be sure you are going to make a good profit.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
MELVIN MOUL, Owner
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chicks That Live

Our 31 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

DUCKLINGS

DUCKLINGS, Large White Pekins. Heavy meated, rapid growers, \$13.50 per 100. White Runners, \$12.00 per 100. KARL BORMAN, LAURELTON, NEW JERSEY

WHITE RUNNER DUCKLINGS. Excellent layers, \$12 hundred. HARRY BURNHAM, North Collins, N. Y.

holes about ¼ of the distance up an oil drum, and then cut a hole near the bottom for the door. This can be set on end, the dead hens put on rods which are put through the holes to form a grate. Then a fire is built at the bottom and the birds are soon consumed.

Scaly Legs

I have a few hens whose legs are scaly. What causes this and how can I cure it?

A mite so small that you cannot see it burrows under the scales on the legs. A simple way to kill these is to dip the legs of the affected birds in a mixture of ½ pint of kerosene and 1 pint of raw linseed oil. Be careful that this does not get onto the feathered portions of the legs as it is likely to burn the skin.

If the legs are very badly affected, it may be wise to wash the legs first with soap and warm water to remove all of the loose scales.

Broody Hens

What is the most satisfactory way to break up broody hens?

The first thing is to break them up quickly. It is much easier to break up a broody hen the first day she shows symptoms than it is to wait several days. Provide a broody coop covered with wire so that air can circulate easily around the hen. Then feed her a good laying ration. Some poultrymen put a leg band on a hen every time she becomes broody. This way they can spot the ones that are consistently broody and sell them.

Rats

We have too many rats. I have tried poison and traps; but they are still with us.

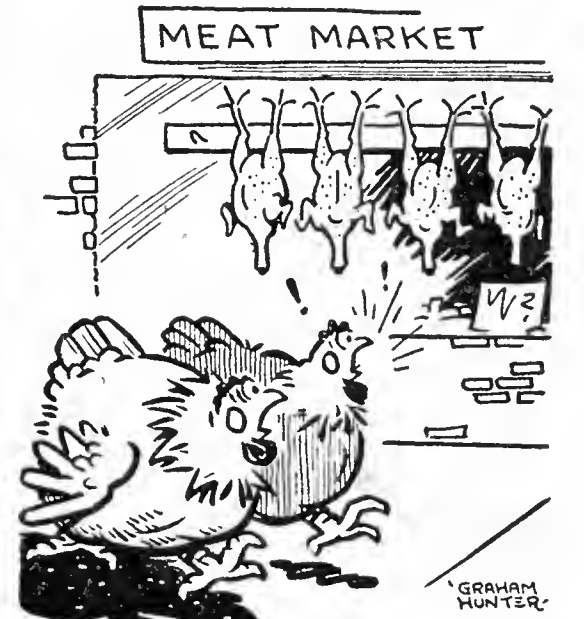
One thing that you can well do is to get your neighbors interested in rat control and put on a neighborhood drive. It is difficult for one man to control them where a whole neighborhood is infested.

Next, I suggest you try fumigating with cyanogas. Some rats are very cagey about eating poison bait, but when you blow poisonous dust into their burrows, there is no way they can avoid it.

Cod Liver Oil

Is it necessary to feed cod liver oil to laying hens in the summer?

Yes, if the hens are confined. No, if they are running outside. Since all commercial laying mashers contain vitamin D supplements of some kind you need not be concerned about this question unless you are mixing your own mashers.



"I thought it was only the HAIR they were wearing off the neck this year."

BAABOY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

HALL'S Chicks have been selected by the Agricultural Committee for the POULTRY FARM OF TOMORROW at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

WHITE ROCK

REDUCTION IN PRICE
BABY CHICKS, \$8 Per 100

Eggs for Hatching, Special Price on Large Orders
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.
I SPECIALIZE—ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.
HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH 100 500 1000
S. C. W. LEGHORNS. \$6.00 \$30.00 \$60.00
HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED
LEGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.) 11.00 55.00 110.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyand. 6.50 32.50 65.00
BLACK MINORCAS 6.00 30.00 60.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS 7.00 35.00 70.00
JERSEY WHITE GLANTS 8.50 42.50 85.00
(Leg. Chks. \$2.) HEAVY MIXED 5.50 27.50 55.00
All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on request. Write for price and beautiful actual photo catalog.
EXTRA: 2-3-4 WK. STARTED LEGHORN PULLETS.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED
Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad. 100 500 1000
Leghorn Cockerels \$2.50 \$12.50 \$25.00
Large Ilanston Str. W. Leghorns. 6.00 30.00 60.00
LARGE HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE 11.00 55.00 110.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. R. I. Reds. 6.50 32.50 65.00
New Hampshire Reds. 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mix 5.50 27.50 55.00
All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight Chicks for the last week May or June at \$7.50 per 100. \$36.00 per 500. \$70.00 per 1000. Sex pullets \$15.00 per 100. Order from this ad or write for catalog. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order.

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STONEY RUN

CASH OR C.O.D. 100% live delivery P.P.
ENGLISH LEGHORN 100 500 1000
PULLETS, 95% GUAR. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00
Unsexed English Leghorns. 6.00 30.00 60.00
Bar., Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds. 6.50 32.50 65.00
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H. Mix \$5.50-100; Leg. Chks. \$2-100. From Breeders Blood-Tested on Free range. Prepaid. Catalog Free. Can ship June 5th, or any Monday or Thursday after.
STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M. LEISTER, Box B, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, CASH OR C.O.D. RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.

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From Free Range Flocks—Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS, (95% Accurate) \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00
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BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS. 6.00 30.00 60.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS 8.50 42.50 85.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—\$2.00-100; \$10.00-500; \$20.00-1000. ASS'T OR HEAVY MIXED 5.00 25.00 50.00
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY BOX A RICHFIELD, PA.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large 100 500 1000
Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00
Large Type White Leghorns. 6.00 30.00 60.00
Leghorn Day Old Cockerels. 2.00 10.00 20.00
Barred Rocks and White Rocks. 6.50 32.50 65.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds. 6.50 32.50 65.00
New Hamp. Reds. 7.00 35.00 70.00
Heavy Mixed 5.50 27.50 55.00
All breeders Blood-Tested. Leghorn Breeders mated to R.O.P. Males. Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for our FREE Catalog, giving full details on our Breeders. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex 100 500 1000
Leghorn Pullets (95%) \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00
Large Type English Leghorns. 6.00 30.00 60.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels. 2.00 10.00 20.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds. 6.50 32.50 65.00
N. H. Reds. 7.00 35.00 70.00
Red-Rock Cross 7.50 37.50 75.00
White & Black Minorcas. 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mix \$5.50-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,** F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

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All Breeders carefully culled and Bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.
Will Ship C.O.D. 50 100 500 1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns. \$3.50 \$6.50 \$11.75 \$30.00
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets. 7.00 13.50 \$25.25 130
Black or Buff Leghorns, Anconas. 3.75 7.00 33.75 65
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Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds 3.75 7.00 33.75 65
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Red-Rock Cross Breeds. 3.75 7.00 33.75 65
Heavy Assorted 3.50 6.50 31.75 60
Ask for FREE Catalog & list of Pullet & Cockerel prices. **ULSH POULTRY FARM,** Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

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100% live del. Postpaid. 100 500 1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sexed Pullets, 90% guar. \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.00
R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 8.50 42.50 85.00
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White Leghorns. 6.50 32.50 65.00
R. I. Reds. 7.00 35.00 70.00
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BAUMGARDNER HUSKY HI-GRADE CHICKS

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D.
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns. \$ 6.00
Wh. Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.) 12.00
Br. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds. 6.50
N. H. Reds, W. Wyand., Buff Orps. 6.50
Heavy Mix, \$5.75; Wh. Leghorn Cockerels. 1.95
PREPAID Safe del. Cash or C.O.D. Circular. FREE.
I. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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Guaranteed as Represented
22 years breeding for larger and better Per 100
English Type S. C. White Leghorns. \$ 6.00
Pred-to-Lay S. C. Brown Leghorns. 6.00
S. C. Wh. or Br. Leg. Day-Old Pullets, 95% 11.00
Leghorn Day-Old Cockerels for broilers. 2.00
Barred or White Plymouth Rocks. 6.50
New Hampshires or S. C. Rhode Island Reds. 6.50
Assorted Heavy Breeds for broilers or Layers. 5.50
Breeders tested for B.W.D. Order Direct. Circular Free.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Less than 100 add 1c a Chick 100 500 1000
Large Sex. Eng. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00
Bar. & Wh. Rock & R. I. Red Pullets 8.50 42.50 85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets. 9.50 47.50 95.00
W. Leg., Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 6.00 30.00 60.00
New Hampshire Reds. 7.00 35.00 70.00
H. Mix \$6; L. Mix \$5.50; Leg. Chks. \$1.50; 11vy. Chks. \$5.50. T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% live del. P.P. Cat. FREE. 100 500 1000
Large Eng. W. Leg. Pts. 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00
Leg. Chks. \$3-100—Unsexed Leg. 6.00 30.00 60.00
Bar. & W. Rox. W. Wyand., R. I. Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
H. Mix \$5.50-100—N. H. Reds. 7.00 35.00 70.00
McAlisterville Poultry Farm, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Reserve NOW for Summer and fall.
Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from vigorous Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

MID-SUMMER SALE

PULLETS—30,000 to select from. 30c and up.
Various ages up to lay age, from Barron Type White Leghorn breeders. Pedigreed sired up to 333 eggs. We import Barron Blood. Thousands of Yearling hens now ready for shipment. All sent C.O.D. on approval with inspection privilege before you pay. Write.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 54-B, Zeeland, Mich.

Pullets

BOS QUALITY Barron and Hanson White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. 6 to 16 weeks. Low prices. C.O.D. Immediate shipment.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

PULLETS—WHITE Leghorns

10-12 weeks old, tested, qualified, fully inspected, guaranteed. Prompt July delivery. Lowly priced.
PINE TREE FARM, STOCKTON, N. J.

Let's Have a Picnic!

by
MRS. GRACE
WATKINS
HUCKETT

EATING outdoors is so healthful and so delightful that it ought to be a regular part of family fun in the summer time. There is nothing in the world like it for producing keen appetites and relaxing tired nerves.

To make it as easy as possible to "pick up and go" at a moment's notice, have a picnic basket always packed with the necessary things. An ordinary market basket fills the bill for a small family; a big hamper or clothes basket for a large one. If the picnic spot is to be reached on foot, you can use a rucksack, that most convenient shoulder bag which walkers abroad use to carry their necessities. In foreign countries, it is a common sight to see them tramping merrily along, pack on back and stick in hand.

A real camper, of course, can prepare a tasty meal with only a frying pan and a forked stick, but few of us want to be so limited in our equipment. Have the following articles always packed and ready to go, and half the worry of preparation will be avoided: salt and pepper, sugar, paper napkins, a can opener, a bottle opener, a corkscrew, holders for hot pans, plates and cups either paper or tin, aluminum or enamel; knives, forks and spoons, a bread knife and a paring knife, long-handled stirring spoons, long-handled forks, and a long-handled broiler; a large-sized coffee pot; and plenty of matches and old newspapers. (Or, if you prefer, buy a ready equipped kit or basket in the stores. They are available in almost any size or price range.)

Weather has a lot to do with the kind of meal prepared; also whether it is to be served as an entire meal or whether it is to supplement foods brought along. At any rate, the menus should be worked out in advance, for balancing the meal is as important for picnicking as for the home table.

Let's start with the main dish, meat for instance. There are all kinds of meat casseroles which may be cooked at home and kept hot for several hours if carefully covered with a lid and wrapped in several thicknesses of newspaper. One may even slice ham thin, fry it at home, pack it in a hot casserole and keep it hot until reaching the picnic grounds.

Meats which lend themselves to cooking over the camp fire are steaks, chops, frankfurters and weiners, hamburgers and "kabobs". Kabobs are little chunks of meat made famous in Armenian restaurants. They are strung on skewers with slices of onion in between. These skewers are kept turning until the meat is browned nicely on all sides and cooked thoroughly. If you have no skewers, a handy husband can devise some from clean, heavy wire, sharpened at the ends. Thin, flat cakes of hamburger broiled in the pan—with onion if you like—just fit those big round hamburger rolls that children like. The other meats may be cooked in the pan or in the wire broiler or on the proverbial stick, letting each cook his own if it is that kind of a party.

But the garden's contribution to the meal is most tempting, both in color and crispness — tender leaves of lettuce, crisp radishes, juicy

tomatoes, cooling cucumbers, melons or whatever else is available. Berries and fruits are equally welcome on the picnic menu. Berries may be washed and chilled and taken in a cold jar wrapped in several thicknesses of pa-

per, if there is no thermos bottle handy for that purpose. Thermos bottles or jugs are invaluable for taking a prepared lunch. They serve for beverages either hot or cold, and the jugs with wide mouths will hold even boiled potatoes or corn on the cob.

For boiling vegetables over the camp fire — sweet corn, potatoes, or whatever — some sort of a kettle with wire bail and a lid that fits is necessary. Some stores even show a nest of such kettles for real camping. The old standby of canned vegetables is always a picnic possibility, but as long as the fresh ones are available they are far preferable. Any food canned in tin may be heated in the can by submerging it in hot water. This helps somewhat with dishwashing but requires some skill in opening in order to avoid a burn.

The raw vegetables should be chilled and crisp before starting. If they are kept in a cold pan or damp cloth, they will stay fresh for some time. It is often convenient to slice the tomatoes or cucumbers for sandwiches at the picnic table, the bread having been buttered or mayonnaised before leaving home.

In addition to the fresh, raw stuff from the garden, a cooked vegetable is often possible, green peas, escalloped asparagus or casserole of spinach with white sauce beaten up with egg and baked, or string beans. Fresh beets pickled, carrots or onions in white sauce, and canned vegetables are other suggestions.

A sweet dish of some kind tops off the meal. It may be simply cake or cookies with lemonade, fruits fresh or canned or ice cream. Whatever it is, it should be simple and easy to prepare and to transport.

Milk is an item too often omitted from the picnic menu. Every child should have his regular quota besides having enough for the adults who wish it. A holiday touch may be given by adding a little fruit or chocolate syrup to milk.



AL. COLEMAN
— '39

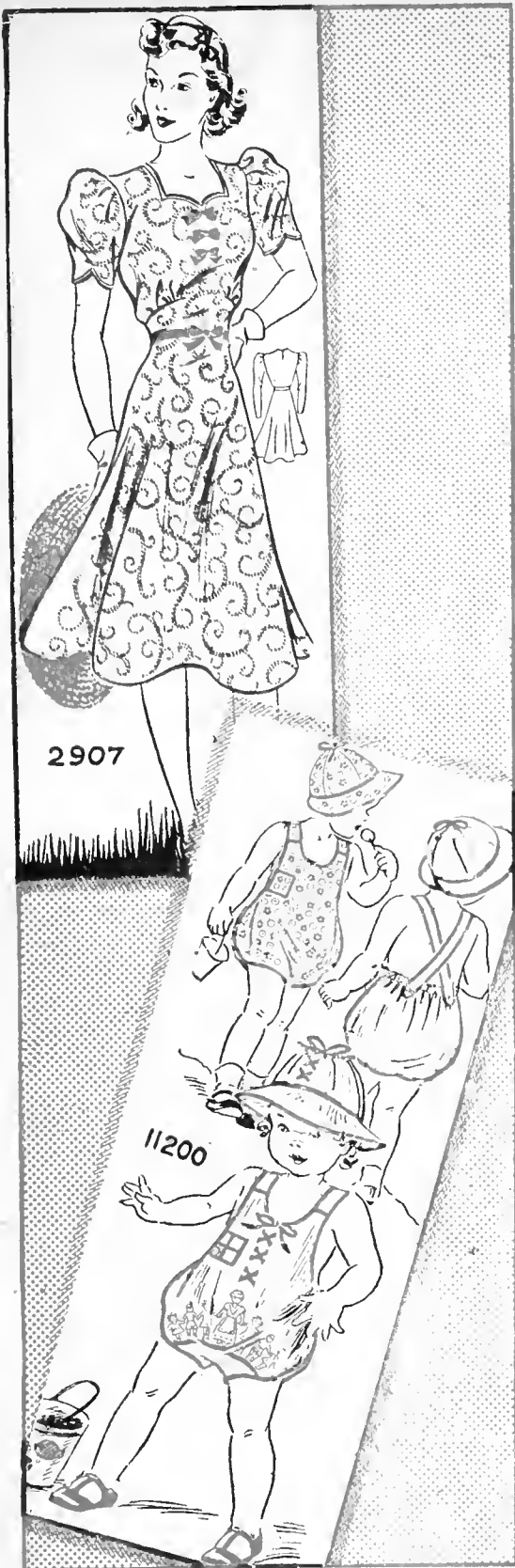
Hot cocoa is a convenient way of providing one hot dish in an otherwise cold meal; this covers the milk requirement also.

No fruit drink has yet surpassed good old lemonade. It seems to blend with almost any flavor besides being one of the very best thirst quenchers. On most farm cellar shelves are bottles of home canned fruit and berry juices—or they should be there. There should be some tart ones, currant, rhubarb and sour cherry to combine with the more sweet ones. Lemon juice can always be added. Besides these home canned juices there is the great assortment of commercial canned juices, grapefruit, pineapple, orange, loganberry, etc. Whatever combination is made, just bear in mind that color is important, as well as flavor.

Now that state parks and camping areas have open fireplaces, it is comparatively easy to do a certain amount of cooking when going to such spots for a picnic. It would be a pity, however, not to have a fireplace of one's own which is always available when one feels in the mood for an outdoor meal. There are few farms or homesites where such a fireplace could not be built easily by members of the family. There are several types of such fireplaces, those of a permanent nature built of stones and cement, or the movable kind of loose bricks piled together to support a grate with suitable chimney for draft and smoke removal. This type has the advantage of being able to be switched around according to the way the wind blows.

NOTE: There is not space here to give detailed instructions about building this movable fireplace. If you wish to send 3c to cover mailing costs, we should be glad to forward you a mimeographed sheet of instructions. Address American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.





Size 16 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material; 2 yards of ribbon.

SUNSUIT PATTERN No. 11200 is a roomy playsuit that tells the story of the old woman who lived in a shoe. Youngsters love the straps that won't slip from the shoulders. A brimmed hat is included in the pattern. One size only, suitable for sizes 1 to 2 years. Sunsuit and hat require 1 1/4 yards of 35-inch material; 2 packages of binding.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new summer fashion catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Seedtime and Harvest Meet

THE business of watering is more than standing with a hose or sprinkling can and wetting the foliage of plants. In fact, watering may be actually harmful unless a thorough soaking of the ground takes place. If the surface only is wet, this tends to draw roots upward where they suffer more from drought and lack of nourishment than if they turn downward in search of food and water.

Besides the ill effects of cold water applied under pressure, there is the other probability of disease which may be encouraged on damp foliage during warm weather. For this reason roses particularly need to be watered in early morning, so that the foliage has time to dry. Whatever way is chosen for watering the plants, the water should be as nearly as possible the same temperature as the air, should be given in sufficient quantities to soak the ground, and should not damage the plant by being too forceful. The more nearly like a gentle rain the better the watering.

Window boxes need watching to prevent drying out. They require regular cultivation and fertilizing just as any garden does. Pulverized sheep manure watered into the soil is recommended.

Now that columbines and delphiniums have finished flowering, their seeds ought to be planted for a new supply of plants—that is, the varieties which you wish to keep. If you do not want the seed, the old flowers should be cut off before seeds form, as that is too much of a drain on the plant. The seeds of both plants germinate better if planted immediately, rather than waiting until next spring. Columbine takes about three or four weeks to germinate.

Seeds could be planted in the open ground and kept moist. A cold frame shaded by lath is much better, however. Pansy seed should go in by the first of August; if you have not already ordered, it is wise to do so soon, for only the best pansy seed should ever be planted.

The polyantha primrose and painted daisies (pyrethrums) are best divided at this season rather than in the fall. Although my intentions were perfectly good last year about dividing my painted daisies early, it was fall before I got around to the job. The result this year is small plants and few blooms, where last year I had masses. In the case of primroses and pyrethrums a clump is composed of many small plants which separate naturally when lifted. Each small division needs to be put into the ground a little deeper than before, kept covered for a few days and watered in case of dry weather. Division is the only way to keep either of these plants true to color, since seeds cannot be relied upon to do so.

Give Yourself a COOL LOOK

GIVE CLOTHES that lighthearted look to offset the heavy feeling of hot weather! There are many ways to give this lightsome lift to the costume—heartshaped neck, short puffed sleeves, tiny bows, rippling ruffles, crisp prints, gay fabric shoes, off-the-face hat.

Voiles are strongly in favor even for evening dresses. Dotted swiss and frosted organdie are other favorites. White ground with small allover or sprawly patterns in lively colors are particularly popular.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2907 is a go-everywhere frock in sizes 12 to 40.



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Look for the tested recipes under the label of every bottle of Certo—a product of General Foods.

Says Mrs. V. J. Daniels whose jams and jellies made with Certo took 7 prizes at the 1938 Midland Empire Fair.

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MUFF — A Serial Story

By C. A. STEPHENS

THE STORY THUS FAR

Christened Henry Nemo, the name "Muff" stuck to our hero because his mother tucked him into a muff and abandoned him on the doorstep of two New England spinsters. A crimson birthmark around his neck was referred to by village gossips as "the gallows mark."

When 14 he was hired out to farmer Glinds for \$7 a month. He refused to stay and Glinds refused to pay him. Thereupon Muff stole oats from Mr. Glinds' bin equal to the value of the work he had done. He was discovered, arrested, and sentenced to Reform School. On the way there he escaped.

Muff was captured and sent to the school again, but escaped a second time. After wandering a bit, he stopped to examine the surveyor's instrument used in construction of a railroad, and was hired by Mr. Lothrop, who was destined to have an important influence on Muff's life.

On Lothrop's advice, Muff returned to the reform school, where good behavior soon gained his release. During his stay at the school, Mr. Lothrop died. Following his release from school, Muff went back and worked unrecognized for Glinds until he had repaid him for the oats.

Muff left Mr. Glinds' place to return to his boyhood home. Overcoming the opposition of the townsfolk he took up the work of woodturning and eventually established a successful business, principally the manufacture of wooden spools. During his experimental efforts he happened upon a method of producing wood pulp for the manufacture of paper.

* * *

MUFF heard nothing more of the pulp till the following April, when he received from the mill a roll of white paper, and also by mail a letter, saying that a "very fair quality of paper could be made by mixing pulp with rags, and that though others had manufactured a similar paper, a market could be found for all he could produce at a certain stipulated price.

On hearing this report, Muff had several slabs of coarse, tough granite quarried and set in his mill; and he then rigged gearing for holding and rubbing blocks of poplar wood to meal against the surface of the granite, and went on experimenting for a month or more, in some cases having the granite slabs revolve like a mill-stone; in others, revolving the poplar blocks against a stationary slab, the object in both cases being to grind the wood to fine slivers.

For this same purpose, too, he invented a number of other devices, and soon after made proposals for five hundred cords of poplar wood, at five dollars per cord, to be ground into paper pulp. A new industry was then added to the spool business, and a new mill was built during the following autumn.

Another accident, which occurred during the progress of these experiments, illustrates Muff's character in quite another direction.

While grinding wood bolts to meal, a fire—from friction probably—happened in one of the buildings of the spool factory, consuming the building and entailing a loss of four or five hundred dollars. The mill was insured, and the insurance company sent a person to adjust the loss. There was no hesitation on the part of this agent in appraising the damage at four hundred dollars, and it would have been paid in due course. But just as the agent was taking leave, Muff came out to the road, and in his blunt way, said:—

"Wait a moment, sir. I have been thinking over the origin of this fire, and I have come to the conclusion that it

was due to unjustifiable carelessness on my part. I ought not to have left those bolts running in the way I did. I really do not think the company to be justly holden to pay for a loss under such circumstances. So I shall make no proof of loss and surrender the policy, to be renewed on my new building about one month hence, if you please."

The agent was, of course, glad to avoid payment. Being a man of not over strict honesty himself, perhaps, he was astonished, and failed to understand Muff's motive. In conversation with another agent the following evening, he remarked that Nemo was the "biggest fool" he (the agent) "ever struck." But was it foolishness, or was it that sturdy, self-possessed honesty which values an inward consciousness of truth more than any present gain in money?

Men who are morally weak never do such "foolish things" as that, and they cannot understand them. But this was quite in keeping with Muff's usual way of doing business.

About a year after Muff began the manufacture of paper pulp from poplar wood, there occurred one of those "depressions" which periodically afflict business in America. Old business men have come to look for them and to be on their guard, but the young men who are doing business are apt to fail.

Muff had never faced a business panic before, and it tried him sorely, not so much on account of his own errors, as those of other parties with whom he dealt. The great paper-making firm which he was then supplying became embarrassed and failed to pay for a large amount of pulp which it had received from Muff's mill. Worse still, the market was "flat", and Muff had a great stock of wood on hand and still more contracted for.

As he had only a small capital, he was seriously embarrassed. It would have been comparatively easy to fail, or at least stop work for a time in both mills, and let the stagnant market become relieved before resuming operations. But he was determined to keep

all his contracts if possible; and he disliked, too, to throw his help out of employment, for now a little settlement of operatives was clustered about his two factories.

He was absolutely obliged, however, to reduce their wages one-quarter. Being a young man of few words, he simply told his help that the depression in business would compel him to pay twenty-five per cent less in wages for six months or more, and made no further talk about it.

But this made trouble.

A manufacturer nearly always has a few enemies among his operatives. Muff had two, and these accused him of oppressing them unjustly, and from beginning to think evil of him themselves, they soon aroused so much ill-feeling among the workmen that obscure threats were made of burning the mills. About a week later the malcontents made a demonstration before the office in the spool factory one morning; and by way of expressing their discontent, one or two stones were thrown through the office window, to the accompaniment of certain doleful groans and cries.

Muff was inside. He came out at once, and stood face to face with the angry crowd.

"Well, what are you stoning me for? What do you want?" he demanded.

"We want justice. We want our wages. We won't stand this cutting down our pay. We'll burn your old mill down first!" were the cries in reply.

"You mean to say, then," replied Muff, slowly and distinctly, "that unless I pay you the same wages as I did last month, you will burn the mills?"

"Yes, we will. We will. We'll do it, too!" were the defiant responses.

"All right!" replied Muff, calmly, "You can do so—on your own responsibility."

He added: "The mills are insured. I am going over to the post office (half a mile), and shall be gone an hour. You will have plenty of time—and plenty of time after they are burned, for I shall not rebuild them this year."

He started off, but turned to say, "I am borrowing money this morning to give you such wages as I am paying. If you don't want it, all right."

He walked off briskly, leaving them in full possession.

Many of these folks were ignorant,

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Blues

Don't try to cheer me up today,
It won't be worth your while.
Today's my day for feeling blue,
Don't try to make me smile.

There's not a thing to smile about,
Life's just a bitter pill;
I licked the sugar coating off,
And now I'm feeling ill.

Don't try to cheer me up today,
Just leave me to my sorrow;
Today's my day for feeling blue,
I'll smile again — tomorrow.

—Mrs. H. B. Slocum,
c/o Mrs. Ella Z. Slocum,
Anglica, N. Y.

too ignorant to understand the real facts of the case as regarded business, but their native common sense began to assert itself, and they thought better of their threats.

When Muff came back, he found both mills running as usual, and every hand at work. That was the last he heard of his "strike", and he managed to continue the business without breach of a single contract with anyone.

One day, as Muff was measuring a lot of poplar wood, recently delivered to him in the factory yard, a somewhat grand equipage drove up, and a gentleman with long hair which fell upon his shoulders in patriarchal fashion, gravely solicited his attention.

"Of course you have heard of me, Mr. Nemo," remarked the patriarchal personage; "I am the well-known Dr. Haddinger, and I have taken the liberty to call on you in relation to a matter which I think is of some interest to you. May I request a private interview?"

Muff had never heard of the doctor; but he asked him into the office and shut the door.

His visitor then spoke as follows:

"Through certain channels of information to which the medical profession have access I hear that you have a 'birth-mark', as it is called, of an unfortunate, or at least disagreeable character—one I presume you would be glad to get rid of."

Having thus broached the subject, the doctor then proceeded with suitable preliminaries to disclose his object in calling, which was to remove, by a certain peculiar treatment and for a certain not very unreasonable sum, the said mark from around Muff's neck.

Muff heard him through carefully and even drew him out a little as to his methods, then said:—

"I remember a day, doctor, when I would have given everything I possessed on earth willingly to be rid of that red mark. But my sentiments touching it have undergone a radical change. I don't know how I came by it. But it is there for better or worse. I shall always wear it. To tell you the truth, I now cherish it as a reminder of certain grave mistakes which I once made, and also as a kind of talisman for certain resolutions which I made afterwards. Doctor, I am not jesting, but merely stating a fact, when I say that I would not part company with that mark for a thousand dollars!"

Somewhat disappointed, the doctor took leave immediately.

(To be concluded next issue)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THIS YEAR on Independence Day, I'm mighty glad I needn't say "Heil Hitler," or goose-step, by jing, for any potentate or king. There ain't no dictator can tell me when I have to cheer or yell, and if I want to boo and stamp there ain't no concentration camp to put me in, no Gestapo can tell me when to come and go. There ain't no place I'd rather be, than here in this land of the free; a man can call his mind his own, nor do his talk-in' in a tone that's half a whisper cause he fears that it will reach official ears.

If we don't like the government or want some other president, we're free to say so anywhere: if politics get in our hair and we don't like the things they do, we speak right up and tell 'em to heed our opinions or they'll note the way we'll swat 'em with our vote. We sit around the barber shop and call the governor a flop, or else we set out one by one the things the president should do, to get us out of this here mess, there ain't a single thing.

I guess, that we don't settle, we know how the nation should be managed now. Life surely wouldn't seem so bright, a-sittin' with our mouth closed tight, afraid to say a word, or think, for fear that some officious gink would tattle to the Fuhrer so that off to concentration camp we'd go. So three cheers for the U. S. A., where ev'ry feller has his say!

"Swim the Deep River"

(Continued from Page 1)

note understanding and consideration fall on deafened ears. The social situation in these respects is deteriorating at a rate that is truly alarming. After all, hatred is a poison which no body politic can long withstand. In human relations there is no substitute for good-will. Social progress is to be achieved through negotiation and peace, not through exploitation and war. The perplexities of these troubled times are only to be resolved by men and women of unflinching humanitarianism who work with sympathy and understanding to establish justice, to insure tranquility, to promote the general welfare, and to secure to themselves and posterity the blessings of their hard-won liberty. May you members of the Class of 1939 never fail to exhibit that understanding and good-will of which our times are so desperately in need.

In one other direction, the present social situation carries implications for individual character that should be recognized. In matters of ethics and morals we are more nearly on our individual own than ever before. In consequence, individual integrity grows in importance. We sorely need more men

Sorrow

By Edith Horton.

Death came to the house of my friend,
I went to her and wept,
Not as she wept,
But for all sorrow.

and women whose word is as good as their bond; whose honor is high above suspicion. Edmund Burke once observed that he knew no way of indicting a whole people. Neither is there known any way of policing a whole people. All any government can undertake to do is to police the few who respect no authority not backed by force. The system works because the great majority obey the dictates of their individual consciences. Self-imposed responsibility is what holds any effectively-free society together. We need more of that type of responsibility in our present social situation. The kind of personal integrity that sets its own high standards of right and worthy conduct, that enforces its own exacting rules and regulations, that places its own conscience in continuing judgment over the inevitable mistakes and failures of life, this kind of personal integrity is needed today as never before. Let not the vicissitudes of life lead you into that irreparable betrayal which consists of a betrayal of your own better selves. Whatever the measure of success that you may individually achieve, may you members of the Class of 1939, each and every one of you, develop that personal integrity and self-imposed responsibility which lie at the very foundation of every orderly and progressive society.

There is no mistaking the fact that



"We didn't have enough lumber for a diving platform!"

we face today many grave social problems. Of these I have not attempted to speak. Instead I have tried to bring to your attention some of the implications of our social distress for your own innermost living. Abiding happiness in life lies in qualities of mind and character. Social reform, whatever its range and promise, will never achieve the hoped-for results if it fails to establish the moral and spiritual bases for life together, in justice and in peace.

Cephus in the City

(Continued from Page 5)

everything but a manicure. Then they'd fasten the machine to her, and when she came off the other side she was all milked. All the men that handled her were inoculated and vaccinated, inspected by doctors every day, and wore sterilized clothes. I couldn't help but think how foolish Old Sal would feel with all this fuss. Of course the cows they had there were used to being pampered. They were champions from 33 states and four provinces of Canada; and mighty fine looking even if they were stuck-up!

The Fair had something that was mighty popular with the city folks who have been denied its joys, but it's something that you have had out in Hog Hollow for years. They had people making telephone calls and it was fixed so a couple of hundred people could listen in, and they were fighting over those receivers just like Aunt Emma and Aunt Hep used to until they had that other phone put in.

I saw part of a baseball game in one of those new television sets that lets you see what you're hearing over the radio. And it came over pretty good, but I don't think it will keep people out of the ball parks. You've got to consider the human element. I can't picture Uncle Zeke sitting in front of a radio set yelling names at the umpire.

They had a mechanical man at the Fair that moved when somebody told him to and smoked and talked and obeyed every command, but he couldn't do anything for himself. I couldn't help but look on him as a warning of what the man of tomorrow will be like if we don't keep on our toes and stop the government from regimenting all of us.

Write soon, Ma.

Your loving son,
Cephus.

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 2)

no intention of stopping her record of faithful service for a long time yet.

* * *

CAYUGA LAKE Juvenile in Cayuga County, N. Y., is making one of its community projects of the year the collection of used magazines, which, as fast as gotten together, are sent to the Auburn State Prison for the use of the inmates.

* * *

AYER GRANGE in Massachusetts is very proud of its oldest member, Hiram S. Clark, whose 99th birthday was recently celebrated at a Grange meeting, with all the patriotic Orders of the town as guests. Mr. Clark served three years in the Union army during the Civil War and is the last surviving Grand Army veteran of his entire section. That he is also the oldest living Grange member in Massachusetts seems to be beyond challenge.

* * *

NINE GRANGES in Chenango County, New York, recently joined in a big meeting at Oxford and made a genuine "home-coming" occasion for a large group of both subordinate and Juvenile Patrons. Impressive degree work, a beautiful candlelight service, tableaux, charming lighting effects and enjoyable entertainment numbers made up an evening long to be remembered.

"I heard the missus telephoning
for scratch feed this morning"

"Brother, that's good news.
Now we'll get back on
full rations again"



A business call about broilers, butter, or eggs. A friendly call and neighborly chat about the church supper tomorrow night. Sometimes an urgent call when the unexpected suddenly calls for action.

Thus the telephone and its welcome, familiar ring figure in the regular, day-by-day activities of the home. It helps make the farm profitable; life pleasant and eventful.



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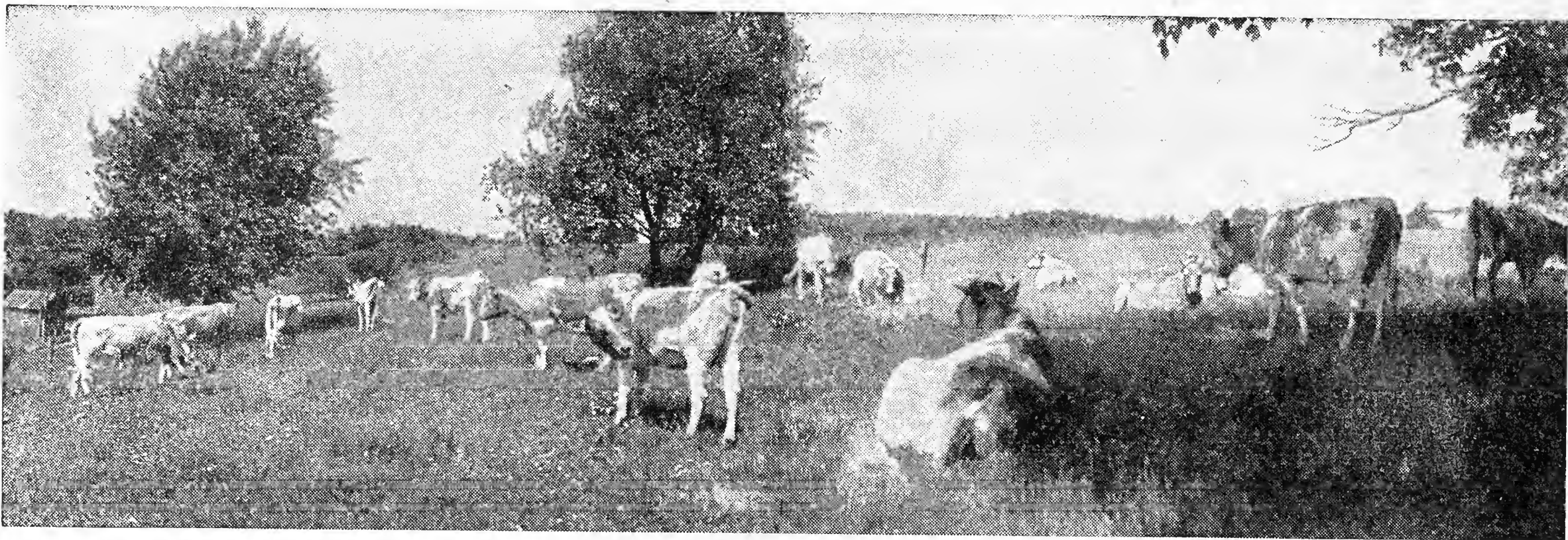
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DEPT. A-7.
STATE TOWER BLDG. SYRACUSE, N. Y.



By pasting a couple of snapshots together we built the above picture which gives a pretty good idea of the Guernsey heifers we are pasturing on Coy Glen farm. With twenty-two heifers due to freshen in October, the hour when we must decide whether or not to go back to milking cows will soon be upon

us. In the two years we have been growing these heifers we have been able to handle them so that they always moved forward in both growth and condition until the last two weeks, when a combination of drought, hot weather, and flies has distinctly set them back.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FOR MONTHS now my mail has contained a plentiful sprinkling of literature about the World's Poultry Congress which is scheduled for Cleveland during the period from July 28 to August 7.

The fact that I have been receiving this mail and that every other poultryman who reads this page has been made aware of the Congress all stems back to the almost superhuman enthusiasm and energy which a single individual has poured into its promotion.

Of course, you all know to whom I refer—the General Chairman of the Congress, Professor of Poultry Husbandry Emeritus at Cornell University, James E. Rice.

A FITTING TRIBUTE

To my mind, the holding of the Congress in the United States at this time takes on special significance.

First, it is the rallying point for a great industry which because of its economic plight badly needs leadership and program at this time. Second, it automatically becomes, despite its world-wide significance, a personal recognition of the lifetime, unselfish services and spirited leadership of perhaps the greatest figure in the poultry industry, "Jimmy" Rice.

YOUR SUPPORT NEEDED

Nothing will round out the Congress like the support of the great Empire State of New York, Jimmy's home state. In the whirlwind campaign which Professor Rice is conducting to secure for the Congress the final sup-

port which will guarantee its success, we home folks must not let him down. (EDITOR'S NOTE: Buy a \$1.00 ticket, even if you cannot attend the Congress. It's an investment that will pay dividends).

Entirely apart from sentiment, the Congress itself furnishes us poultrymen with our chief hope for that leadership which will do something toward making the general public more conscious of the food value and cheapness of poultry products and thus do something to offset the inroads which are being made in egg and poultry consumption by industries which are more aggressively marketing their products.

* * *

Silage Notes

This is being written on June 29th. If it does not rain before nightfall, we will get through haying at SunnYGables today. Usually we aim to be through on the fourth of July but very seldom have we made it.

This year's rapid progress has been accounted for by a somewhat lighter stand of hay (although it was better than we thought it was when we got into it); by a long period of hot rainless days which have dried up the country to the point where nothing is growing; and by filling a 14 by 40 foot silo full of grass ensilage. With our gravity dump truck and the way we handle our chopping, we can really handle green hay faster than we can dry, especially when we store the dry hay without chopping it.

The green hay we chopped for silage at SunnYGables was cut off a piece of new seeding. It contained from ten to thirty per cent by weight of volunteer winter barley and wheat. It also con-

tained a considerable percentage, perhaps another third, of timothy. We set up our chopping rig so as to drip 68% phosphoric acid on this green hay as it went through the chopper. However, only in the case of a very few loads of hay which appeared to be practically pure clover and alfalfa did we drip on the recommended five quarts to the ton of phosphoric acid.

On all the rest of the stuff we chopped we cut the acid stream down from a maximum of five quarts to the ton to as low as one quart to the ton. We determined the amount of acid we used by the proportion of timothy and winter barley and wheat which was in the hay we were chopping. By thus economizing we cut the recommended amount of acid in half and saved that much cash outlay.

I am setting down what we have done for this reason. Four years practical experience has absolutely convinced me of the economic importance of grass silage in the northeast. At the present farm price level, however, northeastern farmers certainly can not take on any more cash expense. Up to date, it has been necessary to make a substantial cash outlay for either molasses or phosphoric acid in order to make good silage out of legumes, like clover, alfalfa and soybeans. What I am interested in doing is cutting this cash outlay to the very minimum.

I'm sure, because one of my neighbors did it very successfully last year, that I can make good soybean ensilage in the fall by growing some corn to mix in with the soybeans and perhaps supplementing the mixture with a little acid or molasses.

Corn isn't available, however, when grass silage has to be made, except of course for fall cuttings of second growth. At SunnYGables, however, winter barley appears to be in the dough state, when clover and alfalfa should be cut for silage, and wheat in the milk stage.

We, therefore, are laying our plans to have winter barley and wheat to mix into our grass silage in June, 1940, with the idea of keeping our purchase of phosphoric acid down to a minimum, unless, as may be the case, we find that we have gotten into a mess with the silage we have just finished. If we have, I'll so report in due time.

It might be well, for the sake of the record, also to record here that at

Larchmont we have filled a 14 foot silo with a clear stand of timothy to which we added no dope whatsoever.

* * *

Weed Control

I've already reported on the fact that by using two different methods, both cheap enough to be practical, we have secured this season in a field of barley what appears to be practically one hundred per cent mustard control.

I am now going to allow the weeds to come up on a twenty acre field of sod which has been plowed for fall grain, and when I have a good stand check the results I appeared to get this spring. The two methods I am using are dusting and a wet spray.

In the meantime, I have a very interesting letter from W. E. Washbon, the manager of the Schuyler County Farm Bureau, concerning the effectiveness of grass silage in controlling the spread of weeds. He says: "When I was an undergraduate in the College of Agriculture about five years ago, I carried on an experiment on the killing of weed seed which had gone through a silo. We used twenty-two different kinds of weed seeds, which included quack grass, mustard, thistle, cinquefoil, yellow rocket, and a number of others. Samples of each weed seed were germinated to determine what the percentage of germination was before going into the silo. I counted 72,000 weed seeds in this experiment and then divided them into lots. They were then placed in three silos located in different parts of the state and were placed in the silo in a number of different positions relative to vertical and horizontal positions. The period of ensiling ranged from about 58 days to over 180. Of all the weed seeds which we placed in the silo, only one species seemed to be able to withstand the treatment, that being the *Abutilon* *Tephrostrati*, commonly known as velvet leaf or butter print. It germinated equally well and in some cases better after being ensiled for that period. Of the other 21 kinds which represented over 65,000 seeds, only one or two seeds germinated. Because it is commonly thought that quack grass and mustard are spread through silage, we put in extra lots of mustard and quack grass seeds in numbers exceeding a million each, and of them not one seed germinated."



Protective

SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Notes

*Sign a note and lose a friend,
That's a universal trend.*

In one sense a note is not a particularly valuable piece of paper. It is different than a protested check in that failure to meet a note when due is not considered a criminal act. The holder of the note must sue and get a judgment. If the man who made the note has no property, the judgment may be no more valuable than the note itself.

There is, however, another side to the question of giving notes which readers should watch. If you do have property and give a note to a man—say in payment for equipment you have bought, and with the understanding that you are to pay on the installment plan—he may sell the note to a third party. Then in case you do not pay your installments promptly, this third party can legally come back at you and demand immediate payment of the entire amount.

The fact that the merchandise you purchase may not be satisfactory has no bearing in the eyes of the law as the holder of the note is supposed to be an innocent-third party and, if he takes the matter to court, is almost certain to get a judgment against you. Then if you are not satisfied with the treatment received from the man you originally had the deal with, your only redress is to bring suit against him. It is well to keep that in mind when you give a note.

By the way, many smart business men have a hard and fast rule never to act as a co-signer of a note as an accommodation. If you must be neighborly loan your friend the money and, for protection, get a chattel mortgage on something of value.

* * *

Collector Got 95%

"I gave twenty accounts to a collection agency. They collected \$40.13 and I got a check for \$2.07. The accounting showed 50% deduction for commission, and \$18., the minimum charge on 18 accounts they did not collect."

This is the common experience of our subscribers who turn over accounts for collection to out-of-town collection agencies. According to the contract they charge a listing fee for accounts not collected which usually figures out so that the subscriber gets little or nothing. It's quite legal and according to the contract!

* * *

Read the Guarantee

"Our guarantee only lasts ten days and only covers the chicks when properly brooded and cared for. There are many things that can happen to chicks for which we cannot be responsible and over which we have no control."

The above statement is contained in a letter from a baby chick hatchery which, by the way, is not an advertiser in *American Agriculturist*.

It is true that a hatchery cannot be blamed for all of the chicks that die, but it seems to us that the above guarantee leaves plenty of loop-holes. It is important to read and understand any guarantee made by a baby chick hatchery. We feel, also, that trouble is avoided by patronizing firms whose ads appear in publications that guarantee their advertisers.

* * *

Won't Return Commission

"If the goods are not worn, the subscriber may return them and we will return his money. The deposit will have to be returned by the salesperson."

The above letter from a concern that sells from house to house is fair and square and we are publishing it only to point out one fact. If goods purchased this way are not satisfac-

tory, the company will not return the deposit given to the agent, and it may be impossible to persuade the agent to do so. The usual practice in house to house selling is that the deposit is the agent's commission, and the company gets only the money sent directly to it.

* * *

No Pay for Timber

"I sold some timber to a man who cut and sold it but did not pay me at the time. The agreement with him was verbal. I have been to his place several times but he was not at home, and I have been unable to get my pay."

This is typical of a number of letters we have received recently and indicates the necessity of cash in selling timber. In the first place, we believe a written contract stating the rights and obligations of each party is advisable. Secondly, why not investigate the finances of the buyer before you consider the deal? If he owns no property and has a few judgments filed against him, the chances of collecting after the timber is sold are problematical. In such a situation, the safe thing to do is to demand at least part of the pay before the timber is taken off the farm.

* * *

Resale

"I would like some information regarding a correspondence school in Dorchester, Massachusetts, called the General Training Institute. A Mr. Richmond came to me and said he was field man for that school and had my name recommended by a local minister. Before he left we found he was the only person connected with the school, and that this school was in his home. His line was training for civil service jobs and he claimed he bought his course from the Pergande Institute. His fee was \$70 and he insisted that I sign up then or never. Naturally I did no business with him but I was wondering if he is crooked."

The Pergande Publishing Company states that Mr. Richmond is in no way connected with the organization, but merely purchases study material from them for resale purposes.

* * *

"I wish to thank you for I know he would not have made any settlement if you had not written to him. This is the third time the *American Agriculturist* has helped me get a settlement. One was for \$275. for hay; another on cabbage plants of about \$30., so I say the man who does not take *American Agriculturist* is soft in the head."—T. E. W., New York.

* * *

Holding Fur

"I shipped some furs and was not satisfied with the returns so asked to have them shipped back. The company replied that the furs had not been kept separate."

If you want furs kept separate until you accept the price offered, you should state that specifically in a letter when making the shipment. Most companies are glad to do this upon request, but don't do so unless asked.

* * *

A Lewis County, N. Y., reader would like to learn experiences of dairymen who have built home-made silos from hemlock timber. He is planning to build a silo next fall and has quite a bit of hemlock growing on his place.

We will gladly forward letters to him.

* * *

We would be glad to have information that would help in locating Mr. M. B. Hawes, recently of Bridgewater Corners, Vermont, and North Walpole, New Hampshire. If you know where Mr. Hawes is living at present, we would appreciate your dropping a line to the Service Bureau.



Mr. and Mrs. James Dundas, Dexter, Maine.

"IT WAS very fortunate for us," writes Mr. Dundas, "that we had the policy to help us following our unfortunate accident when the bus collided with our car. (See picture below). We were both laid up for 12 weeks and each of us received \$120.00. Everyone who rides in a car should have North American Protection."

Check No. _____

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on
Back is Signed by
Claimant

Claim No. R-95059 Maine

Pay to the order of Annie A. Dundas

One Hundred Twenty and 00/100-----Dollars

February 28 19 38

\$ 120.00

M. E. Gordon
Claim Examiner.

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 475

Check No. _____

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on
Back is Signed by
Claimant

Claim No. R-95538 Maine

Pay to the order of James H. Dundas

One Hundred Twenty and 00/100-----Dollars

February 28 19 38

\$ 120.00

M. E. Gordon
Claim Examiner.

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 475



Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

What it takes..

TO MAKE PULLETS LIKE THIS INTO LAYERS

Like this



The pullet at the top is 12 weeks old. The one below is 24 weeks—just getting into her stride as an egg producer.

The difference between the two is 16 pounds of feed—8 of mash and 8 of grain. Total feed cost for the 12-week period will be about 28 cents if Starting & Growing Mash is fed; 27 cents if the feed is Growing Mash.

The principal difference between the two feeds is *milk*. For one cent per pullet additional,

Starting & Growing Mash provides each bird with the equivalent of six pounds of liquid milk products. This means an extra supply of the "growth" Vitamin G, an increase in animal protein, and more minerals.

Lots of good layers have been raised on Growing Mash for the second half of the growing period. But most poultrymen feel that the extra margin of safety provided by Starting & Growing Mash is well worth

the slight difference in cost.

As one man expressed it, "I'm interested in raising the best possible birds. I want to get plenty of size on them, and put them in the laying house in good health and good flesh. It would take only about one egg the first year to make up the difference in cost between Start & Grow and the cheapest mash I could buy. That's why I keep my pullets on Starting & Growing Mash right through."



NEW SUPER UNICO TIRE GIVES EXTRA TRACTION

This farmer is carrying the new Super Unico tire with the deep non skid tread. On smooth highways which become slippery with rain, the saw-toothed ribs of the Super Unico keep the tire in constant grip with the road and offer a broader traction surface.

On dirt and muddy roads the best tire is the Standard Unico with its open tread which grips better on rough surfaces. Standard Unicos cost 10% less.



BINDER TWINE THAT DOESN'T CAVE IN

Ever have a ball of binder twine collapse when you got near the outside layers, causing it to snarl and break? G.L.F. binder twine doesn't do that. It's wound in a new way so that it stands up right to the very end. It's tough and strong, and very uniform in thickness with a minimum of thick and thin spots. All G.L.F. Service Agencies carry it.

HOW WOULD YOU FEED THESE COWS?

The picture below shows part of a string of 10 cows. In this string there are four very high producers which are on test. Four others are pretty good milkers. Two are dry. They are on fair pasture and are getting hay which contains some clover.

Here is one way of feeding them:

ALL COWS.....Exchange Dairy 20%

Here is another way:

TEST COWS...

... Super Exchange Dairy 20%

FAIR MILKERS.....20% Cow Feed

DRY COWS.....Fitting Ration 13%

Production from the test cows is worth more than just the cash returns from the milk. High records increase the value of the cows and of their offspring. Therefore it is a good plan to feed them a fixed formula feed such as Super Exchange, very

high in quality of ingredients and in digestible nutrients, with a minimum of 4½% fat, in order to get every possible pound of milk and butterfat and keep them in top condition.

In feeding the fairly good milkers, digestible feed at low cost is the main problem. 20% Cow Feed provides 100 lbs. of total digestible nutrients for about \$2.00, which is slightly less than Exchange Dairy. It is a good, well-balanced feed, averaging close to 4% fat. For average cows on the average farm, at present milk prices, 20% Cow Feed is an excellent buy.

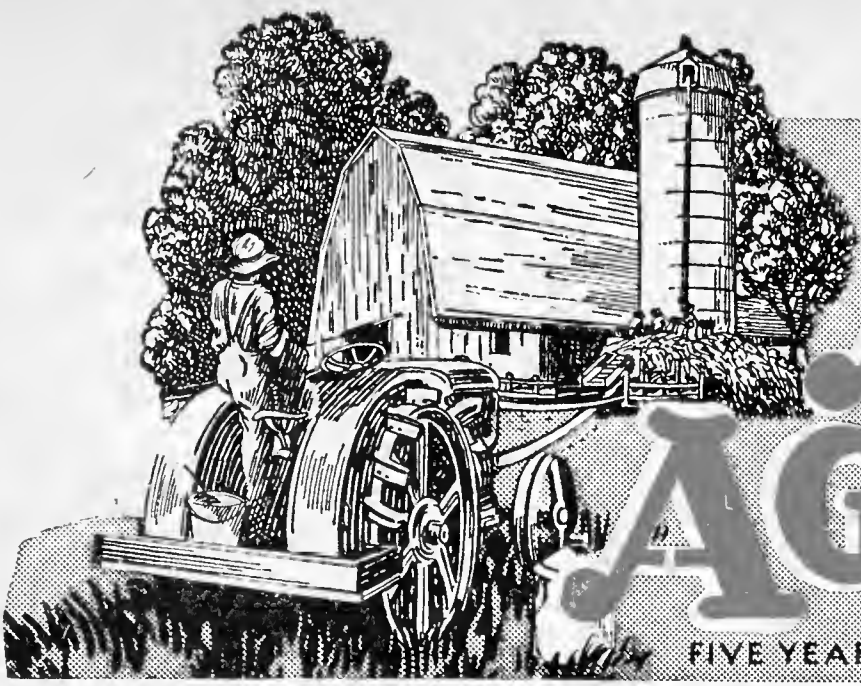
The dry cows do not need as much protein as the milkers, so they can very well be fed Fitting Ration. However Fitting Ration is more expensive than 20% Cow Feed, and the extra protein will do no harm. It would be more economical to

give the dry cows 20% Cow Feed or even 18% Cow Feed which costs about \$2.10 a ton less.

A simple feed cart with two or three compartments, such as

that shown in the picture below, makes it easy to feed cows according to their individual needs—getting the most out of the cows and out of the money you spend for feed.

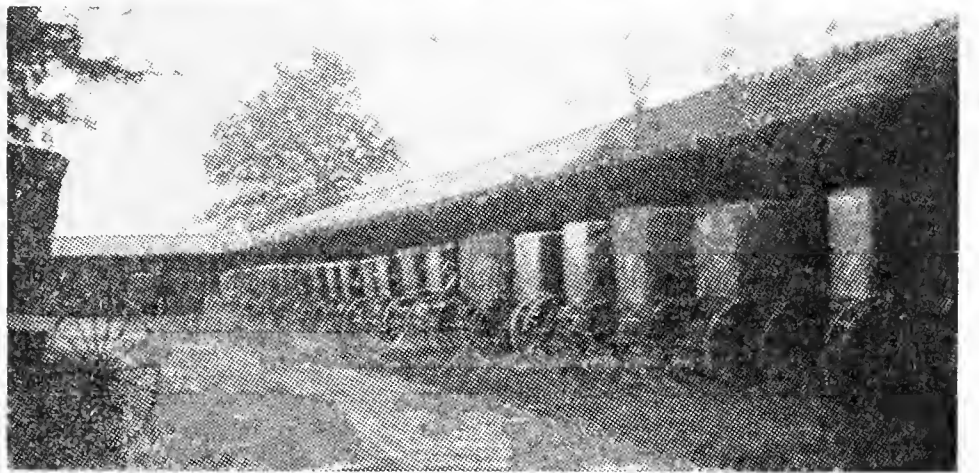




AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

I Go To Church in Penn-Dutchland



View of a neighboring church shed on the same Sunday morning. This church is near the other, but it is of one of the more primitive sects who do not believe in automobiles. There were about 120 buggies—every one exactly like every other—under three unbelievably long sheds. These people are known locally as "Wagon-enders."

(Left) View of the Mennonite Church in Lancaster County.



I HAVE WRITTEN how on a Saturday afternoon I attended an auction sale and saw a farm sold for a per acre price that was entirely beyond my experience or even my thinking and the next Sunday morning I went to church with the same people. I went to church because this is my invariable habit and more specifically because in any community the church is perhaps the one most significant institution.

The service I selected was at the Mennonite Church not far from the hamlet of Beartown and in the general vicinity of two villages which bear the delightful names respectively of Bird-in-Hand and Blue Ball—designations, I understand, which owe their inception to the devices painted on ancient roadside tavern signs. The church in question is not in any village or even on what may be called a main line road. It stands right out in what we properly designate the open country and might be called almost lonely for situation. It is set in the midst of a venerable oak grove and I am told that it is the third edifice which has occupied this same site during the last two hundred years. The building is large—almost unbelievably large for a country church and is relatively new, having been built in 1926. Built of fine pressed brick and excellent material and having neither bell nor steeple, it is as plain and dignified and substantial as the folk

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

who worship there. Inside, the auditorium is as simple and unadorned as is the building without, save only one concession to extreme modernity. On the preaching desk stands a microphone and on either side high up is an amplifier or loud-speaker—a device very convenient for one who must make his voice heard in the furthest corner of that big room.

It was the first day of October and a singularly beautiful autumn morning. We drove in very leisurely fashion the dozen or so miles from Ephratah where we had lain the night and arrived a little early for the service—primarily, I suppose, because for once I had had no part in milking or feeding the cows and none of that array of chores which makes the dairy farm such a desperately busy place of a Sunday morning. To one of the early comers I explained that I was a New York farmer who had come especially to see the Pennsylvania farmer on his land and in his home and at his church. The beaming kindness and sincerity of his welcome was of a sort to make a man feel that he had indeed come among friends. The auditorium has the somewhat unusual arrangement of two entrance doors—one on each side of the pulpit—a plan that is pretty hard on those unfortun-

nates who are late because their delinquency is held up before all the congregation.

I had a choice seat near the front and within a few moments the first thin trickle of arrivals grew into a constant stream that flowed through the doors and sought their accustomed places. Against the walls of the big vestibule were hundreds of hooks, and each worshiper as he entered hung up his black, round, low-crowned felt hat, every one of which to my untrained eye was precisely like its neighbor. I found myself in a state of amused wonder as to whether every man retrieved his own individual hat or whether being all exactly alike it just didn't matter which one he took when he went out. In like manner every woman hung up her black bonnet which being taken off revealed a little white lace head dress, which I believe is worn always in public and even in the home if strangers or guests are present.

I am told that this great church seats more than a thousand worshippers in the pews and presently I noticed that chairs were being placed in the aisles to accommodate the overflow. Before I came I had been warned that there would be more babies than I had ever seen at one time before in my life and this prediction was fully realized. It seemed to me that literally almost every young woman bore in her arms what somebody has called a "bud of promise". I especially remember counting five young wives who, going up the aisle one behind the other, made a little procession and each with her babe. The scene brought to my mind those lines from Joaquin Miller, the "good gray poet" of California:

*"The queenliest woman, bravest, best,
Beneath our starry flag is she
Who loves her spouse most ardently
And rocks the cradle oftenest,
Who rocks and sings and rocks and when
The birds are nesting rocks again."*

Unfortunately I am unable to testify that every last one of this (Turn to Page 20)

New Law Stops Loophole in New York Law on Trespassing—See Page 6.

Better Footing Now...

but watch for traps!



YES, the decision of the Supreme Court has given farmers a more certain footing. **BUT** the road ahead is not smooth. Already the same old Anti-farm Gang is at work. They are now seeking ways to defeat the effectiveness of the order.

Today, with farmers united, the same dealers are saying, "We're for the order **BUT**. There are injustices involved. Let's correct this. Let's correct that."

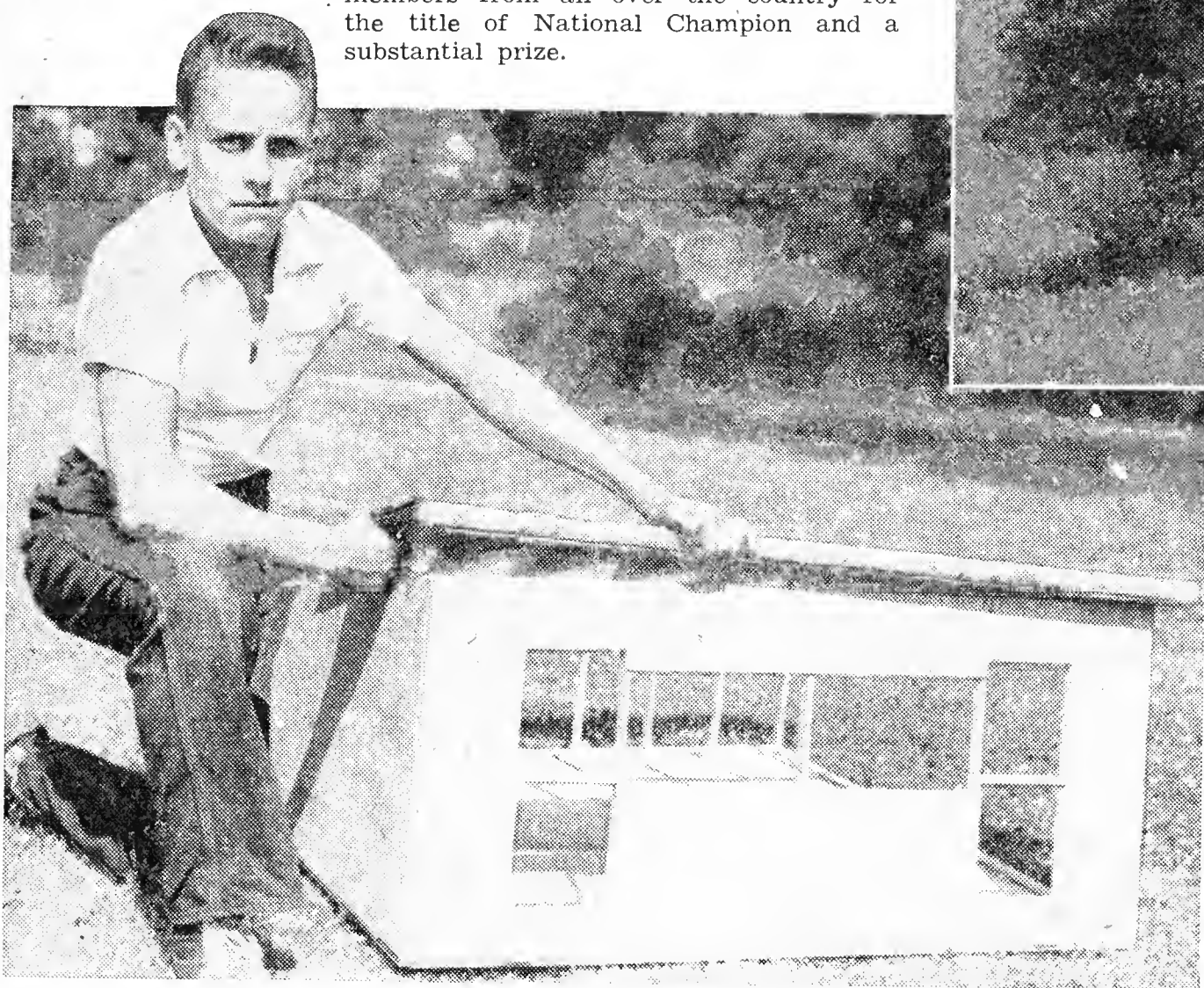
If they had their way, there would be little of the order left.

This same group of dealers are seeking their own selfish advantage. So let's all be on our guard against proposed changes which would make it more difficult for farmers to get **A LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK**.

**Published by the Thousands of Farmers Who Own, Operate and
Control The Dairymen's League**

Wins Trip to Poultry Congress

On June 10 at Ithaca, N. Y., HARLAND CHIDSEY, a 4-H Club member of Penn Yan, N. Y., won a trip to the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland. With his model, made to scale, he showed how to construct a 20 x 20 laying house. His talk was not based on theory because he has actually built a full-sized house for the flock which he is raising as a 4-H project. At Cleveland he will compete with Club members from all over the country for the title of National Champion and a substantial prize.



What Would You Do?

(Above)—Covering trees with lime-sulphur in the Wilson and Jones orchard at Hall, N. Y. The other day when I was walking through this orchard with MR. CHARLES WILSON, he raised an interesting question about their McIntosh orchard (which we later visited) where originally fillers (also McIntosh) had been planted. In several rows the fillers had been cut out; in a few rows where they had been allowed to remain, the trees were noticeably crowded. Said Mr. Wilson:

"It is easy to agree on the theoretical proposition that the fillers should be cut out. However, every time we come to pick the crop, we find that the rows where the fillers are give more bushels of apples than the rows where the fillers have been cut out. Neither can we see any difference in the quality.

"Added to the question of yield is the fact that ice storms and other unfavorable weather conditions seem to do less damage in the rows where the fillers have been allowed to remain. Every year I look the situation over, and every year so far I have decided to leave the fillers one more year."

Mr. Wilson asked me what I would do if I were in his place, and I was forced to admit that I probably would reach the same conclusion.

Perhaps some of our readers have had a similar problem to solve. If so, we would be interested to know how they handled it.—H. L. Cosline.

Thorough Spraying Grew More Potatoes

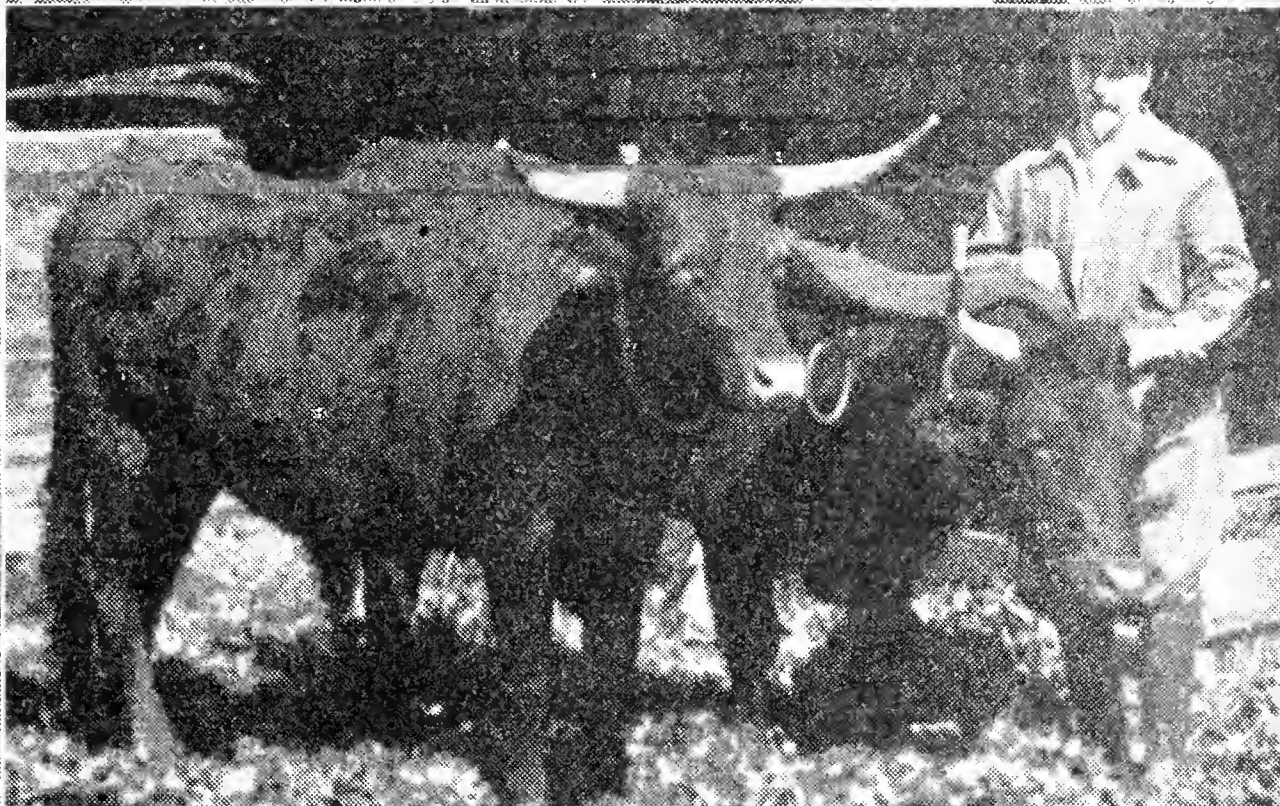
is the result of a test he made. A measured row sprayed once gave the three bushels at the left. A row of the same length sprayed five times yielded the five bushels at the right. In addition to the increase in yield, a higher percentage of the five bushels graded as U. S. No. 1's.

CARL EMERLING (right) of Boston, Erie County, N. Y., knows that spraying potatoes increases yield. Here



Tops Erie Co., N.Y., Hay Growers

PHILLIP F. KILLEEN (below) of Williamsville, N. Y., is Erie County's first hay king. This title of royalty was conferred upon him at a hay show which climaxed the Erie County Farm Bureau's annual dairy feeding school last winter. King Phillip I. is shown here with his hay fork sceptre and the sweepstakes cup which was his award.



Oxen Can Still "Take It" Oxen, once so common on rugged Connecticut farms, are now something of a rarity. The cut shows a yoke of high bred Devon steers owned by BENJAMIN E. HARWOOD, prominent gentleman farmer of Chester, Conn.

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

He Knew the Answer 100 Years Ago!

DR. V. B. HART, Cornell Extension Professor in Farm Management, has given me a very interesting paragraph about gold and prices written by an English Gentleman of Fortune in 1850. The book from which the quotation is taken was awarded a prize of 1000 pounds by a London Literary Society as being the best account of the California gold strike. Here is what the writer said about gold:

"Whenever there was a big strike made in an isolated camp and there was a lot of 'dust' available, prices immediately went up. When a large amount of gold was being taken out, prices of a pair of boots frequently went from \$3.00 to \$50.00 and picks and shovels jumped from \$2.00 to \$25.00. Then when the workings played out and there was little gold around, prices dropped again."

In the same book the English writer said he wondered if there were not a very definite relationship between prices and the amount of gold available in the form of money. There is!

It seems strange that a sensible man cannot see that gold is only a commodity, subject to the law of supply and demand like any other commodity, and that, therefore, prices based on gold will jump around as the amount of gold increases or diminishes. This fact more than any other causes hard times.

The remedy, of course, is to base the value of the dollar on several commodities instead of on the single commodity, gold. Then the purchasing value of the dollar would not vary very much. When we get all through with all kinds of schemes to pull us out of these hard times, it will seem that all of them put together have done little toward raising the general price level compared with the single act of making the dollar an honest, constant, unvarying measuring stick of value.

Neighbors Did the Haying

MY BROTHER, George Duff, was taken very ill just before haying. Helpless in bed, like any other farmer he started to worry about getting his haying done.

Among his neighbors is a former Russian soldier, Mr. Konrad Kozonosky, who is educated in his own language but has considerable difficulty with ours. A stranger in a strange land, Mr. Kozonosky became acquainted with my brother, and they found much in common in discussing some of the stirring old events of Russian history. He knew that worrying about the haying was delaying George Duff's recovery, so one afternoon he and several of the neighbors appeared with mowing machines and in a short time cut all of the hay. Next afternoon the neighbors all came back and put the hay in the barn.

I doubt if there is a farm neighborhood in this old northeastern country of ours where something like this has not happened many times. Webster defines neighbor as "one regarded as a fellow being, and hence entitled to receive and expected to render kindness." Country people on the farms and in the villages live up to the definition and to that ideal. A neighborhood is much like one large family. To be sure, we gossip a little once in a while, and occasionally find fault with our neighbors' shortcomings, just as members of a family do. But let trouble come, and the neighbors always rally around. That is my idea of practical, everyday religion.

In order publicly to emphasize the kindness of my brother's neighbors, and through them good neighbors everywhere, I am citing the names of those who left their own work to help a brother farmer in his trouble:

Konrad Kozonosky, former Sergeant Russian

Imperial Police, Russia, Siberia, Vladivostok; Enos Vanderpool, former corporal Company A, 166th Regiment, Rainbow Division, A. E. F.; Stephen Shaff, Tony Kozonosky, Earl Harvey and sons, Luke Winship, John Walker, Henry Clark, Henry Sharp, Leon Pickett, Carl Klossner, Mr. Uniker and family, Homer Justice, Frank Nurkoski and son, William Smith, and Carl Rice.

Beef Cattle on the Vermont Hills

IN THE grand old state of Vermont, two gentlemen, Messrs. Murdock and Burnham, have embarked on a program to produce beef cattle on a large scale. In the town of Shoreham, on the shores of Lake Champlain, they purchased a 1500 acre cattle ranch, put up 22 miles of wire fences, constructed corrals, silos, and two 600-foot long feed sheds, and brought in 600 Hereford cattle. About 1100 of the 1500 acres will be used for pasture, the other 400 will be in meadow and silage.

Everyone interested in the welfare of northeastern agriculture would like to see this project succeed. If it can be demonstrated that beef cattle can be made a profitable enterprise in the hills and valleys of our northeastern farm country, it will make a substitute for the dairy business, cut down the surplus of milk, and give farmers another source of income.

But those familiar with the economic facts of producing beef cattle are skeptical. They do not believe it can be done here on a large scale. For one thing, most of those who try such projects make the mistake of getting over-capitalized. They do things too well. Profits are so close in such enterprises that any extra expense throws the business on the wrong side of the ledger. Such projects often go along well in periods of high prices, and then lose when prices go down.

On the other hand, there are several good farmers in the Northeast who are making some money on beef on a small scale. One New England farmer has kept about 40 head on his farm for many years, but he does not depend on beef cattle alone and has several other sources of farm income. Asked how he does it, he answers in one sentence, "I keep expenses down."

Famous Trees



New Jersey's Largest Tree.

AN ENORMOUS white oak on a soil conservation demonstration farm between Chesterfield and Jacobstown in Burlington county, New Jersey, has the largest girth of any tree known in the Garden State. The trunk measures almost 25 feet around.

Mr. Thomas Harrison is the present owner of the farm. His father, Mr. Richard Harrison, measured the tree in 1911 and found that its cir-

cumference was 21 feet, 2 inches. Photo by courtesy of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

Sweet Corn on July 8

MY FRIEND, Bruce Millard, farming in the Inlet Valley at Ithaca, had fine sweet corn on his table on Saturday, July 8, and a few days later had plenty of it for sale at his roadstand. Who, in this same latitude or farther north, can beat that record?

The variety of this earliest corn was Seneca 60, which is about a week earlier than Golden Cross. Bruce says that he believes that the quality of a little later variety is better.

Romeyn Berry, one of the *A. A.* staff, is bragging around about having had new potatoes and peas on the Fourth of July. Well, that's no record for peas, but it is pretty good for potatoes, providing the potatoes are bigger than hickory nuts. I bet Rym's were not.

A few years ago at my place at Dryden, which is not quite as warm as Bruce's, I had sweet corn on the 17th of July. I bragged about it some, with the result that I got about a hundred letters from friends all over the Northeast who said they were going to beat that record, and I guess some of them did the next year. To get this early corn I used hot caps. Bruce tells me that he did so this year, and they made a difference of about three days in maturing corn.

Such small things add to the joy of living!

An Interesting Contest

YOU WILL be interested in the Weyerhaeuser Contest described in our department "With American Agriculturist Advertisers" on page 16 of this issue. Substantial cash prizes have been given to the winners of this month's contest, and new prizes offered for the next one. Our readers seem to be as much interested in both editorial and advertisers' contests as they are in anything else in the paper.

Eastman's Chestnut

THERE are so many stories told on the hired man that I thought it no more than fair to turn the tables and give the hired man a chance. So I have been getting some good ones on the boss. The following story was sent in by Mr. Paul B. Jennings of Towanda, Pennsylvania. Mr. Jennings writes:

"I enclose one that was sent to my father about 25 years ago. I do not know the writer." Here it is:

FROM BEHIND THE BARN

He owns the place, and I'm his Farmer;
He says "My Man" does Squire Palmer.
And seems to think he runs the Farm;
But that don't do a mite of harm.
Fer he can think or else forgit it,
So long as him and me can hit it.
I buy the stuff, an rigs and hosses;
He pays the bills and stands the losses.
I do the plantin' as I please,
An' foller out my own idees.
An' he don't talk, not in my hearin'—
Ner he don't do no interferrin'.
I git my house an wood an water,
And all the stuff, just as I oughter;
I'm workin round the hull year through—
Got all the work that I kin do;
I git my livin' and a salary
While he's a-playin' to the Gallery.
He comes around when things is growin',
An brings his friends to hear his blowin'.
An' shows em all around the place,
An' prances 'till he busts a trace.
He gits his pay—An' that's the story,
Fresh air and grub and lots of glory.

OUR READERS . . . Wrote this PAGE

Want to Laugh?

READ THIS LETTER

IF SOME time you'd like to see a really efficient job of manure spreading done, let the train do it. The farm machinery companies put out some neat spreaders, some with engines to do the work we used to do with a fork, a strong back, and much cussing. The railroad, however, has never advertised this service to the farmer, and now I should like to testify to its thoroughness and dispatch.

But the credit for the discovery of this extra-curricular activity of the railroad really goes to Bill, a former hired man of ours. In order that you may appreciate his discovery, I shall have to explain Bill, for his particular genius at such things is really the key to the whole situation.

Bill smashed every piece of machinery he touched. It was a gift. If he was plowing, he found every submerged rock in the lot, found it with the plow-point and to its sorrow. Harvesting corn one time, he smashed the harvester by hanging it high and dry on a plainly visible boulder. So anxious was he to mow a field of hay clean around the edges that he would try to cut the maple trees in the hedge row. It isn't recommended in the U. S. government bulletin on "The Care and Training of Cutter Bars" (No. 0.11, if you'd like a copy. Adv.). I firmly believe that if you set Bill loading a mountain of goosedown into rubber wagons with a steam shovel, he'd find something to wreck that steam shovel on.

The classic example of his destructiveness, however, was what I started to tell you about. He had a load of enrichment on the wagon ready to spread in the pasture across the railroad track. He left the horses and wagon standing about fifty feet this side of the track and went back into the barn to bed the cows. There was no witness to the actual event, but here is what must have happened:

The team stood patiently thinking whatever thoughts occupy the minds of waiting horses. Into their reverie there presently broke the sound of the milk train whistling for our crossing. Probably the horses set their cerebral chronometers by that train even as Helen sets the kitchen clock. At any rate, they realized that their day was out of step with the music because always when that whistle blew they were on the other side of the railroad. They decided to try to reach their accustomed place at this bar of the day's music, and started across. They very nearly—but not quite—made it. The step on the locomotive just clipped the rear of the wagon.

The Limited (limited to three cars and ten miles an hour) did not falter in its onrushing course. The wagon and its contents did not halt either, but rather violently changed direction. Horses and wagon parted company; wagon and enrichment likewise. The horses, tongue still between them, came to a halt in the orchard and paused to meditate as to why their efforts to restore the day's rhythm had failed. The enrichment rose to unexpected heights and spread itself lavishly. The garage on this side of the tracks, the tenant house on the other, both gates

and both fences were all ready to raise a bumper crop of corn if a liberal dressing of manure were all that was necessary. Bill had started his chores a little late, but he was all caught up now. At least, the manure was spread.

I repaired the wagon and laid low, expecting an adjuster to come and discuss settling the damages. Instead, one day the mail brought a letter from the "Dilly-Dally" billing us for \$37.07 for cleaning the engine and repairing the broken step on same. We figured the odd seven cents was probably for cleaning the engineer. Now, of course, it is a point of honor with any proper farmer never to knuckle down to the big and powerful interests of the railway trust. I knew that there was no legitimate way in which I could fight this bill as such, so I cast about in my mind for a genteel scheme for getting out of it. Blackmail or highway robbery was what I lit on.

Some years before this happened, the section gang had broken a couple of fine perfect flagstones in the stone steps that led from our lawn down to the track. At the time I had been plenty sore and had had a building contractor give me an estimate as to their value. He said he had to pay fifty dollars apiece for such stones. I had had some correspondence with the railroad in regard to the matter, but had finally cooled off and dropped it. Now I decided to pick it up again. I sent the company a bill for a hundred dollars for those stones, referred them to our previous correspondence, and assured them that, upon receipt of that sum, I would pay their bill of \$37.07.

A deep unbroken silence emanated from the office of the big transportation moguls, a silence which, on this particular subject, remains intact to

this day. Presumably they footed their own \$37.07 and cleaned up the engine (and the engineer?). As for us, we let nature's snow and rain restore the pristine beauty of our buildings, fired Bill, and bought us one of those spreaders with an engine to do the work. Not that we had any fault to find with the job the railroad did, but some of our fields are too far away to depend on that method.

—Gershom Gage.

Wishes

If I had a wish
I'd wish it this way:
I'd wish I could have
A wish every day.

I would wish for love
And I'd wish for wealth,
I'd wish for wisdom,
And I'd wish for health.

I'd wish the wishes
That would make folks glad,
I'd bring happiness
To folks who are sad.

I'd make the whole world
Feel happy and gay,
If only I could have
A wish every day.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This excellent little poem was written by Wilma Benson, R.F.D., Clinton, New York. In sending it in Wilma says:

"I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I have four sisters and one brother. We are poor and we would not pull through if we were not happy. I love the out-of-doors. I like to hike more than anything else, and I like to write poems."

No one could write a better piece of philosophy than that!



WHERE THE FLUID MILK BUSINESS BEGAN

HERE'S where all the trouble began. From this farm in 1842 went the first shipment of country milk for a city market. It was the beginning of the fluid milk industry, source of so much hope, disappointment and dissension among farmers ever since. The place is just outside the village of Chester, Orange County, N. Y., and is now the Summer home of Hervey J. Osborn, New York business man. Philo Gregory owned it in 1842, and William Langridge was his tenant farmer. Thaddeus Selleck, a contractor engaged on construction of the Erie railroad through Chester, became the first station agent at Chester, and it was he who induced Gregory to undertake the milk shipping experiment. The consignment, sixty quarts, went of course to New York City. Theretofore Orange County had been noted for its butter, but immediately the production of Goshen butter began to decline and Orange County's main industry since 1842 has been production of milk for the metropolitan market.

SAYS MILK SURPLUS LAW NEEDED

THERE are dairymen who have too many cows and are trying to make as much milk as they can, and this gives the surplus of milk. How can this be changed? There should be a law which says that every farmer can have to his farm so many cows, say 1 milk cow to 8 or 10 or 12 acres. Then you will find how quickly the surplus of milk will be gone.

The farmer can do something else. He can raise beef animals or raise grain for his cows and horses.

—W. B., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The equalization plan is a surplus plan. The more milk dairymen produce, the less goes into Class I milk and the lower is the price. Something more is needed, however, so that every dairyman will see this point directly and will become "surplus conscious". Something in the way of a quota plan as suggested above may be needed, but it should be set up voluntarily by farmers themselves through their organizations and not by law.

A. A. COOKING SCHOOL A SUCCESS

I JUST want to thank you for the beautiful diploma I received a few days ago for the *American Agriculturist* cooking school course. I assure you I am very proud of it and have framed it and hung it in my kitchen. Everyone admires it.

This course certainly has been one of the best features in the A. A. in all the time the paper has been in our family, which is nearly 20 years. However, we enjoy all the articles and news, particularly Eastman's Chestnut! You certainly have some good ones. We look forward to many more years of receiving the good old A. A.

—Miss V. L. I. S., Pennsylvania.

IN DEFENSE OF DRIED APPLES

EASTMAN'S Chestnut on Dried Apples encourages me to pass along this old recipe for dried apple cake, which is a great favorite in my family. It beats most modern fruit cakes and is better if kept a short time before using.

And, while I do not dry them on a string, a warming closet being quicker and cleaner, or have a bag always hanging in the pantry as our grandmothers did, I occasionally dry a few when apples are plentiful.

I will admit that Editor Eastman is undoubtedly right when it comes to apple sauce and pie.

Dried Apple Cake

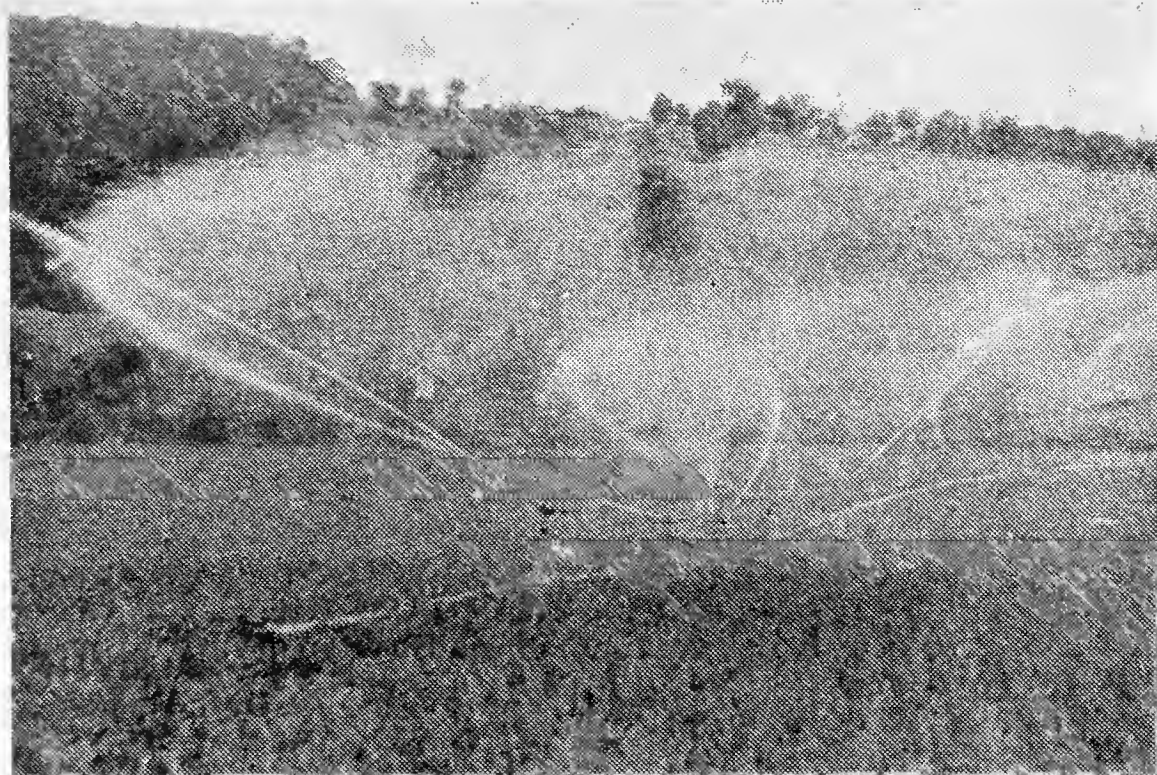
3 cups dried apples 2 cups molasses

Put apples to soak over night, pour off water and run through chopper. Boil in molasses until tender. Cool. Add 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup shortening, 1 cup sour milk, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon allspice, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 4 cups flour, 1 pound raisins, all measurements level. Bake in two loaves in moderate oven (350°-375°) 45 to 60 minutes.

—F. M. S., N. Y.

WHAT BECAME OF HALSTEAD?

WE ALL think much of your paper, and I, coming from central New Hampshire, greatly appreciate the Stephens stories you have been running. Once I wrote Mr. Stephens and asked him, "What became of Halsted?" He answered at considerable length, and later wrote me that my letter had prompted him to write the serial you recently printed. He was a wonderful man. I never met him, but have several letters from him that I cherish.—Wm. H. Sanders, Bedford Farmers Club, Bedford Hills, N. Y.



The whirling head system is easily moved and can apply the equivalent of one inch of rain in two or three hours.

Rain Making on THIRSTY GROUND

By PAUL WORK

PART II.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a continuation of the discussion on "Rain Making on Thirsty Ground" which appeared on page 6 of the July 8 issue.

Whirling Head Irrigation:

The latest enthusiasm in the irrigation field is for the whirling head type of appliance. These installations are always portable, using 4 to 6 inch pipes which are made of light steel. They have slip joints, gasket lined, which are put together and taken apart simply by inserting the pipe in a coupling unit. In spite of the circular coverage of each nozzle, uniformity of watering is achieved by overlapping. Thus, a head may have a watering radius of 100 feet. Sprinklers are spaced at about 40 feet on the line and the lines are moved 50 feet at each change. So there is enough overlapping to insure fairly even distribution.

The whirling head system of irrigation offers the advantages of service for a large area with a minimum investment in equipment and rapid application of water. An inch of rain may be applied in 2 to 3 hours. H. R. Talmadge & Son of Riverhead figure that it requires an average increase per year of but 15 bushels per acre of potatoes to justify their investment in well, pump, main and distributing system. They are equipped to water 130 acres.

The whirling head type of irrigation seems to be gaining rapidly in both West and East.

An Engineering Job:

The planning of an irrigation system is, as far as equipment and installation are concerned, an engineering job. Figuring back from the amount of water to be applied to a given area at a given time, it is possible to calculate the sizes of mains that are required, the necessary water supply, and the required pumping capacity. Matters of this sort need to be worked out with considerable care. There are several kinds of pumps—some adapted for one situation and some for another. The engineers of the irrigation companies are generally capable and well informed. Also, the extension services of the agricultural colleges can be of material assistance. The Committee on Electricity in Relation to Agriculture in Chicago has issued a most valuable booklet giving tables and full discussion of the various forms of irrigation.

One of the first things people want to know is how much will it cost to

install an irrigation system for a given area. About the only way to get a good answer to this question is to describe the situation and the requirements and to get estimates on it. Large installations will cost considerably less per acre than small ones. Portable systems will cost less per acre than permanent installations. Deep wells are much more costly both for digging and for pumping than shallow ones. Permanent installations of Skinner type irrigation with oscillators on small areas will cost as much as \$250. per acre. It is claimed that large areas of whirling irrigation can be taken care of with investments as low as \$15. to \$30. per acre. Of course, under specially favored circumstances, surface irrigation with a stream on the place can be set up with little cost except for labor.

With an irrigation system installed, the first question is when and how of-



EARLY this spring New York State farmers who had posted their lands against hunters and fishers heard a piece of news that astounded them. While the law said that signs warning against trespassing for hunting and fishing must be at least 11" square, a lawyer had interpreted this as meaning that the PRINTING on the signs must be 11" square, thus making illegal thousands of signs that farmers had bought and posted around their farms.

A storm of protest arose. Most sportsmen and sportsmen's organizations, as well as Commissioner Osborne and officials of the New York State Conservation Dept., appreciate the good will of farmers. They know that most farmers, even though their land is posted, will permit a true sportsman to hunt and fish so long as he will respect their rights.

If this lawyer was right, or at least until he was proved wrong, a hunter or fisherman could trespass on posted

ten should water be applied. Decisions on this point are made largely in the light of experience and rule of thumb. With broad and deep rooted plants well established, the soil may be allowed to dry out pretty thoroughly before growth is seriously checked. However, many of our vegetables have comparatively narrow and shallow root systems and one of the times of greatest need for irrigation is when the little seedlings have just come up or when plants have recently been set. In cases of this sort, irrigation should not be neglected. It is, in general, advisable to water thoroughly and not too frequently. In the home garden light waterings as so commonly practised, wetting only the upper half inch of soil, might about as well be omitted. A fair general rule, subject to rather wide modifications according to conditions, is to figure that the crops ought to get about an inch of water a week. If nature doesn't supply this much, irrigation may generally be used to advantage.

Considerable progress is being made in methods of judging water needs more accurately than has been possible in the past. The simplest method is the one mentioned above of relating water needs to actual rainfall. In most of our Northeastern territory, 3 inches of rain per month is about as much as we can expect so that there are few areas where there is not likely to be a month of rather serious drought each season. Sometimes there is much more than this and sometimes less. Various devices for registering the dryness of the soil are being tried out.

To Irrigate or Not:

After all, irrigation is no cure-all and costs must be faced. If the crops grown are too low in returns, irrigation is practically out of the question. On the other hand, South Jersey finds it profitable to grow cannery peas under sprinkler systems. In considering this question, it is well to take into account, the increased yields that are brought about by ample moisture supply; the improved availability of nutrients; the assurance of maturity at the expected time; the chance to make full use of land; and the improvements in market quality with most of our vegetables.

POSTED

New Law Stops Loophole in New York Law on Trespassing

property if the printing were less than 11" square, and if he were arrested, could use as his defense that the land was not posted in accordance with the law. Here was a disturbing situation, and if allowed to continue would have cost farmers thousands of dollars to buy and put up new signs.

To handle the situation, the Stokes Bill was introduced into the Legislature. It provides:

1. That signs already posted, which are at least 11" square, are legal.
2. That where missing or illegible signs are replaced, or in putting up signs for the first time, the sign, in addition to being at least 11" square, must have printed matter on it occupying at least 80 sq. in. of space.

This bill, which was passed by the Legislature and has been signed by the Governor, is an excellent example of prompt and efficient action taken to correct an intolerable situation. We



"Most farmers, even though their land is posted, will permit a true sportsman to hunt and fish so long as he will respect their rights."

want to congratulate everyone who had a part in securing the prompt enactment of this new law.

The law now requires that notices at least 11" square, with the printing occupying at least 80 sq. in. of space, be posted along the entire boundary of a farm, one on every corner and along the boundary at distances not greater than 40 rods. Notices must bear the name and address of the person posting the land, must warn all persons against hunting, trapping, or fishing on the land for such purposes or any other purposes.

To continue having the farm legally posted, missing and illegible signs must be replaced once each year during the months of March, July, August or September.

As a service to our readers, we have for years furnished at a nominal cost printed canvas signs to meet the requirements of the law. The ruling responsible for the Stokes law raised a question as to their legality because the printing was almost, but not quite, 11" square. The Stokes law removes any question of the legality of these signs. The signs are still available. Write *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To many farmers, particularly those living near large cities, trespassing by so-called sportsmen has been an annoying problem. Gates have been left ajar, allowing cattle to destroy crops, guns have been discharged far too close to farm buildings, and trespassers have sometimes been abusive and threatening. *American Agriculturist* has for years maintained a position designed to be fair both to property owners and sportsmen. The state has invested money in stocking streams with fish and in studying game growing methods. Hunting and fishing are healthful outdoor sports, and by exercising reasonable caution and courtesy, these sports can be followed without damage or inconvenience to farmers. However, to curb the irresponsible hunter and to protect the rights of property owners, a strong posting law was necessary. *American Agriculturist* has, in the past, worked for such a law, as well as for its adequate common-sense enforcement. We will continue our efforts to curb the irresponsible hunter, at the same time fostering good will between true sportsmen and farmers



"Somehow, Porky, I don't believe it's the prickly heat that's bothering you!"

Get Ready For HIGH FALL Egg Prices

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to make money in the poultry business is to have lots of eggs to sell during September, October, November, and December. Eggs are scarce in the fall, and egg prices go up in the fall. A study of the average egg price for the past ten years shows that egg prices in November are nearly twice as high as eggs in May or June.

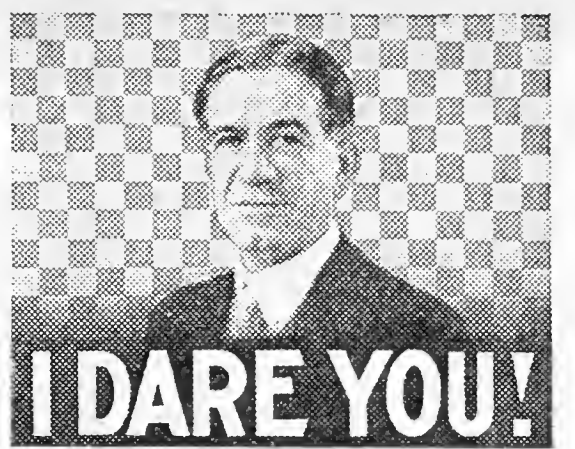
The way to get eggs in the fall is to grow and develop your pullets completely during the summer and early fall months. No poultryman wants to "force" his pullets into early production before they are ready to lay. He does, however, want to have the pullet ready to lay as soon as she is fully developed, and he wants to shorten the small egg or "pullet egg" period. The sooner you can begin getting full-size, salable, market eggs, the sooner you start taking in real money from your pullets.

The Purina Feeding and Management plan is designed to help give you big, well-developed pullets ready for early laying, with a short "pullet egg" period. If you prefer the mash and grain plan of feeding, you'll want Purina Growing Chow, the growing mash that goes with grain. If you follow the complete feeding plan, then Purina Growena is the feed that you want. It comes in both mash and checker (pellet) form.

As soon as your pullets begin laying, switch over to Purina Layena, the complete feed, or Purina Lay Chow, the mash feed that goes with your grain. See your Purina dealer today for full details of the Purina Feeding plan.

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Wilmington, Del.



IN THE NEXT FEW ISSUES I want to share with you one of the biggest thrills I've ever had in my life—escaping from Albania. I also hope to make you realize how fortunate we are to live in our good old United States.

PART I—Off for Adventure

We sailed across the Atlantic, making our first stop at the old Rock of Gibraltar; then on into the Mediterranean to Naples, right under the shadow of smoking Mt. Vesuvius. Each day on our ship we eagerly scanned the wireless bulletins. War news had grown worse. Hitler grabbing more territory—Moravia and Slovakia. England protesting. America writing notes. Hitler paying no attention—taking Memel.

In Italy flags were flying everywhere. Mussolini made one of his stirring speeches. Wildly waving his arms, he shouted for Peace—but demanded Tunisia, Djibouti, and an interest in the Suez Canal as the price of Peace. He proclaimed that "geographically, historically, politically, and militarily, the Mediterranean, including the Adriatic Sea, is vital area for Italy." To give you a word picture of these Dictators, listen to Il Duce's closing words:

"We must arm—more guns, more ships, more airplanes are necessary, even at the cost of wiping out civilian life."

Meanwhile England prepares for trouble, building underground shelters for protection against air bombs; scenic artists are camouflaging public works and factories to make them look like churches. England said:

"We must deny ourselves, train ourselves, strain all our resources to make the military strength of the Empire sufficient for its defense."

At home in America we feel safe. Over in Europe nobody feels safe. I asked an able observer: "What will Hitler and Mussolini do next?" His answer was, "Can you read what's going on in the brains of Dictators who place no value on human life?"

Another comment I heard gives me the creeps: "Everywhere the people are called on to sacrifice to the bone, leaving scarcely enough for themselves to maintain subsistence. When all has been exhausted, what then? LET THEM EAT CANNONS!"

We crossed over to Venice where we met our 14-year-old grandson, John Parker Compton, who had been in school in Switzerland. As I looked at him, clear-eyed, sparkling, upstanding, I said, "Cannon fodder for Dictators who would draw us into war."

Why should we fight? We gave of our strength in the World War in men and money. To what avail? Today the world is worse off than it was before, even though we won. "Making the world safe for Democracy" sounds like a joke. Nations owe us enormous debts which they never expect to pay. Another race for armaments is on. Even in our own country—thus increasing the burden of taxation.

I've just read a bulletin telling of the millions upon millions of foreign gold shipped each week to the United States for SAFETY. We are the one haven in the world today. Why should we want to get mixed up in foreign affairs and fight in another war when we know war settles nothing—but just makes matters worse?

I'm for PEACE . . . and I realize more than ever that it's a precious privilege to be an American.

Our next chapter will be about our Adventures in Albania and about Zog I, King.

WM. H. DANFORTH

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That is what our "No Trespassing" signs are. When a fellow sees one of them he knows he's in the wrong if he's caught—so he thinks twice before he barges in.

Post Your Farm

with our "NO TRESPASSING" signs to keep off those fellows who make a nuisance of themselves. Our signs are printed on heavy fabric that withstands wind and weather, are easy to see and read, and meet legal requirements. Write us for prices in large or small quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

AUCTION selling of livestock or farm products of any kind calls for caution and a lot of thought. Large cooperative selling agencies, whether by auction or private transaction, can maintain farm selling or buying power and thereby influence price. Scattered non-cooperative selling agencies, whether auctions or not, can only lessen buyers' competition and thereby lower prices. Unfortunately, when a price is broken at one point, it tends to break everywhere, because every buyer must compete with the low-cost product of his competitor. Also, it costs money, which the producer always pays, to maintain numerous auctions or farm selling organizations. A lot of little, non-cooperative, built-for-profit auctions, or selling agencies can DISPOSE of goods of any kind, but is that marketing and does it bring more of the consumer's dollar back to the farm, or less? That is the question that every livestock man and every farmer in the Northeast must think about seriously.

* * *

Horses are selling too cheap, really below the cost of production. If you are going to need a horse or two, even next spring, now is the time to begin to look around; and you can afford to shop, because a good many Western horses are now selling below original cost. Sleeping sickness in horses, up to the present time anyway, is not developing this year. My son writes me from Kansas they have had just one case, while a year ago they had many. Why this should be, no one seems to know.

* * *

The entire livestock picture has changed with the rains of the last few weeks. Abundance of feed all over this country, including the so-called "Dust Bowl," has made the man with livestock to sell very much more independent, and the buyer more anxious, which has brought about higher prices with the one exception of horses. Hogs are selling fully a dollar a hundred higher than they were, and a good many people have asked me why hogs were selling down around 7c a pound, with other livestock so much higher. With lard selling for less than the live

price of hogs, we do not have to go far for the answer. There is a very definite campaign on to increase the use of lard, and the farm wife will play a very important part in the future hog price structure by her use of lard, and her refusal to buy lard substitutes. Already hogs are selling around the \$8 mark, and will go higher if the great amount of storage lard can be moved.

Cows and bulls for bologna and hamburger purposes are selling very actively, as high as at any time, and again it is a fine time to cull out your non-profit cows. Good lambs are continuing to sell above the \$10 mark, with a good demand, and prospectively are going to bring satisfactory prices this late summer and fall. Calves are continuing to bring \$10, with a good demand, and so the predicted low livestock prices for this summer and early fall will not materialize. However, am advising and suggesting caution in buying all classes of feeder stock. With the opening of the Canadian cattle quota the first of July, receipts have been about 25% of what they were the first week in the April quota, and it does not look as if Canadian cattle in this quota, which runs to October 1st, will seriously affect cattle prices of any kind. This is due to the fact that cattle prices in Canada have advanced, making it more or less unprofitable to ship to this country.

LIVESTOCK Sales & Events

Cattle Sales

- Aug. 2 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
- Aug. 9 Lancaster County (Pa.) Ayrshire Sale at Snavely Farm at Lancaster Municipal Airport Entrance.
- Aug. 11 108th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- Aug. 23 New England Ayrshire Club Sale, Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn.
- Sept. 19 109th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- Sept. 26 Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland, Vt.
- Sept. 29 Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Sale, J. B. Rymph, Staatsburg, N. Y., Chairman.
- Oct. 3 Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
- Oct. 10 110th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- Oct. 19 New England Fall Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.

Coming Events

- July 28-29 Annual Livestock Judging Tour for New York State Vocational Students of Agriculture in High Schools, sponsored by State School of Agriculture, Oelhi.
- July 23-29 Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
- July 28- Aug. 7 World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio.
- July 29 Western New York Dairy Field Day, Hamburg, N. Y.
- Aug. 1-3 Cumberland County Ayrshire Dairy Show, Willow Grove Park, Carlisle, Pa.
- Aug. 1-3 31st Meeting of Poultry Science Ass'n., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Aug. 3 10th Annual Field Day of Empire State Potato Club, Gardner Farms, Tully, N. Y.
- Aug. 4 Frederick County Ayrshire Field Day and Show, Siglers Woods, Middletown, Md.
- Aug. 8 Vermont Guernsey Field Day, Tharon Strong Farm, Craftsbury, Common, Vt.
- Aug. 12 Grange Day at New York World's Fair.



CONNECTICUT UNIVERSITY COW SETS RECORD.

A world's record for lifetime milk production was reached July 1st by Radiant Romance, 16 year old Jersey cow of the University of Connecticut. Her lifetime production of milk has reached a total of 151,218 lbs. It is said she is still going strong. The American Jersey Cattle Club has officially accepted Radiant Romance's record. The milk produced is enough to keep an average family supplied with 2 qts. of milk daily for 100 years. Her butterfat production is equivalent to 10 times her own weight in butter.

PERMANENT PROFITS

If you want to be sure of silage satisfaction, get a Grange Silo. It is the silo that offers the most time and labor saving features, is more economical and durable, and returns greater profits.

You will be money ahead with a Grange. Better milk production, saving in time, labor and space, and the saving of your pasturage during the hot summer months will more than repay you on your investment in a Grange.

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N. Y. & N. E. Apple Institute Elects Chandler as President

JOHN CHANDLER of Sterling Junction, Mass., is the new president of the New York and New England Apple Institute, succeeding John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., who has served during the four years of organization.

Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, N. Y., succeeds James G. Case of Sodus, J. Wessel TenBroek, Jr., of Hudson, N. Y., was elected secretary, and E. Stewart Hubbard of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was re-elected treasurer.

Thomas H. O'Neill of Rochester was continued as manager and many tributes were paid to the value of his work during the past two years. It also was voted to move the office of the institute from Poughkeepsie to New York City to place it in closer contact with the world's largest consuming market.

In recognition of their leadership, institute directors presented Lyman and Case with brief cases. One year ago the institute was faced with an empty treasury and a large deficit. On top of that, last summer's hurricane in the New England States threatened to cut income seriously. In spite of that a full program of work was carried out during the year and Lyman reported that the balance on hand was sufficient to carry the work well into the new year.

Apple Growers' "Problem"

The "heart of our problem" was presented graphically to members of the New York and New England Apple Institute at its annual meeting in Springfield, by Thomas H. O'Neill, institute manager.

"I hardly need to tell you that we are faced with a problem of selling apples," O'Neill said, "but I think I can illustrate that problem a little by quoting some statistics from the federal agricultural department."

In 1920 and down to the present, he explained, the total United States apple crop has averaged around 150 million bushels. "We have not increased production," O'Neill said. "Many old trees have been pulled out and while younger trees have been coming on we have kept production in pretty good balance. In spite of this, our prices have declined continually."

In 1920 the average farm price of commercially packed apples was \$1.40 per bushel. In 1930 it was \$1.20 and for the 1935-38 period it dropped to 90 cents.

In 1920 total production of oranges was 25 million bushels, in 1930 it was 50 million bushels and in 1938 it was 65 million bushels. In 1920 grapefruit production was 6½ million bushels, in 1930 it was 15 million bushels and in 1938 it was 30 million bushels.

Competition

O'Neill said Northeastern apple growers face competition from three main sources:

1—Apples from other producing

sections seeking outlets in our great eastern consuming centers.

2—Enormous and increasing crops of citrus fruits seeking markets everywhere and flooding our eastern markets.

3—Canned fruits of wide variety which have made a special appeal to the housewife to rely upon the can opener.

Added to this, O'Neill stated reduced consumer purchasing power has made it impossible for many persons to buy the things they want or in as great quantity as they might wish. The same condition has resulted in many merchants offering bargains, frequently of competing products. Changes in transportation have been found to accentuate this condition. As one instance, O'Neill cited truckers hauling cheap fruits hundreds of miles to compete in local markets. Another factor against consumption of home-grown apples has been the effective sales and advertising programs of other products.

The Answer

Previous to formation of the institute, a cooperative organization of growers assessing themselves one cent a bushel, western apples received all of the promotion in eastern markets, O'Neill said.

"Since the institute began to 'sell'

apples two things have happened.

First, other areas have been forced to look to their local markets and have formed similar organizations. While competition still exists, there is a tendency for each group to concentrate more on its own area and to join together in national promotion for apples.

Second, in the Northeastern States an intensive campaign has been conducted to give priority to Northeastern apples. Cooperation of the trade and many other agencies has been obtained, "so that in a large measure we have been taking the apple from the back shelf and restoring it to its old-time glory as the King of Fruits."

The healthful qualities of apples have lent themselves to winning popular favor and the result of all this effort is having cumulative results. O'Neill made it plain the institute cannot change general price levels or restore consumer purchasing power, "but we can and are making an active bid for our share of the consumer's dollar. The percentage of eastern apples used in eastern markets is mounting and in like ratio the trend of western apples in our markets is downward. For the first time in a generation the per capita consumption of apples in the New York area is climbing."

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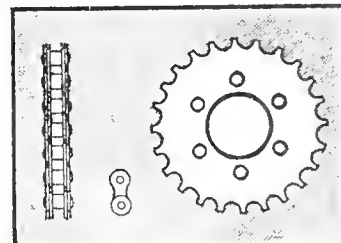
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NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ Union and Wage Troubles Pester Farmers

TYPICAL of National Labor Relations Board rulings is one affecting California and Arizona melon and vegetable shippers. Ruling states that workers for packers engaged in interstate commerce and who pack produce in sheds are not agricultural laborers, as their employers claim.

Ruling orders secret election among workers to determine whether they wish to belong to the "C.I.O." or "Fruit and Vegetable Packers Association of California", an unaffiliated union. Rumor is that growers will take case to Supreme Court.

SLANT: Farmers have no choice. They must fight rulings like this or sit idly by and watch trend toward unionization of all farm help.

Another situation bothering certain farm groups is Wage-Hour Law. Hopeful sign comes from Florida where Judge Ackerman granted temporary injunction prohibiting enforcement of the Federal Wage-Hour Law in Florida citrus industry. Injunction will continue probably until hearing in Fall. Action was taken by growers not to test constitutionality of the law, but to test interpretation made by Administrator Elmer Andrews who holds that *only* packing plants in the country or in towns of less than 2500 population, and which receive fruit from within a radius of 10 miles shall be exempt from Wage-Hour Law.

■ Trying to Wean WPA

AS WE go to press, thousands of WPA workers have gone on strike as protest against provision in new federal relief act which makes them work 130 hours a month to earn their relief check. Since 1935, skilled relief workers have been getting regular union rates or "prevailing wages" and so have been able to get their maximum relief allowance by working short hours. In New York State, for instance, electricians, plumbers, etc., have gotten their \$20 weekly relief check by working about 10 hours a week. New law compels them to put in more than twice as many hours for same pay. WPA administrators warned workers on strike that they would be dropped from relief rolls after five days absence.

Commissioner F. C. Harrington, WPA head, recommended the 130-hour work month to Congress. He stated that the short WPA work month had made it possible for skilled workers to earn their relief check in short hours, and also take an outside job under another name. Result was that there were many on WPA rolls who did not need relief.

One WPA official, commenting on WPA strike, said: "The idea of striking against relief is just fantastic." Nevertheless, strike is real enough. In Minneapolis last week, policeman who rescued a non-striking WPA worker from a flying picket squad was killed in a mob in which 1000 demonstrators took part. He was pounded over the head and shoulders by a half dozen men as he tried to put the WPA work-

er on a street car for home.

Trouble occurred when 30 policemen escorted from a WPA sewing project 100 or more women and men who refused to go on strike. They were hissed and booed by WPA strikers, who finally rushed the police and herded the non-strikers in a parking lot, where they pelted them with pebbles, sticks and broken glass. Policeman's death occurred in protecting one of non-strikers who had fainted.

Both American Federation of Labor and Committee of Industrial Organization are demanding that Congress restore old wage scales. Several bills to repeal new wage regulations have been introduced into House by Representative Sabath of Illinois (Democrat) and three other representatives.

SLANT, BY E. R. EASTMAN: On Lexington Avenue, New York City, a few days ago, I saw hundreds of people marching up and down one side of the street, shouting and waving banners. I said to a policeman: "What's the noise all about?" He replied: "They are WPA workers on strike, and they call themselves Americans!"

That officer expressed my sentiments better than I can. When you think of the lengths to which the government has gone to help people, even to the extent of saving their self-respect by giving them work to do, and then think of this WPA strike, it makes one wonder where it is all going to end. This situation proves again that you cannot give people an opportunity to lean on a crutch and then take the crutch away. Most emergency measures tend to become permanent ones.

The worst result of all the economic troubles of the past years has not been the piling up of the ruinous debt, bad as that is. It is the weakening of the character of the American people.

■ President Regains Power to Revalue Gold

PASSED by Congress July 5 and signed by President July 6 was bill renewing for two years President's power to devalue dollar and to operate two billion dollar stabilization fund. Stabilization fund is used to buy and sell foreign exchange for purpose of keeping it stable so that dollar at different times will buy about the same amount of currency of other nations. In 1934 President used power of revaluation to change gold price from \$20.67 to \$35.00 an ounce. Under law President can reduce gold back of dollar to 50 per cent of figure before 1934 revaluation.

Included in bill was clause setting price of newly mined domestic silver at 71.1c an ounce, changing former price of 64.64c an ounce under which Treasury formerly had purchased silver.

Result of passing of bill was clean-cut victory for President who argued continuation of power was necessary as a safeguard in case foreign governments tried currency devaluation to gain trade advantage.

Commenting on restoration of President's power of devaluation, Master Farmer Grant Hitchings of Nedrow, N. Y., said:

"I recently attended a conference of business men and farmers at New York City to consider currency management. There it was pointed out that foreign governments had already

taken advantage of power to devalue their currency to give them distinct advantage in trading with this country. The President said that he needed the power to devalue the dollar to meet such an emergency. The emergency is here. Farmers would like to know what the President is going to do with the power given him."

■ News from Washington

POSSIBLE date for adjournment of Congress has been moved up to August 1 or mid-August. Here is status of unfinished legislation as we go to press:

Neutrality Law

On July 11, Senate foreign relations committee voted to postpone until next session of Congress further consideration of amendments to present neutrality law, which requires President on outbreak of a foreign war to ban shipments of American munitions to countries at war. Both President and Secretary of State Hull have asked that arms embargo be lifted. They argue that it increases chances for war by letting aggressor nations know that their victims can't buy arms from U. S. Many commentators agree with this view. Latest report is that President will send an urgent message to Senate, pressing for favorable action this session.

Social Security

Slated for speedy enactment into law are amendments to liberalize Social Security Act. Revised bill would keep old-age insurance tax on both employer and employee at 1 per cent for next three years, and restrict unemployment insurance tax on employers to first \$3,000 of employee's salaries. Combined savings under these changes would save taxpayers about \$905,000,000.

In addition, amendments would provide additional benefits for retired workers with aged wives; would begin payments to beneficiaries next Jan. 1 (instead of Jan. 1942); would offer monthly benefits to deceased workers' survivors (instead of present lump-sum grants). Senate version of bill also carries amendment exempting all news carriers from act's provisions. (Agricultural labor is now exempt from social security taxes.)

New Recovery Program

Introduced into Congress on July 10 was bill covering President's new lending project, supposed to stimulate business through loans raised by sale of government-guaranteed securities. Bill, officially known as Self-Liquidating Projects Act of 1939, recommends loans totaling \$3,600,000,000 (\$260,000,000 less than President asked for). Following types of loans are planned over a period of years: \$350,000,000 for non-Federal public works; \$750,000,000 for self-liquidating express post roads and highway improvement; \$500,000,000 for railroads; about \$500,000,000 for rural electrification loans; \$500,000,000 for self-liquidating farm tenancy loans; \$100,000,000 for loans to promote foreign trade.

Speaking over radio, Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of House, called the bill

"President's new pork barrel bill." He pictured Administration as dancing around the "political Maypole" and singing "Let's spend \$4,000,000,000 more" on top of \$3,600,000,000 deficit for fiscal year which ended July 1.

6-Year Term for President?

Reported to Senate is Senator Burke's proposal for constitutional amendment to limit term of President of United States to six years. This is not first time that question has arisen in Congress, as record shows that two-thirds of 150 proposed constitutional amendments have sought single-term limitation. In 1912, Democratic national convention adopted such a resolution, which was later approved by Senate but killed in House because of opposition of President-elect Wilson, who argued that the people should pass upon President's record. Argument for single six-year term is that President would not have to take his mind off affairs of state to campaign for re-nomination; also it would tend to take politics out of the office. Proposal now before Congress could not become effective until both House and Senate passed it with a two-thirds majority and three-fourths of the 48 States ratified it.

For detailed report on monetary legislation, see article on this page, entitled "President Regains Power to Revalue Gold."

■ Case Against Labor Leader Opens

AT ANGEL ISLAND, U. S. Immigration Station in San Francisco Bay, is being held a deportation hearing which is attracting nation-wide attention. Hearing is conducted by federal Department of Labor and is to decide whether Harry Bridges, influential West Coast labor leader, is to be sent back to Australia.

Bridges came to this country in 1920. Since then he has become powerful as leader of West Coast Longshoremen's Union, and his influence has even spread to the East. He has been frequently charged with being an alien member of Communist organization which "advocates the overthrow by force and violence of the government of the United States." Up to now, all efforts to get him deported have been resisted by federal Labor Department, with result that Secretary of Labor Perkins has been accused of shielding him.

On first day of hearing, Bridges flatly denied that he was or had been a Communist. His attorney, Miss Carol King, charged that certain employer groups were spending large sums of money to get rid of him, because of his strength as a labor leader.

Testifying against him, Major Lawrence Milner, government witness who has been making an under-cover investigation of Communist activities, said that Bridges was a Communist, that they had attended meetings together, and that he had seen him pay dues to the organization. "Bridges," said Major Milner, "was the Communist party's most important man in the labor drive on the West Coast."

■ A Matter of Opinion

ANOTHER interesting poll of public opinion has been conducted by Gallup American Institute of Public Opinion. This time idea was to find out what the people think of certain leaders, and whether they would class them as liberal, conservative or radical.

Results of poll for 8 well known political figures were as follows:

President Roosevelt: 62 per cent classed him as a liberal; 1 per cent as

a conservative; and 37 per cent called him a radical.

Vice-President Garner: conservative, 64 per cent; liberal, 32 per cent; radical, 4 per cent.

Ex-President Hoover: conservative, 92 per cent; liberal, 5 per cent; radical, 3 per cent.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull: Liberal, 46 per cent; conservative, 51 per cent; radical, 3 per cent.

Thomas E. Dewey, a possible presidential candidate (Republican) for 1940: 47 per cent classed him as liberal; 45 per cent as conservative; 8 per cent as radical.

Postmaster James A. Farley: Liberal, 63 per cent; conservative, 13 per cent; radical, 24 per cent.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York: Liberal, 64 per cent; conservative, 8 per cent; radical, 28 per cent.

Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins: Liberal, 55 per cent; conservative, four per cent; radical, 41 per cent.

SLANT: Most interesting thing about these ratings is that, though percentages differ, each man appears to some voters as a liberal, to others, as a conservative, and to still others as a radical. Well, it's all the way you look at it.

Voters' definitions as to what makes a man a liberal, a conservative, or a radical are worth reading: A "Liberal" was variously defined as a man who "wants to bring about a better society", one who "wants to see the little man get ahead", and one who "is willing to spend money for the common people." The "Conservative" was described as a man who "wants to do things solidly and slowly—conserve things", one who "wants to keep the best of what we've got", and one who "keeps within his means." Best definition of a "Radical" was, "He is a man whose feet are planted firmly in the sky."

Eyes on Hitler

DURING fortnight, Free City of Danzig in Polish Corridor continued to be greatest danger point in Europe, as all world waited to see what Hitler had in mind. Although German Nazis now deny any designs on Danzig or Poland, signs of German military activity in Danzig were rumored and a sudden German coup that would make the Free City once again part of Germany was feared.

Danzig has been held at different times by both Poland and Germany. At close of World War, it was capital of West Prussia. Treaty of Versailles separated it from Germany and gave it status of free city under protection of League of Nations. Poland's rights there are economic and insure her free access to Baltic sea. City's population is mostly German, and last week Danzig Nazi leader Foerster said: "We in Danzig declare we want to return to Germany and we declare further that we will return!"

Poland has repeatedly warned that she will fight any change in status of city which is so important to her economically that it is called the "Polish window on the Baltic." Three months ago, Britain and France guaranteed to help Poland if she were attacked and her independence threatened. This pledge followed Germany's final swallowing up of Czecho-Slovakia in defiance of promises which she made at Munich. Last week, Britain's prime minister Chamberlain again warned Germany that Britain will fight for Poland, and he made it perfectly clear—in case Hitler wasn't sure—that any move against Danzig, whether by armed invasion or by a political change which would bring German Nazis into power there, was included in British pledge to fight.

In addition to talk, British government has made other moves calculated

to sober Hitler. It is proposing to lend about \$234,000,000 to its allies in the anti-Hitler bloc—Poland, Rumania, Turkey and Egypt—to strengthen their military machines; also, during fortnight it continued to try to get a military alliance with Russia.

Next move seems to be up to Hitler, whose real goal in wanting Danzig is believed to be part of his program to dominate Central Europe. Danzig, though of little value to him, would be opening wedge to Polish Corridor, and eventually to Poland itself.

Editors Will Be Grateful

MAIL CARRIERS will have lighter loads as a result of O'Mahoney Amendment to 1940 Postal Appropriation Bill. Prohibited by amendment is sending by federal agencies under the franking privilege of reports, periodicals, bulletins, pamphlets, lists or other articles unless the service has been requested.

For several years desks of editors, and other persons as well, have been buried with propaganda from dozens of new federal bureaus and divisions. Merely to read this material would keep one man busy 24 hours a day. Inevitable result was that wastebaskets received most of it.

Thanks, Mr. O'Mahoney!

Milk Drivers' Strike Postponed

LAST ISSUE (page 3) carried report of threatened strike of milk drivers in New York City. Later at meeting called by Mayor LaGuardia, representatives of distributors and drivers agreed to try to find peaceful solution of differences and called off strike pending further conference.

Dispute arose over renewal of contracts expiring July 2. Drivers want more pay and changes in working conditions.

Life Expectancy Rises

AVERAGE wage-earner or his dependent can now expect to live 15 years longer than he could back in 1911. Assurance comes from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Company's statistics show that in 1911, when it first started to keep records, industrial policy holders could expect to live about 46½ years. Last year, this figure rose to nearly 62 years, a gain of 1.23 years over 1937 figure.

Life expectancy for United States population as a whole is slightly higher than for industrial policy holders.

U. S. Biggest Butter Producer

LAST 30 years has seen big expansion in dairy industry the world over, according to report recently published by Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Butter production for 21 leading countries is said to have averaged nearly 6,700,000,000 pounds a year during period 1931-35, as compared with less than 4,500,000,000 average for period 1909-13. Leading all of these countries is United States, its butter output for period 1931-35 having accounted for more than one-third of total figure for the 21 countries.

Second leading butter-producing country is Germany, but its annual output is much smaller than United States'. France ranks third.

Statistics on cheese compiled by the Bureau cover 16 countries and show

another big increase for period 1931-35 as compared with period 1909-13. Germany produced nearly 22 per cent of total cheese output for the 16 countries. United States was second with 16 per cent; Italy, 15 per cent; France, 14.5 per cent.

All the Comforts of Home for Cows

WHAT COWS need are air-conditioned barns, according to an official of Federal Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, M. A. R. Kelley. Speaking at annual meeting of American Society of Agricultural Engineers at University of Minnesota this month, Mr. Kelley declared that if farmers would regulate barn temperature, "the milk cow will reciprocate with increased production."

When Minnesota farmers heard of this, there was plenty of comment. "Idea might be all right for the big dairyman but it just wouldn't pay for us little fellows," said Clarence Selen-sky of Sauk Center, Minn., whose cows have topped their breed in Minnesota milk production. And his wife had something to say about it. "I should say not," said she. "If there is going to be any air-conditioning on our farm, it will be in the house, not the barn."

One farmer said that if things were coming to that, he had better get out of business. Another observed that most farmers keep their cows in the fields night and day during the summer and he wanted to know how you could air-condition pastures.

Frozen Foods Double Sales

LAST YEAR, frozen food sales jumped up 50 per cent above 1937 sales, according to figures published currently in *Business Week*. The 1938 sales totaled \$25,000,000, and the industry is now looking for new fields to conquer, both at home and abroad. Experiments are being carried on with new channels of distribution, and by some canners and can manufacturers who instead of worrying about competition are taking on frozen food lines of their own.

One California concern is experimenting with a process by which fresh food is placed in cans and quick-frozen. If successful, it is predicted that this

experiment may result in greatly cutting cost of frozen foods to consumer, making them just a little higher than ordinary canned foods.

Also interested in the business is ice cream division of dairy industry. Frozen foods need plenty of storage space, and empty rooms in ice cream plants during slack winter season are said to be ideal solution of problem.

Lockers for Home Use

Twelve commercial cold storage plants offered freezer-storage facilities for storing food products for home use in New York State last year, according to I. R. Bierly of department of agricultural economics at Cornell University. Two of the plants were co-operative, and the other ten were privately owned. Of the 427 patrons who used them, 73 per cent were farmers. Foods stored were largely meats and fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, sour and sweet cherries, and peaches. Only about one-third of the patrons stored vegetables. Majority of patrons, says Dr. Bierly, claim the service is a money-saver and that the work of preparing products for freezer-storage is easier than canning.

Good Books to Read

TO HAVE, TO KEEP, Jane Abbott. Jane Abbott's romances appeal to many readers, including young girls in their late teens. In this, her latest one, the author deals with the modern problem of marital adjustment. The marriage of Diane Tarrell, wealthy butterfly, with Bill Arden, an almost over-serious young lawyer, brings many a problem to be solved, and around their efforts to make a success of their marriage the author has built an interesting story.—*J. B. Lippincott Company.* \$2.00.

OFF WITH HER HEAD, G. D. H. and Margaret Cole. Terror and destruction within the quiet Gothic walls of Oxford. A woman's head found in a biscuit tin in the empty rooms of a student, a missing student, a street accident, all combine to make a fast-moving tale.—*The Macmillan Company, New York.* \$2.00.

Good Movies to See

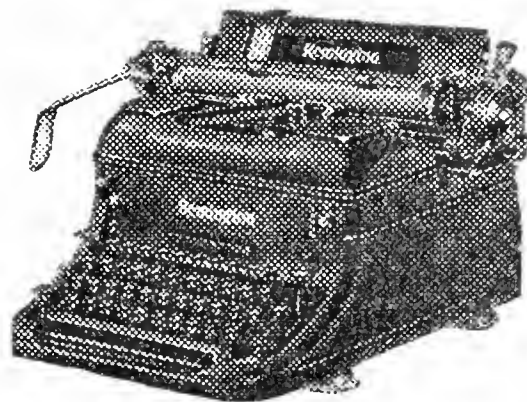
THE CITY. First shown at the New York World's Fair, *THE CITY* is a film which traces the evolution and suggests the future possibilities of American urban life. It starts with a short survey of life in an old New England village, goes on to large cities, and ends with an optimistic glance at the town or city of the future.

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from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency is the third organization of its kind and now is in process of trying to bring stability of prices to producers. So far a fine spirit of unity has been shown by producers of all groups.

This spring when prices tobogganned there was agitation for a bargaining agency, which gained momentum with two successive cuts in retail milk prices. The six active and two non-active cooperatives in the Rochester market, together with representatives of the independents, got together and found that for the most part they were in the same boat.

Of the 1,800 producers supplying the market it was found that about 350 did not belong to any cooperative. The independents after several meetings formed a co-op to participate in the bargaining agency. Group meetings are planned to acquaint producers with

plans to give them opportunity to sign contracts.

Food Stamp Plan Pleases

Rochester, scene of the first trial of the food stamp plan for distribution of surplus crops, appears to be demonstrating great possibilities for this method. Each two-week period since the plan was instituted has found more persons taking advantage of the opportunity to buy orange stamps and receive gift of blue stamps from the government.

As has been explained, the orange stamps are sold to persons receiving relief funds and are redeemable in grocery stores for any food. With orange stamps each recipient gets blue stamps half the value of the orange stamps he buys. The blue stamps are exchangeable only for surplus foods. Fresh peas, onions, cabbage, tomatoes and a few other crops have been added to the surplus list. Oranges and grapefruit have been removed.

Why the Plan is Better

Recently I received a letter from a Wayne County grower who expressed indignation at apparent indorsement of the government's food stamp plan. It is apparent that he does not understand it, although during the past two or three years he was much in favor of government removal of surplus apples.

Most of the farm groups have asked the government to assist in taking care of surplus crops by using public funds to buy them and distribute them to persons in need. In a number of instances this has been of material aid to growers. Into the picture, however, crept criticism that government buying and distribution was expensive and unwieldy; that such distribution competed with private business, and that government price-fixing on surplus crops at times tended to depress prices to growers.

The stamp plan eliminates these objections. The grocer buys his supplies where he pleases. Government has nothing to do with the price at which he buys or sells. He is in competition in buying and selling. The government gives blue stamps to relief clients and says "with these you may buy only certain commodities designated as surplus."

"The reason I am in favor of this plan," a leading grocer told me is that it is the first step to taking the government out of business."

Incidentally, Congress has appropriated 203 million dollars for surplus purchases in place of the 90 million in the past year.

Old Rogers-Allen Law Constitutional

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One effect of ruling is that about \$5,000, which five Buffalo dealers refused to pay into the equalization fund,

is now legally collectable.

Important also is court's justification of dairymen's efforts to work together. Decision was not only unanimous but more inclusive than Supreme Court's decision on the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement. The decision will make less likely any attempt to challenge constitutionality of the reinstated Buffalo milk order.

Taber at Berlin Picnic

On August 2 Rensselaer County, N. Y., Pomona Grange will hold its annual all-day picnic at the home of Assemblyman Whitney at Berlin. National Master Taber will be present and will speak in the afternoon.

All Grangers are invited, and doubtless many will accept as opportunities to hear the National Master are all too few.

New York Legislature Again Goes Home

Special session of New York State Legislature, which convened June 23, finally adjourned at 11:32 on July 10. Session was called to consider budget declared unconstitutional by Court because of substitution of so-called "lump sums" for itemized appropriations.

Legislature stood by guns and again passed a \$390,000,000 budget in the face of attempts to restore parts of \$25,000,000 cut in budget proposed by Governor.

Legislature (1) turned down proposal to restore \$10,000,000 cut in state

aid for education and \$7,000,000 cut in highway funds; (2) refused to reconsider bill to repeal law suspending annual salary increases for state civil service workers; (3) rejected bill to prevent closing of New York kindergartens and night schools which city claims is necessary as result of cut in educational funds; (4) approved supplemental appropriation bill for \$121,123.83 to pay cost of court test on constitutionality of budget passed during regular session and cost of special session required to repass it.

New York State Fair August 26—September 9

Plans for the New York State Fair at Syracuse from August 26 to September 9 are well under way. Premiums will exceed the sum of \$60,000 for 13 old departments and 1 new one, which is under the head of "Home-Made Equipment" with James Morse of Levanna, N. Y., as superintendent. This new department L has been added to stimulate the making of labor-saving and safety equipment for the farm and farm home. Premiums in this department will total \$400, with special awards being given by Cedar Cliff Farm of Levanna and the G.L.F.

On the sport side there will be races for harness horses and running horses, as well as for motorcycles and the annual 100-mile automobile race.

For the 15th year American Agriculturist and the Farm Bureau will conduct a State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament. Dates are August 29-30.



WGy Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, July 24th

12:35—"Protecting the Potato Crop in Late Summer," Prof. M. F. Barrus.
12:45—"Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

Tuesday, July 25th

12:35—"Long Days and Short Pastures," A. L. Kurd.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "How Shall We Paper the Living Room?" Jean McLain.

Wednesday, July 26th

12:35—"Saving the Apple Crop for the Winter Market," Prof. C. I. Gunness.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," K. D. Scott.

Thursday, July 27th

12:35—"Proved Sires and Improved Herds," E. H. Loveland.
12:45—"A Farmer Views Relief," James L. Sears, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Friday, July 28th

12:35—"New York State's Own Fair," Paul Smith.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Frances C. Collaghan.
8:30—WGy Farm Forum.

Saturday, July 29th

12:35—WGy 4-H Fellowship, "Giving the Farmstead a Beauty Treatment," Ulster County, N. Y., 4-H Club Member.
12:45—Grange Views, "How Shall We Protect the Butter Business?" Otsego Pomona Grange.

Monday, July 31st

12:35—"The Late Summer Campaign Against Fruit Diseases," Prof. W. D. Mills.
12:45—"Highway Safety Markings," C. E. Mealey.

Tuesday, August 1st

12:35—"How Resourceful is the Farmer?" C. M. Austin.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "Milk in the Menu," Janice Friss.

Wednesday, August 2nd

12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "The Farm of Tomorrow."
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, August 3rd

12:35—"What is Your Marketing Program?" A. L. Shepherd.
12:45—"Future Farmers of America," "What Future Farmers Have Been Doing," Dr. A. K. Getman.

Friday, August 4th

12:35—"Some Common Misconceptions About Milk Marketing," L. L. Clough.
12:45—"Women's Corner."
8:30—WGy Farm Forum.

Saturday, August 5th

12:35—"WGy 4-H Fellowship," "The Hen, the Egg, and the Winter Meal," Schenectady Co. (N. Y.) 4-H Club Member.
12:45—"Grange Views and News," "Putting the Chemist to Work for Agriculture," Washington Pomona Grange.

Grange Bread Baking Contest News

AMONG the prize winners listed this time are several women who have carried off first prize in previous baking contests sponsored by the Grange and *American Agriculturist*: Helen Carlson, of Helderberg Grange, Albany County; Rosa Giesler, of Lombard Grange, Chautauqua County (has won first prize for third year in succession); Mrs. Robert F. Glor, Attica Grange, Wyoming County; Mrs. John J. Harnett, Altona Grange, Clinton County; Mrs. Florence Phelps, Twin Valley Grange, Broome County, and others.

Mrs. Grace Hollister, winner of Nowadaga Grange's bread contest, (Herkimer County) has baked her own bread for 36 years. Chairman Mrs. Beatrice Harwick, who sent us this bit of news, says that she got it direct from Mr. Hollister, who has had the benefit all these years of Mrs. Hollister's fine bread.

Here is the complete list of subordinate grange winners since last time:

Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Clarksville	Mrs. Floyd Lounsbury
	Helderberg	Helen Carlson
Allegany	Andover	Nellie Mead
	Belfast	Mrs. Fred Lilly
	Friendship	Mrs. Fannie Bissell
	Granger	Mrs. Alden Luckey
	Hallsport	Mrs. Merle Matteson
Broome	Deposit	Mrs. Frank Thomson
	Sanitaria Springs	Mrs. Fannie Jenkins
	Twin Valley	Mrs. Florence Phelps
Cayuga	Moravia	Mrs. Elmer Nye
	Sherwood	Mrs. James F. Ryan
Chautauqua	Arkwright	Mrs. Viola Holcomb
	Frewsburg	Mrs. Edwin Swanson
	Lombard	Rosa Giesler
	Sheridan	Mrs. Martha Meyers
Chemung	Big Flats	Mrs. Herbert A. Hammond
Chenango	North Norwich	Mrs. Lillian M. Schrader
Clinton	Altona	Mrs. John J. Harnett
	Valley	Mrs. Minnie Seguin
Columbia	Ancram	Mrs. Carrie M. Card
	Copake	Mrs. Frank Ounning
Cortland	Marathan	Mrs. S. E. Robinson
Delaware	Pepacton	Mrs. Harry Shaw
	Walton	Mrs. Gracia A. Neale
Outchess	Freedom Plains	Mrs. Rosamond Fowler
	Millerton	Mrs. J. O. Tiedeman
	Mt. Hope	Mrs. C. A. Van Voorhis
	Rock City	Mrs. Ethel Jones
	Union Vale	Mrs. Wilbur Van Tassell
	Upton Lake	Winifred Bowman
Essex	Whaley Pond	Mrs. Minnie Davis
	Wadhams	Mrs. Minnie J. Pierce
	Whallonsburg	Mrs. Emma Cross
Franklin	Bombay	Mrs. Fannie McCain
	Brighton and Harrutts town	Ward Rogers
Fulton	Malone	Mrs. J. Hollis Foote
Herkimer	Mayfield	Mrs. John J. Borst
	Nowadaga	Mrs. Grace Hollister
	Russia	Mrs. Theodore Pauli
	Warren	Mrs. Lester Young
Lewis	Lowville	Mrs. William Jones



Mrs. John Ross, of Stanley, N. Y., with her loaf of bread which won first prize in bread contest held by Seneca Grange, Ontario County.

Livingston	Groveland	Mrs. Leo Lenton
	Scottsburg	Mrs. May Traxler
Madison	Hamilton	Mrs. Floyd Bronson
	Morrisville	Mrs. John Black
Monroe	Ogden	Mrs. C. F. Rollins
Montgomery	Otsquago	Mrs. William Lighthall
Niagara	Hartland	Mrs. Walter Cramp
	Pendleton	Mrs. W. D. Miller
Oneida	Pleasant Valley	Mae W. Davis
	Rensen	Mrs. Jane Belle Morris
Onondaga	Canillus	Mrs. Chas. Peterson
Ontario	Canandaigua	Mrs. Royal Purdy
	Wide Awake	Mrs. Lydia Hall
Orange	Bullville	Mrs. Harold Tice
	Otisville	Mrs. Robt. L. Runnalls
	Montgomery	Mrs. Oaniel F. Taft
Oswego	Amboy	Richard Bolster
	New Haven	Mrs. Hazelton Spencer
	Pulaski	Mrs. Judson Champney
Otsego	Burlington	Mrs. Margaret Winters
	Lena	Mrs. Gertrude Morse
	Otego Valley	Mrs. Maggie M. Myers
	Pierstown	Mrs. Niles Eck
	West Laurens	Mrs. Clara Retherford
Rensselaer	Worcester	Mrs. Grace Tyler
	Johnsonville	Mrs. William Heslin
Saratoga	Tacon Valley	Mrs. Elsa Johnson
	Bacon Hill	Mrs. W. A. Sherman
	Saratoga	Mrs. Edw. D. Hathaway
Schenectady	Niskayuna	Mrs. Philip Male
Seneca	Lodi	Mrs. Carrie J. Huff
	Tyre City	Mrs. Lewis Chalkor
Steuben	Cohocton	Mrs. Raymond Crouch
	South Pulteney	Mrs. Dorothy Gibson
St. Lawrence	DeKalb	Mrs. William Thornhill
	Mt. View	Mrs. Ella Paro
Suffolk	Sound Ave	Mrs. Nina B. Hallock
Tompkins	Caroline	Mrs. Clinton Mulks
	East Lansing	Mrs. Lucie Holden
	West Danby	Mrs. Carlton Hunt
Warren	Glens Falls	Mrs. Lillian Van Dusen
	Mohican	Mrs. Helen Steves
	Mountainside	Mrs. C. N. Morse
	Stony Creek	Bortha Hill
Washington	Battle Hill	Frances Wood
	Cambridge Valley	Mrs. Ellis Bailey
Wyoming	Attica	Mrs. Robert F. Glor
	Castile	Mrs. Olin Hotchkiss

Here It Is!

The New Small FARMALL with "Culti-Vision"

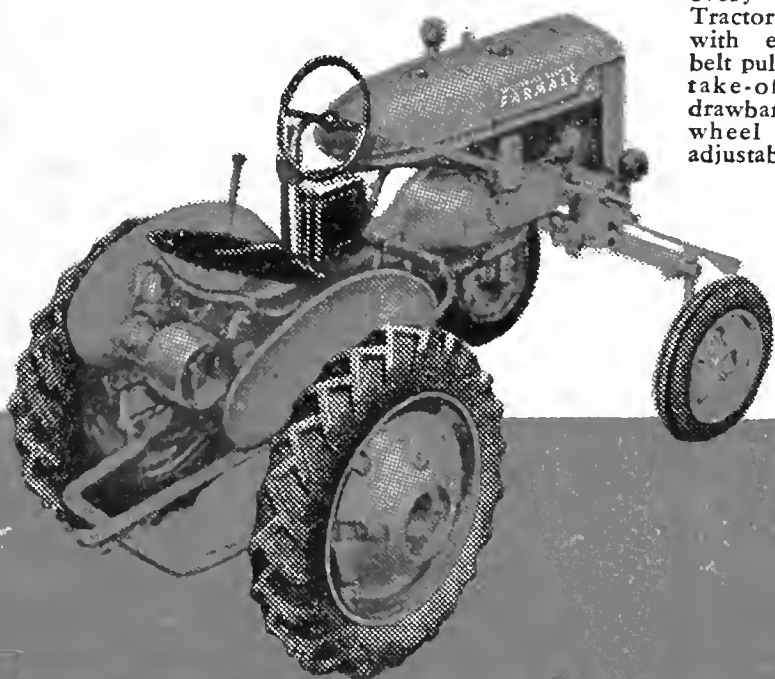


"Culti-Vision" gives you a clear view of your work, while you sit comfortably in the roomy sponge-rubber upholstered seat. Row crops can be cultivated cleaner, with less damage to the crop and with fewer field stops, when you ride a FARMALL-A with "Culti-Vision." Direct-attachable planters, cultivators, etc., are available for corn, cotton, and all other row crops, including truck and garden vegetables.

FARMALL-A FEATURES

- ① "Culti-Vision"—You can see your work.
- ② Comfort—No neck craning, no body twisting. Sponge-rubber upholstered seat. You can drive comfortably, sitting or standing.
- ③ Four-speed transmission—2 1/4 to 10 miles per hour. Variable governor—you can control traveling speeds within "inches per hour."
- ④ Valve-in-head 4-cylinder engine with Tocco-hardened crankshaft, full force-feed lubrication.
- ⑤ The small all-purpose tractor with replaceable cylinders.
- ⑥ High-grade ball and roller bearings at 29 points 15 rawhide spring-loaded dust and oil seals.
- ⑦ Adjustable wheel tread—40 to 68 inches. Ground clearance, 21 1/2 inches.
- ⑧ Most complete line of direct-attachable machines.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT is available to meet every requirement. Tractor at left is shown with electric lights, belt pulley and power take-off, adjustable drawbar, front and rear wheel weights, and adjustable front axle.



Here is power farming NEWS every farmer has been waiting for:

International Harvester announces the NEW McCormick-Deering FARMALL-A—the *smallest* Farmall ever built—a *rubber-tired* combination of modern power and efficiency, at a new low Farmall price!

Seventeen years ago Harvester engineering produced the *original* McCormick-Deering Farmall. Nearly half a million Farmalls followed in the swift march of all-purpose power. Now the *pace setter* sets a new pace—with FARMALL-A—tough little brother of the famous Farmall line!

Visit the McCormick-Deering dealer and get acquainted with the

powerful go-getting FARMALL-A. Get into its upholstered seat and at the controls, take a ride on its rubber. See what that great new feature, "culti-vision," means. That's one to start with!

A word of advice to the man who needs the new FARMALL-A—the *supply will not be plentiful for some time to come*. Get your order in early for a true Farmall, beautifully designed to do all the work on the small farm, or to replace the last team on the big farm. Catalog about the FARMALL-A and its complete line of direct-attachable machines will be sent on request.

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MCCORMICK-DEERING
FARMALL A

Effect of Price Fixing Upon the Production of Milk

By LELAND SPENCER

COMMISSIONER Noyes and others have expressed concern lest dairy-men step up their output of milk so much that prices will again be driven down far below a fair level. Reinstatement of the Federal and State orders for the New York market assures about a 20 per cent increase in farmers' returns for July milk. How much increase in production should we expect because of these higher returns? This question cannot be answered definitely because the output of milk depends upon so many conditions that cannot be predicted. However, we do have some basis for estimating the effects of price changes on milk production.

Dr. M. S. Parsons, who was one of our recent graduate students at the New York State College of Agriculture, found that most of the ups and downs in deliveries of milk to the dairy plants of this State can be explained by changes in milk prices and feed prices. Of course, the weather, condition of pastures, yields of feed crops, removal of diseased cattle, and income from other farm enterprises also have some effect upon the milk flow, but New York farmers seem to be guided in the management of their herds very largely by the prices received for milk and the prices paid for feed.

Dr. Parsons found that farmers make both short-time and long-time adjustments in milk production when the ratio of milk prices to feed prices rises or falls. The short-time adjustments are made by feeding more or less grain, and by either selling or holding back some low-producing cows. These short-time adjustments usually have the greatest effect upon the deliveries of milk in one to four months after the prices have changed. For example, an increase in milk prices for July would have the greatest effect on production in August. On the other hand, November prices have considerable effect upon production in the following January, March, April, and May. If there were no striking changes in the other conditions that affect the output of milk, a 20 per cent increase in the July price would probably bring 2 or 3 per cent increase in August production.

The longer-time adjustments that farmers make because of changes in milk prices and feed prices have a greater effect upon the milk supply. These long-time adjustments are made by raising more or fewer heifers and by shifting the time of breeding. No doubt the importation of cows from other States would be an important factor, too, were it not for the restrictions that are imposed for the control of cattle diseases.

It takes about two years for these long-time adjustments to show up in the form of larger or smaller production of milk. It seems that farmers pay more attention to the ratios of milk prices to feed prices for August and September, and for February and March than to those for other months. Probably the reason is that the fates of the largest number of calves are decided at those two times of the year. If prices are favorable, more than the usual number of heifer calves is saved to be raised for dairy cows. When

these extra heifers freshen about two years later, the milk flow will be increased unless unfavorable weather, heavy slaughter for disease control, or some other factor should intervene.

Judging from past experience, if the 20 per cent increase in milk prices should hold through August and September, and through the following February and March, the stage would be set for a substantial increase in milk deliveries by 1942. If other conditions were about normal, the increased output of milk, due to higher prices, probably would amount to 4 or 5 per cent.

This does not sound like an alarming increase, but unless the consumption of fluid milk and cream should be stepped up also, the result would be a dangerous expansion of the volume of surplus milk. Moreover, according to the findings of Dr. Parsons, continuation of the higher price for another year would likely bring another 4 or 5 per cent increase of output, and so on. Obviously the higher prices for milk cannot be maintained unless other prices also rise, or unless some effective scheme of production control be worked out and accepted by the farmers.

Milk Receipts at New York

Of the 3,316,752 cans (40-qt.) of milk received in the Metropolitan market in May, 2,014,237 came by truck; New York State supplied 2,098,321 cans or 63 per cent of the total; Pennsylvania 556,073 cans or 17 per cent; New Jersey 478,188 or 14 per cent; and the balance came from Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland. May 1939 receipts were 5.4 per cent above May 1938. The total receipts for the first 5 months of 1939 were 0.8 per cent above the corresponding period in 1938.

Cream receipts of 176,017 cans in May represent an increase of 8.2 per cent over May 1938, while the total for the first 5 months of 1939 was 4.1 per cent above the corresponding period of 1938.

Veal Calves Market Milk

When milk prices are low, the use of milk to feed veal calves will often bring better returns than shipping surplus milk to market. J. D. Burke of the N. Y. College of Agriculture has some interesting figures on the value of milk for veal calves.

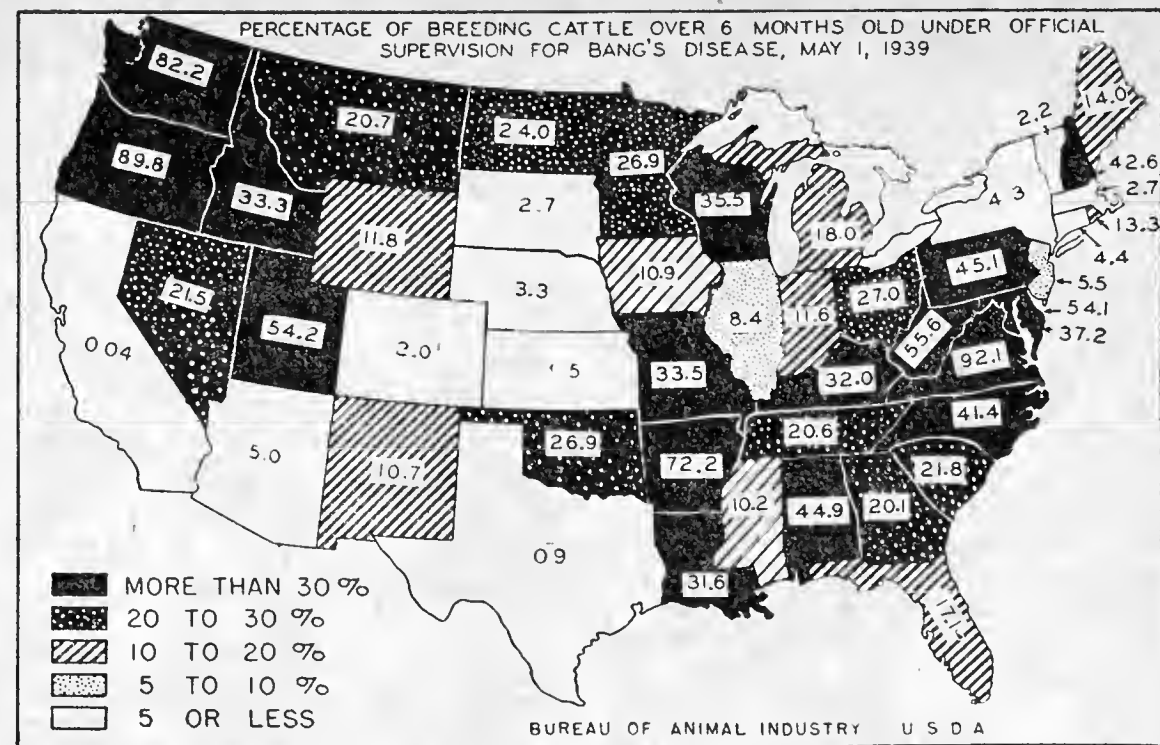
Mr. Burke states that on New York State farms there are at least 700,000 calves available for vealing each year, and that if each calf were fed 750 lbs. of whole milk, they would use half a billion lbs. of whole milk annually. Also, the use of milk in this way might well increase the demand for veal because of the better quality of veal marketed.

The returns for fattening veal calves depend on the price of veal, the price of milk, the size and kind of calf to start with, and the size and quality of the finished calf.

If a 100-lb. bob veal calf costs \$4 and the price of veal at the farm is 10c a lb., whole milk on the average is worth \$1.80 to feed calves.

If you can buy a 100-lb. bob veal at \$2, the following figures show the value of milk at the different prices for veal: at 6c a lb., milk would be worth \$1.13; at 8c, \$1.60; at 10c, \$2.07; at 12c, \$2.53.

Even if you have to pay \$5 for a bob calf and sell the veal at 7c a lb., milk fed to the calf is still worth 97c a hundred, which compares favorably with the prices received by many dairymen for April and May milk.



This map shows the percentage of breeding cattle over 6 months old which were under official supervision for the control of Bang's disease on May 1. It shows substantial gains since a year ago, with greatest progress in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

In New York State on May 1, 81,706 cows were under official supervision, which is 4.3 per cent of the total. However, a considerable number of N. Y. S. dairymen have had private blood tests to determine the situation in their herds.

In New Jersey, 10,070 cows are under supervision, which is 5.5 per cent; and in Pennsylvania, 572,845, which is 45.1 per cent.

Western New York Field Day and Bull Sale

THE Third Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day and Bull Sale is to be held at the Hamburg Fair grounds on July 29, 1939. This will be an all-day affair beginning at 10:30 in the morning (Standard Time). This field day is sponsored by a group of twelve Western New York counties, and a committee headed by Mr. Orson Helms, of Cattaraugus County, has arranged a varied and entertaining program. Mr. Walter Rosenbach, of Erie County, is chairman of the bull sales sub-committee. The county agents of each county involved are very active in promoting this field day. Over 75 bulls are being consigned by breeders in this area, not only as possible sales but as advertisements of superior breeding stock.

Mr. Jim Hays of Michigan State College, will speak. Mr. Hays is an extension dairyman, the former Holstein secretary of the Michigan Holstein Association, and owns and manages a farm of his own in Michigan. Mr. Hays will have for his topic "The Form and Function of the Dairy Cow."

There will be many exhibits, machinery displays and interesting sidelights to please everyone. The Fair Grounds have many tables and benches, fireplaces and other facilities to enjoy a picnic dinner. This day promises to attract several thousand farmers and their families, giving them entertainment, a chance to make valuable contacts and to take a well-earned one-day vacation.

Fruit Condition Promising

Each year about the first of July the State Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the State Horticultural Society, issues a report of fruit crop conditions. The following table shows the percentage of a full crop for several varieties of apples in several areas as reported by Horticultural Society members:

District	All	Baldwin	McIntosh	Greening	No. Spy	Ben Davis
Northeast	94	—	94	—	100	—
Western	76	64	71	67	52	71
Eastern	66	53	75	60	41	63
So. West	57	50	50	48	10	—
South	30	50	80	90	72	—
So. East	68	44	70	58	46	69
Long Island	60	25	95	25	—	—

For PEARS, percentage condition of the crop is below last year. Clapp's Favorite and Seckel are relatively heavier in western New York than in

the Hudson Valley, and Bartletts and Kieffers are heavier in the Hudson Valley.

Generally excellent conditions prevail for PEACHES.

The PLUM crop was reported 57 per cent of full crop as compared to 51 per cent a year ago.

Both sweet and sour CHERRIES are giving heavier crops than last year, with sweet cherries relatively heavier in western New York.

Poultry

Estimate of shell egg holdings on July 1 was 6,985,000 cases, compared with 6,255,000 cases a year ago. For frozen eggs estimate was 137,970,000 lbs., compared with last year's figures of 138,510,000 lbs. Total stocks on July 1 a year ago were the lowest on record for that date.

The egg-feed ratio the last week in June was 8.8. A month ago it took 9.7 doz. eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed, a year ago 7.2, and two years ago 10.2.

Top wholesale price of eggs in New York has recently been about 2c below last year. It probably would have gone lower except for purchase of some 250 cars of eggs for relief by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp.

On June 1 there were about 3 per cent more chickens of this year's hatch in farm flocks than there were a year ago. On this basis, it is predicted that the hen population next January 1 will be little if any larger than it was on January 1, 1939.

On June 1 storage stocks of frozen poultry were 28 per cent higher than a year ago. Out-of-storage movement of poultry has been heavy, but is expected to slacken because market receipts of poultry are likely to be lower during balance of year than they were for the same months in 1938.

Wool

For the entire country, wool price to farmers on June 15 was 21.9c a pound compared to 18c a pound a year ago.

Imports so far this year have been larger than a year ago, but mill consumption has also been heavier and it is expected to continue high for the next few months, although perhaps not as high as for the first three months of the year. In the Southern Hemisphere the carry-over of wool into the 1939-40 season will be small, but stocks in importing countries will be fairly large.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Head Your Herd With a Wait Farm Bull and GET THE BEST

Three Herd Sires classified Excellent.
Two Herd Sires classified Very Good.
Herd average last year second highest ever reported in United States in our classification.
Only herd in New York State awarded Progressive Breeder's Registry Certificate.
Prices within reach of every breeder.

THE WAIT FARMS
J. Reynolds Wait, Owner
AUBURN, NEW YORK

REGISTERED Holstein Heifer Calves

ALSO YEARLING SERVICE BULL FROM DAM WITH 17,000 LBS. MILK, 700 LBS. FAT, C.T.A. RECORD. HERD T.B. ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

MAYNARD L. SMITH
R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036 lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. A few choice 400 lb. fat up fall heifers.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm,
M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

best Carnation blood lines. Accredited for T.B., Approved for Bangs. Ancestors classified for type and proved for production transmission.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Introducing . . .

our new sire, Duke Rolo Posch, who succeeds the proven sire, R.M.F. Inka, now owned by the Pioneer Cooperative Breeding Ass'n. Duke's three nearest dams ave. 28192 lbs. milk, 1055 lbs. fat, 3.7%. His calves show a lot of promise. One son available, born May 12th, from a daughter of Carnation Inka Invincible.

ELMVALE FARM
Sidney L. Smith, Canajoharie, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL

READY FOR LIGHT SERVICE.

Nice individual and well marked. Sire: Montvic Chieftain 6th. Three nearest dams average 4.1%. Younger bulls, same sire and from good dams.

C. S. HARVEY
CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK

Sons of my herd sire

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are now old enough for service.
Visit my farm and see them.

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COWS

Fresh and coming fresh.
HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.
Willing to retest before moved.

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Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

Registered

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HIGH QUALITY COWS, HEIFERS AND STOCK BULLS. ACCREDITED AND BANG FREE. PURCHASED FROM HIGHEST PRODUCING HERDS IN EASTERN ONTARIO. FARMERS' PRICES.

ALBERT R. WILSON,
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Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 340 HEAD - Negative

28 years continuous Advanced Register Testing. PROVED SIRE, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS. Bulls from 1 month to a year for sale at Farmer Prices. Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on request. Visitors always welcome.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

Cathedral King's Caesar. Line bred and out of Cathedral Dorothy's Lass, a 1043 lb. cow. Put one of his young bulls into your herd at farmer's prices.

GREEN TREE FARMS
Town Line, Erie County, New York

FOR SALE: GRADE AND PUREBRED

Jerseys . . .

Over 100 summer and fall freshening cows and heifers to pick from. Mostly from Accredited and Bangs free herds. Special truck for delivering.

J. K. KEITH
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Jerseys

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Breeding Type Size Bred Gilts \$25.00 up Possess Feeding Quality Pigs 6 to 8 wks. \$10 up

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Young boars and sows, large stock.

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Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
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Registered BERKSHIRES
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6 to 8 weeks old — \$10.00 each.
Prices on older stock and circular free.

Write for particulars.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, Dept. 2, Richfield, Pa.

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ALL AGES, FOR SALE.
Fall and spring boars and gilts. Sows and gilts bred for July, August and September farrowing. Blue Ribbon stock of several years showing. Cornell, Penn. State, Sycamore and Barker bloodlines. PRICED RIGHT.

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A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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REGISTERED

DORSET SHEEP

Any age, including ewe lambs from \$12.50 up. These are the sheep that produce the good hot house lambs if desired. Also the grade of wool that is most in demand; and dogs prefer the other side of the fence if you have a few ewes with young lambs with them.

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FINE SELECTION. MARES, FOALS, FILLIES
40-52 INCHES. MOSTLY SPOTTED.
BARGAINS.

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BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.
• Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
• Sables — Red Gold and Mahogany.
• Several males at stud.
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A NEW VARIETY AND THE HEAVIEST
YIELDING WHITE WHEAT FOR EASTERN
CONDITIONS. SEND FOR PRICES.

HARWOOD MARTIN
HONEOYE FALLS, NEW YORK

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818,
for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

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1800 R. I. Red Pullets

from three of the country's leading strains.
Healthy, well developed. 8-10 wks., \$1.00; 3 mos., \$1.25; 4 mos., Aug. del., \$1.50; ready to lay Sept. del., \$2.00.

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Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

ELMCLIFFE FARM

250 Leghorn cockerels, individually pedigreed, wing-banded; from old hens with known production, egg weight, body weight, hatchability and chick livability. Progeny tested hens, 300 egg pedigreed sired. Pullorum clean and fowl pox vaccinated. N. Y. State certified for 2 years.

Discount if ordered before July 1. Write for special prices on quantity lots.

Gerald Boice, R. D. 1, Tivoli, N. Y.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.

Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Talk chickens with us at
7th World's Poultry Congress.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

OUR STORRS PEN HIGHEST
For All U. S. Egg Laying Contests, 1939

Pedigreed Cockerels from 300-351 Egg Dams
Our Pen 79 — Highest Official Egg Record for all breeds to date. 100% Livability. My Contest Pens now have made a 96% Livability average to date and a new high 5-Pen Official Egg Average for Kauder Leghorns seems assured.

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD EGG RECORDS
for Long-Life Egg Production at Vineland. Grand Champion 4-year old, 3-year old, 2-year old Pens. Champion Individual Hen now in 6th year, lifetime production.

New FREE 24-Page Catalog. Breeding Stock,
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN
Our own strain lays 75% large white eggs.

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BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY
LAYERS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshire, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLORUM CLEAN
Reproducers of America's finest strains — Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshire; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD ITHACA, N. Y.

New Hampshire Pullets
February and March hatches.

The Rogers Farms

BERGEN, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARM

ESTABLISHED 1911

S.C. White Leghorns

Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell — and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON — Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

WRITE FOR PRICES
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937
43% in 1938
of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders, also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.
LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

With **AMERICAN**
AGRICULTURIST

Advertisers

Ford Presents New Tractor



If there is a small boy around, he will insist on doing the plowing, because the steering and all the controls of the new Ford tractor and its Ferguson unit implements are extremely light and simple to operate. Small plots and tight places can be worked faster and easier than with horses.

AT DEARBORN, Michigan, on June 29 a new Ford tractor was shown to 400 farm paper men, business leaders and other guests of Henry Ford.

The new tractor has a four-cylinder L-head engine, delivering 23 brake horsepower at 1400 revolutions per minute. At this engine speed the tractor has a speed of 2½ miles per hour in low, 3¼ m.p.h. in intermediate (plowing), 6 m.p.h. in high, and 2¾ m.p.h. in reverse.

To demonstrate the easy handling of the tractor in small space, a 20 x 27 foot enclosure was cultivated before the assembled guests without leaving a wheel mark on the surface.

The list price was announced as \$585 f.o.b. Detroit, equipped with rubber tires, battery and generator, self-starter, governor, oil bath air cleaner, muffler, power take-off, Ferguson system of hydraulic controls for all implements, streamlined radiator grill, fenders, instrument board, ignition lock, throttle control and independent brakes on rear wheels. Tread is adjustable from 48" to 76" on front and rear.

At a luncheon at the Dearborn Inn, Harry Ferguson, who developed the principles embodied in the new tractor and implements, spoke to the guests and explained the new principle used in attaching implements to the tractor, eliminating the necessity for excess weight to obtain penetration in the ground.

Weyerhaeuser Announces June Contest Winner—July Contest Now On

First Prize—\$250.00—F. S. Eveleth, M. D., 12 Court St., Concord, Merrimack County, N. H.

Second Prize—\$100.00—Chapman Dogan, Hudson, Summit County, Ohio.

Third Prize—\$50.00—William Roland Brown, Schenectady, Schenectady County, N. Y.

Fourth Prize—\$25.00—Robert Hettich, Towanda, Bradford County, Pa.

Fifth Prize—\$25.00—James L. Bartlett, Roundhead, Hardin County, Ohio.

Sixth Prize—\$25.00—Charles J. Smith, Martinsville, Clinton County, Ohio.

Seventh Prize—\$25.00—Mrs. R. L. Tarleton, 288 E. Fayette St., Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa.

The entry which won Mr. Eveleth \$250 was:

"What I like best about Genuine White Pine is—

its GRAIN is EXCELLENT—velvet smooth and free from resin;

its QUALITY is EXCELLENT—no danger of splitting;

its SURFACE is EXCELLENT—cov-

ers easily, economically, holds paint; its WEIGHT is EXCELLENT—it's strong, adaptable, versatile;

its PERMANENCE is EXCELLENT—proven by the homes of our pioneer ancestors, still standing in their splendid ruggedness;

its PRICE is EXCELLENT—for big and little pocketbooks, yours and mine. An outstanding product that stands out by its super-EXCELLENCE."

A similar list of prizes is offered for July, August and September. There is still time to enter the July contest. You can get an official entry blank and a booklet on white pine from your local dealer who handles Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE lumber. You can enter the three remaining contests and you can have as many entries as you want for each contest. You will find full details on page 3 of the July 8 issue.

ETHYL GASOLINE CORP. is conducting a series of gasoline engine clinics. One feature of unusual interest to those who attend is an automobile owned locally which, after adjustment by a mechanic, is tested right before the eyes of the audience. Rear wheels are placed on two rollers so the car can go 60 miles an hour without getting anywhere. The resistance of the rollers is electrically controlled to imitate the effect of hill climbing while the car is on the level. Gauges to show speed and temperature can be seen by the audience.

When a low grade of gasoline is used, the engine knocks badly while temperature rises and power decreases. A blend of several grades of "regular" gasoline cuts down on the knocking, reduces the temperature, and increases the power; while the use of Ethyl gasoline develops the most power, particularly if the spark adjustment is advanced to a point where full advantage of the anti-knock quality of Ethyl gasoline is used.

Opening night for one of these clinics was held in Elmira, June 19. It will be there several weeks and then will be taken to Rochester. If you have an opportunity to attend one of these clinics, don't miss it.

At the New York State Fair, to be held in Syracuse from August 26 to September 9, there will be an exhibit of aircraft and aircraft accessories. Says Director Paul Smith, "This, we believe, is the first aviation show of its type ever attempted in this country." The exhibit will be without cost to manufacturers of aircraft and aircraft accessories, all of whom have been invited to participate. A State Fair Aviation Committee has been named with Robert Fowler, Advertising Director of Aircooled Motors Corp. of Syracuse, as Chairman. Other members are: Harold E. Cobb, Eugene W. Walrath, James E. Walsh, Harry W. Ward, and Charles E. Flaherty.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Pricing Nearby Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

I SUPPOSE some ambitious young social reformer could make a good case out of the system of quoting premiums on Nearby eggs by calling it "Another Great American Swindle."

Well, I hardly think he could convince me that the situation was as bad as that. I do believe, however, that there is a lot of kidding going on, though I doubt that there is any great amount of swindling actually being done.



J. C. Huttar

A fair and honest price report is supposed to say at what prices each of the important grades of the market change hands. In the New York city market I feel that this is fairly well done. I do feel, however, that the system of buying and selling eggs on ever increasing premiums brings out a weakness by which producers may be fooled for a time at least.

I'm going to repeat a statement that I have made here several times in the past on which I know I can get some argument if I want to look for it. This is the statement: *The right price is the best price for the producer.*

This may sound so simple that you might not get my point so I'm going further by adding that if an egg price is quoted too high—that is, above the right price—it's not good for the man who markets his eggs regularly in the market-place where this price has been quoted. Naturally, when an egg price is quoted too low it also hurts such a producer.

Let me give you my idea (remember, it's only one man's opinion) of what the right price is. *The right price on any particular grade of eggs at any particular time is the highest price at which practically all the eggs of that grade available at that time will find buyers.* It must be assumed, of course, that the folks who have these eggs to sell have a chance to contact a good number of the buyers who want such eggs and that such buyers have full opportunity to get at a goodly portion of the supply available—in other words, a broad and competitive market.

If trading has to be done at a level above the right price, buyers will soon switch to other grades or cut down their purchases because they cannot add what they feel is a satisfactory margin, and sell as many eggs as they could at the right price. Then some eggs in that grade go unsold for a time and sellers begin to cut prices to move them; but the damage that was done to that grade of eggs is in the fact that buyers and consumers are not immediately coaxed back to that grade of eggs by a lowering of price. There is a lag due to the fact that a buying habit is not quickly changed back and forth. Usually the low price has to prevail much longer to get buyers back on the grade than it took for the high price to chase them away. So, the net result is a loss to the producer whose returns are based on these price quotations.

I wanted to make this right price statement clear because it is the basis of any argument I ever advance on price quotations.

Nearby Quotations

You will remember that I laid a

foundation for Nearby egg quotations in the last issue. Now to build on that foundation.

Let's take white eggs first because we've got so many more to market.

Premiums Begin

Back in 1920 the quotation which is now called "Nearby and Midwestern Exchange Specials" was the highest quotation on large white eggs. There weren't enough finely graded, fancy quality Nearby eggs to base a quotation on. In 1924 a group of producers in the Vineland, N. J., poultry area formed an organization and as a group bargained with a group of wholesale egg dealers in New York City on this basis. They said, "We will take care to protect the quality of our eggs and will grade them according to these standards, which you approve of, if you will guarantee to pay us more money than we now receive for these eggs."

It was a good bargain, fair both ways, and so the agreed price was a 1c premium over the top quotations on "Exchange Specials" (they had a different name then) for the large white eggs. It worked well. The eggs improved. The call for these particular eggs improved and the price agreement has been revised several times until now it goes something like this:

From December 1 to June 30 of the following year a 2c premium over "Specials" for the large white eggs and top market quotation on "Exchange Mediums" for all the medium-sized whites.

From July 1 to November 30, a 3c premium on the large whites over "Specials" and a 1c premium on the medium whites over "Exchange Mediums."

Other groups of producers, and of late even individual producers, have made similar premium agreements with New York egg dealers, some for a little smaller and a few for a higher than the so-called Vineland premium.

Back in 1924, as soon as there were an appreciable quantity of these Vineland, N. J. eggs being traded in the market, the reporters recognized them with a quotation. Ever since then the price reporters have kept pace with improving quality and changing agreements by adjusting their so-called "Premium Mark" quotation on the large white eggs.

About five or six years ago a weakness in this quoting system became evident. This "Premium Marks" quotation was mostly a buying price so far as the egg dealer was concerned, while all the other quotations represented the prices at which the egg receiver or wholesaler sold eggs to a jobber or large retailer. So, to be con-

(Continued on Page 21)

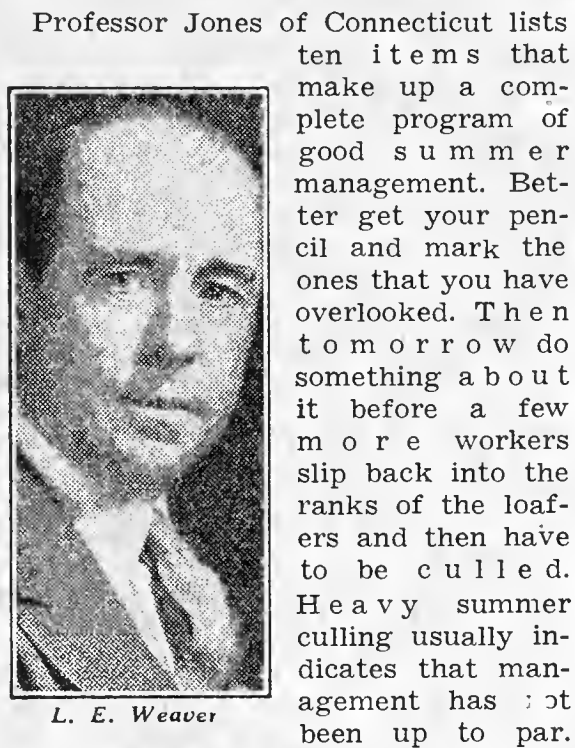


"Remember, Dear—drop us a line each night, and don't go on any wild parties!"

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

More Summer Eggs By L. E. WEAVER

EGG PRICES have started up. Large eggs from the old hens will be more and more in demand. The pullet eggs will be a drug on the market. It seems to me that it is most important right now that we don't let anything slip in our management of the old bird flock.



L. E. Weaver

Professor Jones of Connecticut lists ten items that make up a complete program of good summer management. Better get your pencil and mark the ones that you have overlooked. Then tomorrow do something about it before a few more workers slip back into the ranks of the loafers and then have to be culled. Heavy summer culling usually indicates that management has not been up to par.

Many hens that might have been profitable layers have been sacrificed as culls only because of the ignorance, carelessness or neglect of their owner. That is what Professor Jones means by his first point. Here are the 10 points:

1. Avoid unnecessary culling.
2. Keep surroundings clean.
3. Keep the birds free of lice and red mites.
4. Feed for high mash consumption.
5. Have fresh water always available.
6. Limit the green food.
7. Keep the houses cool.
8. Break up broody hens at once.
9. Avoid moving and crowding.
10. Give lights after August 15.

I was in a laying house recently, and as I often do in hot weather, I started

to look on the under side of the roosts for red mites. The owner said, "You won't find any mites; I looked just yesterday." Sure enough, none were to be seen on the roosts themselves, but on the dropping board around the 2 x 4 legs that supported the cross pieces there were millions of mites. He had not looked very thoroughly. I'll wager that I could start out tomorrow and find red mites in nine out of every ten poultry houses in the Northeast. Unless a good red mite paint has been used liberally, they are almost sure to be there.

Extremely hot weather cuts down egg production just as much as extremely cold weather does. Those who are fortunate enough to have double-walled poultry houses, or pens with a straw loft or in the basement of a barn, can be thankful. The rest of us can only open up windows or doors on opposite sides of the pen to get all the air circulation we can and hope for a shower to cool the air.

High mash consumption is obtained by feeding wet mash once a day — morning, noon or evening, it doesn't matter. It does matter if too much is fed. It sours quickly in hot weather. That may or may not make the birds sick, but it is very likely to take the edge off their appetites. If you use skim milk instead of water to moisten the mash, the birds like it better.

I expect that the use of lights after the middle of August has a more direct influence than any other one thing on holding up egg production during late summer and fall. I have seen many flocks in recent years still going at a 50 per cent rate or better right up to December. Of course, such flocks are from bred-for-laying stock and have had the benefit of top-notch care all summer.

Notes on Culling

So much has been said and written about the benefits of culling one's poultry flock during the summer months that a good poultryman no doubt has a guilty feeling of neglected duty when he admits that he has taken out only a few birds. Yet he need not be ashamed. I am convinced that many good birds are sold every summer as culls just because they are not laying, and they were not laying just because of neglect or mismanagement on the part of the owner. A wise poultryman has only well-bred stock, and he gives it good summer care. He should have but few culls.

Good hens go out of production in the summer because of:

- (a) Broodiness.
- (b) Red mites or body lice, or both.
- (c) Overheated houses.
- (d) Insufficient mash consumption.

If any of these conditions exist in your flock, be sure to correct them; then give the hens a chance to come back before you attempt to cull.

A hen may be a low producer, but as long as she is in a laying condition, it is best as a rule to leave her in the flock.

We used to say to cull out all early molting hens. In these days of winter rearing, that rule no longer holds. Cull by the rate of molting. A rapid molter is a high producer regardless of when she sheds her feathers.

The catching crate is a very valuable aid in culling. If your hens are accustomed to being put through the catching crate, they won't mind it; but if it is their first experience, they may be so frightened that more damage than good will be done. Better do a quieter, though less thorough, job at night with a flashlight.

CANNIBALISM CONTROLS: Windowpaint, No-Pik. Specs, Pickards, Vent-shields. Get samples, prices. C. G. ROOKS, SIDNEY, N. Y.

build

now for high fall egg production, when prices are usually best, by feeding your pullets a mash rich in Vitamins A & D. These vitamins help them ward off disease and develop

huskier

bodies that will better stand the strain of heavy egg production. NOPCO X* Standardized Cod Liver Oil provides the uniform quantities of these vitamins that your

pullets

need to help them develop into profitable layers. The guaranteed potency of NOPCO X (1500 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 200 A.O.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram) will assist you in getting better growth, better health, and better production...

feed NOPCO X

to your pullets in mill-mixed mashes or buy NOPCO X from your dealer for home use.

National Oil Products Co., Inc.
3042 ESSEX STREET, HARRISON, N. J.

Other Nopco Products

Vitamin A guaranteed in U.S.P. units
NOPCO COD LIVER OIL
850 'A'-85 'D' units per gram

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* "NOPCO X" is a trade-mark of National Oil Products Co.

BABY CHICKS



Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshires - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

HALL'S Chicks have been selected by the Agricultural Committee for the POULTRY FARM OF TOMORROW at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Hatches Mondays-Thursdays. Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D. Yearly Service.

HANSON OR LARGE TYPE ENGLISH	100	500	1000
S. C. W. LEIGHORNS	\$6.00	\$30.00	\$60.00
HANSON OR ENG. LARGE TYPE SEXED			
LEIGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.)	11.00	55.00	110.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyand.	6.50	32.50	65.00
BLACK MINORCAS	6.00	30.00	60.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.00	35.00	70.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.50	42.50	85.00
(Leg. Chks. \$2.) HEAVY MIXED	5.50	27.50	55.00

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on request. Write for prices and beautiful actual photo catalog.

EXTRA: 2-3-4 WK. STARTED LEIGHORN PULLETS.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for catalog or order direct from ad.

Leghorn Cockerels	100	500	1000
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$12.50	\$25.00
LARGE HANSON WHITE LEIGHORN			
PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE	11.00	55.00	110.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mix	5.50	27.50	55.00

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on request. Cash or C.O.D. Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

WENE CHICKS

New Low Summer Prices on Extra-Profit Chicks
WENE Crosses, HEAVY Breeds { Low as \$7.90 per Leghorns-Assorted Heavies }

Are You Awake to the EXTRA-PROFITS You CAN Make by shipping in a Hatch of Summer Chicks? This is about the only Off-Season crop the Farmer can depend on. Remember, we hatch Every Week in the Year. Write NOW for Booklet and Complete Price List.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Box 1964G, Vineland, N. J.

TOLMAN'S WHITE ROCKS

EGGS FOR HATCHING \$6.00 PER 100
All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested. (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS, famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

PULLETS — PULLETS

6,000 Large Hanson English Strain S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets. Also N. Hamp. Red Pullets. April and May hatch, raised on Free Farm Range. Healthy, vigorous Pullets at moderate prices.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box A, Sergeantsville, N. J.

MAPES CHICKS

Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from vigorous Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

ENGLISH PULLETS

4 WEEKS OLD 25c; 2 MONTHS OLD 50c;
3 MONTHS OLD 75c.
ALL FROM HEALTHY, WELL PAYING FLOCKS. PROMPT SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS COLLECT.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Theresa, N. Y.

PULLETS — WHITE Leghorns

10-12 weeks old, tested, qualified, fully inspected, guaranteed. Prompt July delivery. Lowly priced.

PINE TREE FARM, STOCKTON, N. J.

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100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large	100	500	1000
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R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
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New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.00
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H. Mix \$6; L. Mix \$5.50; Leg. Chks. \$1.50; Hyv. Chks. \$5.50. T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% live del. P.P. Cat. FREE	100	500	1000
Large Eng. W. Leg. Pits. 95% guar.	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
Leg. Chks. \$3-100 — Unsexed Leg.	6.00	30.00	60.00
Bar. & W. Rox. W. Wyand., R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
H. Mix \$5.50-100 — N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00

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PICKLES *add*

Zest to a Meal

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

WHETHER MADE by the long or the short process, pickles have an appeal all their own. Only the freshest vegetables and fruits give a perfect pickle or relish, crisp, tender, firm and well spiced.

Too long waiting between picking and pickling gives hollow pickles. Too weak brine allows bacteria to grow which makes pickles soft or slippery. Brine should be 10 per cent to 15 per cent in strength. Too much salt or sugar or too strong vinegar causes shrivelling and toughness. It is better to start with a weak pickle mixture, then use a stronger one.

A brine or salt cure for vegetables gives the finest texture in a pickle. Four to six-gallon stone crocks with wooden covers 1 inch less in diameter are useful for this purpose. A piece of cheesecloth or muslin covers the materials after they are packed. A 4-gallon jar holds about $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. of cucumbers. The following is about enough to fill one such crock.

TO CURE CUCUMBERS

Wash cucumbers if dirty, but do not bruise. Pack in jar, cover with 10 per cent brine, made by dissolving 22½ ounces of salt in a little water and adding enough water to make six quarts. Cover with cheesecloth and the board or plate. Weight down to keep cucumbers well under the brine. On the following day add 1 lb. and 3 oz. of salt to maintain the strength of the brine. At the end of one week and of every succeeding week for five weeks, add $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. salt placed on the cover. This is to keep it from sinking to the bottom. Remove, by skimming any scum which may form from time to time. Four to six weeks will be required to complete the process of fermentation. Then melted paraffin may be poured over to seal the crock.

Fermented pickles need freshening before using, yet they will taste and keep better if not quite all the salt is removed. They are simply soaked in as many as three to five changes of cold water. Then they may be made into cucumber pickles or mixed with other vegetables for mixed pickles, mustard pickles or chopped for relishes.

After freshening, the pickles should be covered with a weak pickle solution made by combining equal parts of water and pickling solution. A good standard solution is made of 6 quarts vinegar, 6 ounces mixed whole spices and 3¼ pounds sugar. Heat the vinegar to boiling in an agate saucepan, dissolve sugar in it, add spices tied in a cloth bag, simmer for 5 minutes, let stand overnight with the spices. Sugar and spices may be varied to suit the taste, but too much sugar shrivels pickles.

After pickles have stood in the weak solution ($\frac{1}{2}$ pickle and $\frac{1}{2}$ water) they should be placed in the full strength solution in the crock. After standing 24 hours they could be packed into jars and covered with the last solution or in a freshly made one. In freshening, cauliflower and beans that have been brined need to be boiled in one or two changes of fresh water in order to make them tender. If onions are used, they are

added after other vegetables are freshened. Finished pickles should be processed in a hot water bath for 5 min. and sealed. Another fermented pickle is the dill:

DILL PICKLES

3¼ gallons medium sized cucumbers	1 pound salt
1 quart vinegar	10 quarts water
½ ounce mixed spices	Dill (stem, leaves, and seeds)
	Grape leaves

Cucumbers for dill pickles should be about 5 inches long. Wash the cucumbers and wipe them. In the bottom of a 4 gallon crock or jar, put a thick layer of grape leaves and over this a layer of dill and the spices. Pack the cucumbers into the crock and pour the mixture over the pickles to fill the jar. Put a layer of dill and then a layer of grape leaves over the cucumbers. Invert a large plate over the top of the pickles and weight it down to keep the pickles at least 2 inches under the liquid. Let the pickles cure from three to four weeks. Remove the plate, wash it, replace it over the pickles with the weight, and seal the crock with hot paraffin or pack the pickles into glass jars and seal them.

Green tomatoes as well as cucumbers make delicious dill pickles. However, most people like them better if $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar is added to the above pickling mixture. A temperature of between 75° and 80° is most favorable for the fermenting which should be complete in about 2 weeks—longer if the temperature is lower.

Slice the tomatoes, pack in sterilized quart jars with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cider vinegar to each and fill the jar

A dish filled with a variety of well spiced pickles appeals to nearly everyone. In the article on this page, Mrs. Hockett gives clear and concise directions for making both long and short process pickles.



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

with the dill brine which has been strained, boiled and cooled.

All pickles should be sealed airtight in glass top jars and stored in a cool, dry place. Some people even recommend processing all pickles for 5 min. in a hot water bath.

While the fermented pickles have a flavor and texture all their own, many of us can be happy with the results of short process pickles.

CORN RELISH (4½ pints)

18 ears sweet corn	2 onions
1 small head cabbage	1 tb. celery seed
4 green peppers	1 tb. white mustard seed
2 red peppers	1 qt. vinegar with enough
2 cups sugar	water to cover mixture
½ cup salt	

Cook corn on the cob, chop cabbage, onions and peppers which have had their seeds removed. Remove corn from cob and cook with all other ingredients 20 to 30 min. or until clear. Seal in sterilized jars.

MUSTARD PICKLES

1 pint small cucumbers	1 pint small green tomatoes
1 pint large cucumbers, sliced	1 pint cauliflower (cut in small pieces)
1 pint pickling onions	3 red peppers (chopped)
1 cup string beans (cut in ½ inch slices)	3 green peppers (chopped)
	1 cup small carrots (sliced)

Soak tender vegetables in brine (1 cup salt to 1 gallon water) overnight. Drain; soak in clear water 3 hours. Mix equal quantities of vinegar and water to cover. Let stand 1 hour, heat to simmering. Make a dressing by mixing:

1¼ cup white sugar	1 teaspoon celery salt
4 tablespoons flour	4 tablespoons powdered mustard
½ tablespoon turmeric	

Add 3 pints of hot vinegar slowly, stirring to make a smooth paste. Cook over hot water until the sauce thickens. Drain vegetables thoroughly. While hot, pour the mustard (Turn to Page 21)



It's Time to Preserve

By M. LUCILLE FORD.

It's time to preserve
The fruit of the tree,
The fresh garden dainties,
The berries so free;
In pantry or cellar
On cold winter days
What a treat they will be!

It's time to preserve
The flash of a wing,
The perfume of blossoms,
Each gay flowering.
In the mind's treasure chest
During dark stormy days
What joy they will bring!

for sunback dress; 3¾ yards of 39-inch material and 6 yards of ruffling for evening version.

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Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Know Flowering Habits

SPEAKING again of watering—roses as well as other plants need it, but it should be done early in the day. This helps to prevent the spread of mildew. Massey dust or one containing sulphur and rotenone or arsenate of lead will help to control both black spot and mildew on roses; it needs to be applied regularly—just about once a week.

At times we have to curb our zeal for keeping all old flower heads cut off. Occasionally some plant objects. The Blaze rose for instance. New flowering lateral branches develop from the old flower clusters; hence if they are cut off there will be no new flowering laterals. It pays to know the flowering habits of climbing roses particularly.

On the other hand, the wisteria needs harder cutting back than it usually gets. In fact, in many cases this is given as one probable reason for lack of bloom. This is a good season for pruning it. I have even heard of root pruning being practiced in order to get bloom. This is done by cutting around to the depth of a garden spade about two feet from the parent stem of the vine—all depending on the size of the vine of course. For some strange reason this "shocking" treatment seems to throw the plant into flower, yet there are stubborn cases where nothing seems to avail.

Many of the campanula family, peachbells, Canterbury bells, etc., will furnish a second supply of blooms if the first ones are clipped off when they fade. And don't forget to remove all seed pods and old flower heads from the rock cress, iris, peonies or other early flowering plants.

I am trying a suggestion which I saw in *Horticulture* a short time ago about how to get new plants from my daphne cneorum—that sweet little evergreen with delightful pink clusters of flowers in May. First make a little slit in the underpart of a branch and cover it with 2 inches of soil. After roots are formed around the slit, cut the new plant away from the parent and transplant. I know this works with deutzias and other shrubs, so why not with daphne?



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Says Mrs. K. E. Harris whose jams and jellies made with Certo won 6 first prizes last year at the Wyoming State Fair.

Insist on CERTO

THE ORIGINAL "TRIED AND TRUE" PECTIN THAT TAKES THE GUESSWORK OUT OF JAM AND JELLY MAKING.



MUFF — A Serial Story

By C. A. STEPHENS

IN JUNE Muff had a very strange experience and came near losing his life through the malice of a workman whom he had, after long provocation, discharged for drunkenness and those kindred misdemeanors which often accompany that vice.

As is common in such cases, the fellow vowed to be revenged; and as he continued to reside with a family living near the factories, his spite was easily evinced in various mean acts.

Muff was a practical machinist, and attended to all repairs of his mill machinery in person. It happened one day that the turbine water-wheel of the pulp-mill had become damaged by a log of wood being sucked down the "well" which fed it. Wishing to look to it before the next day's work began at seven o'clock, Muff went to the factory at five o'clock in the morning, before the water was turned on for the day.

As he entered the building, he discovered Castman, the disorderly operative, standing on the dam. Indignant at what had already occurred, and suspecting that the fellow was out thus early for no good, Muff spoke to him rather sharply and warned him not to trespass on the property in the future.

Castman made an insolent reply, but walked away; and Muff thought that he had left the premises.

He then went down to the waste-way under the mill, but finding that he could not reach the cause of the stoppage from below, came up into the sluice-house, and then by means of a small ladder, descended into the "well" over the waterwheel.

This well was a circular tube four feet in diameter, made of strong sheathings, banded with iron hoops, and set perpendicularly over the waterwheel. It was fifteen feet in depth; and the top of it was flush with the sluice-way above. The water flowed into it at the top and stood in a column of that height on the wheel. Great power was thus obtained, for the descending column of water pressed on the wings of the wheel with an undeviating weight of five or six tons.

Muff had got down to the wheel and

had been for some minutes trying to loosen the block of wood with a small iron bar and haul it out with a hook. While thus employed, a slight noise in the sluice-house overhead attracted his attention. He stopped to listen, and next moment the sharp click and creak of the gate-wheel came to his ear—followed instantly by a deluge of water!

Castman, the dastard, had stolen in, and finding that the proprietor was at the bottom of the "well", had yielded to a sudden murderous impulse to kill him by turning on the water.

Having hoisted the gate, Castman slipped out and ran away. He probably thought that no one would suspect him, or could at least prove anything against him, and that Muff's death would be set down as an accident.

Meantime what of Muff?

The moment he heard the click of the cogs of the gate-wheel overhead, he knew his danger, and instinctively dropping the hook, leaped to the rounds of the ladder. Down came the water, like a cataract, upon him. It nearly crushed him; but knowing that his life was at stake, he clung to the rounds of the ladder and had presence of mind enough to hold his breath.

Fortunately, the water-wheel did not start; he had not yet got the clog out. Had the wheel started, it would have broken the ladder to pieces and sucked him down. Exerting all his strength, he raised himself (for the water to some extent rushed through the wheel) round by round on the ladder.

In describing his sensations afterwards, he said that it seemed as if he were raising not only his own weight, but "that of a barrel of flour on his head and shoulders" in addition, and he thinks he was nearly a minute in getting up the ladder. At last he got his head out at the top and drew a long breath of relief.

The fact of Castman's guilt was pretty surely indicated by his flight.

For four years from the date of his return to the Corners from the Reform School, Muff continued to live in the little brown cottage, on the doorstep of which he had been found when a baby, and which old Marcia had left

him at her death. On the fifth summer he had a very handsome country house built on the site of the old cottage, and he has since had the grounds about it fitted up very beautifully.

Some of the neighborhood gossips think that he is not going to live there alone much longer; in fact, that there is a lady in the case, the daughter of a wealthy paper manufacturer in an adjoining state. But as Muff himself has never said a word of this to me, I deem the rumor mere idle gossip, or at least none of my business at present.

Something much more to the point, which ought to be of interest to many, is the provident scheme which Muff has invented to secure the permanence of the pulp and spool manufacture here, and thus guard both himself and his help against any break-up in the business through exhaustion of the stock of wood.

First he consulted several gentlemen from various parts of New England who are interested in forestry and proficient in that science. Then instead of allowing the lands from which the poplar and white birch for the mills is taken to be cleared, he has begun to purchase these lands, and allows the growth to spring up again at once. Under certain conditions of the soil, the land is first lightly burned over, then left to itself again. In the course of twenty years, these lands will have thus produced another "crop" of wood, fit for cutting. As the extent of these lands is considerable, the business can, by this wise foresight, be perpetuated.

This brings our account down to present time. In spite of the misfor-

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Loved Acres

Ours is such a little farm,
With just its share of sky,
Of fertile fields and wooded hills,
And pastures bare and high.
The mighty trees that grace the place
And frame the glorious dawn,
Have watched o'er us these many years,
Indeed, since we were born.
Loved acres, few but very dear,
God grant we never part;
Thy will be done, but oh! we hope
That You may have it planned
To let us live forever
Upon this bit of land.

—M. L. A.,
Massachusetts.

tunes of his birth, his mistakes and the bad name which followed him, Muff has succeeded remarkably well.

The best of life is still before him; and he is making a fortune in one of the best of all ways, namely, the application of inventive talent to the manufactures and solid business of the country.—*The End.*

I Go To Church in Penn-Dutchland

(Continued from Page 1)

numerous flock of babies was just perfectly behaved. As a matter of fact, very frequently one of them would break into a wail and then would promptly be taken outside to be comforted. Thus it was that there was an almost constant traffic up and down the aisles. Under such conditions my sympathetic heart fairly ached for the preacher, but I must say that he did not seem greatly to mind it. Doubtless he had had so much experience and was so well seasoned that the interruption troubled him less than it did me. One thing is certain. As long as these Pennsylvania Dutch folks continue to believe that agriculture is the finest exemplification of the Good Life, Lancaster County farms will continue to be always in demand at inflated prices. I am sure that in this congregation there is a Future Farmer of America born at amazingly frequent intervals.

This church maintains a Sunday School that in no definite way was different from what might be found in a rural church anywhere, except that there was a multitude of classes. I joined myself to one of these made up of men, like myself no longer young, and I found the experience a wholly pleasant one. I did not go upstairs to the primary department but was assured that there I would find a hundred youngsters of very tender age. I know that when the School was over, these came tearing downstairs in a solid phalanx and had a great time getting themselves reunited with their elders. When the hour for service arrived, the great sanctuary was a solid mass of people, filling the pews and seated in chairs in the aisles. From my vantage point near the front and on the side I looked the crowd over. The men in their black clothes seemed to me to typify a substantial, dignified, intelligent citizenry—the type of men that you would expect to be the proprietors of the splendid farms that lay all around us. And the women—each one with the white head dress covering her hair—seemed placid and con-

tent and overflowing with kindness and cheer.

The church was abundantly supplied with hymn books but there was no musical instrument. Suddenly a man stepped forward directly before and below the pulpit and raised his hand and at the signal, as with one voice, the vast congregation burst into that perhaps stateliest of all hymns:

"Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty,
Early in the morning our songs shall
rise to thee."

From the very beginning music has always been an important part of the Mennonite Church Service and these folks have been trained to sing without instrumental accompaniment. There were two more hymns, neither of them familiar to me but both of the same dignified, stately sort as the first one. I am so glad that they did not sing one of those cheap—perhaps I had better say vulgar—hymns such as "He walks with me and He talks with me, And He tells me I am His own"—an example of perfectly meaningless words carried by a lilting melody.

I am not going to say anything concerning the sermon. In manner and content it was very much like what might have been heard in a thousand other pulpits that morning.

I am only echoing the words of a million other men when I say that measured by our mastery of the forces of nature, we may be the wisest people that ever lived but we have made a miserable mess of civilization. In a day that has the possibility of giving the abundant life to all men in a measure never before dreamed of, we have made international relations a nightmare of hate and fear and we have want and hunger in the midst of abundance so great that there seems to be no room to contain it. I submit that in a world where the rulers and the wise wander in confusion and doubt and great darkness, these peace-loving Mennonites of the Pennsylvania countryside have found the answer and the way out.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE World's Fair got Mirandy Jane all jittery, time and again she's propositioned me to go with her to take in that there show. So I've decided to give in, perhaps 'twill quiet down her chin, at any rate the die is cast and she will have her way at last. I sold a cow to git the dough, so all that's left is just to go; I bought a trailer, second-hand, to help cut down expenses, and we'll have our kitchen and our bed right with us all the time; instead of worryin' all night for fear that our hotel bill will be dear, we'll park and slumber in content and not pay anyone a cent.

The kitchen ain't so very big, it couldn't be in that there rig, but Jane Mirandy ain't so fat; no matter where we may be at when meal time comes she'll git to work and fry potatoes in a jerk. It's kind of nice to have our home right with us where'er we may roam; while Jane Mirandy

cooks the hash I figger we'll be savin' cash, them profiteers can make a fuss, but they won't git rich off'n us. We'll park beside the Fair and eat, and when the arches in our feet begin to hurt we'll amble back and go to bed in our own shack. We'll see the wonders of that Fair, we'll see the girls a-dancin' there; that is, I will, come sunshine or come rain, if I can ditch Mirandy Jane!



By CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

THE OUTSTANDING Grange event of the year in New York State took place on the evening of June 26 at Chapel Corners Grange in Dutchess County, when the President of the United States and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, were guests of the evening, and a Silver Star certificate, denoting 25 years of continuous membership in that subordinate Grange, was presented to the Chief Executive. A large number of Patrons from Dutchess County and vicinity witnessed the unusual event—the first time in all Grange history that any award of any sort has been presented by this organization to a president of the United States.

The formal presentation was made by Deputy Ethan A. Coon of Rhinebeck, to which President Roosevelt heartily responded, while Mrs. Roosevelt added greetings and good wishes. Both expressed high appreciation of the part the Grange is playing in building a better America, and following the formal program of the evening a social hour was enjoyed, when all were given an opportunity to greet the evening's honor guests. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt seemed to enjoy the occasion as much as any of the assembled Patrons. Chapel Corners Grange is located but a short distance from the President's estate at Hyde Park.

JULY 5TH will be a long-remembered day in New Jersey Grange circles, when Patrons from every section of the state journeyed to Three Bridges to join in celebrating the golden wedding anniversary of State Master and Mrs. David H. Agans. Nearly all the state officers and deputies were present, as well as a large number of rural leaders, state officials and other prominent members of the various groups of New Jersey activity, with which State Master Agans has been long identified. The occasion was a very happy one, with numerous gifts left to remind the worthy couple of the exalted place they hold in the love and esteem of a far-flung circle of friends.

THE GRANGE in Rhode Island is about to lose one of its prominent figures in the resignation of Dean Paul S. Burgess of the State College of Agriculture, to take a similar position of much larger scope with the University of Arizona. Dean Burgess, a native of Rhode Island, has done a splendid work at the State College and has taken a prominent part in all Grange activities. He is the son of Rev. Gideon Burgess of Greenville, former Chaplain of the Rhode Island State Grange and 86 years of age, who is tenderly designated throughout the state as "Rhode Island's grand old man of the Grange."

IN MAINE, an event of much significance has just taken place in the retirement of Mrs. Kate B. Ellis of Fairfield as director of the Grange Cottage for Girls at Good Will Farm, a position which Mrs. Ellis has held for many years and in which she has rendered a wonderful service to the hundreds of girls who have enjoyed the benefits of the Grange Cottage. She is succeeded in that responsible position by Mr. and Mrs. Allison P. Howes of Pittsfield, Mr. Howes a former lecturer of the Maine State Grange. Mrs. Ellis

also has a remarkable record of years in the position of deputy of the Maine State Grange over a long period, one of the few New England women who have thus been commissioned.

PREPARATIONS are rapidly making for the annual lecturers' conference of the Middle Atlantic States district, scheduled for August 15-18, at State College, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ira C. Gross, Pennsylvania State Lecturer, is in charge of arrangements, and among the scheduled speakers will be National Master Louis J. Taber, National Lecturer James C. Farmer, Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, National Juvenile Superintendent, and many educational and rural leaders from different states.

ONE OF THE GRANGE veterans of Connecticut is Hart E. Buell of Hebron, who recently passed his 84th birthday and who takes just as much interest as ever in all that is going on in Grange circles. Mr. Buell, familiarly known in his section as "Uncle Hart," was an important factor in the organization of Hebron Grange 33 years ago and is one of the ten living charter members. He has served as master three different times, a total of ten years, besides filling other Grange

Old Friends

By EDITH HORTON.

Those who in the morning
When it was early
Made pathways
Across my heart,

On their way home
In the cool of the evening
Will pass
This way again.

offices, having been installed to some official position in Hebron Grange on 25 separate occasions.

PENNSYLVANIA loses one of its most conspicuous Grange figures in the death of Mrs. Georgia M. Piolet of Towanda, who for a half century had worked untiringly for the upbuilding of the Grange. For many years she headed the Home Economics Department of the Pennsylvania State Grange and was honorary chairman at the time of her death. It was largely through her influence that the money was raised a number of years ago for erecting the State Grange dormitory for girls on the college grounds of the State University, the first housing quarters for girls built on the campus.

JUNE 30 at Hampden, Maine, saw an unusual Grange event carried out by Eastern Star Grange, No. 1, the first subordinate ever organized in Maine—

the dedication of a hall provided exclusively for the Eastern Star Juvenile unit. The latter has been running scarcely more than a year, but has developed such an aggressive work that better quarters in which to carry it on seemed imperative. An abandoned stable, once very useful to a Grange, but no longer needed, was extensively remodeled, fitted up in modern shape with a compact auditorium, anterooms and other conveniences, and is now given over entirely to Juvenile purposes. Besides all the volunteer labor, the cost to Eastern Star Grange was about \$1200 in cash and the June 30th event was made a formal dedication occasion, using the regular service provided by the National Grange and conducted by State Master F. Ardine Richardson.

Pricing Nearby Eggs

(Continued from Page 16)

sistent the price reporters quoted the selling price of these "Premium Marks." This was done first for the large whites, calling the quotation "Resale of Premium Marks," and later for the medium whites, calling the quotation "Resale of Heavier Nearby Mediums." To bring this right up to date, last year a "Resale of Heavy Nearby Pullets" was also quoted on the pullet grade of white eggs. I don't think the last two are well named, for while net weight per case is considered, superior quality is the main thing buyers will pay these higher prices for.

Brown Eggs

The commercial brown egg producing industry is not so well developed, so that we have no such definite premium structure on eggs of this color in the New York City quotations.

I said earlier in this discussion that I considered the present premium structure on white eggs a weakness because the premium for one grade and quality of eggs is based on what a lower grade sells for. But since the demand for and supply of the better eggs is not always in so definite relation to the demand for and supply of the lower, the "Premium Marks" quotation does not always represent the right price. Sometimes it is too high and at other times too low. For this reason brown egg quotations more nearly reflect the right price on the different grades.

As I pointed out last week there are "Exchange" grades of "Specials" and "Mediums" for brown eggs, the same as whites. But Nearby, well graded, higher quality, large browns have a quotation according to sales value entirely independent of the quotation on "Brown Specials." This quotation is called "Nearby, Extra Fancy, Heavy Browns." There aren't enough fine medium sized Nearby Browns on the New York market yet to justify a quotation on them. But it may come.

I have seen the top quotation on large Browns as much as 10 cents and

Melodies Within

By CAROLINE M. LORD.

From spreading junipers along
My path a warbler's fragile song
Awakens melodies within,
That but for love had never been.
We linger'd once to hear a warbler's
song.

as low as 1/2 cent above "Brown Specials." As near as the reporters could interpret sales facts I think these represented the right prices.

The Poultry Industry

Before I meet you again in print the poultrymen of this United States will have shown their colors and their strength by uniting with others in the industry who supply them with materials for production and means of marketing, in staging the greatest agricultural event in the history of this country.

I refer to the Seventh World's Poultry Congress which will be staged in Cleveland, Ohio from July 28 to August 7.

The poultry industry needs unity badly. Will you do your share to boost your industry? I'll be looking for you.

* Described in the last issue.

Pickles Add Zest to a Meal

(Continued from Page 18)

dressing over and simmer for 5 minutes. Pack into hot sterilized, glass jars and seal tightly.

Other short process pickles are represented in the following favorites of "H. R.'s."

Easy Sweet Pickles

1 gallon cider vinegar 1/3 cup ground mustard
1/2 cup salt 1 teaspoon saccharine

Stir these ingredients in a sterilized 2-gallon crock. Pour boiling water over small cucumbers, let cool and wipe perfectly dry without breaking the skins. Add to vinegar, keep crock closely covered. Cucumbers may be added a few at a time as picked. Pickles good to eat in 10 days. H. R. (Ed. note: This recipe is useful for diabetics who cannot take sugar).

Old Time Sour Pickles

1 gallon sharp vinegar 1 cup ground mustard
1 cup salt 1/2 cup mixed pickling spices

Stir well in a crock; add clean medium-sized cucumbers, cover with horseradish leaves and a weighted plate. Let pickles stand for two weeks before using. This gives a sharply sour pickle whose spicy tang is especially liked by men.—H. R.

Rosebud Pickles

Cook tiny beets until tender; skin and add to following pickle: Scald 2 cups sugar, 2 cups vinegar and 2 cups water; cook 5 minutes after beets are added; add 1 clove, sliced garlic and seal in sterilized jars. H. R.

Vitamin Relish

1 small head cabbage 5 red peppers
8 large carrots 12 large onions
5 green peppers 1 bunch celery

Chop vegetables coarsely. Mix with 1 cup salt and place in colander to drain 1 hour. Add 1 quart vinegar, 2 pounds sugar, 2 tablespoons mustard seed and 1 tablespoon celery seed. Pack cold in sterilized jars. We use this to mix with salad dressing to make a crisp homemade sandwich spread. H. R. (Ed. note: Also excellent for perking up potato salad).

Favorite Relish

Cook in water to cover bottom of pan, 4 quarts chopped green tomatoes, 6 red peppers and 6 large onions for 5 minutes. Add 1 1/2 quarts vinegar, 1 quart sugar, 1 tablespoon tumeric powder, 1 tablespoon celery seed and 3 tablespoons white mustard seed. Cook together 15 minutes and seal in sterilized jars. Good with baked beans. H. R.



"See here, George — there is nothing in this instruction book about it."

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS I have been writing intermittently about certain developments in Northeastern agriculture which seem to me to be sound and to lead toward a better standard of living on farms. These developments are:

(1) *The replacing of expensive permanent fences with cheap, movable electrified fences.*

This change is not only saving farmers expense for fences but is tending to bring about a better utilization of the natural grass production of the Northeast.

(2) *The mounting of farm equipment on inflated rubber tires.*

This adaptation is just getting under way. When it is carried out to its ultimate conclusion it will give farmers redesigned farm equipment with better bearings and more adequate lubrication systems, equipment which can be moved about readily and can be worked at higher speeds without undue breakage. An indirect result of the introduction of this kind of equipment will be to stimulate the farming of non-adjacent areas of farm land by competent operators who own the "means for farming".

(3) *The introduction of grass silage.*

Again this is a development which leads toward a better utilization of the natural grass production of the Northeast. The challenge in this connection is to develop ways of making grass silage which will eliminate, so far as possible, any cash outlay by Northeastern farmers.

(4) *The spread of farm electrification and a result of such electrification which a few months ago no one foresaw.*

I refer to the individual farm quick-freezing and cold storage box.

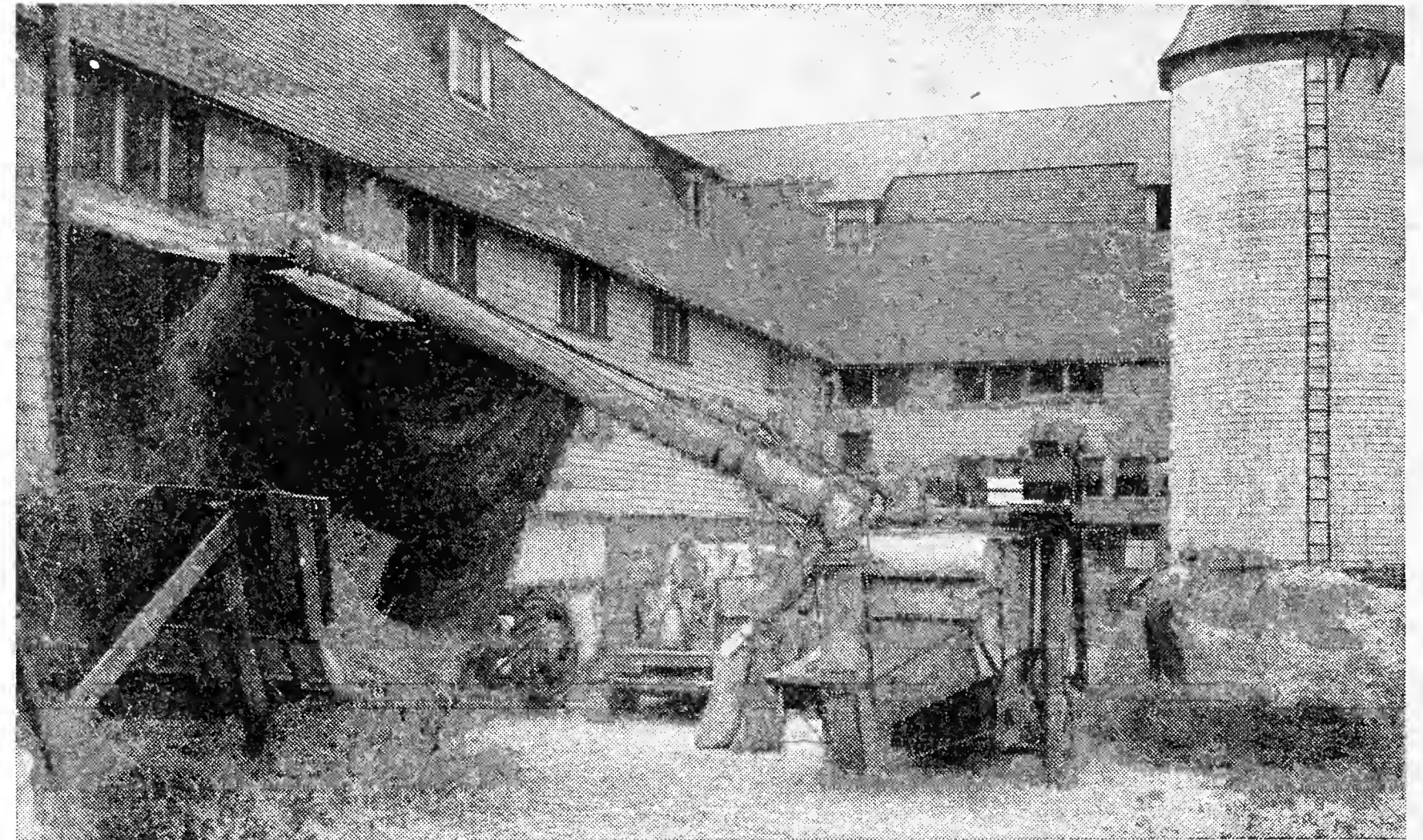
* * *

Winter Barley Okay

We threshed our winter barley the week of July 2. As nearly as I can compute the yield we got about 30 bushels of grain to the acre. This will not seem like a large yield to farmers living in good grain-growing sections. In view, however, of the extremely dry weather we have had around Ithaca all the spring, and the dry field on which the barley was grown, I am well satisfied with the crop we got.

I especially liked the way this particular strain of winter barley stood up even in moist places. It was also much nicer to handle because the awns are not barbed. By the 8th of July we not only had the crop harvested and threshed, but had ground up several bags as a base for a home-made hog ration.

While I have no intention of plunging in winter barley, we shall grow 10 acres next year. I am sowing this 10-acre field this fall not only because I feel reasonably sure of getting a good crop of grain, but also so that I



This year most of our small grain at Sunnysables is on small ill-shaped hilly fields which we are seeding down for permanent pastures. Under these circumstances combining did not seem practical, especially since some of the fields are all of two miles from the barn and we must have the straw at the barn for bedding and poultry litter. Accordingly we leased a threshing machine and made the set-up shown in the picture immediately above. Three men operate it. They thresh the grain, chop the straw, and

blow it into the lofts of the barns through the dormer windows. Two men and a boy draw the bundles to the thrasher. They dump their loads as shown in the picture at the top. The extreme top of the load falls off in some disorder but the balance slides out of the truck without disturbing the way the bundles are loaded. THIS IS ANOTHER JOB ON WHICH OUR GRAVITY DUMP TRUCK PROVES TO BE A BIG TIME AND MONEY SAVER.

may have the crop available to mix in with green clover and alfalfa to make grass silage about the middle of June 1940 if I elect to do so.

Whether I shall try the latter stunt or not will depend, as I have already reported here, on how the grass silage comes out which I have made this year by mixing volunteer wheat and winter barley in with legumes and using a minimum of phosphoric acid. So far as grass silage is concerned, we at Sunnysables know that it is great stuff and that it fits admirably into Northeastern farm practice. We further know, at least so far as we are concerned, that we have got to make grass silage in some manner which will keep our cash outlay for purchased acid or molasses to the absolute minimum if we are to continue to put it up.

* * *

Turkey Cycle

To a member of a Department of Agricultural Economics in a State College of Agriculture the term "turkey cycle" can mean only one thing. To me, however, it has come to mean something entirely different.

"Turkey Cycle" at Sunnysables

means a turkey for Sunday dinner every two or three weeks the year around. So far, our cycle has been entirely theoretical, but we still have hopes.

On today, July 12, there were delivered to us at the farm 60 cross-bred turkey poults. They have been put in the room where we raised 55 turkeys last summer, and, when I saw them an hour ago, they were as bright and chipper as could be. They have come so late, however, I'm afraid they won't be ready to eat much before early November at the best.

If such turns out to be the case, we're going to fall short, just a little, of completing our "turkey cycle" this year, because I've just looked out in our farm zero storage box and find that we have only four frozen turkeys left on hand. Under the circumstances, it looks as though we're going to have to ration these birds out one-a-month.

If the poults we have just put in do well, we plan on eating what we want of them fresh during November and December and quick-freezing about 25 for the rest of the year. This should be enough to give us a complete cycle of turkey diet during 1940. Incidentally, our family has come to prefer a

quick-frozen turkey to a freshly killed one.

* * *

Teamster Gossip

Last spring we bought a pair of mules. We have had them long enough now so that we can draw some worthwhile conclusions as to their usefulness.

When we first brought them home Jake said he would be darned if he would drive the "blamed things." I noticed, however, later that he was glad to fall back on them to relieve his beloved Silver and Gold from some of the hard spring work. Then the boys took them over to Larchmont farm.

After they had been over there awhile, Howard volunteered the remark that Jake was all wrong in his attitude toward the mules—"that the trouble was Jake tried to drive 'em, whereas the only practical thing to do was to follow them." At the end of one of the hottest days last week, I asked Ross, who had been driving or following and steering the mules all day, what he thought of them.

A big grin broke over his face, and he said, "They sure can take it." And so we'll let Ross' summing up stand.



Protective

SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Handling Baby Chick Complaints

WE ARE always glad to handle complaints from subscribers who feel they have had unsatisfactory treatment from baby chick hatcheries advertising in *American Agriculturist*. We cannot, however, handle complaints against hatcheries that do not advertise in our columns. I am sure you will agree that such complaints should be made to the publication that carried the advertisement.

It is important, if you wish prompt handling of claims, to deal with firms advertising in a publication that carefully investigates its advertisers and refuses to take those with reputations for shady dealings.

It is equally wise when you order your chicks to say, "I saw your advertisement in *American Agriculturist*." When this is done, there is no question on the part of the hatchery operator that we are within our rights in asking for his side of the story and in demanding an adjustment if the situation warrants it.

When dealing with *American Agriculturist* baby chick advertisers, you are certain to get your chicks or the return of your money. If any advertiser fails in business before shipment is made or for any reason cannot ship chicks, we guarantee that your money will be refunded.

We expect every hatchery to stand back of statements made in its advertising and at all times to meet subscribers half way in settling differences of opinion.

Unless a statement is made to the contrary, a hatchery is not responsible for chicks that die after a customer has received them. In order to maintain the good will of subscribers, many hatcheries will make a special offer to replace dead chicks at a reduced price.

Baby chick buyers should understand that the statement "breeders blood tested" is not an absolute guarantee that chicks will not have pul-lorum. Freedom from this disease is more certain when hatcheries advertise that breeding stock "has been tested until no reactors are found."

It is only after careful thought that we have decided that we cannot handle baby chick claims against non-advertisers. To insure that your complaints are handled sympathetically but fairly, we ask that you buy from our advertisers and that you say, "I saw your ad in *American Agriculturist*."

It Didn't Work

YOU will be interested in the experience one of our readers had with a correspondence school. Two years ago he signed a contract to take a course and gave the agent \$5.00. Before he received any lessons he wrote the company telling them that he could not take the course. A clause in the contract said it couldn't be cancelled. Two lessons were received and returned, and at intervals letters were received asking for the regular monthly payments. Finally in April our subscriber received a summons telling him to appear in a New York City Court to defend action taken by the correspondence school to collect the full cost of the course.

It seemed only fair to us, if the correspondence school wished to sue, to take action in the subscriber's own county. We contended that the action was brought in New York City with the idea that the subscriber would feel it impossible to appear to defend the action, and therefore, that a judgment would be granted by the court.

We put our subscriber in touch with a reliable New York City attorney who advised that a "Change of Venue" should be requested; in other words that the action be transferred to our

subscriber's own county. This was done, and the request was granted. Motion by the school's attorney for a summary judgment was denied, the contract declared illegal and void and court expenses were assessed against the school.

This may mark the end of the case. The school can sue in our subscriber's own county but they may not.

The Service Bureau does not make a practice of advising subscribers to break contracts although we can understand how the unjustified and unauthorized statements of agents may tempt the subscriber to do so. We are glad that we were able to be of service in preventing the securing of a judgment without an opportunity for the subscriber to defend his case.

This incident points again to the importance of checking with the company about rosy statements made by the agents, as well as determining with certainty your ability to pay for the course and to profit from it.

* * *

What's the Answer?

"I shipped a 30-dozen case of large white eggs to a firm in Jamaica, New York, and received a check for \$3.21. I have been shipping to another firm and received .19 per dozen. The eggs I shipped were gathered twice a day and kept in a cool place, and were shipped on a cool, rainy morning. A letter from the firm said that the eggs were heated and that was why they brought so low a price."

Well, here is the story and from it you can draw your own conclusions. Regardless of who is right in this case, it is certain that no eggs should be shipped to any concern until the party is checked as to reliability. We are always glad to do this and have definite information on the moral and financial ratings of firms that have been in business for some time. This is not always available on egg receivers who have just started in business but frequently there is a record of other concerns for which the members of the new company have worked.

* * *

What to Do in Case You Are Involved in an Auto Accident

1. Stop your car immediately.
2. If your car cannot be easily seen by other motorists, if possible move it well off the side of the highway.
3. Leave your car near the scene of the accident until an officer arrives.
4. Give the injured all possible aid, but when a person is seriously injured, don't move him, as you may cause further injury. Send for a doctor, who will supervise the moving of the injured.

5. Make your identity, license and registration number known to the operator of the other car, at the same time make a note of his license, registration number and name and address.

6. All accidents where a person is injured must be reported to the police and the Motor Vehicle Bureau. If you cannot obtain correct accident blank to fill out, write your State Motor Vehicle Bureau.

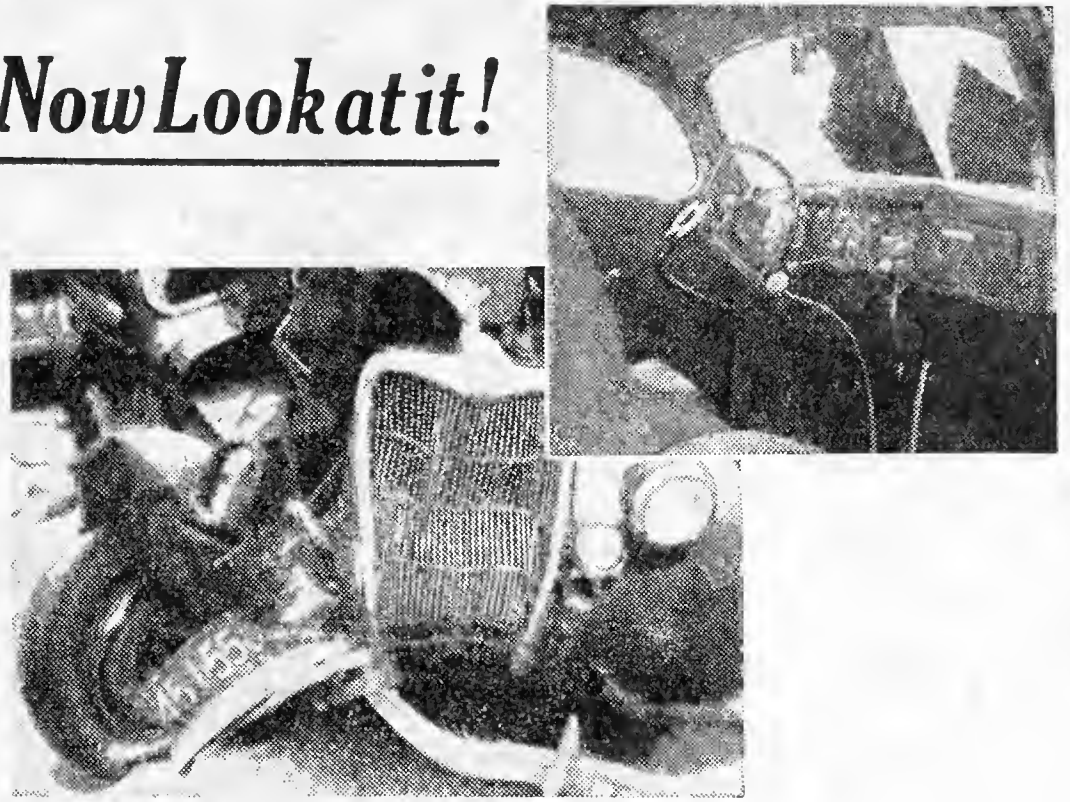
7. If you damage an unattended vehicle, you are required to locate the owner and give your name, or report to the nearest policeman. Failure to do this is the same as leaving the scene of an accident.

* * *

We received your letter and check yesterday. We appreciate your help very much and wish to thank you for it. To show my appreciation, I will always be a subscriber to *American Agriculturist*. I am sure that many more would be if they knew of the service on which they could depend.—A. S.

When They STARTED OUT, This Car Was in Just as Good Shape as Yours,

Now Look at it!



MARY GALLIGHER of Dalton, Massachusetts, was instantly killed when the Ford sedan in which she was riding, collided with another car. \$1000.00 was paid to her Estate.

\$602,733.90

has been paid 8,740 policyholders

Mildred Rupert, R. I., Massena, N. Y.	30.00	Augusta F. Collum, R. I., Valois, N. Y.	5.00
Auto accident—lacerations		Car overturned—general bruises	
John B. Couture, R. I., Enosburg Falls, N. Y.	10.00	Hazel Dickinson, R. I., Angola, N. Y.	20.00
Struck by truck—injured right leg		Auto accident—sprained back and shock	
Rev. F. P. Diviney, Port Leyden, N. Y.	27.14	Michael Kozlowsky, Churchville, N. Y.	30.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs		Auto accident—additional indemnity	
Werner Spreitzer, R. I., No. Java, N. Y.	12.86	Norma Markell, Dolgeville, N. Y.	65.71
Auto accident—cuts, bruises, shock		Auto collision—cerebral concussion	
Thomas J. Christopher, Holley, N. Y.	40.00	Mrs. W. G. Couch, Box 64, Killawog, N. Y.	2.86
Auto collision—injured back		Auto accident—strained back	
Norman P. McMaster, Canton, N. Y.	10.00	Dorothy Giamaresi, R. I., New Brunswick, N. J.	70.00
Struck by auto—additional indemnity		Auto struck pole—fractured wrist	
Lora J. Morgan, Summitville, N. Y.	65.00	Stanley Wacyna, R. I., Freehold, N. J.	10.00
Auto accident—fracture of chest		Auto collision—strained muscles spine	
Mrs. Mary Kopaskie, R. 2, Wallkill, N. Y.	130.00	David Schuyler, Caldon, N. J.	20.00
Auto accident—injured hand and scalp		Auto accident—injured arm	
Adelbert A. Barker, R. 3, Owego, N. Y.	54.28	Nellie Schuyler, Caldon, N. J.	20.00
Auto overturned—bruises and cuts		Auto accident—broken ribs	
Dean McCormick, Java Center, N. Y.	20.00	Helen D. Yard, Robbinsville, N. J.	10.00
Auto struck pole—injured eye and elbow		Auto collision—broken nose	
Mary McCarthy, R. I., Stockbridge, N. Y.	29.28	Frank M. Brownell, Braintree, Mass.	30.00
Auto accident—nerve shock		Auto collision—general bruises	
John Jacobs, Mattituck, N. Y.	50.00	Olin A. Knox, West Ossipee, N. H.	30.00
Auto accident—inj. head, neck and chest		Auto collision—fractured ribs	
Mrs. Carrie E. Gray, Kirkville, N. Y.	15.00	George M. Pratt, Pownal, Vt.	30.00
Auto accident—sprained ankle, bruised chest		Struck by auto—fractured knee	
Mrs. Katherine Cropsey, Averill Park, N.Y.	15.71	Gilbert J. Belanger, Middlebury, Vt.	30.00
Auto accident—conc. brain		Struck by auto—fractured leg	
Edna Chittenden, Est., Hopkinton, N. Y.	1000.00	Marion P. Toomey, Bennington, Vt.	44.28
Auto left road, hit tree—mortality		Auto accident—sprained shoulder	
H. E. Hall, Est., R. I., Bliss, N. Y.	250.00	Zephir Beaulien, St. Albans, Vt.	17.14
Struck by truck while walking on highway—mortality		Auto collision—injured elbow and back	
John C. Koziatsek, R. I., Bradford, N. Y.	130.00	Edward E. Routio, Cuttingsville, Vt.	20.00
Auto collision—amputated finger		Auto collision—cut knee	
Frederick Winks, R. 2, Central Square, N.Y.	15.00	Mrs. Affie E. Todd, Readfield, Me.	20.00
Truck accident—abrasions head		Truck skidded—sprained knee	
Alfred Toof, Rhinecliff, N. Y.	20.00	Fred A. Mullin, No. Anson, Me.	44.28
Auto struck truck—fract. ribs and cuts		Auto overturned—inj. knee and frac. tibia	
Lela Leake, Gloversville, N. Y.	90.00	Geo. M. Kies, R. 4, Rockville, Conn.	130.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs		Auto Collision—sprained elbow, inj. neck	
Joe Alukonis, R. I., Amsterdam, N. Y.	130.00	Kenneth J. Gleason, Upper Darby, Pa.	30.00
Auto accident—fract. bones of arm		Auto struck truck—severe strain	
Mrs. Della D. Williams, Odessa, N. Y.	20.00	Augustus R. Marine, Est., R. 2, Seaford, Del.	500.00
Auto accident—general bruises		Auto collision—mortality	
Emmett E. O'Leary, Canton, N. Y.	10.00		
Wagon accident—fractured rib			
Mrs. Blanche Devereaux, Clyde, N. Y.	80.00		
Auto accident—fractured ribs			

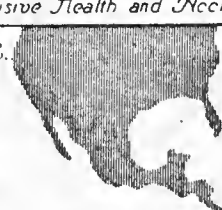
* Over age.

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John Thompson says—**“HERE’S
ONE MEETING
I WOULDN’T MISS”**

“You have a date with G.L.F.,” reads the invitation to the Patrons’ Annual Meeting which will be held at Greene, N.Y. on July 26. John Thompson says he’s going to keep that date.

GOOD HAY CROP IN SPITE OF DROUTH

Because their farm is on a hilltop and the hard-pan is several feet down, dry weather affects the Marshall Brothers’ farm near Ithaca, N. Y. as much as anyone’s. They know the importance of raising an increasing amount of feed for their cows right on their land. To accomplish this they gave superphosphate an important part in their operations a number of years ago. Winter grains receive 300 pounds of 20% and 2 pounds per cow per day are used in the stable. Ten loads of this superphosphated manure are equivalent to 1 ton of a 5-7½-5 mixed fertilizer.

“It sure has paid us during this dry year,” says Herbert Marshall. “I hate to think what the hay would have been like without this treatment. First cutting alfalfa was good, but when the dry spell came right after that we began to worry. However we cut about 1½ tons of good clover hay to the acre on the wheat ground.

“How do I know that superphosphate helped out? Well, down on one corner of the wheat field our man made a mistake and put on an extra dose of superphosphate. You could see where he went to a line when the clover started up. It was twice as tall as any other place. This little mistake reminds us that we were lucky to have superphosphate in the grain drill and in the top dressing this year.”

“It’s worth a few hours of every farmer’s time to keep control of an organization like G.L.F. in his own hands,” says John Thompson. “I feel I owe it to myself and my neighbors who use G.L.F. to go to the patrons’ meeting. This is one time of the year I can find out how our business is getting along. And I think I should do my part in seeing that the committeemen we elect are well qualified to watch this cooperative business of ours.”

Mr. Thompson is well qualified to speak on this subject because he has attended every meeting since his local cooperative service was established at Greene, N. Y., eleven years ago. He was one of the original G.L.F. stockholders and an early car-door agent. He can remember a time when \$12 retail margins on feed were not uncommon.

“It’s been different since G.L.F. came into the field,” he says. “A man has time to do a lot of thinking when he is riding

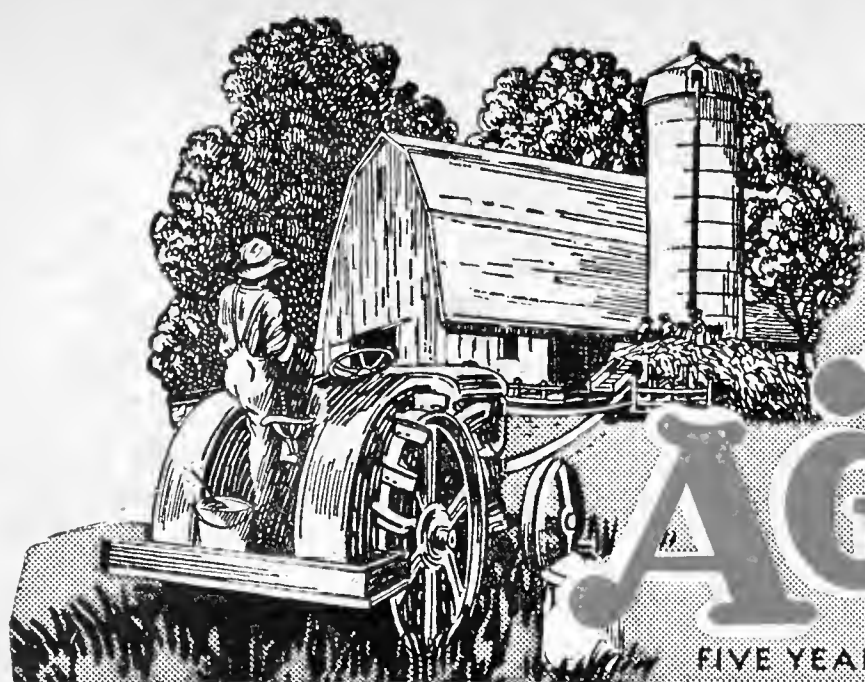
a hay rake or sitting on a milk stool. I’ve done some thinking and come to some conclusions in the 60 years I’ve been on a farm. I believe the cooperative movement is an effective means of solving many of the farmers’ problems. When we figure it up at the end of the year, we find the advantages of dealing with our own business are always in our favor. That’s why I put nearly 100% of my purchasing through G.L.F. To do any different would be the same as if I built a sawmill down here on Page Brook and then hauled my logs somewhere else to have them cut.

“There is another thing we older fellows have to look out for,” Mr. Thompson believes, “and that is the younger man coming into the farming business like my son, Bob. He must be shown somehow that patronizing his local G.L.F. Service is really trading in his own business in order to maintain standards of quality and price for raw materials he needs to run his

farm. I’m farming 160 acres here—poultry and dairy—and Bob is going to have to do most of the operating from now on. He must learn that the G.L.F. is one of his farm tools—just like his hay rake or his tractor.

“I’ve supported this business all through the years we had to pay for it and you can be sure I’ll continue now when I’m getting the benefits of it.”





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Because it is always interesting to know what the other fellow thinks of us, you will enjoy reading Mr. Mathews' comments in the article on this page on his visit to farms and farmers in our northeastern states. Mr. Mathews is a Hoosier farmer from Indiana.

A Hoosier Farmer LOOKS AT NORTHEAST FARMING

By I. J. MATHEWS

LATELY I have had a long-sought opportunity to make a study of the forward-looking practices of a number of extraordinary dairymen.

On Helmhurst Farm in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., owned by Orson and Katherine Helms is a Guernsey herd of 87 head that reflects what superlative care means to a herd. Here is a story that has a lot of inspiration in it for young breeders. It is no secret that Katherine Helms gives the herd her personal attention, both at home and on the fair circuit where she has become well known. Her cattle give her competitors something to shoot at.

In 1929, she bought five purebred cows and a little later a purebred bull. That first sire was carefully picked and he's still on the farm, not in some bologna casing. And this blonde gentleman has become the greatest proven sire in New York, bar none. Twenty tested daughters have improved their dams' records by an average of 8,178 pounds of milk and 532 pounds of butterfat!

Mrs. Helms is letting gravity save a lot of brawn. On a recently purchased farm, there is one of those high barns that butts right up against a hill so they are planning on a two-story dairy barn with a third story devoted to poultry.

He Hired Electricity

Arthur J. Black in Erie County is one dairy farmer who has a nice den—a cozy room with a stove in it, rugs of his own tanning on the floor, and a number of good books. When the



Buttermilk Falls State Park, one of the beauty spots of the Finger Lakes region. You will find it near Sunnysables, the farm of H. E. Babcock.

shafts of the west wind are tossing the snow flakes about, Black can snuggle down into his big chair and read, plan for his next deep sea fishing trip or program the following spring's activities in his sugar camp. Black has mastered what many of us might well emulate, how to disassociate himself from his dairying for a few days and thus galvanize his mental batteries.

A few years ago when electricity first came down his pike, Black invited it in with the statement "Plenty to do and long hours guaranteed". Many electrical assignments on his farm have been metered so he knows that it costs him just 2 cents to cool a can of milk in summer. He uses a 7½ horse power motor to turn his hay chopper and silo filler and it costs but four cents for power to chop a load of green hay into the silo. You would scarcely believe that it only costs him \$10.00 for the electricity with which to fill his three silos.

Freezing Farm Products

I was also impressed with some data and ideas gained from Francis Blake who orchards and dairies on 225 acres of land in Orleans County, as an avocation to the presidency of the big cold storage plant in Waterport.

"Freezing foods isn't what it used to be" Blake told me. "When meat and vegetables freeze slowly, the cell contents separate and when the water freezes, the crystal ruptures the cell and the food is ruined. But now with equipment where the product can be put in a temperature of 50 degrees below zero RIGHT NOW and frozen instantly, there's no separation; in fact, you can take a piece of meat frozen that way and thaw it out and it will be just as good and keep just as long as any

fresh meat. He showed me a household refrigerator that freezes products quickly, with a compartment where they can be later stored for indefinite keeping.

"Kernels"

H. E. Babcock of Sunnysables farm in Tompkins County, who can summon a succession of original ideas about as fast as any man I've ever met, also made a contribution to this important business of refrigeration on the farm. He showed me a cold box that will hold 500 pounds of farm products with a refrigerating unit at the end. Looking ahead, Babcock believes the time will come when farmers can take their products such as Angus steaks, Barred Rock broilers, and hot-house lambs to a central refrigerating unit, have them frozen quickly, then take them back home and store them in one of these cold boxes at a very low cost and at the same time make it possible for the family to feast on their home-raised fresh vegetables, fruits, and meats the entire year.

The economy of this mammoth cold box depends upon getting into it not oftener than once or twice a week, removing the ice cream, fresh raspberries, and chicken and putting them in the kitchen refrigerator. The cost of refrigeration of the big box can then be kept very low and there is a strong probability, according to Babcock, that the big units can be rented at an unbelievably small price per month.

Starkdale Holsteins

I approached Starkdale, tucked in between the Fishkill Mountains north up the Harlem Valley from Pawling, (Turn to Page 7)

WHEN IT'S 100° IN THE CORNFIELD

—YOU'LL BE GLAD YOU BOUGHT
AT THE ESSO SIGN!

THE day's a scorcher... but farm work *must* go on! How about the machinery? Will the lubrication stand up under high temperatures? Or will it thin out and expose metal working surfaces to friction and sure damage?

The question is answered safely... in advance... when you buy lubricants for all farm machinery at the Esso Sign. For behind that sign stands the world's leading petroleum organization, on which generations of farmers have relied for dependable farm fuels and lubricants.

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CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

A PENNSYLVANIA Grange event of annual interest is the encampment and fair at Centre Hall, whose dates this year are August 24 to September 1, and with prospects of the usual immense crowd. Here will be seen all sorts of agricultural exhibits, a camp of more than 500 tents, and every field of farm and home activity, boys' and girls' 4-H Club, school projects, etc., thoroughly covered. The Centre Hall encampment and fair has been running since 1873, and was the particular pride of the late Leonard Rhone, past master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and known in Grange circles as "the grand old man of the Keystone State." This year's plans embrace even wider activities than usual, and attendance is likely to run high into the thousands.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.,

Granges will put on a great rally day program and Church-Grange service at Gouverneur, on Sunday, August 13. It should draw one of the record crowds of the season in the Empire State. The exercises include morning attendance at the First Presbyterian Church, where the guest preacher will be Rev. George R. Harland, minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Chipman and a long and active member of the Grange. Basket lunch at noon will be followed by the afternoon get-together, when the guest speaker will be the High Priest of Demeter, Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Massachusetts, and other speakers and high-class musical numbers will complete the program. The churches and Granges of the community are heartily cooperating in making the August 13th occasion a great day for St. Lawrence County.

IN OXFORD COUNTY, Maine, at a meeting in West Paris the work of the evening was divided among several subordinates: One took charge of the tableaux; two others put on respective degrees; and still others furnished the program numbers. In spite of a terrific storm, 25 subordinate Granges answered the roll call, and it was a very enthusiastic occasion.

PISCASSIC Grange, No. 179, in Newfields, New Hampshire, awards cash prize every year to the child in each school in the township which makes the best mark for scholarship and citizenship, and there is always sharp competition to win the Grange prize. Awards have recently been made for the school year, and girls were winners in each case—future citizens indeed!

MASSACHUSETTS, Connecticut and New Hampshire have all had new Granges organized within the past sixty days, notwithstanding the general belief that these three states were about as thoroughly covered with Granges as possible. Other fields are under cultivation in each state, with results likely before the end of the Grange fiscal year, which is September 30.

MATTABESSETT Grange, in the city of Middletown, Connecticut, is occupying its new hall, and the members are very proud of their home. All con-

American Agriculturist, August 5, 1939

struction work is not completed, and the formal dedication will be an event of the early autumn.

WASHINGTON County Pomona Grange in Rhode Island awards scholarships each year to the high ranking Junior in the School of Agriculture at the Rhode Island State College and to the high ranking Junior woman student in the Home Economics course. These awards for 1939 have just been made and both fortunate students are members of Hope Valley Grange—Richard H. Bohning and Miss Kathryn M. Crandall.

ESSEX COUNTY, New York, staged recently a very successful Juvenile rally when several Juvenile units of the county presented the various features; these including conferring of the Juvenile Degree, tableaux and drills and a "flag and peace" program; the latter of very high order.

THE CELEBRATION of the 65th anniversary of Auburn Grange in Massachusetts was an event of more than ordinary interest; Auburn being one of the few subordinates in the Bay State whose existence has been actively continuous ever since it was organized July 2, 1874. This is the home subordinate of State Master Everett W. Stone; likewise of the veteran State Grange Chaplain, Rev. Albert H. Wheelock, who has served the Massachusetts organization in that capacity for more than 35 years. The present membership of Auburn Grange is more than 200, and for the first time in its six and one-half decades of life it has a lady master for 1939 — Mrs. Dorothy Warden, who is likewise this year's master of Worcester Central Pomona Grange.

IN ADDITION to their extensive collection of tinfoil for the benefit of the Shriners' Hospital at Springfield, Massachusetts, the subordinate Granges of Connecticut are busily engaged collecting books, dolls, toys, etc., to constitute next Christmas gifts for the children in the hospital. The Home Economics Department of Central Pomona, No. 1, in Connecticut has also presented a program of moving pictures and other enjoyable features for the benefit of the children in the same hospital.

ALL THE New England states, New

York and New Jersey will be extensively represented on Grange Day at the New York World's Fair, which has been set for Saturday, August 12th. The exercises occur in the Court of Peace building at 1:30 in the afternoon, with National Master Louis J. Taber presiding; brief snappy addresses by well known Grange leaders, and enjoyable musical and entertainment numbers making up the 90-minute program planned. That thousands of Grange members will be present is expected.



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Chopped Straw for Bedding

J. SLOAT WELLES of Big Flats, Chemung County, N. Y., finds that chopped straw makes more satisfactory bedding. In previous years he found that the chaff tended to clog up the cutter and cause trouble. Being somewhat of a mechanical genius, he corrected the trouble.

As you see in the picture, the long straw passes over shakers which allow the chaff to rattle through. This chaff is delivered to the mow by the blower pipe of the separator, while the long straw goes through the cutter which is operated by an electric motor. The outfit works perfectly.

This farm has one of the best equipped farm repair shops in the state. Electric motors run various tools and there is sufficient room to do most repair jobs. In fact, machinery is remodeled as well as overhauled, and in his spare moments, Mr. Welles has done some wood work that would do credit to a cabinet maker. In addition to operating his fertile valley farm Mr. Welles finds time for a wide variety of community and farm organization activities.

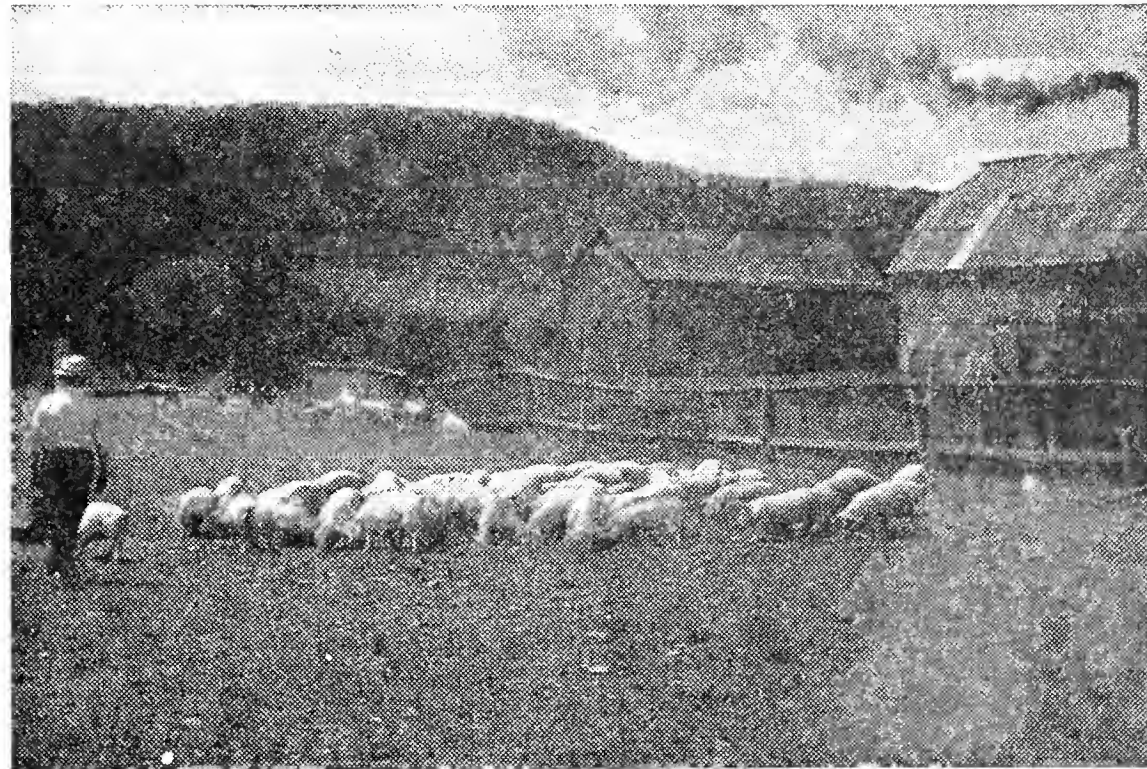
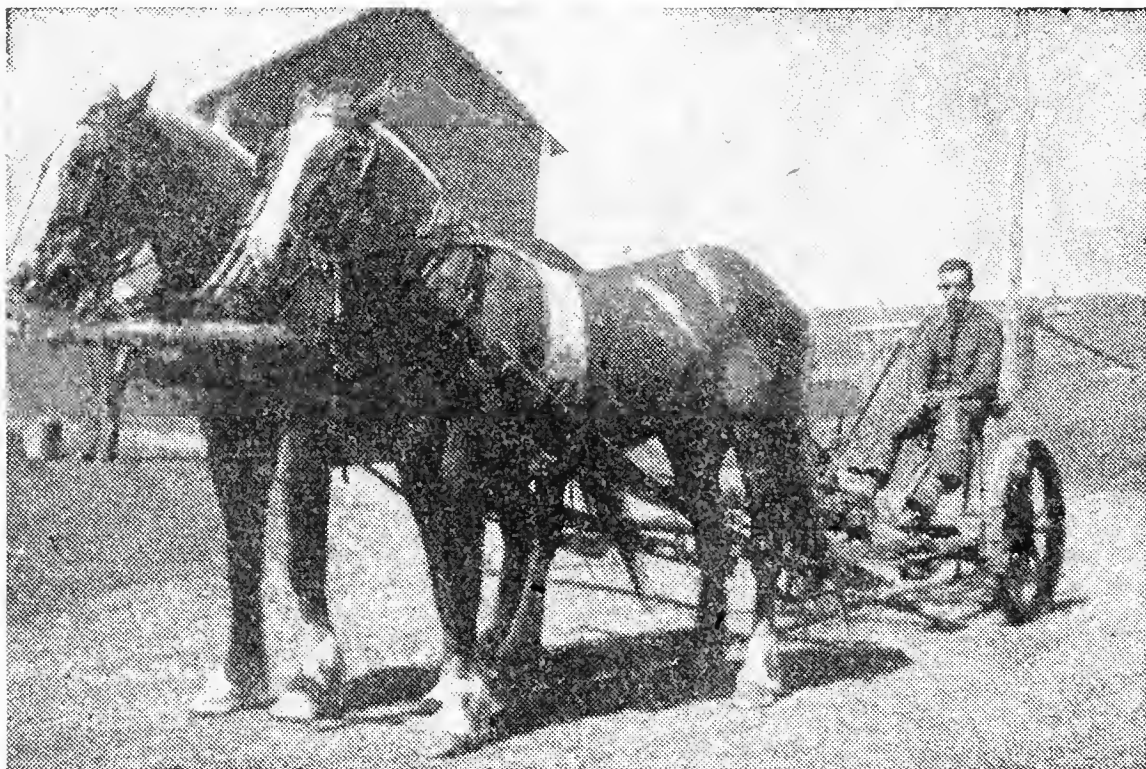


From Maine to New York

IN A FARM YARD near Prattsburg, Steuben County, New York, stands a truck labeled "MacDougal Brothers, Caribou, Maine." Mr. MacDougal has put in 55 acres of potatoes. His brother is growing potatoes in Aroostook County, Maine, but if the Steuben County venture proves successful, you may see more Maine growers in Steuben County. In fact, they already have at least five in that area. One man is growing 150 acres. Several potato growers from Maine are planning to come to this area in August to look over the situation. They figure that they can grow potatoes in Steuben County, cut down on the long haul to market, and raise them on land which costs less and where taxes are lower.

These Maine boys are putting on a ton of fertilizer to the acre, using certified seed, and it is rumored that to grow the first year's crop will cost more than the amount paid for the land.

BELOW is a nice pair of colts raised by Victor Hurlbert of Grand Island, Vermont, and driven by Dana Hurlbert. The colts are brother and sister, three and five years old. Undoubtedly, there has been a big increase in interest in raising colts in the Northeast.



Hampshire Sheep

AT THE RIGHT is a nice bunch of purebred Hampshire sheep on the farm of Aaron Putnam of Steuben County, N. Y. Said Mr. Putnam: "They aren't in first-class shape, but it is a marvel to me that they have grown as they have when pastures have been so dry and poor."

Mr. Putnam has a dairy and raises beans and potatoes as cash crops. The dairy barn was once a tobacco shed. It is a bit narrow to be ideal for dairy cows but is substantial and adequate. It is interesting to observe the different uses to which tobacco sheds in this area have been put. Incidentally there is still quite an acreage of tobacco around Big Flats in Chemung County.



Pigs in Steuben Co.

HERE ARE a few of the 129 pigs on the farm of Claude Stowell of Campbell, Steuben County, N. Y. Mr. Stowell has a milk route in Corning, and became interested in pigs primarily because there is a cheese factory almost next door where he can get all of the whey he wants.

On the farm there are 35 brood sows, bred to farrow in September and October. Mr. Stowell started his pig business a year ago, and marketed a bunch in Buffalo which, at the age of six months, averaged 196 lbs. each.

The lot where the pigs now are is an alfalfa field, which is now pretty bare. The pigs will be moved to new pasture shortly. They get little grain until they are ready to fatten. They put on their gains by whey, and alfalfa, rye or vetch pasture.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Associates Honor President Thomson



E. H. Thomson.

ON JULY 17, friends and associates of E. H. Thomson gathered at Springfield to celebrate Mr. Thomson's twentieth anniversary as President of the Federal Land Bank, District No. 1, serving the Northeast.

Few men in agriculture or in any other occupation have as fine a record of service as does Ed Thomson. He was raised on one of those good Delaware

County, New York, dairy farms. After attending school and college, he worked in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and then was appointed President of the young Land Bank at Springfield.

As a farm bureau agent in Delaware County, I well remember calling a meeting, in 1917, of farmers to form one of the first national farm loan associations. We didn't know very much about this new system of farm credit, but we did realize the great need for it. That that need has at least partially been filled in the Northeast is shown by the rapid growth of the Federal Land Bank in the twenty years that Ed Thomson has been a President. There are 12 of these banks in the United States, but in the Northeast alone the Springfield bank has loaned in twenty years, \$1,211,000,000 to 40,000 farmers on a businesslike but helpful basis. The business was built on the cooperative principle, with local loan associations. It uses the joint credit of farmer borrowers as collateral to back the Federal Land Bank bonds. The sale of these bonds to the investing public furnishes the money to make the loans to individual farmer borrowers.

Soon after the organization of the Federal Land Banks, the Intermediate Credit banks were formed, and more recently the Production Credit Corporation and the Bank for Cooperatives, all of which are doing a splendid job in supplying the credit needs of farmers.

Probably the great secret of Ed Thomson's success is the fact that he saw beyond the dollars to the folks themselves. Under his leadership, dollars were loaned to farm folks not as an end in themselves but in an effort to help that great army of farm families acquire homes, pay for them, and raise their families in the American tradition with a high standard of living.

Another fundamental principle of Mr. Thomson's success is his gift of choosing men not only for efficiency in their work but also for high character. High character of personnel, essential anywhere, is absolutely necessary in any credit institution. This character keynote of the Farm Credit system has built a confidence on the part of both farmers and those who buy the bonds that has kept the whole Farm Credit work marching on right through the depression.

Farm and Home Week at Amherst

TO FARM folks in New York and other states used to a Farm and Home Week at the State College of Agriculture held in the middle of the winter, it seems queer to think of

Farmers' Week in the summer time. Yet there are several state colleges of agriculture in the Northeast who hold this event in the spring and summer with 100 per cent results.

I am just back from attending Farm and Home Week at the Massachusetts State College at Amherst. During the same week Connecticut State College held this annual gathering. Many farm people come and stay the entire week. Some bring their tents or trailers and camp out. They make of it a week of vacation, relaxation and at the same time take home new knowledge and particularly new inspiration to carry on the old job.

What impresses me most in recent years at any of these Farmers' Weeks is the way farm people are reaching for more knowledge. The other day at Amherst I saw the crowds in the lecture rooms sitting for hours in the boiling heat, just "taking it" in order to learn better how to solve their problems.

Poultry Prospects

ON JUNE 30, 1934, it took 7 2/5 dozen eggs to purchase 100 pounds of feed. In 1935 it took 6 1/2 dozen; in 1936, 8 dozen; in 1937 10 2/5 dozen; in 1938 7 3/10 dozen and in 1939 8 3/10 dozen.

These figures are based on an average for four New Hampshire markets, and are printed by courtesy of the Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield.

The question in every poultryman's mind is, "Will it take more or fewer eggs to buy feed for the remainder of this year, and for the next several years?" As one rides up and down this northeastern country he is impressed with the very rapid increase in the poultry business, particularly of farmers who go into it on a large scale. It is not so long ago when a poultryman who got a pullet to laying in December felt he was rather smart. But now the good breeders can make them lay almost any old time. Will this increase drive the markets down ruinously low?

Unlike dairying, poultry is easy to expand or contract, and a smart breeder watching the markets closely can cut down without too much loss when prices go down. It can be said also that feed prices at least for the coming fall and winter again promise to be very low. Record breaking crops of wheat and corn are in prospect. What the actual price for eggs will be is anybody's guess, and depends to a considerable extent upon whether or not employment and the resulting buying power of the consumer will increase this fall and winter. Consumers on the whole are eating more eggs than they used to, and enterprises like the World's Poultry Congress, now in progress at Cleveland, are all to the good from the poultryman's standpoint. Two figures that poultrymen watch are the number of chicks hatched and the volume of eggs in storage. This year about 20 per cent more chicks have been hatched than a year ago, and eggs have been going into storage more rapidly.

On the whole, for the breeder who watches his costs, the outlook is fairly good.

Will It Change Our Agriculture?

TWO WEEKS ago, returning from New England to Ithaca, I stopped in a neighborhood near Preston Hollow on the edge of Albany County, New York, where for several years farmer Leland Young has been growing birdsfoot trefoil. Highways leading to and from Mr. Young's farm are lined with fields of this wonderful plant with its little yellow blossoms.

Because of the work that Mr. Young has been doing, and that of Professor Johnstone-Wallace at Cornell and other scientists throughout the Northeast, interest in this new legume is spreading like wildfire, with small plots in many farm counties of the Northeast.

Because birdsfoot trefoil is a legume, it has the nitrogen-forming nodules and will improve the soil where it grows. Unlike other legumes, it will grow on sour soil without liming, apparently does well on poor soil, and is excellent for both pasture and hay. The fact is, it seems almost too good to be true. Birdsfoot trefoil must have its faults, but so far not many of them have been discovered. It may be that it will not do well on types of soil different from those in eastern New York, where it is now growing so abundantly. It may be that it will winter kill, and it is a fact that it is rather difficult to get it started. The seed, too, is expensive, costing around \$1 a pound. This, however, will take care of itself as the supply increases.

It is within the bounds of possibility that birdsfoot trefoil will in a few years be growing on the hills and valleys in the meadows and pastures across the Northeast farm country. If that should come to pass, it doesn't take much imagination to visualize a new day in this great dairy section.

If you have had any experience, good or bad, with birdsfoot trefoil, won't you write us about it so that we can pass it on?

We Need Men!

A FRIEND sends me the following statement, made several years ago by Senator Elihu Root, with the remark that the Senator probably did not realize at that time the extent to which what he then said would still be true today:

"God knows, we need men now! We need men whose trust is not in words, in rhetorics, in fine phrases, or in noble expressions of sentiment, but men, genuine, sincere, devoted; men who do not so much talk about their love of country, or their passion for liberty or humanity as men who do love their country and do love their liberty so much that they are willing to give liberty to others as well as claim it for themselves; men who think not merely of what they can get out of their country, but what they can give to their country; men who, upon the basis of clean, practical and sensible hard work in the ordinary affairs of life, carry ever noble idealism and a sincere capacity for self devotion."

A Good Place to Live

"The more I see of this Kentucky country, the more I appreciate our Northeast."—Doc. Roberts, Page 11.

I NEVER take a business trip through other sections of America that I don't come back feeling exactly the same way, and I don't think it is mere prejudice either. With all the problems we have here, the Northeast is one of the best sections in the entire world in which to live.

Eastman's Chestnut

DID YOU ever hear this one on Dean Arthur Deering, of the Maine State College of Agriculture?

Mrs. Deering, very sick in a hospital, was coming out of the ether after an operation. Naturally, her husband, who was very much worried, was by her side. As she opened her eyes, hazily, she murmured:

"Can this be Heaven?"

Then, becoming more conscious of her surroundings, she glanced at her husband, shook her head, and said:

"No, it can't be—there's Arthur!"

Youth SEES the WORLD

THERE are all kinds of ways of seeing the world, and too many of us are content to do it from the comfortable seat of an automobile. But more and more young people today—both boys and girls—are finding new delight and healthful activity in following the vacation trail blazed by the American Youth Hostel society.

No stuffy autos for them. They use Shank's Mare—their own two legs—or a bicycle. They carry a knapsack for extra clothing and eating utensils, a sleeping bag, wear an American Youth Hostel badge, and carry a pass to identify them along the route.

Routes they follow are laid out by the society, in beautiful and interesting regions of the country. The young travelers, or "hostelers" as they are called, cook their own food and when night comes they put up at places recommended by the society. These are called hostels, and are mostly farm homes whose owners act as "house parents" and chaperones to their guests. Mattresses, blankets, water, and a means of cooking a meal are provided by the hostels, and each hosteler uses his own sleeping bag to fit over the mattress. Regular rate for hostel accommodations is 25c a night, with a 10c fuel charge during summer for cooking meals. Some of the hostels are open in winter, also, for those who enjoy winter sports.

Before starting out on a trip, hostelers make their reservations for overnight stops, plan their entire route, and procure their badge and pass from American Youth Hostels, Inc., whose national headquarters are located in Northfield, Mass. Passes cost \$1.00 each for those under 21 years, and \$2.00 for those 21 or over.

Hostelers have several choices when it comes to how they shall travel. Some choose to go alone, but most of them travel in groups, either private or organized ones. If they wish, they can arrange for a leader or chaperon to accompany them; and at night, of course, when they reach a hostel, they are in charge of the "house parents" there, all of whom are selected by the American Youth Hostel society and are the finest type of farm people.

Distances between hostels are supposed to be a day's travel apart (about 30 miles for cyclists or less for hikers). The route is usually laid out in "loops", formed with the idea of including along the way historic places or beautiful scenery. Many of these "loops" are in our own Northeast, because it has so many interesting things to do and to see that are not too far apart. They range from Maine through the White Mountains to northern Vermont, thence southward through the valleys of Vermont and New Hampshire to Northfield, Mass. From there are chains of hostels to Providence, R. I., to Bridgeport, Conn., and Pawling, N. Y.

From Pawling or from Bridgeport, one can cross Long Island Sound by ferry to enter the Long Island loop, consisting of two hostels at Bay Shore and Rocky Point. Because of the World's Fair, these are particularly busy places this summer.

In Pennsylvania, there is a hostel loop which connects with New England across New Jersey and southern New York. Montreal, Canada, is con-

nected by a continuous chain of hostels to New England centers—Boston, Providence, Springfield, etc. New hostels are being set up all the time, and new "loops" mapped out. In Central New York, a Finger Lakes loop is planned, and a hostel has already been opened at Brooktondale, N. Y., 9 miles from Ithaca.

Besides the regular loops of hostels, there is the "Rolling Youth Hostel,"



—Photos courtesy of American Youth Hostels, Inc.

which goes on trips across the continent and to Mexico. It is a special car, equipped not only with the usual upper and lower berths and washrooms, but also with a kitchen. It is hooked to an express train, zipped across the country, and set down 500 or 1000 miles along the trail, to serve as a home to the 30 hostelers and their leaders while they take side trips on foot or on horseback or on their bicycles (which have been carried in the baggage car). There are no less than ten different Rolling Youth Hostel trips which can be taken, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. In fact, there is no limit to where young hostelers can go. In Europe, where the hostel movement started ten years ago, they may be seen everywhere on foot and on bicycle.

Boys and girls, and young men and women, get a lot more out of these trips than just a chance to see the world. They learn to take responsibility, to be thoughtful for others, to meet emergencies as they arise, and they get a grand outing filled with exercise and fresh air. Before going on a trip, they are advised by the Society to go into training for it—learn how to choose food wisely, prepare it simply, and clean up neatly after a meal. Each hosteler, in starting on his trip, agrees to live up to the rules of the organization as to early bedtime, good conduct, etc. Otherwise his pass can be withheld by the house parent of any hostel where he stops, and he loses the privilege of using the facilities of the Society.

It is interesting to know that the American Youth Hostel organization is non-commercial. No one has any financial interest in its income from passes, sale of publications or other sources. The money it receives is used



Above: A New Hampshire house mother sees the youngest hosteler of the day off to a good start; the older ones look after themselves. Simple bunkrooms and cooking facilities keep work and cost down to the necessary minimum.

Left: Hostelers "cooking their own" in the kitchen of a Vermont hostel located in a school. Boys help too. Vermont hostels connect Montreal, Canada, with the World's Fair.

and is at present teaching school at Peru Central School. He has also been serving during the past two years as Assistant Scoutmaster and as a Merit Badge Counselor.—O. H. BENSON, Director of Rural Scouting, Boy Scouts of America.

For Sheep-Chasing Dogs

I recommend that the author of the article, "Dogs and Sheep" in your July 8 issue try a few Angus cattle as company for his sheep. He will find that dogs will leave them alone.

I stress the fact that the cattle must be Angus.

For further proof I refer you to Jerome E. Wright of Dorset fame.

—M. J. F.

Feed Horses More Salt in Summer

DURING the hot summer farm horses are frequently subject to very trying conditions. Very often at irregular times they are salted. Just imagine receiving your salt in one lump once or twice weekly. One of the most frequent causes of the excessive loss of weight and undue fatigue in horses is due, primarily, to lack of recognition of needed salt requirements.

Horses should be given salt at regular intervals and in addition, salt should be accessible at all times. A very satisfactory system is to keep a salt block on a stake in the field and in addition, provide a 4 lb. salt brick in each manger. If it is observed that the horse is not consuming as much as one ounce a day, then a tablespoonful should be added to the feed. Few farm animals will eat too much salt if given free access to it. They only do when salt has been denied to them for a time—then the salt-starved animal naturally eats too much. In many cases delicate feeders and shy drinkers will show increased appetite when allowed free and regular access to salt.

Some horses do not consume much salt and, consequently, will not drink much water. These are very difficult to keep in healthy condition and only by resorting to the above plan are they

(Continued on Page 11)

Early Sweet Corn

MR. CLARENCE HENRY, Eden, Erie County, New York, writes that he had sweet corn on July 8. Mr. Henry says:

"I planted about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of Seneca 60 on April 24th and used no hotcaps. On the dates of July 7, 8 and 9 I picked this corn for a neighboring roadside stand, receiving 50 cents per dozen. On July 10th I picked 237 dozen for the market at Buffalo at 40-45 cents per dozen."

All right, who can beat that record?

* * *

In reply to Bruce Millard's record of having sweet corn on July 8th for table use, will say that we had all the corn we wanted for table use and we delivered 80 dozen to Krebs in Skaneateles for Sunday dinners.

The variety was Seneca 60, the same as Mr. Millard's, but the hot caps were not used.—GEORGE A. FRASER, Memphis, N. Y.

Scouts Forge Ahead

YOU will be interested in the activities of two boys, who as Scouts, were given the 4-A Award. Howard Ross of Lowville, New York, who won the award in 1935 has just completed the National Training Course for Scout Executives and has been appointed Field Executive at Middletown, New York.

Merton Bromley, who received the 4-A Award in 1934, has since that time graduated from Syracuse University

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Going Down

By ED. W. MITCHELL

APPLES are going down. Down in consumption per capita; down in total acres in production; down in acreage being planted; down in value relative to competing products. What's the reason?

Time was when an apple was about the only fresh fruit available to the greater part of our population. In those days an apple was a thing to look for in your stocking at Christmas, and "fen the core" was a common cry when a boy appeared before the gang with an apple. In those days the rugged Ben Davis and Golden Russet were prized for their keeping ability and each grower figured on a dozen or more varieties to spread the season over as long a period as possible.

We all know that competing fruits and vegetables, improved refrigeration, transportation, and distribution have changed that picture permanently. We would not change back if we could. Those are a lot of conditions over which we have no control, and which should be allowed to take their natural course along the road of progress. I am not a believer in "controlled production" for the benefit of any group not able to compete on equal terms with the rest of the country.

There are, however, some factors in the problem of bringing apples back into popularity and a better price, over which the growers may have some legitimate control, and it is only good business sense for us to seek out those things and go to work on them. We have to work as a group, or industry to get anywhere these days, and we should get together on a program.

Good varieties, honest packs, orderly distribution over the market outlets and the season are the ABC of the lesson. We are familiar with A, have a speaking acquaintance with B, and nod at C but do little about it. D is the next letter we must learn, and I suspect the learning will be painful.

D stands for distribution, or method of selling, and I think it holds part of the answer to our problem of price and increased consumption.

When the apple crop was sold to the wholesale produce dealer or commission man in the Fall, or passed through his hands as the season progressed, every commission and wholesale house boosted apple sales and prices. Their money was involved. All the retail trade was bidding for the fruit in an open competitive market and prices were maintained. Now comparatively few commission houses invest in apples, or have many shipped to them on consignment. An increasing number of retailers and large users of apples make private contracts at the source of supply and so avoid the open competition of the market place. Each buyer that leaves the market place to buy at the farm reduces competition among buyers at the market by just that much. The city wholesaler is being constantly under-bid by the farmer who does not know market values. Is it any wonder we find it hard to sell a substantial lot of apples in the Fall or for future delivery, or that the commission men lose interest in our product? No. I do not want to speculate in apples; neither do you, if an unknown number of growers, holding an unknown amount of the commodity, are apt to cut loose whenever they need money or get scared of the market. To secure orderly and satisfactory distribution of any commodity, it must be in hands strong enough to hold through bad going, and directed by heads that know conditions.

Five hundred growers, each holding a thousand bushels of apples worth a dollar a bushel, are doubtless equal in financial strength to any one specula-

tor, because each one carries only a thousand dollars liability instead of the whole five hundred thousand. It is conceivable, and I think possible, to report crops, holdings, market destinations and prices so that those five hundred men can be kept well informed, and that the average of their marketing decisions will be about as good as the decisions of any one individual. But how are we going to get customers to bid against each other in the open, competitive market to establish and maintain prices?

There is no use trying to persuade us to give up sales to trucker dealers who come to the farm and pay cash. It is a cheaper and more satisfying way to sell than to ship on consignment. No grower can be persuaded to give up direct sales to a large consumer and let his commission man handle the deal and take out his commission. These avenues of trade are too pleasant and inviting to forego even for the future good of our industry. They are gradually beating down the price and cutting down on distribution but we will keep on doing it that way, just as we do lots of other things that we know lead to trouble. All we can hope to do is to stem the tide a little, and find correctives that will minimize the damage.

There are two things that offer some promise of help—advertising, and auction selling.

Every apple grower should contri-

Orange Co., N.Y., Onion Festival

TO FOCUS attention on their \$1,000,000 onion crop and to draw the community together for a novel celebration, growers and business men of Orange County's muck-land belt are planning an Onion Harvest Festival on August fifteenth in the village of Florida.

Similar plans had been made last year but the disastrous floods and heavy rains of late July and August washed away both crop and festival.

It will have a distinctly Old World character, this being natural as more than 90% of Orange County's onion growers are of Polish extraction, many of the original immigrants still being active in the fields. There is also a sizable community of Italian-American farmers and a slightly smaller one of those with German background. All of these, together with the few older American families still working in the muck-lands, will participate in the gay festivities of the celebration.

Heading the general committee as chairman is the Rev. Vincent J. Raith, pastor of St. Joseph's Church in

This is the month when apples through the night
Fall dully down upon the fecund earth,
When vines are drooping heavily with fruit,
And bees are drowsy with their honeyed girth.

This is the month when goldenrod stands tall
Near dusty roads, with Queen Ann's lace between,
A single golden leaf upon the wind,
A scarlet bough among the summer's green.

This is the month of hot and dusty noons,
Whose beauty is more deep than that of spring,
"Six weeks till frost, six weeks until a frost,"
Insistently the shrill cicadas sing.

bute, according to his ability and interest in the market, to a fund to promote the use of apples by advertising.

Every grower should pool a certain part of his crop to be sold at auction or at least through some public, competitive channel, to help that much in maintaining competitive prices, and to make public the market value of his fruit. Both buyer and seller are timid and hesitant if they are exchanging a commodity of unknown value. Trade for both will be better if values are established and well known. I can think of no more practical way to accomplish this than for the growers systematically to use the auction markets for that purpose.

Florida, while other chairmen are: the Rev. John S. Felczak, of St. Stanislaus' Church, Florida, pageant; John J. Nowak, Florida grower, motorcade; Orrin T. Pierson, farmer and writer for the Middletown Times Herald, publicity; John F. Miller, Florida, merchant, advertising publicity; Sylvester J. Krasiewicz, Pine Island postmaster, invitations; Stanley Meduski, Florida merchant, finance; Dr. Jesse D. Mars, Florida physician, Harvest Queen; Edward Turczyn, Florida grower, and John A. Hucko, Pine Island grower, harvest dance.

Opening the Festival, which will be staged in the afternoon, will be the motorcade which will take an estimated 200 decorated floats, trucks and cars on a 40-mile tour of all the communities in the muck-land area, including Goshen, Chester, Durlandville, Pine Island, Warwick and Florida.

Following will be an open-air pageant, staged on a specially constructed stage in a natural amphitheatre on a farm near Florida. Sixty-three young

(Continued on Page 11)



"Crazy, eh? Wal, I made ten bucks last night pullin' a guy out."

A Hoosier Farmer Looks At Northeast Farming

(Continued from Page 1)

with a feeling of awe, for I know what sacrifice is entailed in keeping a number of cows on official test for three and four times a day milking for a month. But James Stark, all stark alone as it were, kept up this grind for four years and incidentally produced some world records that haven't been beaten up to the present.

One string he milked three times a day, one string four times and if you interlace those two milking schedules, you'll tumble that Stark's only free time during those months was from eleven at night until five the next morning. Under similar conditions, I'm afraid my hair would be grayer than his is and my smile would be much less ready. Yet after all, James Stark has that positive manner that I have always found in men who have made real accomplishments.

This man is farming 1200 acres now, 600 owned and 600 rented. I just couldn't resist the temptation to ask him if he thought that four year grind had been worth while and would he advise a young farmer to do the same thing. In answer to the first question, he reminded me that this testing was done just prior to the depression and perhaps in dollars and cents, it hadn't paid very big dividends but on the last question, he was positive.

"If a young dairyman had a herd of high testers and big milkers, I haven't a doubt but that it would pay him to pace them for a few months to get a measure of their efficiency of production."

A few miles across the state line at Lehighton, Pennsylvania, I found Robert Diehl, an unusually successful dairyman. Soft spoken, unassuming, you'd never pick Diehl out as a man who in his forties had, without outside help, accumulated 700 acres of land in one body and who had built up a dairy business that supplies the milk for six retail routes.

Fairyland Farms is positively one of the most beautiful farmsteads I ever saw, whether owned by millionaire playboy or "who have you". Diehl is an extensive advertiser, has 32 year-round men on his payroll.

Here is a dairyman who has taken a tip from other big manufacturers; he takes his products direct to the consumer. With meat animals—cows, heifers, and hogs to dispose of, he has developed a retail meat business which he carries on in the fall and winter when he isn't making ice cream. Orders come from newspaper advertising and the milk routes.

Diehl sure has a great collection of silos, ten of them and made from many different materials. It was with an irrepressible show of pride that he showed me three made out of tile staves. "You don't have to go to New York City to the Fair" he told me "to see the latest thing in silos. Right here are three just like the one exhibited there. I can't see how they can ever wear out for they are made of 100 per cent acid resisting material."



"I'm not saying I know where your glasses are, Grandpa, but if you put an ad in the paper, offering a reward it MIGHT bring results!"



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in PRIZES
7 BIG PRIZES
EACH MONTH

FOR

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LUMBER

The object of this contest is to acquaint prospective builders with the many good qualities of genuine White Pine Lumber.

Just read this free White Pine booklet. Reading time five minutes. Official Contest Entry Blank is included. Get one at your local Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE lumber dealer, or a copy will be mailed you. Use the coupon.

You merely complete this sentence. "What I like about genuine White Pine is"
(Use Official Contest Entry Blank)

Literary style will not count.
Here is an easy way to compete for one of the seven valuable prizes to be awarded each month for four months. Enter each monthly contest.

- 1st Prize \$250.00
- 2nd Prize 100.00
- 3rd Prize \$50.00
- 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th Prizes 25.00

The above monthly prizes are to be given in the form of a credit for the purchase of Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE Genuine White Pine to the amount of the prize, to build with now or later, or to cash in on. There are no strings to this contest whatsoever—you buy nothing.

Note: Your chances of winning are better as this contest is limited in area,—see contest book.

Ask any good carpenter and he'll tell you, "Everyone is acquainted with the beautiful light color of Genuine White Pine. And anyone who has even whittled a piece, is familiar with its softness, straight grain, and freedom from resin. You can saw it accurately either with or against the grain and it machines to a satiny smoothness. You can drive a nail into Genuine White Pine with little effort and it will stay put and hold hard. It is easy to paint or glue and for permanency can't be beat."

Yes, Genuine White Pine is the "bell cow" of soft woods—"the champion"—the favorite of all those who love its easy-to-work with qualities.



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by *Zur Craine*

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Blood tests for Bang's disease, 50c each. Minimum charge, \$2.00. Canula and directions for drawing blood, \$1.00. WILLIAMS DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY, Bronson Terrace, Springfield, Massachusetts.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw
It in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"A PENNY SAVED—"

How I Try to Cut the Cost of Producing Milk

By RALPH SPACE,
Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dairyman.

TO ME, the problem of reducing the cost of milk production to a minimum involves three factors and the failure of any one seriously hampers a dairyman in making a good living. These three points are:

The production of high quality feeds for the herd at low cost on the farm. The productive level of the herd as influenced by its breeding, disease control, and management.

The efficient use of labor and capital.

If you will pardon personal reference to my own farm, I will tell how I am trying to develop my own farm business with a view to efficiency in the future.

Most of us are farmers first, and dairymen second, and this is as I think it should be. First, we have the land to farm, then we have the crops to feed, and are therefore dairymen, as the dairy cow is so far unexcelled in turning our crops of hay and other low value roughages into a salable product.

Grow Plenty of Good Roughage

Inasmuch as her production responds to high quality feeds it pays to exert extra effort to produce large yields of varieties best suited for high milk production and growth of desirable replacements. Practices to this end at home have included liberal use of lime and superphosphate to fit the land for clover and alfalfa, and special care to cut all hay as early as possible to insure a high feeding value. I have tried to take full advantage of the Conservation Program to develop my pastures and the results have been gratifying. I am only using half as much acreage for pasture, yet I have more and better feed during the summer season. During the dry periods when grass refuses to grow in July or August, hay or silage is fed as a supplement.

My field crop rotation includes early maturing silage corn of a variety high in T. D. N., mixed with soybeans for silage, and small grains such as oats and barley as a nurse crop for alfalfa and clover. The last two years I have had enough experience with soy beans for grain to feel they are destined to have an important role in reducing our purchases of feed. I supplement these home grown grains with purchased ingredients, special attention being given to high quality, low cost nutrients, and variety needed to complete a ration for the herd. Minerals, proved by conclusive tests to be needed by dairy cows in this section, are also included.

Keep Cows That Can Produce

The dairy herd, itself, deserves more attention than it gets on many farms because, in it, we have the factory or machine to turn out our salable product. Since the upper limits of production are limited first, by the cow's inherited ability to produce, and later, by health, feeding and management, I consider breeding to be fundamental. I hope to make use of a program of breeding, based on the use of continuous testing in D. H. I. A.; good sires to transmit a high level of production; an analysis of the transmitting ability of my female lines; and the proving of sires to insure a high producing herd in the future. One of the newer developments in constructive breeding in which I am participating is the Pioneer Cooperative Dairy Cattle Breeding Association, Inc. This Association was recently formed in my locality for the artificial insemination of cows to good

sires. Membership in this gives us an opportunity to secure the service of sires usually beyond our reach, such as proven sires and young bulls selected for their outstanding indications of transmitting ability.

A Sick Herd Kills Profits

Herd health can also be a limiting factor in production. It is easy to see that the results of a good breeding program can be frustrated by a serious outbreak of disease, such as TB, Bang's Abortion or mastitis. Personally, I have a great deal of faith in a preventive program for herd health, making use of the blood test for Bang's Abortion, the TB test, and a carefully carried out system to guard against mastitis. Possibly the future may show some hopeful developments in calf-hood vaccination for abortion, as important research is under way.

Again, I ask you to pardon personal reference to my own herd. For several years it was maintained negative to the blood test. About a year ago blood tests revealed an infection which quickly spread to several cows. Frequent tests were made and the reactors removed under State indemnity, but not until a few of the cows aborted, again giving me a chance to see how ravaging the disease can be. Even though there was some loss in the disposal of these diseased cows, the fact remains that without prompt action the efficient production in my herd would have been ruined. The production of the healthy cows I salvaged from this outbreak more than makes up for this loss. For the past three months my Holstein herd has produced an average of 50.5 lbs. of butterfat per cow per month. I feel that a real disease control program is essential to go along with better breeding.

More Than One Source of Income

While the foregoing discussion seems a large order, it is by no means all there is to efficiency on the dairy farm. Size of business and good use of capital and labor are fundamental business principles that must not be forgotten. If the farm is not large enough or productive enough to carry enough good cows, or if a large farm is not stocked to somewhere near its capacity or, if it takes two men to do what one could do with a well-planned lay out, inefficiency is the result.

My own farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres on which there are normally eighteen Holstein cows of milking age and twelve or fifteen head of young stock coming on for

replacement or for sale. I aim for some diversity of income from the sale of surplus purebred cattle. Also a flock of eight hundred white leghorn hens brings in a substantial return on the investment. Some farmers could well raise a cash crop, or diversify with some other type of livestock. I feel that a definite trend to other types of livestock is under way and should be encouraged. However, as I like to keep hired help to a minimum, I chose the poultry and purebred stock. The work is evened up throughout the year, and "chicken chores" do not interfere with the regular cow barn chores. Rather, they chink in, and it seems as though there never is an end to chores at home.

Do Work the Easiest Way

With the use of electricity to the fullest extent and many small labor savers, I am able to care for the stock and poultry and raise my feed without hiring except day help during haying, harvesting and silo filling. I save some time each Spring by plowing much of my land in the fall. A day or two of custom tractor work helps get the seeding done on time. All trucking is hired in order that my own time may be free for productive work at home.

In conclusion, may I emphasize the importance of looking for efficiency all along the line in a farm business. A farmer must be a producer of high quality feed crops at low cost; he must be a breeder of good cows that not only produce but transmit that production to the future herd; he must guard their health and manage them well; he must make good use of capital and labor.

In short, let his slogan be "Efficiency all the Way."

LIVESTOCK Sales & Events

Cattle Sales

- Aug. 8 Allegany-Stauben Ayrshire Club Picnic and Field Day, Alfred, N. Y.
- Aug. 9 Lancaster County (Pa.) Ayrshire Sale at Snavely Farm at Lancaster Municipal Airport Entrance.
- Aug. 11 108th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- Aug. 23 New England Ayrshire Club Sale, Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn.
- Sept. 19 109th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- Sept. 26 Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland, Vt.
- Sept. 29 Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Sale, J. B. Rymph, Staatsburg, N. Y., Chairman.
- Oct. 3 Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
- Oct. 7 Clinton-Essex Ayrshire Club Sale, Ledgetop Farm, Crown Point, N. Y.
- Oct. 10 110th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- Oct. 19 New England Fall Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.
- Nov. 3 The 111th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Coming Events

- Aug. 8 Vermont Guernsey Field Day, Tharon Strong Farm, Craftsbury, Common, Vt.
- Aug. 12 Grange Day at New York World's Fair.
- Aug. 12 Annual Field Day of Conn. Jersey Cattle Club, Judd's Bridge Farms, New Milford, Conn., 10:30 A. M.
- Aug. 12 Annual Field Day of New England States Holstein-Friesian Association, Amherst, Mass.
- Aug. 17 Annual Field Day of Maine Livestock Association, Shaw's Ridge Farm, Sanford, Maine.
- Aug. 18 State Horticultural Society Summer Meeting, Cornell.
- Aug. 23 New York State Vegetable Growers' Ass'n. Summer Tour (Muck Tour), Wayne County.
- Aug. 23-25 Hartland Fair, Hartland, Vt.
- Aug. 26-Sept. 9 New York State Fair, Syracuse.
- Aug. 30-Sept. 2 22nd Meeting of The American Life Conference, Penn. State College.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 1 Third Business Management Conf. for Egg & Poultry Marketing Co-ops., State College, Pa.
- Sept. 7-8 Fifth Annual Flower Show of Junior Garden Club Council of New York Herald-Tribune, John Wanamaker Store, N. Y. C.
- Sept. 20-26 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
- Sept. 25-Oct. 1 Waterloo, Iowa, 30th Annual Dairy Cattle Conference.
- Nov. 15-23 National Grange Annual Meeting, Peoria, Illinois.
- Dec. 4-7 31st Annual Convention Vegetable Growers' Assoc. of America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
- Dec. 5-8 Annual Meeting of New York State Grange, Syracuse.
- Dec. 6-7 Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Assoc., New Haven, Conn.
- Jan. 4 Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting.



ALFALFA in BAGS

By RAYMOND DUNN.

THE ALFALFA meal mill owned and operated by Bean Bros., of Hayts Corners, N. Y., a village twenty miles north of Ithaca, is, so far as I know, the only industrial establishment of its kind in New York state. Representing an investment of \$45,000, the mill was completed in 1938 and began its first full season of production in June of this year.

The mill does no custom grinding. Alfalfa is bought as it stands in the field, the average price paid the grower being \$6 per acre. The cutting is done by a machine called a "pick-up cutter." This cuts the alfalfa, chops it into pieces three-quarters of an inch or so in length, and by means of a fan and blower pipe shoots it into a truck which travels beside the machine as it moves over the field. The cutter is served by two dump trucks with especially designed box bodies, each of 4 to 5 tons capacity. One truck receives its load from the cutter while the other is on its way to the mill, thus permitting the machine to be operated as far as eight miles from the plant without loss of time. Pulled by a 12-20 tractor, the machine mows an average of six acres an hour. It has a seven-foot cutter bar.

At the mill, the trucks dump their load on a platform, from which steel conveyor belts carry the chopped alfalfa into the dryer. The latter consists of a furnace fired by jets of crude oil, to which is attached a huge revolving drum. Heat from the furnace is carried into the drum by a pipe passing along the axial line. Tossed about in the superheated air of the drum, the green alfalfa dries so rapidly that a ton of perfectly cured hay is produced every hour from four tons of green alfalfa. After being cured, the alfalfa is whirled out of the drum by air pressure and forced through pipes to the mill where it is processed into meal.

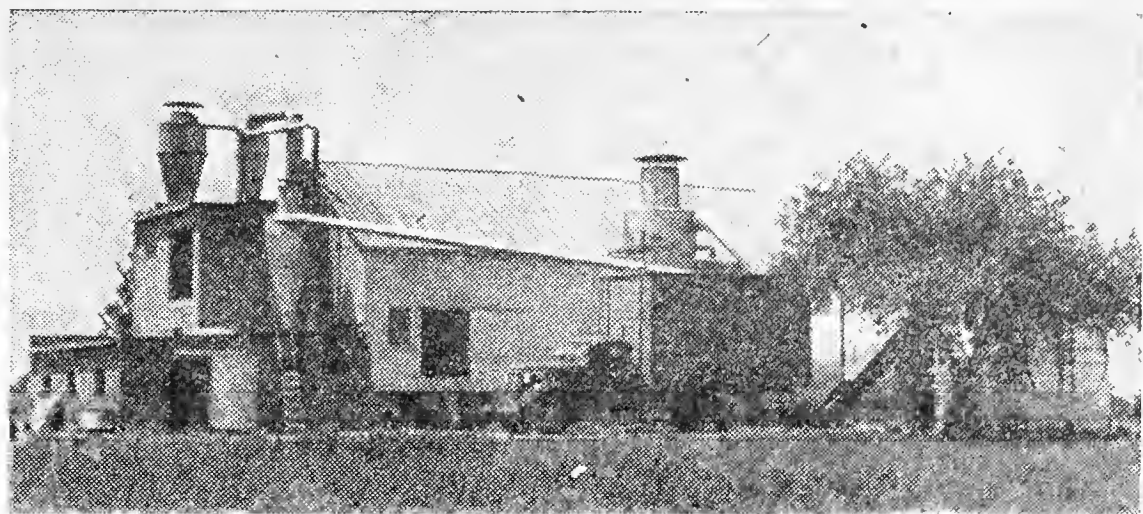
The mill itself differs but little from an ordinary grist mill except that it is a hammer mill instead of the usual burr mill. Hammers (triangular shaped pieces of steel, pivoted to swing freely) operate on a revolving drum against a screen, pulverizing the dried alfalfa as it passes under them. There are two grinding units, the coarse and the fine. The former reduces the alfalfa to a coarse meal like bran, after which it is sieved. The fine grinder receives the meal from the sieves and reduces it still further to a powdery green substance practically as fine as flour.

The mill produces three grades of meal varying widely in feed value—leaf meal, stem, and straight. Leaf meal, made entirely of the leaves, is a highly concentrated product containing not less than 20% crude protein nor more than 18% crude fibre. It is used chiefly in starting mashers for young chicks. Straight meal, a mixture of both leaves and stalks, contains at least 17% crude protein and is used in laying mashers. The cheapest grade, stem meal, contains no leaves, yet runs not less than 13% crude protein and is used both in laying mashers and as a dairy feed.

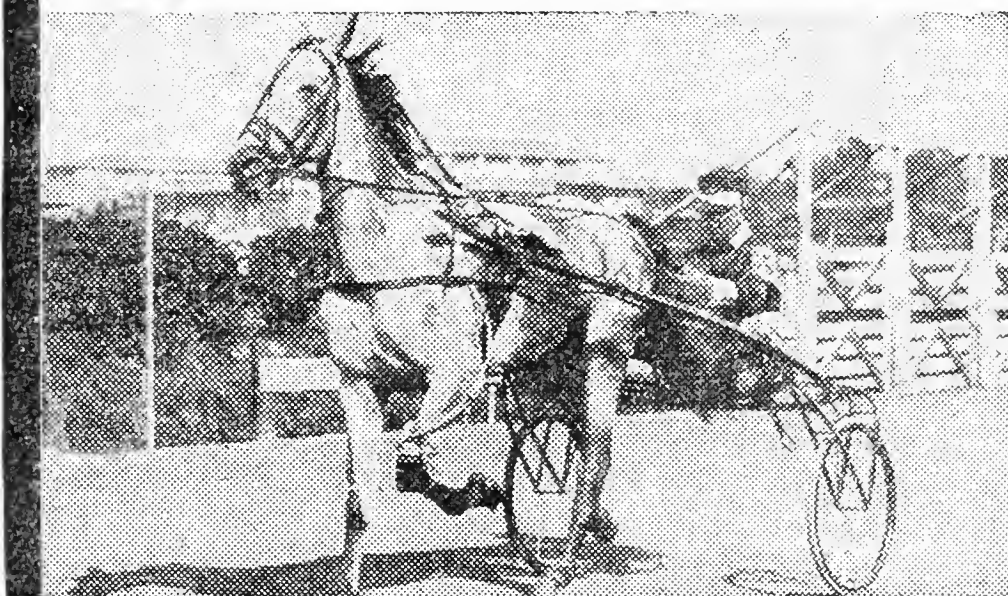
The mill has a capacity of one and one-half tons of finished meal per hour. A labor force of seven men is required to operate the plant in its entirety, three working in the field with the

cutter and trucks, and the others at the mill. No salesmen are employed; the output is disposed of by contracts made with hay and feed dealers throughout Central New York. Two Diesel engines generate the 300 horse power needed to run the mill.

The mill is owned and operated by three young men. Asked how they came to start such an enterprise, Walter, who operates the mill, replied: "We were trying to find a better market for our own alfalfa. We farm 350 acres, of which 200 are devoted to this crop." The mill not only solved their own marketing problem, but provided a profitable market for quite a number of farmers in the section in which it operates.



A general view of mill. The furnace and dryer are shown at the right and the engine room and grinding units are housed in the cement block structure at the left. Central structure is for storage purposes.



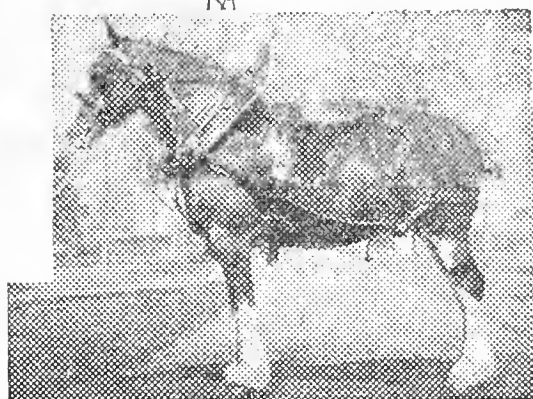
* HARNESS HORSE MEET—Top-flight pacers and trotters racing in the famous Grand Circuit.

TREAT YOURSELF To a Trip to the Fair

Come to the greater 1939 State Fair prepared to see and hear the dramatic spectacle of "Elijah" sung by a chorus of 125 voices . . . stars of the radio network in their own show . . . three nationally famous dance bands . . . Homer Rodeheaver lead the community singing. Come and enjoy the daring driving of "Lucky" Teter and his Hell Drivers . . . the Wild West Rodeo . . . the million dollar Aviation Show . . . the Steeple-Chase races on the new course . . . Running Races . . . the trotters and pacers in the Grand Circuit races . . . the thrilling 100 Mile Dirt Track Automobile Race. Come and see the judging in Dairy Cattle—Draft Horses—Sheep and Poultry. Plan to enjoy every one of the 15 thrill-packed days—this is the year to "HAVE FUN AT THE FAIR."

FIFTEEN THRILL-PACKED DAYS

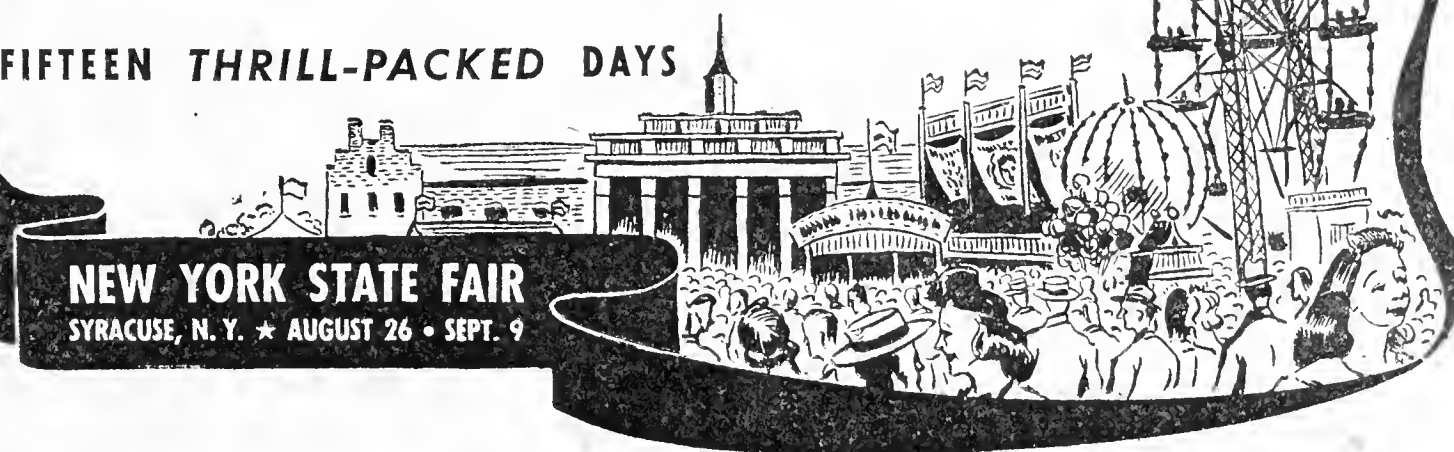
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Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036 lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. A few choice 400 lb. fat up fall heifers.

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Introducing . . .

our new sire, Duke Rolo Poseh, who succeeds the proven sire, R.M.F. Inka, now owned by the Pioneer Cooperative Breeding Ass'n. Duke's three nearest dams ave. 28192 lbs. milk, 1055 lbs. fat, 3.7%. His calves show a lot of promise. One son available, born May 12th, from a daughter of Carnation Inka Invincible.

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Bulls from 1 month to a year for sale at Farmer Prices. Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on request. Visitors always welcome.

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PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
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BOAR OR SOW PIGS

6 to 8 weeks old — \$10.00 each.
Prices on older stock and circular free.

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40-52 INCHES. MOSTLY SPOTTED.
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ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
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BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.

- Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
- Sables — Red Gold and Mahogany.
- Several males at stud.
- Pictures, full information on request.
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YIELDING WHITE WHEAT FOR EASTERN
CONDITIONS. SEND FOR PRICES.

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SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818.

for large size, and high production of large white eggs.
Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

ARTMAN POULTRY FARM
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1800 R. I. Red Pullets

from three of the country's leading strains.
Healthy, well developed. 8-10 wks., \$1.00; 3 mos., \$1.25; 4 mos., Aug. del., \$1.50; ready to lay Sept. del., \$2.00.

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Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.

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ELMCLIFFE FARM

250 Leghorn cockerels, individually pedigreed, wing-handled; from old hens with known production, egg weight, body weight, hatchability and chick livability. Progeny tested hens, 300 egg pedigreed sired. Pullorum clean and fowl pox vaccinated. N. Y. State certified for 2 years.

Discount if ordered before July 1. Write for special prices on quantity lots.

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BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Talk chickens with us at
7th World's Poultry Congress.

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OUR STORRS PEN HIGHEST
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Pedigreed Cockerels from 300-351 Egg Dams
Our Pen 79 — Highest Official Egg Record for all breeds to date. 100% Livability. My Contest Pens now have made a 96% Livability average to date and a new high 5-Pen Official Egg Average for Kauder Leghorns seems assured.

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD EGG RECORDS

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Healthy Leghorn

Pullets Make

Great Layers

Leghorn Pullets for sale, 6 weeks to 4 months old. Breeding: all from old hen breeders mated to pedigreed males of Kimber, McLaughlin and Hanson breeding, practically all of which have dams records 250 to over 300 eggs. You'll be well pleased with these pullets. Write for price list today.

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New Hampshire Pullets
February and March hatches.

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Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell — and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and blood-tested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trap-nested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.

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BULKLEY'S QUALITY White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

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BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced
44% in 1937
43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders, also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

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HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.
LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

THE MORE I see of this Kentucky country, the more I appreciate our Northeast. Their land is either very fine, or very poor, which is probably the reason their livestock is exactly the same way. They haven't the great areas of good farm land which are entirely capable of taking care of livestock the year round that we have. They do have comparatively small areas of wonderful clover pastures and tobacco land, but as for good subsistent farming, we can far out-do them. This is also particularly noticeable with the people who seem to be either rich, well off, or really poor. So again, I am wondering if we of the Northeast appreciate how fortunate we are to have the neighbors, the home farms, and the livestock that we have.

It is interesting and instructive to note the change in pasture usage in just a few years. We now see cattle and sheep and, in a good many cases, sheep, cattle, and horses in the same pasture. The old idea that sheep were a bad pasture combination is very rapidly going out, and it should, for as these livestock men are finding out, sheep are particularly good for any pasture, and one of the best in combination with cattle. Right here I would like to call attention to the fact, that from now on this year no pasture will be as good as it has been, even though there is still plenty of feed. Therefore, all fat stock which you plan to market this fall should have some supplementary feed, as grain, soy beans, rape, clover or alfalfa meadows, etc., so that it will at least maintain its present flesh.

All grains are doing fine. I have never seen corn in New York State or across Ohio so far advanced this early in the season. Northeastern dairymen and livestock men will not have to worry about high-price feed this winter. This again brings about a situation that almost makes it imperative that the man with a barn full of feed, market it through livestock of some kind, for it will almost surely sell below cost of production on a cash basis.

The quality of hay this year is better than for a long, long time. I do not believe I am too far wrong when I say a great deal of it will have twice the feeding value of the bumper crop of a year ago.

The combination of cheap grain and high quality roughage makes almost an ideal set-up for lamb or cattle feeding this winter, and such an operation is almost sure to make money, particularly if stock is put in light and thin. It is also not a combination that makes for a large profit, because it brings about so much feeding that a shortage and high market cannot develop. Therefore, do not look for high livestock prices this fall, winter or spring.

Feed Horses More Salt in Summer

(Continued from Page 5)

sure to get enough salt. Unless the horse takes water his digestion will be poor and his appetite finicky.

An adequate amount of salt is necessary for men too, who work under great heat and where a great deal of perspiration is lost. By drinking an occasional glass of water to which a pinch of salt is added, the salt lost by perspiration is thus restored and the body functions normally again. Many large industrial establishments place

salt dispensers near the drinking water with the result that workers are relieved of any ill effects due to loss of salt through perspiration. A certain amount of salt is necessary in the body at all times to maintain metabolism or the smooth functioning of the glands. When one restores the salt lost through perspiration the body functions more efficiently and the chances of becoming fatigued are very much reduced.—John Spain.

HINTS for The FARM MECHANIC



By I. W. DICKERSON.

Shear Cut for Rivets

The best way for cutting off rivets is to shear them off with a square end chisel, rather than to cut them with a sharp edge. This is the method used by most wreckers in tearing up car frames.

Does Your Tractor Waste Fuel?

Tractors sometimes waste one-third to one-half the fuel because their owners do not know how properly to adjust the carburetors. To adjust, first run the tractor under load until the engine reaches the normal operating temperature. Then with it still under load, turn down the high speed adjusting screw until the engine starts to miss, when the screw should be slowly opened until the engine runs smoothly. Then the load should be removed and the engine allowed to idle, and the

idling screw adjusted until the engine idles smoothly and easily. If the engine misses under load while it is warming up, correct this by adjusting the choke slightly until the operating temperature is reached. Neither the idling or the high speed adjustments need frequent changing, but it is well to check the high speed one occasionally, as it may be affected by changes in fuel, operating load temperature, etc. Thus cultivating may need a trifle different setting than for heavy plowing.

Can't Rot Stumps in a Hurry

We get a good many inquiries about rotting stumps in a few months by boring holes in them and filling the holes with acid, but land clearing experts advise us that there is no practical way of doing this. Blasting with dynamite is the cheapest and most practical way to remove stumps.

Removing Rust

Many stoves and stove pipes will be found injured by rust when they are to be used again. Kerosene is one of the very best materials for loosening rust. A stove cleaned with ordinary stove blacking mixed to a paste with kerosene will look like new.

Don't Overlook Wood Fuel

A cord of hickory, hard maple, black locust, white or post oak, or ironwood will produce the same number of heat units as a ton of anthracite or good semi-bituminous coal, or about 1 1/4 tons of low grade bituminous coal. Other common woods have a lower heating value, about in proportion to their seasoned weight per cord.

Orange Co., N. Y., Onion Festival

(Continued from Page 6)

men and women and a group of school children will put on an ancient Polish harvest festival program. This is being directed by Stanislaw Polenski, director of the Cracow (Poland) Opera, a recognized authority in this field who is now in New York. He is lending his services to the Orange County farmers for his travelling expenses. There will be dances in costume, singing in both Polish and English, with music furnished by a band of fourteen Polish accordionists coming from New York City for the occasion.

After the distinguished guests have spoken, with their words broadcast to an expected crowd of 10,000, the climax of the program will be the crowning of the Harvest Queen. This lucky girl and her five attendant princesses must all be working girls who have known what it is for several seasons, at least, to have planted, weeded, harvested and sorted onions. They will be selected, not by popular vote or popularity contests of any sort, but by five prominent citizens of Orange County who will pass in judgment on

nominees selected by fraternal, religious and community organizations, schools, churches and granges in the area.

The Queen and her court were selected before July 25 and, preceding the Festival, will make a trip to the World's Fair in New York City, where they are to be greeted in Perylon Hall, feted in the Polish Pavilion and taken on a tour of the grounds. The Queen will also visit such nearby cities as Middletown, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Kingston to present symbolic bags of onions to their respective mayors and invite them to the Festival.

Because its primary purpose is to bring people to Florida on the day of the Festival and to let everybody in Orange and its surrounding counties know what a huge business onion raising is, there is to be no admission charged to the pageant, all committee chairmen and other workers are donating their time and many office-holders and other leading citizens of the area are helping out with contributions.

A special tabloid newspaper issue is to be printed by the Middletown Times Herald, principal news organ of the area, and whose Farm Editor, Mr. Pierson, was instrumental in organizing the Festival. This issue is to be 15,000 and will be distributed throughout the lower Hudson Valley.

Enthusiasm for the Festival is running high among the farmers and merchants of the muck-land area, aided no little by the prospects this year for a good crop, after the discouraging losses in 1938. It will be a colorful, jolly and unusual event, from the moment the motorcade starts until the last dancers in the streets depart for home late at night. All that is needed is for Nature to smile that day, with a sunny sky and no rain, to make it one of the high spots in Orange County's farming history.—Orrin Pierson.



"Looks like those fox hunters are going horse hunting again."

Sprains RELIEVED Quickly



Absorbine Sends Relief Direct To Muscles and Ligaments

Strained Muscles Eased While Horse Works

ASPRAIN doesn't have to lay your horse up. When you use Absorbine, he can do light work while he is being treated. Absorbine speeds relief direct to muscles, ligaments. It increases the flow of blood through them and the blood carries off the congestion. Will not blister. Many veterinarians have used it for over 40 years! At druggists. \$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

For relief of Your Own Strains, Muscular Aches and pains, use Absorbine Jr.

HOOF ROT-THRUSH

Dr. Naylor's Linite gives prompt relief. Easily applied, quick in action—just pour it on. A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and poultice compound for hoof rot (fouls) in cattle, thrush in horses. Keep a bottle on hand, use at first sign of lameness. At reliable dealers or by mail postpaid. Per bottle \$1.00. H W Naylor Co., Morris, N.Y.



DR. NAYLOR'S LINITE

KILL ALL FLIES

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient—Cannot spill! Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

For better TYPE

Ayrshires are built right, especially in feet, legs and udder—where cows first go wrong. No breed so sturdy, active and vigorous.

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
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RAISE AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE

WAYNE all steel sectional constructal body -- 5 sections

Capacity—Adults 21, school children 34, standees 10. Mounted on 1932 Reo chassis and has conformed with all N. Y. school bus laws (with original owner).

Fully Equipped with Duplate Safety Glass.

GILES CHEVROLET SALES,
131 Main Street, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

WANTED: dairyman with successful past experience, to lease a 150-acre farm in New York State in a territory with a better than average milk market. Fully stocked with purebred cattle, silage and hay available on farm. Farm to be run on 50% basis but tenant must be able to finance his own farm machinery and power. Can take possession any time between now and January first.

BOX 514-E, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.

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North American Accident Ins. Co.
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ON COUNTY MACADAM HIGHWAY. GENERAL FARM. Convenient to Elmira and Watkins Glen. 156 acres, 80 tillage, balance brook-watered pasture and woods. Pleasant 6-room house, large barn and other buildings. Some needed repairs. \$1500. Terms. Free circular describing this and other farms.

FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Selected Farm Bargains—Free 100-page catalog, 16 states.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

NORTHEASTERN Slants

ON THE National NEWS

New Lend-Spend Plan Meets Obstacles

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S \$3,860,000,000 lending program for "self-liquidating projects" (mainly highways, rural electrification, housing, railroad equipment and farm-tenant aid) has been working its way with difficulty through Senate Banking Committee. As we go to press it is about to face Senate test.

At hearings held by committee, both conservative Democrats and Republicans spoke against it, charging that it was just another pump-priming scheme under a different name. Opposition resulted in committee's making large-scale cuts in President's total figure, bringing it down to approximately 2½ billion dollars. Although bill is expected to meet further stiff opposition in Congress, it is predicted that it will pass in modified form.

Ninety-two per cent of nation's press has attacked this latest spending plan. "To the extent that Government spending succeeds at all," says the New York Times, "it succeeds merely in producing a series of minor speculative booms that tend to obscure the necessity of changes in governmental policy."

SLANT: One thing that this country certainly does not need is another spending program which gets nowhere except to raise the national debt. What we do need is a government policy which will restore public confidence by cooperating with business, by cutting down on wild government spending, and by at least trying to balance Federal budget.

Farmers Testify At Labor Hearing

AFTER a series of delays, farmers were finally given on July 25th a chance to testify before Senate committee which has been investigating administration of Wagner Act by National Labor Relations Board. Following is first-hand account of the hearing, telephoned to us from Washington just as we go to press:

"The Committee was very definitely pro-labor, with only two Senators on it sympathetic to agriculture—Taft and Donahey. It is a very poor committee for farmers to have to appeal to for a definition of agricultural labor. Labor Board was strongly attacked in much of testimony given at hearing, and Committee showed tendency to be on defensive in regard to the Board.

"Agricultural witnesses centered their testimony on three points: 1. What is agricultural labor?; 2. Why it should be exempted; 3. Effect of labor organizations and strikes on agriculture.

"Testimony was given by farmers from all parts of the country. It ranged from testimony on strikes of field workers, pickers and packers in California, where there is a real revolution, with farmers assaulted, workers beaten up, and crops badly damaged, to that given by New York State farmers who acted promptly to forestall the development of a real labor movement by rallying around at the first attack by labor at Batavia, N. Y. All testimony by agriculture showed in general that where the Labor Board has been called in to settle disputes, the Board has either favored the workers in its de-

cision, or made no decision whatever, leaving the case hanging in the air and refusing to define the term 'agricultural worker.'

"Senators on the committee listened very sympathetically to what farmers had to say but in their discussion they tried to lead witnesses into the field of world and national economics. They left one feeling that the whole problem is one of adjusting the economic conditions of all workers, and that farmers must expect to suffer some loss while the problem is being worked out.

"T. A. Buhl and Warren Hawley, New York State farmers who testified regarding Labor Board's handling of case against G.L.F. Produce, Inc., at Batavia, N. Y., last summer, were agriculture's best witnesses. They put plenty of personality into their testimony and really impressed the Senators on the committee with the trouble that agriculture is experiencing."

SLANT: It is generally agreed that chances for amending Wagner Act at this session of Congress are next to nothing, as Congressmen are in a hurry to go home and Administration's policy apparently has been to drag out these hearings until too late to do anything about it. Fortunately, a new and more vigorous inquiry into Labor Board's administration of Wagner Act has just been ordered by House of Representatives. It is to be hoped that this will result in much needed legislation to make Wagner Act fairer to all parties. Farmers have a big stake in this matter, for unless intent of Congress to exempt agriculture from provisions of both Wagner Act and Wage-Hour law is upheld, farmers face discouraging prospect.

Ban on Politics

IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signs a bill that is now on his desk—the Hatch bill—Federal officeholders will be prohibited by law from meddling in political campaigns. Also, huge relief machinery will be taken out of politics, as bill penalizes political coercion of relief workers.

Bill was sponsored by Senator Hatch (Democrat) of New Mexico and grew out of last year's charges that WPA was up to its neck in politics. Here is exactly what it does:

1. Makes it a crime for any person to "intimidate, threaten or coerce" so as to interfere with the right of any other person to vote as he pleases.
2. Makes it a crime for any governmental administrative official to "use his official authority for the purpose of interfering with or affecting" the election of any candidate for Federal office.
3. Makes it a crime for any person "directly or indirectly, to promise any employment, position, work, or other benefit" made possible by any act of Congress as a reward for any kind of "political activity."
4. Makes it a crime for any person to "deprive, attempt to deprive, or threaten to deprive, by any means" any person of "any employment, position, work, compensation or other benefit provided for or made possible by any act of Congress appropriating funds for work relief or relief purposes, on account of race, creed, color, or any political activity."
5. Makes it unlawful to solicit or assess from relief workers contributions to be used for political activity.

Violation of these rules would be considered a felony subject to a year's

imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine, or both; and offender would lose his job. Only government officeholders exempted by bill are President, Vice-President, and certain officials connected with executive branch of Federal government. President Roosevelt is expected to sign the measure, though he is said to be against it.

SLANT: If this bill becomes a law, it should put an end to use of relief organization as a vote-getting machine by any political party. A mixture of politics and relief is something that most citizens can't stomach.

Chicago Milk Indictments Dismissed

JUDGE CHARLES WOODWARD, Federal Court in Chicago, has dismissed indictments against 43 individuals and 14 corporations in Chicago milk industry. Indictments, voted last November 15, charged conspiracy to violate Sherman anti-trust laws.

Among defendants were Leland Spencer, New York State College of

Better Times This Fall?

IN NEW YORK CITY a week ago, an economist close to what is going on in the business world told me that during the next six months business conditions will be much better. Since then I have confirmed this in several places with men who ought to know, and they all agree that for a while at least we are going to have better times. The chief reason for this is the fact that business men have had so little confidence in the future during the past year that they have done little buying and there is little if any stock on the shelves to sell. If they are to continue in business they must buy, and buy soon.

As soon as the buying begins, that starts the wheels of commerce going, and times improve. The stock market also, which is always a barometer, is showing recent signs of revival.

If these prophecies are right, farmers will have better markets for milk, poultry and the cash crops to be harvested this fall. Here's hoping!—E. R. E.

Agriculture, and W. A. Wentworth of the Borden Company, who acted as mediators between producers and dealers.

Judge stated that Secretary Wallace, under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, is given power to regulate agricultural commodities, and therefore Sherman Act does not apply to milk industry. Department of Justice representatives have indicated that the case will be appealed to Supreme Court.

AAA Farm Program For 1940

AGRICULTURAL Adjustment Administration has announced its farm program for 1940. Changes from 1939 are minor, centering on increased emphasis on soil conservation, bigger opportunities for participation by small farmers, and greater responsibility by committees of farmers.

Payments include a minimum payment of not less than \$20 to be earned by soil building practices on small farms. Growing farm gardens is en-

couraged by providing a \$2 allowance for family gardens, and a deduction of \$2 where no garden is raised.

Britain Gives in To Japan

SINCE June 14, Britain and Japan have been "talking" to each other. Britain has been demanding that Japanese army stop its blockade of British and French areas in Tientsin, China, which grew out of refusal of English to turn over to Japanese four alleged Chinese terrorists. Japan has been saying, "We won't stop it until you recognize our new conquests in China and quit acting hostile to Japan." Last week, British Prime Minister Chamberlain announced result of talks: A preliminary agreement has been reached under which British government gives in to Japanese demands and promises not to permit actions in British sphere in China that might endanger or obstruct Japanese Army.

Although Chamberlain declared that Britain's policy in Far East has not changed, Japan is hailing agreement as a "sweeping diplomatic victory," granting her a free hand in China. General comment on Britain's action is that she has too many troubles at home to permit her to take on the Japanese at this time.

As we go to press United States has just ended our commercial treaty of 1911 with Japan. By this strong action, United States serves notice on Japan that this country will insist on its rights in Far East. Though action cannot take effect for six months it paves way for Congressional action on pending resolution for an arms embargo against Japan.

Equal Regulation for Transportation

UP FOR consideration of Congress is Bill Number S-2009, commonly referred to as Transportation Act of 1939.

Already passed by Senate vote of 70 to 6, bill would amend Interstate Commerce Act and put regulation of all competitive forms of transportation (trucks, waterways and railroads) on equal basis.

Through President E. A. O'Neal, executive committee of AFBF, has gone on record as favoring act, but says:

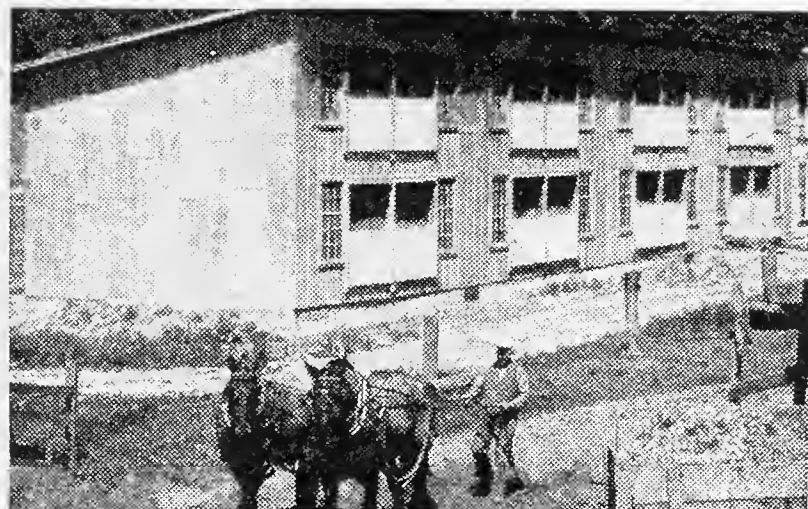
"In the event of the passage of act substantially in its present form, it should specifically direct the Board of Research and Investigation, provided for in the act, to give immediate attention to the possibility of giving greater freedom of action to railroads in solving their competitive problems."

Good Advice to Dairymen

DAIRYMEN gathered at Livonia, N. Y., on July 16, for their annual outing, were urged by Erskine M. Harmon, Federal Administrator for metropolitan milk market, to strengthen their cooperative organizations in the milk marketing field. Praising New York State marketing plan, Mr. Harmon said: "It is important that co-operatives should use this opportunity to strengthen their organizations. Even though the constitutionality of this order has been upheld, no one can provide you with a certainty that it will remain in effect always."

SLANT: Administrator Harmon is right. Dairymen and their cooperative organizations must get together and stick together if there is ever to be any permanent solution of milk marketing problems.

STEEL SHEETS MAKE ECONOMICAL FARM BUILDINGS



Poultry House—H. H. Marlette of Mt. Vision, New York built this steel laying house for less than it would have cost to use wood. It is rat-proof and fire-proof; warm in winter and cool in summer. Marlette lined the house with insulating board. An even better method is to use steel inside and out as shown below. * Chickens won't peck at it and it is easy to clean. This type of construction is also well suited to granaries.

BECAUSE buildings roofed and sided with steel take less hired labor and are cheaper to put up than any other type of farm construction, G.L.F. started two years ago to handle galvanized steel sheets for its patrons. The corrugated sheets then being offered to farmers were generally unsightly in appearance, sometimes leaked at the seams,

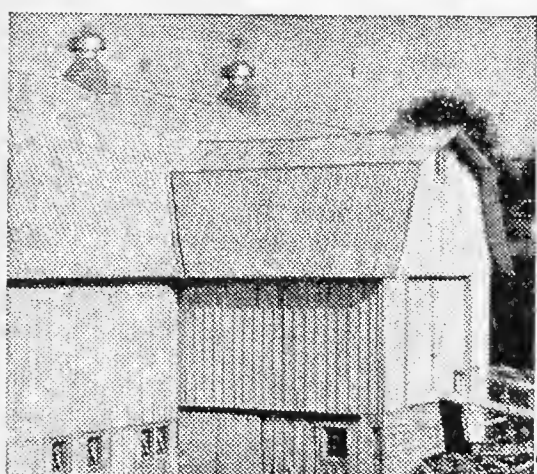
and often rusted out quickly because the zinc coating was too thin.

Through United Cooperatives, G.L.F. undertook to overcome these flaws.

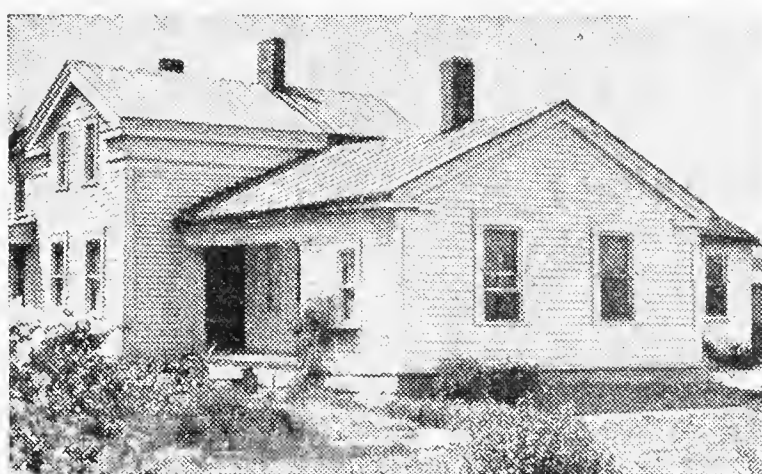
The result is the ridge-type sheet shown on these pages. It is neat in appearance. The ridge construction gives excellent drainage at the joints. Most important, it is coated with two full ounces of

zinc per square foot—nearly double the old standard.

Farmers now have at their command a building material that is rat-proof, fire-proof, and lightning-proof; low in first cost, easy to erect, and needs no maintenance except a coat of zinc metal paint every few years. How they are using this material is shown in the four illustrations on this page.

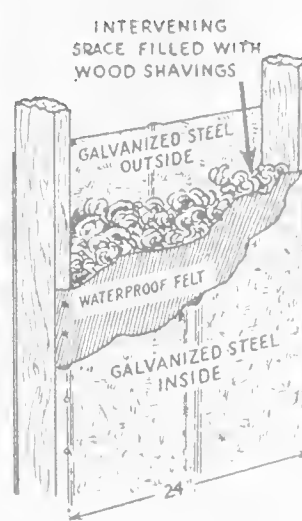


Barn—Fire and lightning hazards on Peck Brothers' new barn at Stamford are greatly reduced by roofing it with steel. For barns and all other permanent farm buildings, steel roofs are most economical per year of service provided they carry at least a two-ounce zinc coating.



Farm Home—W. D. Stoughton of Snyder Hill, New York protects his home against lightning with a properly grounded steel roof. Because it is fire-proof, insurance rates are considerably lower.

*STEEL CONSTRUCTION THROUGHOUT



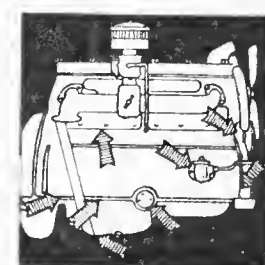
Tool Shed—For \$39 Will Miller of Danby transformed a rickety old building into a good solid fire-proof tool shed and farm shop with Unico steel sheets.

HOW YOUR ENGINE USES OIL

All engines use some oil. It is perfectly normal to have to add a quart occasionally between fillings. When an engine uses *too much* oil it is usually for one of these reasons:

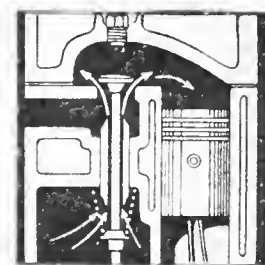
1. External Oil Leaks

Oil lines, gaskets, and bearings sometimes develop leaks. Your garageman can check this and correct it by replacing the defective part.



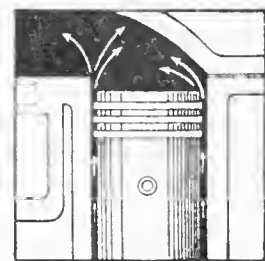
2. Worn Valve Guides

The stroke of the piston sucks extra oil past worn valve stems or valve guides and into the combustion chamber. New valve packing or new valve guides will usually correct it, but sometimes the valves themselves need to be replaced.



3. Oil Passing Piston Rings

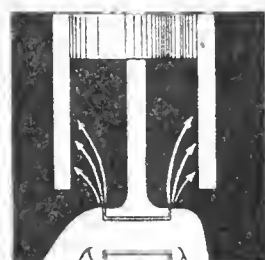
Tapered or out-of-round cylinders or collapsed pistons cause excessive wear on the rings. These conditions, if not too severe, can be corrected by installing new rings of the type made especially to fit the situation.



More often, however, excessive oil consumption is caused by—

4. Excessive Bearing Clearances

Bearing clearances increase with wear. When clearances are doubled, five times the normal amount of oil is thrown on to cylinder walls. The piston rings can't scrape away so much oil; part of it slips by into the combustion chamber. In this case a ring job won't do any good—it is necessary to adjust or replace the defective bearings.



* * * *

All these causes trace back to *wear*. Oil cannot correct wear, but a lot of wear can be prevented if the right oil is used from the start. Not even an oil man can tell by the looks or feel of oil whether it has the toughness to stand up in the engine. The only way to be sure of your oil is to make it according to exact specifications and to check it in the laboratory.

It is this service that G.L.F. performs for patrons in supplying them with Bureau-Penn oil through United Cooperatives.

POTATOES NEED DUSTING

More than 60% of all G.L.F. patrons raise some potatoes, mostly in small plots of less than four acres. These potatoes usually do not keep as well in storage as the potatoes raised by large growers. The reason is blight.

Large growers control blight by dusting with copper fungicide through the growing season right up to the time the potatoes "go down." This improves not only keeping

quality but cooking quality, and sometimes increases yields up to 50%.

Commercial growers have elaborate machinery to do this job, but the average farmer does not need any expensive equipment. All he needs is a small hand duster with a quart container and a plunger operated like a spray gun. The nozzle should be bent so it will dust both under and over the leaves.

Such a duster may be obtained through G.L.F. Service Agencies for around a dollar.

For bugs and blight, use 60-20-20 Lime-Copper-Calcium Arsenate dust. It can be purchased in 5-pound bags or 50-pound bags. If you have licked the bugs use 80-20 Lime-Copper dust for the rest of the season, at weekly intervals if it is rainy or less often if the season is dry.

Some Questions on Production Control

By LELAND SPENCER.

"BRIEFLY, dairymen are faced with this situation: If they receive a low price for milk, many of them face bankruptcy. If they receive a favorable price, they will increase production and the industry will be faced with a burdensome surplus that would be difficult to control under any kind of a marketing system.



Leland Spencer

"To meet this situation we believe that some form of production control should be considered, whereby dairymen would receive a reasonable price for that portion of the milk which is used to meet the requirements of the New York Metropolitan Market. Production in excess of this amount would be kept on the farm or manufactured at the discretion of the dairymen. Such a plan would probably mean the establishment of quotas for each dairy farm in the New York Milk Shed. It undoubtedly has many disadvantages. However, we feel it is worthy of study by milk marketing experts . . ."

The above statement is quoted from a resolution adopted by the executive committee of one of the county farm bureaus of New York State early in April of this year. It shows that the dairy farmers of the New York milk shed are giving serious thought to the possibilities of production control as a means of raising or stabilizing the price of milk. They want to know whether some price plan can be put into operation that will give an inducement for adjusting or holding down deliveries of milk without causing hardship, confusion, or expense out of proportion to its value.

Thus far no definite plan of production control has been promoted for this milk shed. This, I think, is fortunate. We could easily become so wrought up and confused over the details of a particular plan as to become incapable of studying the problem with open minds. Several important questions should be answered before we get involved in any public discussion or controversy about specific proposals. Some of these questions are:

1. What types of plans for production control of milk have already been tried out, and what others have been suggested?
2. What have been the results of experiments with different plans for production control of milk?
3. What are the special conditions of milk production and market demand in the New York milk shed that any such plan would have to fit into?
4. How would the application of such typical price plans affect the prices received by different groups of producers?
5. What legal and administrative problems are involved?

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, in the New York State College of Agriculture, has begun a study that will help to answer these questions. The Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration is cooperating in this work, because similar questions are being raised in other milk sheds where the F.C.A. is depended upon for advice in such matters.

Our position at the outset of this study is that we are neither for nor

against production control. We are not sure whether any acceptable and workable plan of production control can be devised for the New York milk shed. We have no specific plan to propose. Our purpose is to set up as good answers as we can to the questions that are stated earlier in this article. Several months' work will be required to do this because we intend to make a careful analysis of deliveries by more than 2,000 producers in all parts of the milk shed. If the weather man continues to control production as effectively as he is now doing, our results will be available in ample time for consideration when public discussion of production control develops to a critical stage.

In an early issue, we plan to outline different plans of milk production control that have been used in various markets, also some plans that have been suggested but not yet put into operation.

Class I Milk Price Up for August

Administrator E. M. Harmon has announced an increase in the prices of Class 1 and Class 2-A milk for the month of August. Class 1 price is increased from \$2.00 to \$2.25 and Class 2-A price from \$1.50 to \$1.55. These increases are provided for in the order and are based on the wholesale price of 92-score butter in New York City.

It has been estimated that the base price to producers for the month of

New York Milk Prices With Comparisons

	June 1939	June 1938	June 1910-14	May 1939
Milk, Grade B, 3.7%, 201-210 mile zone:				
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	\$1.09	\$1.21	\$1.05	\$1.00
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.28	1.46	1.05	1.18
Average, per cwt.	1.18	1.33	1.05	1.09
Index, 1910-14=100†	88	99	100	78
40 basic commodities index, 1910-14=100	105.7	106.6	100.0	107.2
Butter, New York, 92 score	24c	26c	27c	24c
Butter, index, 1910-14=100	89	96	100	89
Dairy ration at Utica:				
Wholesale price per ton	\$27.61	\$27.06	\$28.36	\$28.46
Index, 1910-14=100	97	95	100	99
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	86	99	74	77

*Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.

†Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.

July will be approximately \$1.50. The increase in the prices of Class 1 and Class 2-A for August will result in a further increase for that month, also it is expected that dry weather which has cut production of milk will result in a larger percentage of the total production going into the higher classifications.

On July 15, cold storage holdings of butter were estimated at 148,870 pounds. Last year, 146,400,000. Of this year's holdings, about 113,616,000 pounds are owned by private trade, the balance by the Government. Government holdings have been moving in to relief channels rapidly. Money has been appropriated for further surplus buying but plans for this buying have not been announced.

Potatoes

Potatoes have been selling better in New York City. Receipts from New Jersey and the Eastern Shore have been light while shipments from Long Island have been increasing.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that potato production in the

intermediate states is likely to be about 3.5 million bushels less than a year ago when production was 21.7 million bushels. Business conditions are expected to improve which will result in a better consumer demand. Many potatoes are of poor quality and are meeting with slow demand. Anything that producers can do to maintain quality will result in better returns.

Production in late northern states according to indications on July 1st were 291,000,000 bushels which is about four million more than last year but about nine million below the ten year average. Since that date, dry weather has hurt the crop in the Northeast and doubtless the August 1st report will show a reduction in probable yield in this area. July 1st report indicated that the New York crop would be 25,080,000 bushels compared to last year's crop of 26,840,000.

Poultry and Eggs

Available records indicate that 22% more chicks were hatched the first six months of this year than were hatched last year. That figure alone may cause poultrymen to reach the wrong conclusion. On June 1st it was estimated that there were 3% more young chicks in flocks than a year ago. It is estimated therefore, that on next January 1st, there will be 2 or 3% more hens in farm flocks than on Jan. 1, 1939.

The chief factor in holding down numbers of hens will be the egg-feed ratio, which is less favorable to poultrymen than it was a year ago. In New York State for the week ending July 21, it took 7.5 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed. A year ago it took 6.1 dozens.

Government figures show an increase in the demand for sexed chicks. Fifty-two hatcheries reported 728,000 chicks sexed in June as compared with 441,000 a year ago.

This year's turkey population is bigger than last year's. For the month of June, 48% more salable turkey poults were hatched by commercial hatcheries than a year ago. The same hatcheries reported a big increase in orders for deliveries after July 1st.

On July 15 it was estimated that storage holdings of eggs were 7,048,000 cases which was 689,000 more than last year. Estimates of frozen eggs on the same date were 144,139,000 pounds. Last year, 140,210,000.

Forestry Field Day

August 15 is the date of the Central New York Forest Field Day at Arnot Forest, Schuyler County, New York.

There will be a tour of the area in the morning with talks by Professor J. A. Cope and Prof. J. D. Pond.

Those who plan to attend should bring their own basket lunch. In the afternoon, beginning at one o'clock, there will be contests in tree identification, sawing and log scaling, followed by a trip to the Cotton-Hanlon Lumber Mill at Cayuta.

Beginning January 1, 1940, sportsmen may buy separate hunting, fishing and trapping licenses. The combined hunting and fishing license now costs \$2.25, while under the new arrangement hunting licenses will cost \$1.65, fishing licenses \$1.65, and trapping licenses \$4.25.

Milk Marketing News

Buffalo Order May be Amended

July 31 was date of hearing on changes in Buffalo milk marketing order. On that date presses started to print this issue of *American Agriculturist*, so we are unable to give you the result of the hearing.

The Niagara Frontier Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency asked for the hearing, recommending a year-round price of \$2.65 a hundred pounds for Class I milk sent directly from farms to plants within the marketing area. Present order provides for a price of \$2.45 from April to July inclusive, and \$2.85 August through March.

Also recommended is a year-round price of \$2.55 for Class I milk delivered to other plants serving the Buffalo area. The order now provides \$2.35 from April to July inclusive, \$2.75 from August to March.

Propose Changes in New York Order

Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association proposes amendments to the Federal-State order for New York City. An editorial in the "Sheffield Producer" approves the principle of diversion payments made to dealers to divert fluid milk to manufacturing plants, but recommends a reduction in amount, which under order is 23 cents a hundred.

Also endorsed are payments to cooperatives for services rendered to members but a review of the amounts is asked. Present order calls for 1 cent a hundred to bargaining cooperatives, 2½ cents to cooperatives who sell members milk and also handle payments, and 5 cents a hundred to cooperatives who also own plants for manufacturing surplus.

Proposed amendments are to be studied by Metropolitan Producers

Bargaining Agency, and if adopted will be subject to hearings throughout the milk shed, after which they will be voted on by dairymen.

Producers Can Do Own Organizing

Federal Trade Commission, on July 23, ordered Gold Medal Farms, a New York milk distributor, and two of its officials to discontinue "deceiving, forcing or intimidating" New York or Vermont milk producers in their efforts to organize producer-controlled cooperatives. The men named were Joseph Fromm, general manager, and Paul Steffin, superintendent of the Buskirk plant of Gold Medal Farms. The firm was ordered to cease "threatening reprisals or interfering in any way" with the organization of cooperative associations of milk producers. Also that it cease control or dominating the Washington and Rensselaer Counties Producers Cooperative Association or any other producers cooperative association.

Government Seeks Injunction Against Milk Dealer

On August 9, Federal officials will seek an injunction in Federal court at Malone to restrain Adler's Creamery, with plants at Herkimer and Fort Plain, from violating provisions of the Federal-State marketing order for New York City. It is charged that Adler's Dairy owes \$46,618.67 to the market administrator for payments covering the period from September, 1938, through January, 1939.

Complaint points out that defendant competes with other dealers and unless company is restrained from continuing to violate the order and compelled to comply with its provisions, other handlers will be encouraged or compelled by economic necessity to refuse to comply with the provisions of the order.

The FARM NEWS

League Urges Milk Price Increase

FOLLOWING is a telegram sent by Fred Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, to the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency. Mr. Sexauer points out that dry weather has increased the production cost of milk and suggests a hearing to discuss an amendment to the milk order increasing the price schedule.

Here is the telegram:

July 26, 1939.

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency,
Hotel Onondaga,
Syracuse, N. Y.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that New York State has been hardest hit of any State by the current drought. It is common knowledge that there is practically no pasturage for milch cows in the New York milk shed. Drought caused a short hay crop. Grain yield is subnormal. The corn crop is likely to be extremely small. In many sections dairy farmers are put to extra expense to haul water for cattle and also have to use purchased feed. These conditions all increase the cost of produc-

ing milk. It is imperative that immediate action be taken to obtain higher prices for farmers. Therefore we urge you to petition the United States Secretary of Agriculture and the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets for an immediate hearing to amend the Federal and State marketing orders so that the price paid to farmers for milk shall be increased during the emergency period. Hearing on such amendment should be held at the earliest possible moment. The hearing should be restricted to consideration of this one amendment because of the necessity for quick action to raise farmers prices to prevent a decline in milk production that might endanger the supply.

—FRED H. SEXAUER, President,
Dairymen's League Co-operative Assn.

Summer Fruit Meeting August 18

For a number of years, the New York State Horticultural Society has held a summer meeting and tour. This year the society members will visit the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, Thursday, August 18th. All fruit growers whether or not they are members of the Society are invited to attend.

The chief point of interest will be the university orchard, and plans have been made by Dr. Heinicke, head of the Pomology Department to divide the guests into small groups. This will give everyone an opportunity to see the exhibits better and to ask the guides questions about them. There will be a number of exhibits and demonstrations. J. Roe Stevenson of Cayuga, New York, President of the Society will present a brief indoor program and Dean Ladd will give a short address of welcome.

Eastern Fruitmen to Go to Amherst

Fruitmen of the eastern part of New York state, members of the New York State Horticultural Society, announce their annual summer meeting for Friday, August 11, on the grounds of the Massachusetts state college and experiment station at Amherst, Massachusetts. The program starts promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, and all growers are invited.

Jefferson County Dairy Queen

Watertown has been having an International Home Week celebration. One event was a milking contest with cash prizes to the winners and the title of "Dairy Queen" accompanying first place. The winner and Dairy Queen was 20-year old Marion Nichols, daughter of D. W. Nichols, well known Jefferson county dairyman. Second place went to 14-year old Thelma Hamilton of Adams, and third place to Mrs. Merrill Petzoldt of Beaver Falls.

Potato Field Day

Just about time this issue of *American Agriculturist* arrives, potato growers will be heading for the farm of Gardner Brothers at Tully, New York for the tenth annual meeting of the Empire State Potato Club on Aug. 3. Last year attendance was estimated at 12,000.

Gardner Brothers are among the oldest and largest growers of seed potatoes in New York and their farm is ideally located for them to act as host for the Field Day.

There will be a large exhibit of potato growing machinery and much of it will be seen in actual use. Future Farmers and 4-H members will take part in several contests and demonstrations.

The chief speaker of the afternoon program will be Congressman Ralph O. Brewster of Maine. At present he is a member of the House Committee of Agriculture and for many years has been interested in farm legislation. He is former governor of the state of Maine.

The program for Field Day starts promptly at 8:30 A. M. eastern stand-

ard time and is being broadcast by electric amplifiers to give everyone an opportunity to know what is going on.

Grange Singing Contest

A sectional Grange singing contest to determine winners to go to the State Fair was recently held in Ithaca. Winners were as follows:

Duets: First, Mrs. Madge Hawks, Mrs. Bessie Gurney of Castle Creek, Broome County. Second, Clifton and

Phyllis Richards of Candor Grange.

Women's Solos: First, Mrs. Arthur Barnum of Burdette Grange, Schuyler County; Second, Miss Cornelia Munson, East Lansing Grange, Tompkins County.

Men's Solos: First, Milton Adams, Hornby Grange, Steuben County. Second, Jasper Munson, East Lansing Grange, Tompkins County.

Quartette: First, Mrs. Madge Hawks, Bessie Gurney, Miss Thelma Knapp and Miss Patricia Ralston of Broome County.

Grange Bread Baking Contest News

ANOTHER Grange brother has won laurels in a Subordinate Grange bread baking contest. First prize in contest held by Mellenville Grange, Columbia county, was carried off by Alfred Walsh of Mellenville, N. Y.

In spite of the hot weather, reports of interesting and well attended contests continue to pour in from Grange

summer. Since her grandmother's death two years ago, Irene has carried on the many duties of the home, keeping house for her father and five brothers, in addition to responding to the demands of the church and the neighborhood. She is a great worker in "The little Brown Church" and leader of our local "Home Making Club."

Following is a complete list of Subordinate Grange winners reported since our last issue:

Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Bethlehem	Mrs. E. E. Blankenhorn
Allegany	Caneadea	Mrs. Corinne Nicholson
	Rushford	Mrs. Daniel H. Williams
Cattaraugus	Emerald	Lovena Sheffield
	Farmersville	Mrs. Gladys Charles
Cayuga	Sennett	Mrs. Roy Gardiner
Chautauque	Cassadaga	Mrs. Mary A. House
	Sherman	Mrs. E. R. Swezey
	Ross	Mrs. Daisy Lopez
Columbia	Johnstown	Mrs. Leon. J. Sherwood
	Mellenville	Alfred M. Walsh
Cortland	Cuyler	Roxie S. Hathaway
	Homer	Mrs. F. E. Beek
	South Cortland	Mrs. Gertrude Fuller
Delaware	South Kortright	Mrs. Frank Wilson
Dutchess	Oak Grove	Mrs. Claude O. Jaycox
Erie	Wyandale	Mrs. Florence Townsend
Essex	Ausable Valley	Miss Ruth Hoag
Franklin	Chateaugay	Mrs. Elizabeth Sweet
Genesee	Bethany	Mrs. Harry Hartwig
	N. Alexander	Mrs. Raymond Strong
Herkimer	Little Falls	Miss Bessie P. Wright
	Norway	Mrs. Casper Kemler
Jefferson	Champion	Mrs. George Fleming
	Pamelia	Mrs. Ethel Dewey
	South Rutland	
	Valley	Mrs. Mabel Trembley
Lewis	Barnes Corners	Mrs. Florence T. Maher
Monroe	Pittsford	Miss Phoebe Smith
Onondaga	So. Onondaga	Mrs. Homer Givitt
Oneida	Boonville	Mrs. Laurene Ernst
	Steuben	Mrs. George Bowen
	So. Trenton	Mrs. Floy M. Davis
Ontario	Enterprise	Mrs. William Gainey
	Reed Corners	Mrs. George Dewey
Orange	Mountainville	Mrs. Alma Peterson
Orleans	Barre Center	Mrs. Bryan Snyder
Oswego	Palermo	Mrs. Herman Hollenbeck
		Mrs. Christine Raymond
Schenectady	Scotia	Mrs. Mildred Hartman
Schoharie	Summit	Mrs. Milo Karker
Schuyler	Reading	Mrs. Georgia Chadwick
Seneca	Rose Hill	Rachel Lautenslager
Steuben	Hartsville	Mrs. Clarence Travis
	Oak Hill	Mrs. Harry Sutfin
	Prattsburg	Mrs. Lou Rolosen
	Stephen's Mills	Mrs. Sprague Pierce
St. Lawrence	De Peyster	Mrs. Ralph Fishbeck
	Edwards	Mrs. Evelyn Watson
	Heuvelton	Mrs. Corine Kelly
	Lisbon	Miss Irene Binion
	Massena	Bessie M. Southworth
	Pitcairn	Mrs. Mona L. Tiffany
Tioga	Tioga	Mrs. Myra Duff
Ulster	Highland	Mrs. Lucy Craig
	Huguenot	Mrs. Fred Drossel
Washington	Bottskill	Mrs. Ashton Woodward
Yates	Crystal Valley	Mrs. M. Dencenburg
	Middlesex	Mrs. Martin M. Mead

Another prize winning loaf of bread and its maker, Mrs. Earl Lafler, of Canandaigua, N. Y. Mrs. Lafler came out first in contest held by Rushville Grange, Yates County.

chairmen. Mrs. Wilbur Forbes, chairman for Homer Grange, Cortland county, writes:

"The bread baking contest stirred up the greatest interest of any of the baking contests sponsored by the Grange and *American Agriculturist*. Our committee got a big surprise when so many loaves of bread came in, and such beautiful loaves they were! Twelve contestants took part, and our judges said it was a real job to make decisions as to scores. The entire Grange, both Subordinate and Juvenile, enjoyed looking over the display, and then we served for refreshments the bread with cold milk, real homemade butter and strawberry jam. We were overwhelmed with the enthusiasm of our members."

Chairman Ruby M. Smithers, of Lisbon Grange, St. Lawrence county, writes:

"Our bread baking contest was a great success, with 7 fine loaves entered. After the judging we sliced and buttered the homemade bread, which we served with coffee, 15 quarts of strawberries and cream and sugar. First prize went to the youngest contestant, Miss Irene Binion, who is also our Grange secretary. She is 21 years old and has added bread baking to her many duties only this

If you are entered in the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BAKING CONTEST

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Occident Flour... because Occident gives you:

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These facts proved by comparative tests with two other widely sold flours.
Tests made by W. E. Lang Laboratories, Chicago... nationally-famous
cereal testing organization.

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AGRICULTURIST**

Advertisers

The New Farmall-A



THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. recently announced a new low-priced small Farmall, which they designated as "Farmall A." Power is provided by a four-cylinder valve-in-head engine, with a rated drawing power of 9 horsepower and a rated belt horsepower of 11.66. The tractor is equipped with a four-speed transmission, giving forward speeds of $2\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{5}{8}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$ and 10 miles per hour, with a reverse speed of $2\frac{7}{8}$ miles per hour. In low gear it can be governed down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour without loss of pulling power.

The rear wheels are adjustable by 2" intervals from 40" to 68" wide.

A new feature is placing of the engine somewhat to the left of the driver. The operator sits directly over the row when he is cultivating just as he does on the horse-drawn cultivator, which gives him clear vision to see what is going on.

Fuel tests have shown that the Farmall A will plow up to an acre on a gallon of fuel, disc $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 acres, cultivate 2 or more acres of corn, or cut $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 acres of hay. In an average field the tractor will pull a 16" bottom on a plow at a speed of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour.

The first Farmall tractor was built 17 years ago. Since that time nearly a half million have been sold.

THE VALVOLINE OIL COMPANY of Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced a new product "Valvoline X-18," an all-season, all-purpose gear lubricant. This product has been tested for three years, and it is designed to replace 18 summer and winter lubricants. There are, of course, several advantages. Dealers will be able to stock a fewer number of lubricants, motorists will find it unnecessary to change for winter and summer and naturally, there is less danger of errors in lubrication. "Valvoline X-18" is the only lubricant needed every day in the year for overdrives, transmissions and differentials.

Some time ago we announced the GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY'S Essay Contest on the subject "Farming of Tomorrow on Rubber." The grand prize for ten winners will be a trip to Akron, Cleveland, Detroit and Timagami, Ontario, as the guests of P.

W. Litchfield, President of Goodyear. On the way back they will visit the Dionne Quintuplets, Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Among the ten winners was Robert Ector of Wilmington, Delaware. North-eastern boys who won \$25 in cash were Earl Langley, Mars Hills, Maine; and Oliver Hilton of Woodbine, Maryland.

* * *

Much publicity has been given the school girl who wrote the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. asking for a small sample of electricity. That is a hard

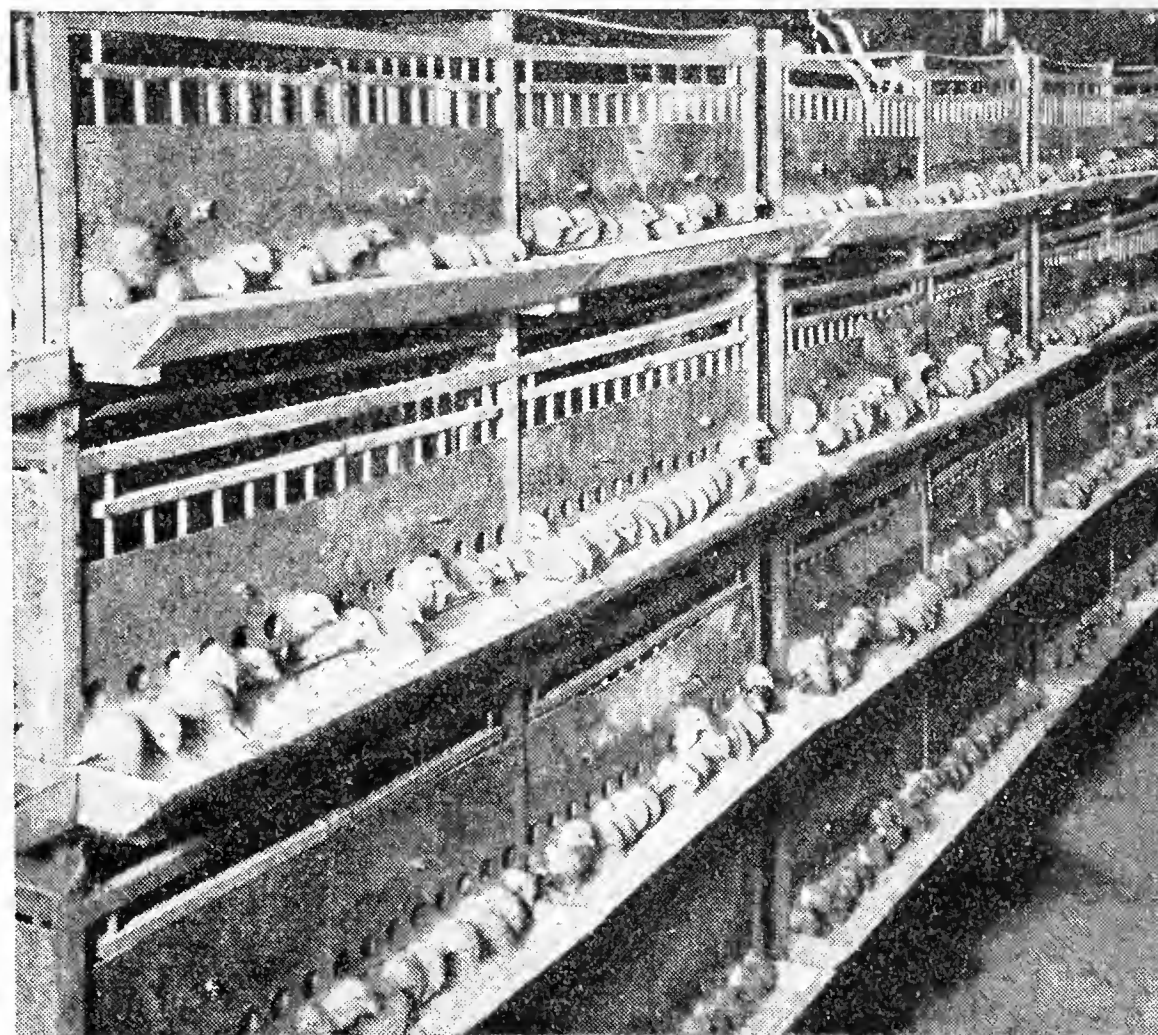


order to fill, and for that matter, it is not easy to explain a kilowatt in understandable terms. The General Electric Co. has attempted to visualize the facts. They figure that a man pumping water steadily for ten hours could raise 14,000 gallons of water 10 feet, and would thereby do work equalling $\frac{1}{2}$ a kilowatt-hour—an amount of electrical energy which would cost perhaps 5c or less and about enough "juice" to run a large household fan to keep him cool while he was working. In six hours a man lifting packages from the floor to a table might raise 65 tons 4 feet and use energy equal to $1\frac{1}{5}$ a kilowatt-hour, about enough electricity to run an electric curling iron.



In addition to the trip, the essay of Harold Smith of Halfway, Oregon, on the subject of "Farming of Tomorrow on Rubber" won him \$100 in cash.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN



The chick battery at Willow Brook Farm.

"Never Set Foot to Ground"

By H. L. COSLINE.

ON WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM, owned by Allen Bulkley, Odessa, New York, I recently saw, in a laying house, hens that had never set foot on the ground. What perhaps is more remarkable is the fact that these hens are the tenth generation of birds reared entirely in confinement.

"They have never had any medicine," said Mr. Bulkley, and if looks are any basis for judgment, they do not need any. They are healthy, vigorous and able to produce heavily.

Mr. Bulkley started in the chicken business in 1915. Said he: "When I think how many things there are that I have yet to learn about the chicken business, I realize that I knew practically nothing when I started in."

In 1928 Mr. Bulkley started raising chickens on wire floors. He started out with $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh wire, but now finds that $\frac{3}{4}$ " 16-gauge wire is more satisfactory. The idea was no mere whim, but was done in an attempt to get away from serious disease problems and heavy mortality that threatened to wreck the business. At first the chicks were allowed outside only on wire-floored porches, and this worked so well that wire was also used to cover the brooder house floors.

A breeding program has been followed carefully in order to increase production and vigor. The chicks are kept in batteries in part of the main poultry house until they are four weeks old, and then moved out to the brooder houses. The chick batteries have a capacity of 8,000. Young chicks are put in the top tier and gradually moved down until they are taken to the houses. Beginning early in May, no heat at all is provided in the brooder houses, even on four-week-old chicks.

At the age of four weeks, Mr. Bulkley has a mortality of from three to five per cent, and less than ten per cent mortality up to the time they are put in the laying houses.

Before the chicks are put in, the houses are disinfected by a fire-gun, and once or twice during the brooding season the chicks are turned out on the wire porch, and the wire floor in the brooder house, which is all attached

to frames, is taken out and the droppings cleaned out. Droppings under the wire porches are cleaned out only when the space under the porches is practically filled.

The chickens in the brooder houses get grain in hoppers on the wire porches, while the mash feeders are inside. Mr. Bulkley has found that by this arrangement the chicks eat approximately 60 lbs. of grain to 40 lbs. of mash, although the proportion changes until when they are 8 weeks old they are eating approximately as much mash as they are grain. To do away with any danger of cannibalism, pigkards are put on the pullets when they are nine weeks old.

This summer the main poultry house, formerly an old barn, is being further remodeled to add three more floors, which will give a capacity of 3200 laying hens. This arrangement provides housing space at an unusually low cost per hen. In the peak is a hay track which will be used to elevate feed to the various floors. Each pen has running water. The dropping boards are located in the center of each pen and are screened. They are high enough so the hens can use the floor space underneath. All scratch grain is fed in hoppers. Recently Mr. Bulkley experimented a bit by feeding grain in the litter, but soon discontinued it.

In addition to the big laying house with the chick batteries in the basement and the brooder houses, the farm has several one-story long houses where breeders are now kept. In fact, Mr. Bulkley still uses the first houses he constructed when he started in the business.

Mr. Bulkley also has a few turkeys—that is, if you can call 564 a few. They are also grown entirely in confinement, and the 564 appear healthy and uniform, representing what is left of the 600 that were hatched.

After seeing Mr. Bulkley's farm, one naturally asks, "Is confinement rearing the coming thing, and will poultrymen universally use this system?"

I don't want to answer that question right now. Anyway, it works for Mr. Bulkley.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Sabbatic Leave

By L. E. WEAVER

ONE OF the compensations of a professor is the sabbatic leave. After seven years of service, he gets a change. Apparently the idea is not that he needs a rest, but that he is getting rusty and inclined to run in the same old groove too much. He must get away from his job, see what



L. E. Weaver

others are doing and how they do it, and spend his time in libraries and laboratories. Then, he can return with the rust all polished off to tackle his old job with new energy and enthusiasm.

I have been leading up to the statement that by the time this is being read, I will have started on a sabbatic year. The prospect appears so delightful that I hesitate to tell of it. Already too many are envying me the trip. Can you imagine anything better than a year in Hawaii? Yes, that's it! During the coming school year I will teach poultry to the students in the University of Hawaii. Professor C. M. Bice of that institution will be at Cornell and will take over my desk and my work. He is a native of Michigan and received his poultry training in the University of Wisconsin under the well-known and well-beloved Jimmie Halpin.

Of course, I am going to be at the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland. From there I am driving to San Francisco with Professor E. A. White who recently retired after many years as head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell. On our way across the country we will visit many places of interest—Pikes Peak, the Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam, etc. I hope to visit the Dryden and Kimber poultry breeding farm in California, and perhaps others. Our boat sails on August 25.

What is going to happen to my column in *American Agriculturist*? I am leaving that up to Hugh Cosline. I imagine he has a number of first-string players on the bench that he will call on. But Hugh has promised to let me send in some impressions of Hawaii once in awhile.

* * *

Lightless Laying Tests

You may recall that the two upstate New York laying tests broke all precedents last winter when they used no lights on the pullets. You will be interested in watching the results from now until the end of the year. Egg production has worked out exactly as was to be expected. During the fall and winter months these tests fell far below the leading (lighted) laying contests of the country. Egg production was not poor, but it lacked much of

being what it would have been with lights.

When spring came with longer days, the pullets responded in magnificent style. For a long time now the rate of production at these tests has been well ahead of any other tests. In total eggs, these unlighted pens are still well behind the leaders, but they are gaining rapidly. Each month they pass a few and come closer to the top.

Whether or not they finally overtake the leaders is not important. It is important to know that one more piece of evidence apparently has been added in support of the theory that some of the high mortality among laying pullets has been due to too much artificial lighting. In other years at the laying tests lights have been used, and the mortality has been 20% or more. This year it is 10 and 12% respectively at the two tests to date. One reason for the present abundant egg production is the larger number of birds compared with other years.

Now I hope that no one will say, "that settles it. I'll never use lights on my pullets again." That would be jumping at conclusions without thinking the situation through. In the first place, mortality (most of it) is due to many other causes. Then remember that an egg in November is usually worth two eggs in April. Perhaps you can afford to take a few losses in pullets for the sake of getting more November eggs. Moreover, it is quite possible that with moderate lighting you can get good November production without any increase in mortality.

Let's all reserve final judgment until this year—and another—is finished.

* * *

Horace Dryden

A few readers were fortunate enough to hear Mr. Horace Dryden and to see his colored movies on his recent visit to the East. I wish that every poultry keeper could have been at one of the meetings. Two outstanding facts were not mentioned, but stood out so that they hit you right between the eyes. First, the production of modern high producing, disease-resisting, large-egg birds, is complicated and costly. Second, chicks from that sort of stock can't be sold for 6 or 7 cents each.

Professor James Dryden was a pioneer in scientific poultry breeding. I recall a visit to the Oregon Experiment station nearly 20 years ago. Professor Dryden showed us a half dozen 300 egg hens. Nowhere else in the world at that time were that many 300 eggers in existence. Soon after that Prof. Dryden went to California and established a breeding farm with White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Today, his son, Horace Dryden, carries on with about 8,000 birds. His birds are regular winners at laying tests and he is firmly established as one of the country's foremost poultry breeders. It has been a pleasure and an honor to have had him and Mrs. Dryden in our midst.

Persuasion for "Setters"

What should be done with broody hens?

If it is a first offender, it will probably pay to give her another chance. Confine her immediately in an airy slatted coop. Give wet mash, water and green feed. No hard grain should be fed. Always mark all broody hens with a special colored leg band (Prof. Rice suggests that yellow is appropriate). Second offenders will be detected by the yellow band. Sell them to the market, or eat them. Broody hens are always in good condition when they first go broody.



"Her mother was frightened by a Billy goat before she was born."

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LEIGHORN PULLETS (95% Acc. guar.)	11.00	55.00	110.00
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All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. Heavy breeds sexed on request. Write for prices and beautiful actual photo catalog.

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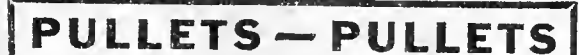
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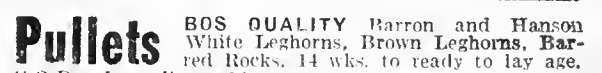
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White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
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FOR YOUR Cookie Jar

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the extra "lesson" on cookies, requested by hundreds of contestants in our recent American Agriculturist Cooking School.)

COOKIES are just small cakes after all and therefore fall into the same classifications that cakes do—butter and sponge. The chief difference is in amount of flour, cookies requiring more than cakes do, yet not enough to make them hard. Cake flour behaves in cookies as it does in cakes: containing less gluten than bread flour does, it gives a more tender product.

The way the dough is handled also has much to do with the final result. In addition to having a good recipe, the following points may well be observed:

- 1—Sift flour once before measuring.
- 2—Make accurate measurements of all ingredients, level cups, etc.
- 3—Handle lightly and deftly without using undue pressure either in mixing or rolling.
- 4—Chill stiff doughs to be sure that moisture is absorbed and fat hardened; this prevents stickiness. Stiff doughs may be rolled, made into little balls and patted flat, or stored in refrigerator and sliced thinly.
- 5—Roll only a small amount at a time and save trimmings to be rolled together at the last.
- 6—Dip cutter, knife or wheel in flour, cut shapes as close together as possible.
- 7—Do not crowd on the cookie sheet.
- 8—Handle with broad knife or spatula to prevent breakage.
- 9—Cool quickly, without piling, on cake rack or clean towel and store in tightly covered crock or bright tin to keep fresh.
- 10—Store all soft and crisp cookies in separate containers.

The butter cake method of mixing is most commonly used in making cookies; cream the butter, add the sugar and beaten egg, then the dry ingredients sifted together and added alternately with the liquid. In the case of drop cookies, the exact amount of flour is given in the recipe. For rolled cookies an approximate amount is usually given, as flours vary greatly in their absorption of moisture. A much less used method of mixing cookies is the pastry method. In this, the fat is cut into the flour, the sugar is beaten into the eggs, then the two mixtures combined with the liquid. Another method of mixing is called the molasses method; in this, the fat is melted in the hot molasses; the eggs and dry ingredients are added to this mixture which is then chilled before rolling.

It should be remembered that addition of liquid, either milk or water, tends to make a soft rather than a crisp cookie. Cookies resulting from the sponge cake type mixture are such cookies as meringues, kisses and macaroons. Time and temperature used in baking cookies depend upon the kind of cookie it is, whether it contains much egg, fat or fruit, or how thin it is.

A good cookie sheet allows free circulation of hot air in the oven and has no sides to prevent even browning. Lacking a cookie sheet, one may get satisfactory results by using an inverted bread pan. Most sheets or bottoms of baking pans need to be brushed with fat, and then brushed lightly before putting on each new batch.

A pattern recipe is as useful for cookies as it is for bread or cakes. By practicing it until results

are certain, it is then very simple to vary the pattern recipe by adding nuts, fruits, and decorations to fit any occasion.

PATTERN COOKIE RECIPE (30 to 40 cookies)

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup fat	3 cups flour
1 cup sugar	3 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk	1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream the fat, add sugar and mix thoroughly. Add beaten eggs and milk. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together and add to first mixture. Toss the dough on a floured board, roll it thick or thin as desired. Cut into desired shapes; place cookies on greased cookie sheet and bake in a 400°-425° oven 10 to 15 min.

Variations:

Sugar Cookies: In pattern recipe omit vanilla and add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon extract and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg. Sprinkle granulated sugar over top before baking.

Cocoanut Cookies: To pattern recipe add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shredded cocoanut. After rolling out dough, sprinkle cocoanut on top and roll again lightly before cutting out cookies.

Nut Cookies: To pattern recipe add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of chopped nuts of any kind, or grapenuts; or put $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ nut on top of each cookie.

Chocolate Cookies: To pattern recipe add 2 1-oz. squares of melted chocolate. Use 1 tablespoon less of fat.

Butterscotch Cookies: Substitute brown sugar for white, packing it into the cup. Use all butter for shortening.

Sour Cream Cookies: Use pattern recipe, but substitute 1 cup thick sour cream and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda for fat and milk. Thickness of dough may be varied just as indicated for pattern recipe.

Fancy Decorations: Sand sugar, sometimes called confetti, in various colors, silver, chocolate or colored candies and frostings of various kinds, are now available in most grocery stores or from the mail order houses. Cocoanut may be tinted by sprinkling lightly with vegetable coloring diluted with a little water.

Filled Cookies: Place a teaspoon of filling on a cookie, not allowing it to spread to the edge, place another cookie on top, press down the edges, bake in shallow pans. For the filling:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	1 cup chopped raisins,
1 tablespoon flour	dates, figs, prunes,
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water	apricots or marmalade

Mix flour and sugar together. Add to the other ingredients. Cook until thick, stirring constantly.

EMERGENCY COOKIES

Spread sandwich fashion between graham crackers the following icing which may be kept in a tightly covered jar in the refrigerator for a few days. This quantity makes 18 "sandwiches". It is best to spread just before serving; otherwise crackers may become crumbly if kept more than $\frac{1}{2}$ day.

4 tablespoons butter	2 cups confectioners' sugar
1 egg yolk	1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, add egg yolk and beat thoroughly. Add gradually the sugar and flavoring.



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Every farm pantry has its cookie jar, filled with fresh, home-made cookies. You can easily add variety to the contents of yours by trying some of the delicious variations of the standard recipe given by Mrs. Hockett on this page.

MACAROONS

White of 1 egg	1 cup nutmeats
1 cup sugar	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. almond extract

Beat white of egg until stiff; add sugar gradually, beating constantly. Fold in finely chopped nutmeats, sprinkled with salt. Drop from tip of spoon 1 inch apart on greased sheet; bake in moderate oven 350° F. for 10 to 12 min.

Variation: Shredded cocoanut, grated hazelnuts or dry cereal may be used in place of the nutmeats. Furthermore brown sugar may be substituted; in this case omit almond extract.

OLD-FASHIONED SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES

8 cups sifted flour	1 teaspoon cinnamon
4 teaspoons soda	3 cups molasses
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	1 cup lard, melted
1 tablespoon ginger	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, melted
	$\frac{5}{6}$ cup boiling water

Sift together, three times, the soda, salt and spices with 4 cups of flour. Combine molasses, melted shortening, and boiling water and then add this to the mixture of flour and spices, blending them well. Add remaining 4 cups of flour gradually. Let dough stand in a cool place for 1 hour. Turn the dough onto a lightly floured board, roll it $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and cut with a floured cookie cutter. Bake in a medium oven 375° F. for about 12 to 15 min.



cap sleeves are adaptable to wear now or to school later. Pattern sizes are 2, 4, 6 and 8. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material, 2 yards braid for cap-sleeved version. The gay flower applique is also included.

TWO-PIECE FROCK PATTERN No. 2925 would make a lovely summer outfit with white sharkskin jacket and flaring plaid skirt or a stunning school frock in a new fall combination of rose over moss green for instance. Sizes are 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material for the jacket; 2 yards of 39-inch for the skirt.

HAT PATTERN No. 2567 includes the beguiling sunbonnet illustrated and a sophisticated turban. One size. Bonnet requires ½ yard of 35-inch material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new fall fashion catalog.

Seven Ways to Serve Green Peas

By H. R.

Farm Pea Salad

Soak 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine in ½ cup cold water for 5 minutes; add ½ cup hot water, stir until gelatine is dissolved. Add ¾ cup orange juice, 1 tablespoon lemon juice and 2 tablespoons sugar. Chill and add 2 cups cooked peas, 1 cup diced veal and 3 sliced hard cooked eggs. Pour in mold and let set. Serve unmolded with mayonnaise.

Peas Supper Dish

Slice 6 large cold boiled potatoes, grease baking dish and place the potatoes in alternate layers with 3 cups cooked peas. Season with a chopped onion and 2 tablespoons butter, adding salt and pepper to taste. Pour over rich milk to cover and bake 25 min. in moderate oven.

Pea Shortcake

Cook 4 cups peas in little salted water until tender, add rich cream to cover peas, also 1 teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Simmer through; add 2 tablespoons chopped parsley and pour over hot, split baking powder biscuit to make individual shortcakes.

Creamed Peas and Eggs

To 3 cups cooked peas add 6 sliced hard cooked eggs together with 2 cups thin white sauce. Heat well, pour over buttered toast and sprinkle with cheese.

Pea Loaf

Mix 3 cups cooked peas with 1 cup cracker crumbs; add 2 beaten eggs and 1½ cups milk. Season with 3 tablespoons melted butter, also salt and pepper. Bake in moderate oven in loaf pan 30 min.

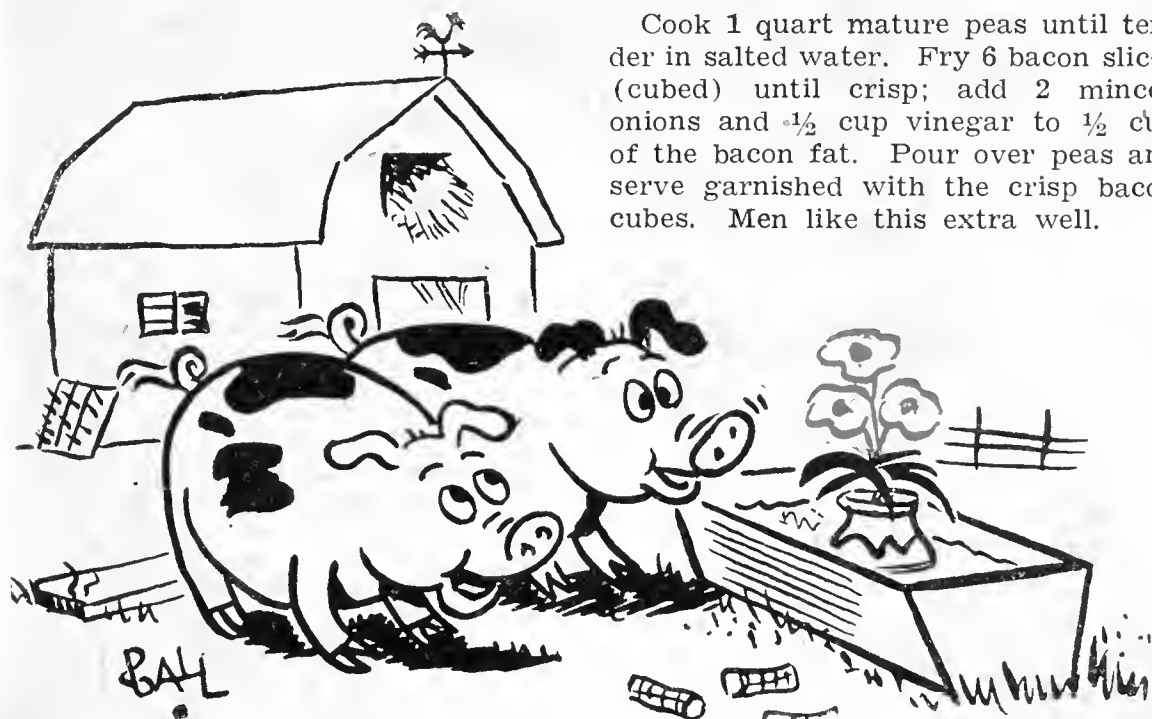
Peas and Bacon

Cook 1 quart mature peas until tender in salted water. Fry 6 bacon slices (cubed) until crisp; add 2 minced onions and ½ cup vinegar to ½ cup of the bacon fat. Pour over peas and serve garnished with the crisp bacon cubes. Men like this extra well.

Look CRISP and COOL!

TO KEEP that "lettuce look" on wilting summer days makes one look to her materials and her colors. Thin, crisp organdies, lawns and tissue ginghams, dimities and sheer voiles in cool blues, greens and lavenders or in the muted, dusty shades of pink and rose, help to achieve this effect. Not all summer days are wilting, however. Cooler August evenings and cloudy days call for clothing with a feeling of snugness either in weight or in color. You need both kinds of dresses in your wardrobe.

CHILD'S DRESS AND PANTY PATTERN No. 2509 is full of refreshing charm for the little girl. Puff or



"I guess Miss Betty's visiting her Grandpa again! We got flowers on the table."

"I MARRIED A JELLY CHAMPION!"

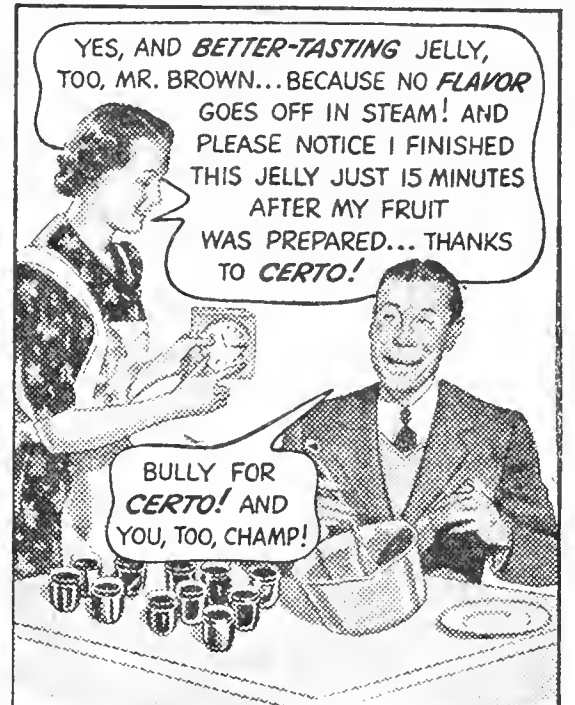
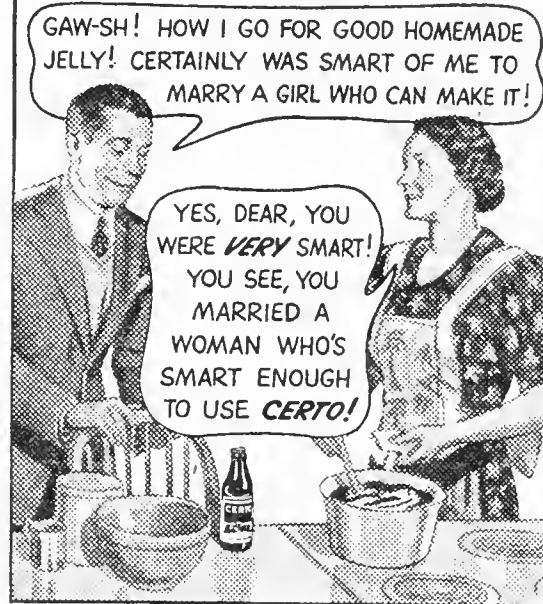
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Elder Witham's Big Squash

IT WAS Monday afternoon of county fair week, and we were very busy getting our farm exhibits ready to send the next morning. Among other things to be done that afternoon, Addison and I had to go to mill, three miles from the old farm, with a grist of corn for the herd, pigs, colts and poultry during the fair.

We found six or eight other grists ahead of us at the mill, however, and the miller told us that he could not get ours out for us before nine o'clock that evening. So, rather than wait, we concluded to drive home and come back for it later.

On the way we overtook Alfred Batchelder and Newman Darnley, two young neighbors of about our own age, with whom we were not on the best of terms. They had been fishing for pickerel over in the mill-pond.

As we were driving with an empty wagon, I thought it would look better to invite them to ride; and so we pulled up and asked them to get in.

Although they seemed a little surprised, they accepted the invitation.

As we drove along we passed Elder Witham's little place, where he and his sister, Aunt Olive Witham, lived; and we caught sight of the elder out in his garden, looking at his big squash.

Everybody in town knew about the elder's squashes. They had been the pride of his heart for six seasons. He made the ground for them very rich with all sorts of fertilizers, and thus urged them forward to tremendous size for exhibition at county and state fairs. He allowed but a single squash to ripen on one vine; and during July, August and the early part of September it was his daily practice to "water" the different sets of rootlets along the whole length of the vine with milk.

He raised the largest squashes ever produced in Maine. One which he took to the state fair the year before actually tipped the scales at a hundred and seventy-four pounds. It was thought that this one was even heavier.

There was little real advantage in producing such mammoth squashes; they were watery, coarse-grained, and not of much use for the table. But the elder had the squash craze. On very hot days in August he shaded the vines slightly; and after frosts began to come in September, he made a tent over them at night with bedquilts.

"There's the old elder out there looking at his big squash," Newman said, as we drove past. "I guess he is going to pick it today to take to the fair."

"No, he isn't," Alfred said, "for he's got his milk-pitcher in his hand. He is giving that squash another drink of milk. He won't pick it until tomorrow."

The elder heard us passing, and we fancied that he scowled. He was not in much sympathy with boys. We considered him austere, not to say harsh; but he was a man of high moral character, upright and conscientious.

"Wish somebody would carry off that big squash of his tonight!" Alfred exclaimed, laughing.

"So do I!" cried Newman. "Wouldn't the elder have a fit?"

"Well, I wouldn't want to be the one to lug it off," said I. "It is more than a man could lift."

Thereupon Addison glanced back with a queer look, and said:

"You might blow it up, Newman. What do you suppose the elder would say if somebody were to put a charge of powder into that big squash of his and touch it off?"

But he laughed when he said it, and I for one had no thought that he really meant such a thing. It was merely one of those mischievous ideas which sometimes pop into our minds.

At the post office they left us; we went on home to the farm; and late that evening Addison drove to the mill again for our grist. He went alone.

The next morning we were all astir early, and by eight o'clock set off with our herd and our loads of exhibits for the fair-grounds. But even while we were on the way we began to hear rumors that something mysterious had happened overnight to Elder Witham's big squash! It had exploded because it was so big and overgrown some said.

Everybody for miles around was expecting to see that squash at the fair, and before noon hundreds of people were inquiring about it. Toward noon,

By C. A. STEPHENS

too, the elder himself appeared at the fair-grounds, his jaw hard set and wrath in his eye. "Some son of Belial has destroyed my squash with gunpowder," he replied, sternly, to all questions. "The finest squash ever raised in New England, too! What's this generation coming to?"

Addison and I felt a little queer about it from the first, owing to what had passed the day before, but we said nothing.

Newman Darnley and Alfred Batchelder were at the fair, and we heard that they were telling everyone they knew that they had heard Addison and me declare that we were going to blow up the elder's squash.

Before night Ad and I were marked characters at the fair. We could see that people were looking hard at us, some grinning, others with looks of reprobation and dislike. We drove home that evening in anything but a comfortable state of mind.

Nor was home a sanctuary. The old squire had heard the rumors going at the fair, and so had Theodora and Ellen. After supper the old gentleman rose and started for the sitting-room. "Boys, I want to speak with you," he said.

Addison and I followed him, knowing very well what was coming. The old squire shut the door. "I want to

know the truth about this," said he. "Did you destroy Elder Witham's squash?"

"No, sir," we both said.

"Do you know anything about it?" he insisted.

Thereupon Addison told him what had been said on our way home from the mill.

The old squire sat regarding him closely. "And after that you went back past there alone late last evening?" he said.

"Yes, sir," Addison admitted.

The old squire took a turn across the sitting-room. "Things look black against you," he said. "But you have never told me a falsehood yet, and I believe you."

He had hardly said this when we heard Elder Witham's voice and Aunt Olive's out in the other room. They had just driven over, and were not in an amiable mood. They had heard what Alfred and Newman had said, and their minds were made up.

"Well, young man, you're caught!" were the elder's first words to Addison as we came out. "You may as well own up! You're cornered. Now what have you got to say for yourself?"

"But I didn't do it," Addison managed to say.

"O-r-r-rh!" exclaimed the elder, incredulously. "None of your wrong stories. It will be far better for you to own right up. Better and safer, too!"

The case was prejudiced; and the old squire sent us out of the room to do the evening chores at the stable. He then attempted to go over the matter more calmly with our aggrieved callers—without much success.

Addison and I heard what was said as they drove away. "Now mind you, squire, unless that grandson of yours owns up, I'll have him arrested!" the elder exclaimed. "A boy mustn't be allowed to do a thing like that and not be punished."

The next day Addison and I stayed at home and dug potatoes. Ellen and Theodora also preferred to remain at home. The scandal and notoriety were too much for them to face.

It was at this bad pass of our affairs that these good girl cousins of ours bore a hand to save our reputation. Aunt Olive had always liked them; they often visited her; and the following afternoon went to see her.

At first Aunt Olive was very stiff with them and inclined to be implac-

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Crops

How are your crops? Has the corn grown tall?
Will the barns and silos be full this fall?

Has it been too dry, are the nights cold yet?

Or has it been dark and the ground too wet?

How are the spuds, were the bugs too thick?

Has a hail storm come, do the crops look sick?

We're raising a crop that the weather can't faze,

Whether it's cloudy or warm sunny days;

For there's coasting or wading or romping in hay,

No matter what comes there's a good chance to play

With much joyous laughter and lots of gay noise—

For the crop we are raising is four little boys!

—Mrs. May H. Jimerson,
R. 4, Corning, N. Y.

able; but at last she invited them out into the garden to see the "ruins" of the big squash.

Cousin Ellen was a keen-eyed girl. While looking about, she caught sight of a little glitter of glass amidst the deep green of a bed of carrots a few feet away from the squash vine. She went to see what it was, and found just the neck and shoulders of a little glass vial—an ounce vial. In the neck was a small wooden plug, and in a crease of this plug was a bit of burned fuse, such as is used in blasting rocks.

She picked it up and showed it to Theodora. Thereupon they both began looking about more attentively, and examined the broken parts of the big squash, with the result that in the soft inside portions of it they found the bottom end of the same broken vial, and also in another part a piece of the side of the vial, to which was still sticking a red label with the printed word "Poison" and the familiar druggist sign of a skull and bones.

On the discolored label, too, was a part of the word "Belladonna," and beneath it another word, "Crane's," which made it evident that the vial of belladonna had come from Crane's drug-store at the village.

Ellen wrapped the fragments of glass up in her handkerchief and put them in her pocket.

Meanwhile Theodora had espied something else of interest—about an inch and a half of the end of a thin, slim knife blade, lying in the earth close by the squash, along with two or three burned matches.

In that vicinity the farmers cut and dried a great many apples in the fall of the year, and for slicing the apples a thin-bladed knife was used, called a "slicer." This bit of blade was plainly broken off from one of those knives.

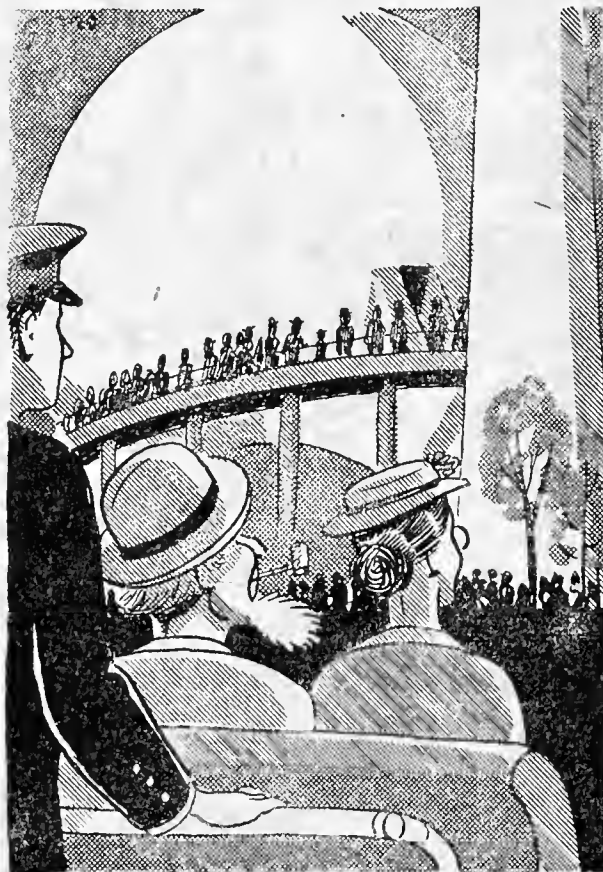
Theodora also pocketed that. They brought their trophies home, and at the supper table that night we all put our heads together over them. It was not difficult to understand what had occurred. Whoever blew up the elder's squash had put the powder in that ounce vial, to keep it dry in the moist inside of the squash, and had touched it off with a bit of fuse.

To introduce the vial within the

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I TOOK one look at that Fair and I wired to the hired hand to sell another cow and send the money here for us to spend. That World's Fair is so big and wide I knew there wouldn't be no hide upon my feet within an hour if I walked round on my own power. We didn't git so very far at seein' it in our own car, they made us park so far away it takes the best part of a day to git ourselves moved up from there to where we start to see the Fair. So we got us a little cart, a feller pushes it right smart from here to there, and so we see the sights in comfort, tho, by gee, it costs us just a buck an hour to travel round by human power.

But then at twice as much, this seat is worth the price, for when your feet are hurtin' you, you can't enjoy the sights, it surely does annoy a feller when his bunions ache, so since we're here, why we will take and blow the money from that cow. We'll have a good time anyhow, and if we're broke when we git back we'll live a while upon a snack. But while we're here we'll have some fun and not be stingy with our mon, we'll take in all the sights there is, and if the folks at home, gee whiz, could see us by the Perisphere they'd all pack up and join us here!



squash, too, they had been obliged to cut a little hole through into the seed cavity, and for that they brought one of these apple knives. The outer rind and meat of the big squash had proved so hard and thick, however, that in their efforts to cut it they had broken a piece off the knife blade, which they could not find in the dark.

Not to show ourselves too much in public, Addison and I remained at home and dug potatoes, while Ellen proceeded to make certain innocent-seeming inquiries among our neighbors.

At first she attempted to borrow a little belladonna at every house, but learned that no one thereabouts had, or had had, any belladonna, except the Wilburs. Mrs. Wilbur had bought some in an ounce vial at Crane's drug store a year before, but she told Ellen that she had let Mrs. Batchelder have what was left of it.

When Ellen called there to ask for it, Mrs. Batchelder said that she had

want to trap them. You two boys had better dig potatoes another day, and let me take a hand."

The way the old squire took a hand was by hitching up and driving first to Elder Witham's for a talk with him, and then all about among our neighbors and acquaintances.

"This is a serious matter," he said to them all. "A cowardly trick has been played on Elder Witham. We want to go to the bottom of it and find out the facts. So let's get together at the schoolhouse this evening and try to learn the truth.

"My two grandsons had something to do with it," the old gentleman admitted. "Addison has a confession to make."

More than two hundred people gathered at the schoolhouse that evening, Alfred and Newman with the rest.

The old squire called the meeting to order, stated the object of it again and described the outrage committed in the elder's garden. He then bade Addison relate what had occurred the previous Monday afternoon on the way home from mill.

Thereupon Addison took the floor, and "confessed" what he had said to Newman and Alfred about putting a charge of powder in the squash.

There was an uneasy stir of disappointment in the throng. "Who did it, then?" some exclaimed.

"Well," replied Addison, smiling, "girls sometimes make good detectives. Our girls here have been doing detective work for us—and they have found out who did it."

There was another stir, and we saw Alfred and Newman, who were sitting together, glance at each other.

"We have the proofs right here," Addison went on. "Anyone can see them who wants to." And he laid out the bits of vial and the knife with the broken blade on the teacher's desk beside him. "Here is the broken belladonna vial they put the powder in, to blow up the squash. Alfred Batchelder knows where that vial came from. It is the only belladonna bottle in the neighborhood. He took it that evening from his mother's cupboard.

"And here is the apple knife with which they tried to cut a hole in the big squash to put in the vial of powder," Addison continued, triumphantly. "They broke the knife blade. The knife came from Newman Darnley's house. He took it that night from his mother's pantry and put it back there afterward. But the piece broken off the blade was found in Elder Witham's garden close beside the big squash. It fits exactly as you can see your yourselves. It was a pretty mean trick. But the rogues are caught. There they sit."

Alfred and Newman, however, were no longer sitting there. Before Addison had finished speaking they were on their feet, pushing through the crowd to get out of the schoolhouse.

But the old squire had had his eye

on them all the time, and stepping to the door, now barred the way.

"Not too fast, my boys!" he exclaimed, grimly. "You are going to stay right here till you own up to this!"

And that is what they had to do, although they did it with very bad grace. They were chaffed and derided without stint, and if I recollect aright, their families paid Elder Witham twenty dollars.

The elder and Aunt Olive afterward apologized to Addison, but I always thought that he was a little to blame.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Not Too Hard to Root Cuttings

NOW WHEN many of the garden bedding plants are growing leggy and nights grow shorter and cooler is a good time to make cuttings for next winter's house plants.

I have rooted some cuttings simply by sticking them into a pot of soil where another plant was growing. This works with such plants as Japanese rubber plant or crassula, Christmas cactus, coral cactus and occasionally with chrysanthemums. But a better soil mixture for forming roots is a good grade of mason's sand, sharp, moderately coarse and free from loam and vegetable matter; for azaleas, rhododendrons and other evergreen cuttings a mixture of half sand and half peatmoss is better than the pure sand. A box or other receptacle at least 4 inches deep may be filled with the sand, tamped down and thoroughly soaked with water. For very choice cuttings a square-sided aquarium is recommended, since a pane of glass over it helps to retain moisture.

Another rooting device which I have seen is a flower pot filled with sand in which a smaller flower pot is sunk so that the pot is level with the sand. The hole in the small pot is stoppered, the pot filled with water so that it seeps through the porous part and keeps the sand uniformly moist.

The commonest plants which most of us like to root are English ivy, heliotrope, lantana, geraniums, petunias, coleus, periwinkle, impatiens, begonia, and fuchsia. From these plants which should be free from insect and disease pests—we take growing tips about 4 inches long, with not less than 3 sets of leaves. Just below the node is the place to make a sharp diagonal cut, then remove the lowest set of leaves. Stems which are not too soft or succulent are not so apt to rot; those which are older and brittle enough to break clean when bent double are best. If the leaves are large, as with coleus, it may be wise to cut away small sections from the larger ones. Prevent wilting by putting the cuttings in cold water for ½ hour except for geraniums or other milky-juiced plants. These are sprinkled with water and spread out to dry in order for the stems to heal themselves.

The rest is easy. Bore a hole in the soil with a pointed stick, insert the cutting, so that one or two nodes are buried, then firm the sand around it. Water thoroughly and shade carefully for the first few days.

A lath cover over the box to allow circulation of air is excellent. Other people resort to a cheesecloth cover which may be tipped or removed entirely according to weather. After 3 or 4 weeks the plant should show new growth. When roots have become about ½ inch to 1 inch in length, transplant into pots containing a sandy loam which has some leafmold mixed in with it. After the plants have recovered from this moving, a little complete fertilizer may be scratched and watered into the soil.

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The Old House

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

I think an old house holds so much
Of what has dwelt within
Through all the passage of the years—
The dramas that have been
Of storm and sunshine, joy and grief,
Of laughter and of tears.
I think an old house holds so much
Of living through the years.

I think an old house holds so much
Of happenings long ago,
As suns when sinking in the West
Leave long an afterglow.
Homes should be filled with kindness,
With love we should enfold,
So only precious memories
An old, old house may hold!

it, and went to a cupboard to get the vial, but to her surprise could not find it anywhere!

The belladonna vial was thus traced to the Batchelders' cupboard—whence it was now unexpectedly missing!

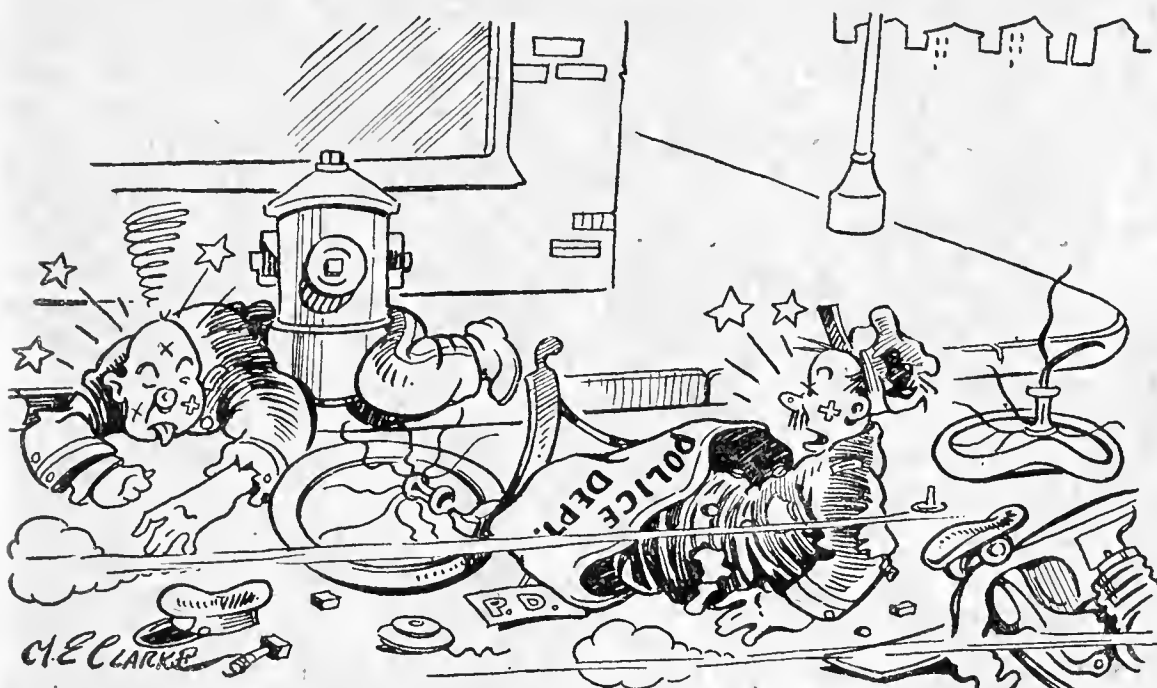
Two days later Theodora took up the quest. She went to six places, the Darnleys' among the rest, ostensibly to borrow a slicer apple knife—in fact, she came home with six slicers. When she called at Mrs. Darnley's, the latter said that she had one, and went to get it from her pantry, but was much surprised to find the blade broken.

"I don't see how my knife got broken!" Mrs. Darnley exclaimed. "I was using it only a few days ago. It wasn't broken then."

"Well, you can take it," she added. "Perhaps you can work with it, even if the end of the blade is gone."

Theodora brought it home, and we fitted the bit of broken blade to it. It fitted perfectly and had beyond doubt been broken from it.

Addison and I were now jubilant. But the old squire said, "Keep quiet a bit. Don't crow out loud yet. We



"Did yuh, get his number, Elmer?"

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

THE CLOUDS are gathering in the sky and once again there is promise of rain. If rain comes it will have an immediate effect in lifting your spirits and mine.

If enough of it comes, there is yet time for a very considerable recovery for the crops in the Northeast. Meadows which are lying brown and bare may yet produce a second crop of hay. Many fields of corn will be saved. Pastures will start up. Cash crops, like potatoes and cabbage, will benefit. Even if it does come abundantly, however, rain will be too late to cancel hundreds of thousands of dollars which already have been lost by farmers of the Northeast or to restore a loss which has not yet become apparent but which will lay a heavy burden on next year's operations.

NEW SEEDINGS LOST

I refer, of course, to the hundreds of thousands of acres of new seedings which were put out with winter and spring grains and which already are a total loss. The problem of how to restore lost grass seedings this year or to get by next year without the hay which they would normally produce is a challenging one not only to individual farmers but to the



We call this street "Pullet Place". It is located on our Larchmont Farm. We load up the brooder houses shown in the picture three times a year, January, May, and September, with pullet chicks. The range houses shown between the brooder houses are drawn out on range and used to get the January brood of chicks out of the way of the May chicks.

There are three hedge rows like the one shown in the

picture on Larchmont Farm and we plan to move our pullet-raising equipment into the shadow of a fresh hedge row each year until all three locations have been used and then repeat the circuit.

At the time the picture was taken there were 1500 half-grown pullets in the houses but not a bird can be seen because it was midday and all of them had taken advantage of the shade of the hedge row to keep cool.

agricultural leadership of the entire Northeast.

If ever there was a conservation problem in the Northeast, the maintenance of grass seedings is it. Right now this problem is of an emergency nature. *With Congress having appropriated millions of dollars for Agricultural Conservation, it would seem to me that it would be entirely reasonable to earmark a certain amount of these appropriations for the restoration of the grass seedings of the Northeast which have been ruined by this summer's drought.*

CHEAP GRAIN

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is today the owner of millions of bushels of grain, largely corn, upon which it made one-way loans to farmers. Another enormous corn crop is on its way. Presumably something will have to be done to

market the surplus. There are indications that any foreign people can come to the United States and buy cotton and corn at figures substantially under the domestic market.

Meanwhile the poultrymen and the dairymen of the Northeast need feed badly. *Common justice would seem to indicate that, before the Federal government dumps a lot of corn abroad, it might well give serious consideration to furnishing some feed at bargain prices to drought stricken Northeastern farmers.* Perhaps the two-price system which is claimed to be working so successfully in the distribution of surplus foods in cities might be adapted to placing several million bushels of corn on Northeastern farms.

SUMMARY

Many grass seedings have failed in the Northeast. It would seem logical that benefit payments might be made available to help farmers re-establish these seedings both as a matter of aid to them and of wise public policy in protecting the chief resource of the agriculture of the Northeast.

Northeastern poultrymen and dairymen are short of feed. The government has a troublesome corn surplus on its hands which must be dumped. Why not give the Northeastern farmers the benefit of this situation? They certainly have as much right to profit by it as a Chinaman, an Italian, or a Spaniard.

* * *

Ever Normal Hay Mow

Two years ago when Secretary Wallace's "Ever Normal Granary" was receiving a good deal of publicity, I announced that at Sunnysables we were going to set up an "Ever Normal Hay Mow." At the time there was some critical comment on this announcement by farm economists and others but this did not bother me much because with hay at \$5.00 or \$6.00 a ton I could

not see where we were taking much risk in accumulating a back log of it.

This season we have cut a fair first cutting of hay but our second cutting is an absolute failure. There is also a chance that we will not fill our last silo as we planned with a mixture of soybeans and corn. Under these circumstances our carry over of some thirty odd tons of hay is the only thing which is going to keep us from having quite drastically to modify our livestock program.

The more I see of Northeastern agriculture the more convinced I am that our real source of wealth lies in our pastures, our stands of hay, and our hay mows. If we can keep in a position where we always have pasturage and roughage, I have an idea that year in and year out we can safely depend upon the rest of the country for our supply of concentrates. This is what we do by and large anyway, with the result that the situations which seriously upset us are a failure of our pastures or lack of hay.

* * *

Hogs Up

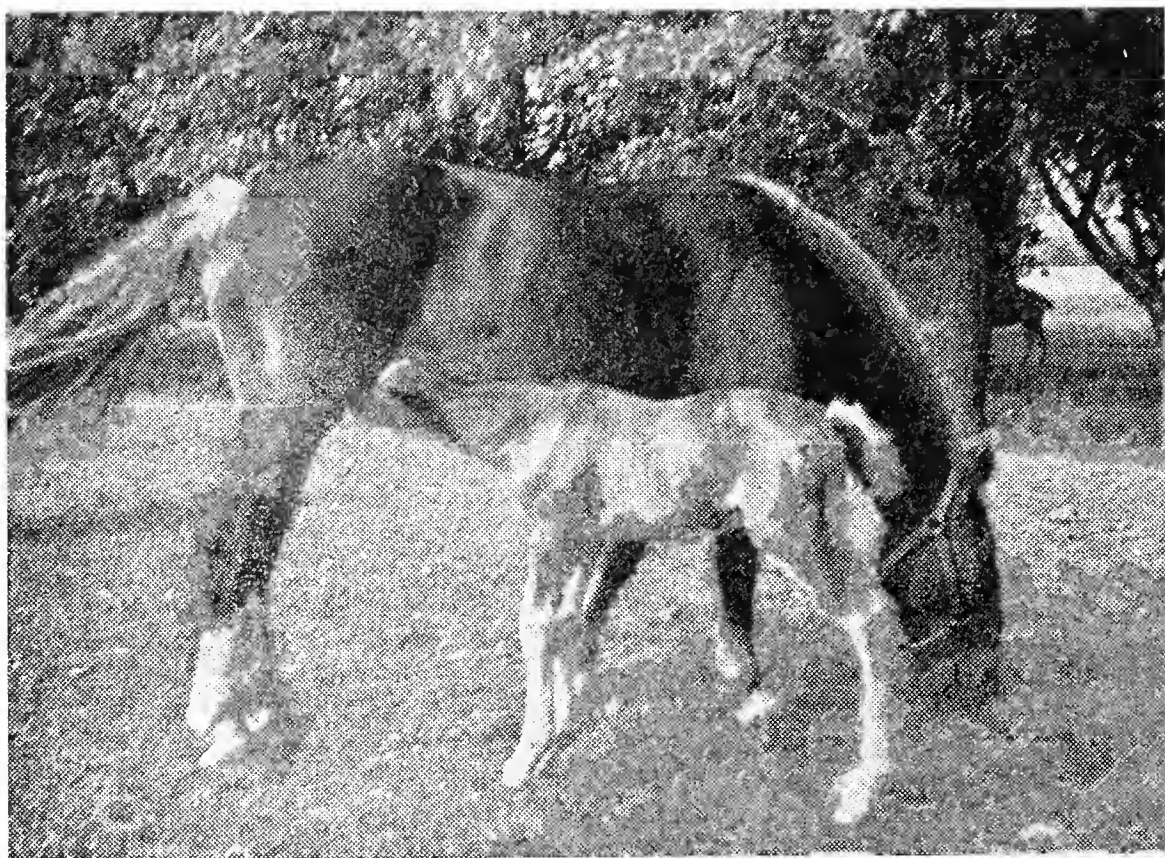
At Sunnysables we have been somewhat encouraged by the recent slight upturn in the hog market. We have around 50 shoats in our feed lot which we are finishing off on winter barley. We also have six sows bred to produce early fall pigs.

All summer we have debated whether or not to continue to keep our small herd of sows while pork prices are as low as they now are and threaten to be during the next two or three years. We have not arrived at any definite conclusion. We can carry our sows very cheaply. We pasture them in the summer and feed them largely on grass silage in the winter. They only get grain when they are nursing litters. As a matter of fact our pig account has shown up so well during the last three years that it can stand a year or two of low prices without going into the red.

* * *

They Test Clean

We have just gotten back our report on our second Bang's test of the Hereford heifers we bought in Texas this spring. The report covers 47 head and there is not a single plus mark on it. It must be very satisfying to the cattlemen in the Davis Mountain area of Texas not to have to contend with either tuberculosis or Bang's disease in their cattle.



The colt in this picture is not yet 24 hours old. He is knobby and awkward and still uncertain in his movements but he has the constitution and the bone and the vigor necessary to grow into a big, useful animal. We got his mother through the Burlington County Supply & Produce Company of Mt. Holly, New Jersey, which, this spring, shipped a full carload of matched sorrels with white tails and manes. Her mate is also scheduled to foal in the near future.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

MEMBER
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Worthless Stocks

Where much for little is the bait,
Show stock salesmen to the gate.

MANY of our subscribers own worthless stocks. That is unfortunate, but in some cases it leads to a situation where they lose still more money. That is still more unfortunate.

Have no dealings with the stock-selling agent who offers to sell you stock and take the worthless stock you already have as a partial payment. The chances are that the new stock is just as worthless as the old, and the whole transaction might be characterized as throwing good money after bad.

An earmark of the lack of reliability is the urge for haste. Such a man is apt to tell you that the proposition must be accepted today. One subscriber, who refused to be hurried but who seemed interested enough to arrange another meeting, explained the proposition to the police and helped them to arrest two crooks that the authorities were very anxious to see.

Frequently, however, a man may sell you worthless stock without committing a crime. When you buy stock in a company, you do so on the belief that the company will make money. The promoters may be entirely honest, yet their profits may be nil. A rule followed by some investors is to buy no stock except that listed on a stock exchange and in companies which have been established long enough so that they have a record of having paid dividends over a period of time. The advantage of this is that should you happen to want to turn the stock into money, you can do so on any day at the market price. Once you have bought unlisted stock it is extremely difficult to sell it if it does not pay dividends.

The American Agriculturist Service Bureau does not attempt to give advice on financial matters. These are merely a few fundamentals which we are glad to pass along to our readers.

Cattle Signs

Is there a law in New York State requiring signs indicating cattle passes across the road?

We referred this question to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and received the following reply from the Counsel of that department:

"We do not find any law requiring the posting of signs where cattle cross a highway. It is our understanding that no standard method of posting cattle crossing signs has ever been devised. It would appear that those farmers who have posted signs showing 'Cattle Crossings' have done so for their own protection and protection of the cattle, and likewise for the protection of the travelling public. However, no statute has ever been passed controlling the question."

Do You Know Him?

"On May 10th a well dressed man came to see us about buying some uniforms for the men in our plant. We gave this man our check for \$4.00 as deposit on an \$11.50 order for uniforms, but we did not receive them. We notified the company and were informed that Mr. J. M. Dixon was not a representative of their firm, and our order was never received."

If any of our readers have been contacted by J. M. Dixon who claimed to represent the John C. Mason Company of Chicago, Illinois, please let us know. Mr. Dixon is about 55 years old, short and stocky, and very well

dressed. He carries receipt books and order books issued by the John C. Mason and Company, 330-06 West 23rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen!

Mr. Edwin L. Hunt, Cuba, New York, reports that one of his cows disappeared from his pasture on May 16th. The description of the animal is as follows: Black and white (more black than white), average size, right flank white, her front and back teats on the right side were hung very close together and were black in color. She was about 8 years old, due to freshen about May 16th. Her ear tag when she disappeared was No. 97648. She had been dehorned and had a white mark on forehead. Valued at \$75. Mr. Hunt will appreciate any information.

Policy Cancelled

"I have been carrying a sick and accident policy for twenty years. Now the company has cancelled it. Can they do this?"

Most sick and accident policies carry a clause stating that the company can cancel it, and quite frequently they do so, if the insured has a disease which is likely to be recurrent. They cannot cancel while the insured is drawing indemnity but they can at any other time by returning the advance premium that has been paid.

There are a few companies putting out a non-cancellable sick and accident insurance policy. The policy is likely to cost a little more, but you can readily see that it has distinct advantages.

Returns \$635,956 in Stock Frauds

The securities bureau of New York's law department, reporting the most active year in its history, obtained restitution of \$635,956 for defrauded investors during 1938, Attorney-General John J. Bennett, Jr., said recently.

In his annual report, Bennett revealed the bureau won 351 injunctions against individuals and firms engaged in sales of fraudulent securities.

"At no time in the history of the bureau," the attorney general asserted, "have there been so many cases of great magnitude and public interest as during the last year."

Cement Floors in Stables

Is it true that all dairy farmers must replace all wood floors in stables before November 1? A number of farmers in this vicinity have received such a notification, but it did not come directly from the state officials.

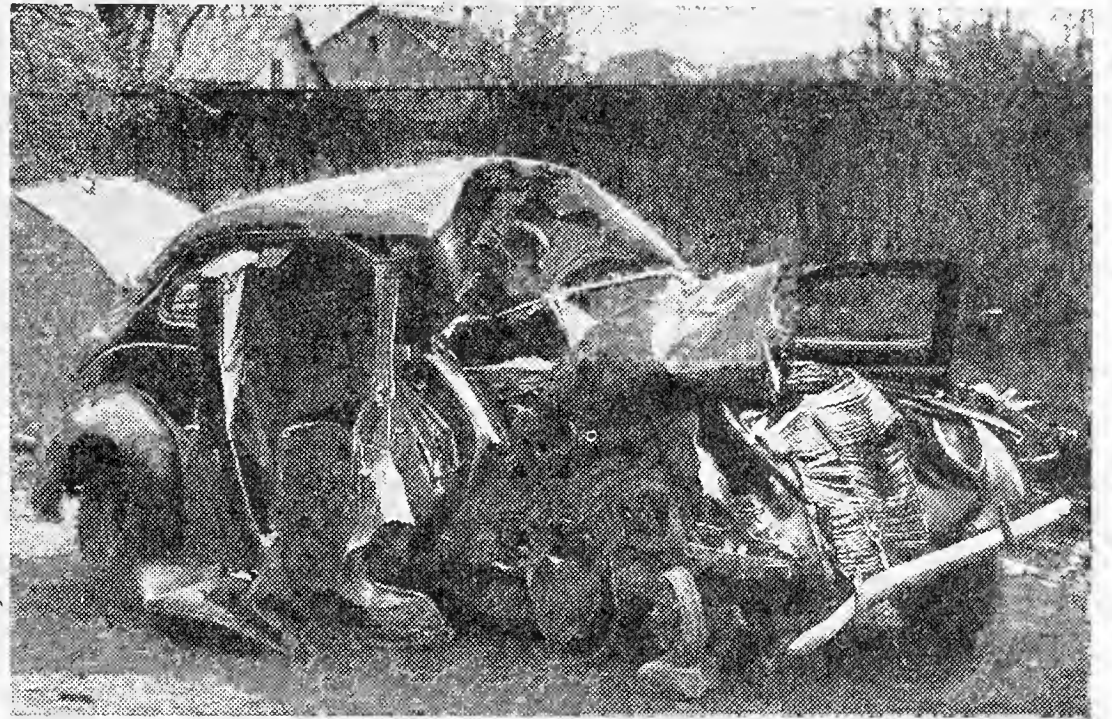
The New York City Board of Health has served notice that stables on farms shipping milk to New York City must have concrete floors from sill to sill by November 1. This is not a new ruling. It has been a requirement of the New York City Department of Health for some time, but apparently has not been fully enforced.

The ruling, of course, affects only dairies shipping milk to New York City.

We would be glad to have any information concerning the whereabouts of Mr. C. B. Walters. He was living in Coatesville, Md.

When an agent or stranger calls and by his actions arouses your suspicions, jot down the license number of his car. If he is "on the square" it will do no harm and if not the information may be valuable.

NORTHERN NEW YORK School Teacher KILLED IN THIS CAR.



MISS EDNA M. CHITTENDEN was killed instantly when the car in which she was riding ran into fog, left the road and sheared off a six-inch elm tree before hitting another. For the past three years she had been teaching grade school in Hopkinton, N. Y.

Claim No. R-105822 New York
Check No. _____
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
June 19 1939
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
Pay to the order of Lawrence A. Chittenden and Martha J. Chittenden, Administrators of the Estate of Edna M. Chittenden, deceased \$1000.00
One Thousand and no/100 Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15
W. H. Gordon
Claim Examiner

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

We appreciate your courteous service and prompt payment of \$1,000.00 after the death, by car accident, of our daughter, Edna Chittenden, who held one of your \$1.00 accident policies.

Yours truly,

L. A. Chittenden

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

VISIT OUR DISPLAY in Booths 58 & 60, M. & L. A. BLDG., SYRACUSE STATE FAIR

Remember last winter? Enjoy Happy Heating next winter **ACT NOW!**

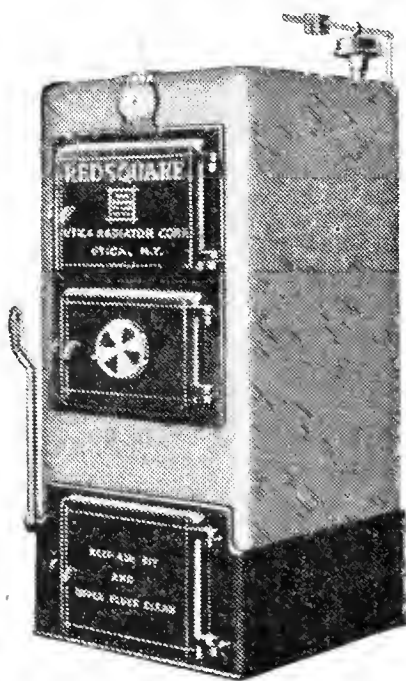
AN ALLOWANCE OF \$25 and up ON YOUR OLD HEATER OR STOVE

For one month only, an allowance of \$25.00 and up on your old heater and stove, no matter what its condition. This offer is made to get thrifty people to take care of their winter heating requirements right now, before the fall rush starts. UTICA HEATING SYSTEMS are economical, both in first cost and in the amount of fuel they use. They will assure you complete heating equipment and you can install one right now, for as little as \$10.00 a month, and as long as 3 years to pay. Don't neglect this opportunity to secure happy heating on easy terms and at comparatively small cost. Send the attached coupon today.

STEAM or HOT WATER BURN COAL, OIL or WOOD

NO DOWN PAYMENT—FIRST PAYMENT IN NOVEMBER

You can secure any type of UTICA HEATING SYSTEM you desire... steam, hot water or vapor... to burn coal, oil or wood. UTICA HEATING SYSTEMS are noted for their scientific design, economy of operation and lasting quality. With a UTICA HEATING SYSTEM, you can be sure of a comfortably heated home for many years to come. Our dealers can change over your present heating plant without fuss or bother and while prices are right and mechanics available. Install a UTICA HEATING SYSTEM now while labor and materials are at their lowest.



AUTHORIZED DEALERS EVERYWHERE

UTICA dealers are skilled heating men and they will gladly make an analysis of your heating conditions to determine the best type of heating system for your particular home, without obligation to you. All UTICA HEATING EQUIPMENT is **BACKED BY A GUARANTEE BOND!** Don't miss this opportunity to investigate, without obligation, how reasonably you can install a fine new UTICA HEATING SYSTEM on easy terms.

UTICA RADIATOR CORP.
UTICA, NEW YORK

MAIL THIS COUPON-TODAY

**AS LONG AS
3 YEARS
TO PAY**

and

**NO
DOWN
PAYMENT**

FIRST PAYMENT IN NOVEMBER

**AN ALLOWANCE of \$25 (regardless
of condition) On Your OLD HEATER!
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY!**



EXCHANGE THIS

FOR THIS...



FOR AS LOW AS

**\$10
PER MONTH**

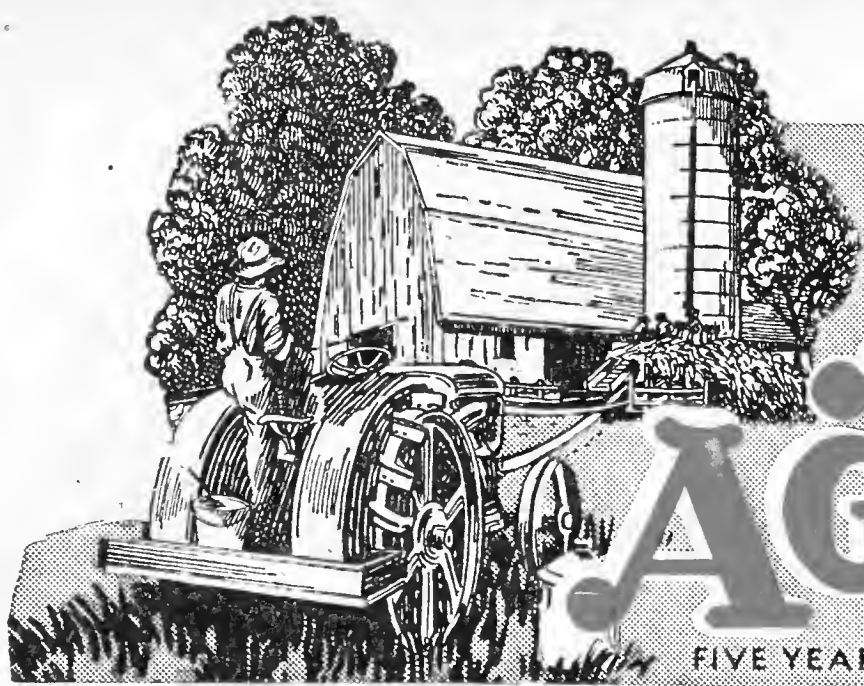
MAIL COUPON NOW! NO OBLIGATION
UTICA RADIATOR CORP.,
2201 Dwyer Ave., Utica, N.Y.

Gentlemen: Please have your nearest authorized dealer call on us regarding a UTICA HEATING SYSTEM. It is understood that this places us under no obligation.

Name

Address

A-4



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

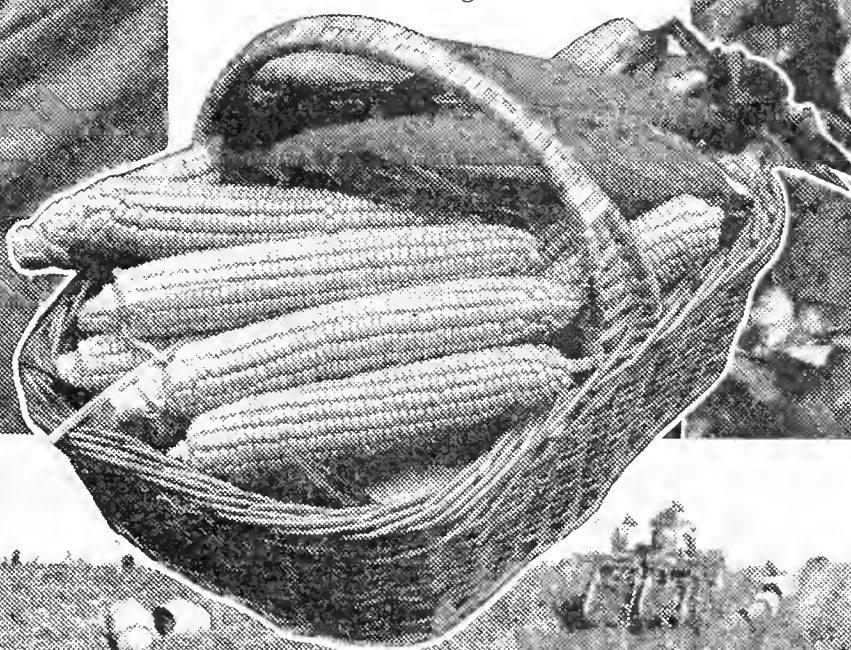
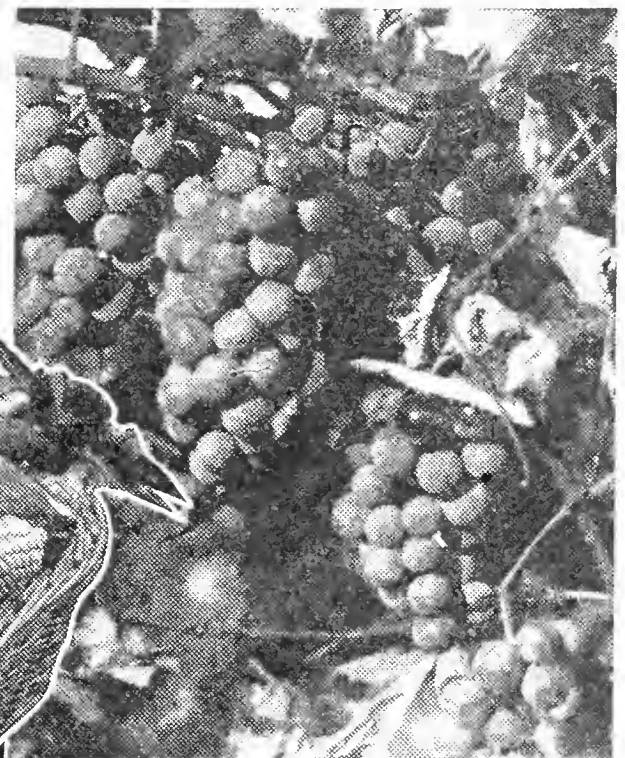
FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$1.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



Above: Corn is hailed as "King of Crops" in the Midwest, but it is at least "Crown Prince" in the Northeast, furnishing succulent green feed in winter to thousands of dairy cattle. Grass silage has stolen some of the limelight as a succulent winter feed but corn will be grown as long as cows roam northeastern pastures. Development of new and better varieties of silage corn has made possible the growing of more tons per acre.

Right: Colorful clusters of grapes, ripening in the sun, add beauty to Northeast harvest time.

Below: Sweet corn, cooked within an hour after it is picked, is a dish fit for a king. A home garden without this delicacy is scarcely worthy of the name. Sweet corn is a standard and favorite crop for roadside stands, and thousands of acres of it are grown for commercial canning.



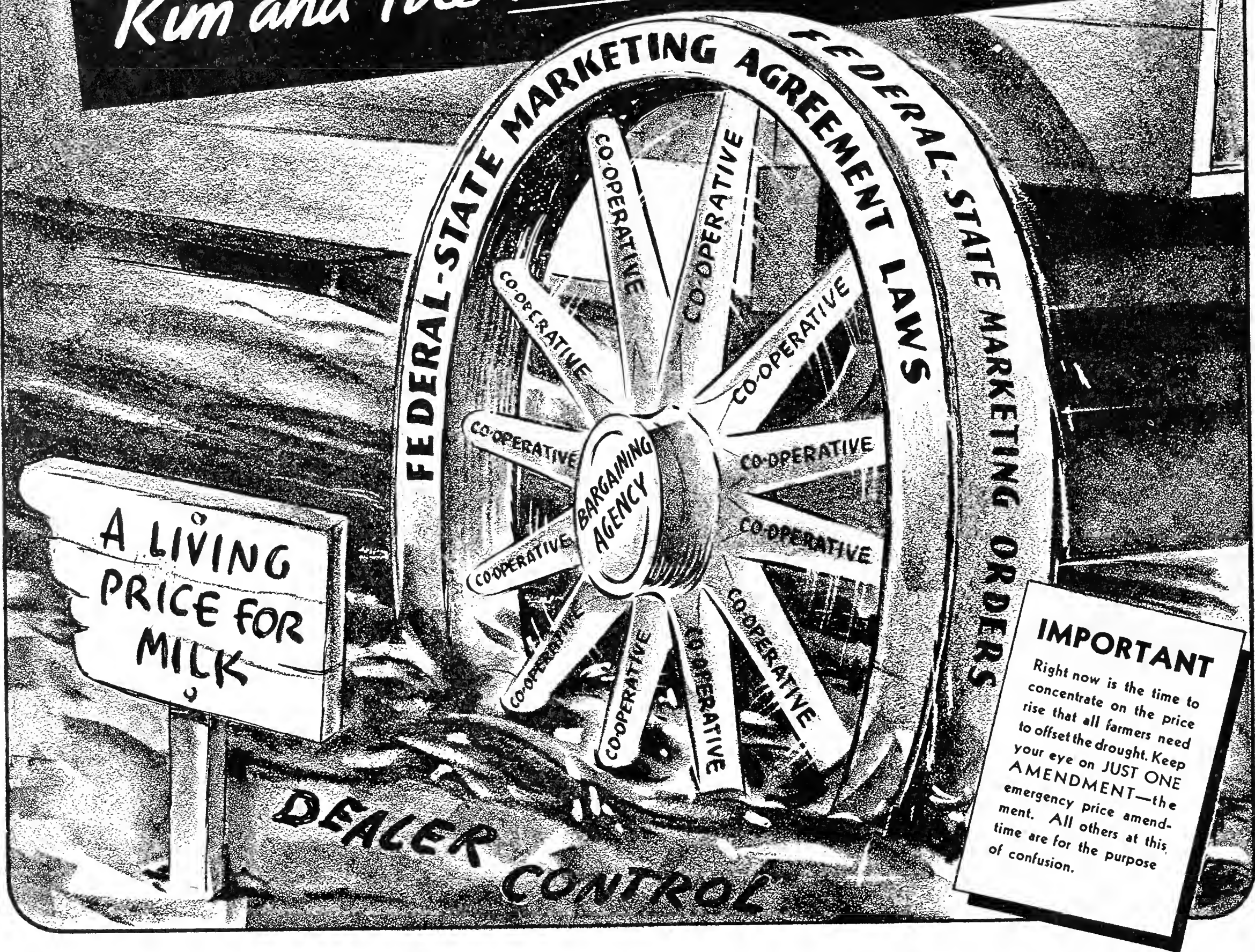
Above: Fields covered with shocks of golden grain make a picture to be appreciated by artist and farmer. Combines, now becoming common in the Northeast, remove a bit of romance from grain harvest, and also some of the backaches.

Right: About 1840 blight ruined the potato crop in Ireland and famine stalked the land. Research men found a way to control the disease and saved the potato crop for the world. Now, Northeast growers use certified seed, bred for high quality and yield, and carry out a thorough spray program. Millions of bushels of "spuds" are harvested every year in the Northeast.



Free Grass Seed for Drought Sufferers, Page 4—Dairymen Must Have Higher Milk Prices, Page 5.

It takes **ALL 4** ... *Hub, Spoke,*
Rim and Tire to make the wheel go round!



One of the strongest pieces of machinery known to man is the wheel. Because every part works together — supporting and being supported by every other part.

The anti-farm gang know this. They know that the present form of farmer organization in this milkshed is very similar to a wheel. The farmer cooperatives are the spokes, the main strength of the wheel; the bargaining agencies are the hub, the Federal and State marketing agreement laws are the rim, while the Federal and State marketing orders are the tire that binds the three into a workable unit. Together they make a perfect instrument that can roll over all opposition. Apart they fall into a useless heap, scattering their strength in a dozen different directions.

That's why the next attack of the anti-farm gang will be centered on parts, and not against the whole, of the present set-up. The chiseling dealers and their oily-tongued lawyers and hirelings don't dare to attack the wheel. They know it is too strong for them, that it will ride over them and crush them. So they will attempt to pick

flaws ... to saw out a spoke here, to cut out a part of the tire, or to knock the journal out of the hub — *anything to weaken the wheel.*

But we farmers know that a broken wheel is worthless. We know that if we want to keep rolling toward higher, dryer ground ... if we want to get on the main highway to A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK ... we have got to keep the wheel together.

So let's question everyone who comes to us and tells us that he wants to repair the wheel. The wheel is good. It will carry dairymen to higher prices. The prices farmers will receive during the next few months will prove that the wheel is good. Let us make the man who wants to change the wheel prove to us that the changes are good. And let us ask ourselves seriously: *Does the man who wants to change the wheel really want the wheel* — or is he trying to tear it apart so that it won't work?

Remember that the present wheel is rolling steadily along toward A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. Let's keep it together at all costs.

Published by the

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

POULTRY CONGRESS Rings the Bell!

*Acres of Exhibits, World's
Best Speakers, Thrill
750,000 Visitors*

By H. L. COSLINE

THE WORLD'S Poultry Congress was a tremendous success, in fact that statement is much too mild. The one comment I heard most often at Cleveland was, "I had no idea that the Congress would be so big." Over forty countries sent official delegates and many had exhibits. Commercial exhibits were outstanding and attendance exceeded the most optimistic estimates.

Perhaps you, as a poultryman, are saying that no doubt it was a great show, but after all it was just a show and why should the average poultryman get excited. *It was more than a show and is*



(Left to right): W. D. Termohlen, Professor James E. Rice and C. W. Warburton. Mr. Termohlen of the United States Department of Agriculture has given his time to the Congress in the capacity of Secretary General. Professor Rice is Chairman of the General Executive Board, and Mr. Warburton is Director of the U.S.D.A. Extension Service.

going to put dollars in your pocket. In the first place the poultry industry has served notice on this country that it has grown up. No longer are chickens satisfied with scraps from the table. Neither will the poultry industry be satisfied with scraps, be they legislative, regulatory or financial. In the past the poultry industry has been noted among farm enterprises for its lack of organization. It took organization to put the Poultry Congress across, and that organization did not fade out of the picture when the Congress was over. The organized Poultry Industry will not hesitate to ask its share of state and federal funds for research, adequate marketing information to guide poultrymen, and its rightful place in formulating the farm policies of this country.

The World's Poultry Congress was a nonprofit enterprise and it has been frequently stated that any profits resulting from it would be used for the good of the poultry industry. It has been generally understood that the proceeds will be used in a country wide program to increase the consumption of poultry products. A start was made right at the Congress where crowds continually flocked around the "Transparent Kitchen" in which all day long several cooks demonstrated and talked about the use of eggs in the menu. Above each kitchen was a mirror set at an angle so that spectators could see exactly what was being done.

On Tuesday, farm and poultry paper editors gave a luncheon for Professor



This is typical of the interested crowds that flocked around commercial exhibits. This one featured three transparent hens with lights which could be turned on to illuminate various internal organs. The first hen illustrated normal conditions. The second showed the appearance of various organs affected by different diseases. The third illustrated the location of various parasites that rob poultrymen of their profits.

Rice and the staff of men who laid the plans and carried out the details of this gigantic Congress. At the luncheon, announcement was made that enough funds had already been taken in to pay every bill. That is the financial side. On the same evening the New York delegates held an informal reception with about 300 present. In my opinion the happiest man there was Professor James Rice to whom, more than to any other one individual, goes the credit for the outstanding success of the Congress. I am sure that not one of the hundreds, yes thousands, who worked for the success of the event will feel slighted when I make that statement. A fitting climax to his endeavors was his election as President of the World's Poultry Science Association.

The best show on earth would be of little use without someone to see it, and in attendance the Congress was again a smashing success. The Cleveland papers on Tuesday stated that the attendance of 117,000 that day was greater than at the New York World's Fair. Those who in the beginning said that the show MIGHT draw an attendance of a half million began to talk enthusiastically of a probable 750,000. I asked several from New York for an estimate of the attendance from the Empire State. The guesses averaged 2,000, with at least an equal number of visitors from northeastern states. That is just a guess and it may be far too low.

It is safe to say that never before has such

an exhibit of poultry equipment and everything connected with poultry raising been gathered together in one place. Merely to walk by the hundreds of exhibits would consume the better part of half a day and when one began to study them it became necessary, unless one was there for the whole week, to pick and choose what to see and hear. Mammoth incubators were in actual operation. Poultry houses and brooder houses had been set up and it seemed that every poultry feed and poultry remedy company in the country had its exhibit. There is always something new at a poultry show. For example, one company showed a system whereby poultry litter could be removed from the house by vacuum!

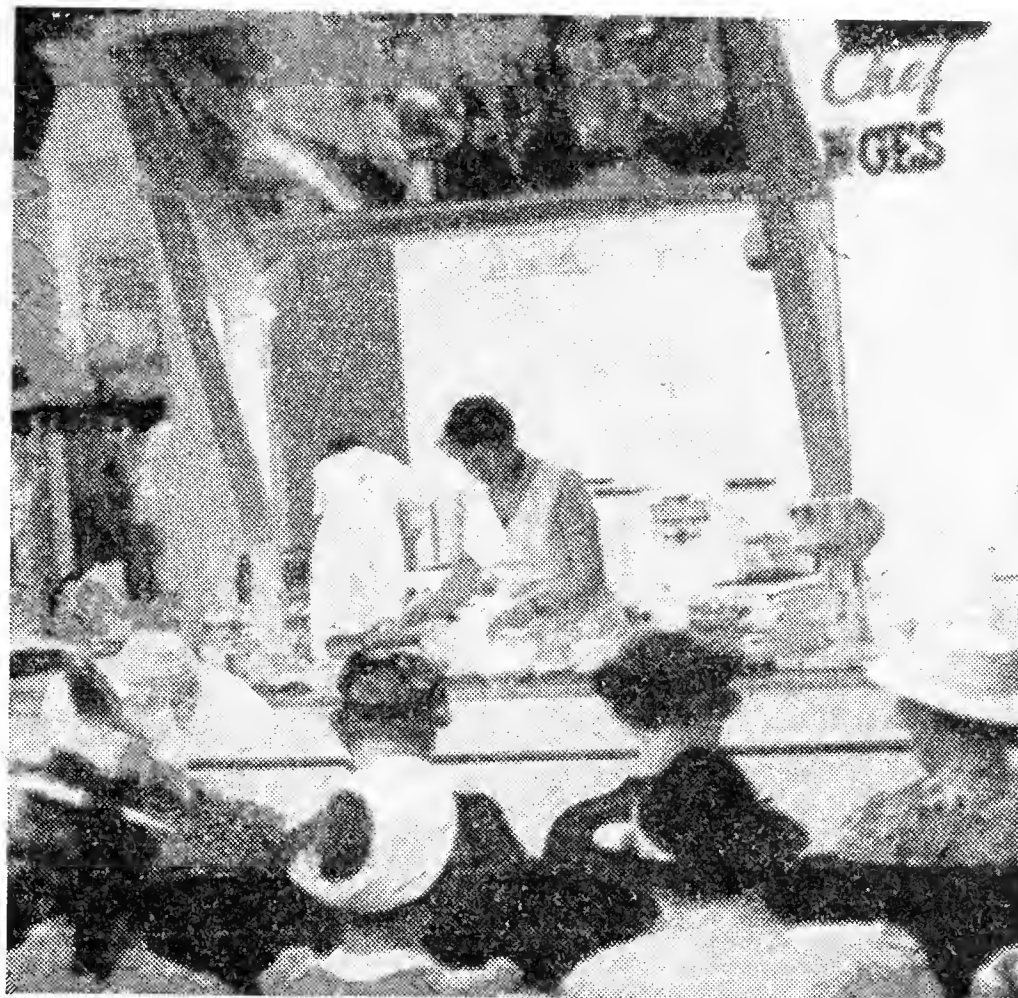
I doubt if we always appreciate the research and investigation that commercial companies do. At the Congress it was all there, and after spending one full day looking over commercial exhibits I said to myself that the poultry industry has finally come of age. No longer is it a backyard sideline. From now on its true value is going to be recognized.

The comment of a casual acquaintance interested me. Said he, "Looking at it in a world wide sense, I doubt if any industry employs so many men. Every country has poultry and I can think of no other industry so widespread."

One mammoth building was given over to exhibits of nations and states, with the entire end of the building filled with the exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture. No one exhibit of other countries stood out above all others, yet if I were forced to pick one, the Blue Ribbon would go to Canada.

Thirty states had exhibits. Under such circumstances it is easy to be partial but I felt that the exhibits of our northeastern states were considerably above the average. In this same hall were the boys and girls exhibits including Boy Scouts, Future Farmers and 4-H Clubs.

The New York (Turn to Page 17)



Of particular interest to consumers was the transparent kitchen. This is a view of one side showing a demonstration of the use of eggs in cooking. Directly over the demonstrator is a mirror set at an angle which allowed the audience to observe just what was going on at all times.

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

IMPORTANT!

Free Grass Seed for Drought Sufferers

Read This and Tell Your Neighbors About It

NORTHEASTERN farmers who lost this year's grass seeding because of drought may obtain free grass seed for reseeding under conditions explained below.

The bad drought of this summer resulted in a very short hay crop, in burned out pastures, and particularly bad was the failure of new seedings. The milk marketing organizations are trying to offset the short hay crop by obtaining a higher price for milk. Pastures will come back with rain, but where grass seed failed to come up, it is a total loss.

A farmer in Tompkins County, New York, said recently that this is the first season in his experience in 53 years of farming when his new seeding failed. A survey in Dutchess County, New York, showed that 60 farmers out of a total of 75 visited had lost their new seeding.

On July 28, Mr. E. A. Flansburgh, County Agent Leader of New York State, asked the A.A.A. for a survey in the eastern states to find what the drought damage on seeding really is.

On August 2, a meeting was held in Washington where an emergency program to meet the situation was requested of the A.A.A.

Cutting all red tape and acting almost immediately, the Department of Agriculture agreed to the program presented by the northeastern States, and a meeting was called in Syracuse on August 7 to explain the operation of the plan. The same emergency program is available in the drought sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Southern New England.

On August 7, 8 and 9, County Conservation Committees met to decide if they wished the plan to operate in their counties, and dealers and co-operatives were notified, by meetings or otherwise, of prices to be paid for seed to determine if they wished to be placed on the eligible list.

How the Plan Operates

1. In each participating county a farmer who has lost his seeding may obtain grass seed free of charge up to the value of one-half of his soil building allowance. The farmer may obtain free the following varieties—alsike, timothy, red top, alfalfa (hardy northern grown, supply limited). These are New York varieties. In New Jersey and other northeastern states, some other grass seed may be substituted. **This seed must be purchased before September 10 and sowed immediately without a nurse crop.**

2. This emergency grass reseeding program has nothing to do with the regular soil building program or allowances, and does not affect payments on the regular soil building program.

3. Retail seed dealers in participating counties may furnish some of the seed at prices set by the conservation authorities, and those prices will include a margin of profit for the dealers. Every seed dealer in participating counties will have an opportunity to know of the plan and to take part in it if he agrees to furnish seed which meets the specifications set up by the State Committee and the prices established by the Committee.

How the Farmer Can Get the Seed

1. If possible, attend the emergency meeting

called in your county to explain the plan.

2. Contact your County Agent or some member of the County Conservation Committee.

3. Ask that your seedings be checked to determine your situation.

4. Any farmer, whether he is in the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program or not, who has lost a 1939 seeding will be eligible to obtain seed from any one of the approved dealers up to an amount equal to one-half of the largest possible soil building payment for his farm.

5. Any person authorized by the County Committee to accept requests for seed shall be furnished with a list of the approved dealers in the county and shall fill out a form or blank giving the name of the approved dealer from whom the farmer wishes to obtain the seed, the kind and amount of seed needed, the price per pound, the number of acres to be seeded and other information. When complete, the farmer must sign this application.

How to Sell More Apples

REPORTS indicate that the Northeast will harvest this fall one of the best crops of high-quality apples in many years. The severe winter of 1933-34 killed many apple trees, but since that time there has been a rapid increase in the productivity of young trees of new and better varieties.

The Northeast has always grown a quality apple, but until recently the Northwest has done a better job of marketing their apples, even though they are of poorer quality, than have the fruit growers of this section. However, we are making some progress. That old awkward package—the barrel—has rapidly been replaced by attractive, handy small packages, and infinitely better grading and classification of apples is now being done, with the result that consumers are beginning to recognize how good our northeastern apples are.

Even with selling we are doing a better job. Our New Jersey Editor, Amos Kirby, reported recently in our New Jersey edition the successful campaign to increase the consumption of eastern apples carried on by the New Jersey Apple Advertising Committee in cooperation with Appalachian Apples, Inc., and the New York-New England Apple Institute. A test campaign was conducted in New Jersey's millionaire town of Montclair. In this campaign, in which 122 stores including both chains and independents joined, sales jumped from 2.7 bushels per store to 7.6 bushels per store the week following, and in the third week sales in every store were 192 per cent above sales before the campaign started. The stores in this one town sold a total of 330 bushels of apples a week before the campaign. During the week the campaign was in progress, sales jumped to 931 bushels.

I made a nuisance of myself several years ago in *American Agriculturist* by stating that the barrel for eastern apples must go. It has largely gone—at least for our better quality apples. Now I am going to keep hammering the idea that the next step is to get back of organizations like the New Jersey Apple Advertising Committee and the New York-New England Apple Institute with money enough from every grower to give eastern apples their place in the sun that their fine quality deserves.

Lincoln Wisdom

"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all

working people of all nations, tongues, and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property, or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, it is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich, shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to independence and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

—Abraham Lincoln.

ICOMMEND those words of the great Lincoln to everyone who would destroy or pull down other men's houses or plans because he, the critic, had no part in building or making them.

A Good Time to Buy a Farm

THIS is the best time in years to buy a farm. "What", you say, "buy a farm when agriculture is as flat as it is at present?" Yes, sir, just that!

Because agriculture is passing through hard times, good farms can be bought for far less than the cost of the buildings. When a living cannot be made on such farms, why, then, America has no future whatever.

But there is a future for America and for agriculture. There is nothing so sure as change. Farming is a long-time business. If you have farmed for a long time, look back across forty years of active life and see the many ups and downs through which you and your business have passed. The trouble is that we always judge the future by the present. If times are bad, we conclude they always will be; if good, we act as if there never would be any change for the worse, and so make all kinds of mistakes.

Of course it is not the time to buy just any farm. It has got to be good land, well located, with buildings that are not so good that they are over-capitalized, nor so poor that it will cost too much to put them in shape.

Horace Greeley once told young men to go West, I say to young men that the Northeast is a good place to farm; now is a good time to get started; and you can do so with the assurance that the prospects for a young man properly trained, properly located, and with a love of farm life, are as good as they ever were.

Eastman's Chestnut

IDEDICATE the following to Dr. Bill Myers, former Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, now head of the Department of Farm Management at Cornell University. Among his other qualifications, Bill is the best smoke ring blower I know. Fact is, he could have given old Grandpap a run for his money!

Here's the whopper claimed to be the personal experience of the friend who told it to me:

"It was when I was a little boy visiting my Grandpap in the mountains. We was sitting there on the steps, and Grandpap was puffing away on the corn cob pipe and telling me of the things he's seen in his time. I crawled down into the yard to get a stick to whittle on, when out of the brush came a big grizzly bear. He grabbed me and knocked me down. I thought my time had come, when Grandpap just takes a big puff of smoke and blows a ring so big it could have busted his cheeks if he hadn't been an expert. It settled down on that bear's nose and jammed his jaws so tight together that he couldn't take a bite of me. While he was trying to claw it off, Grandpap just blew one after another and bound that bear up so tight he died of strangulation!"

DAIRYMEN *Must Have* HIGHER MILK PRICES

FACED with the shortest hay crop in years and with burnt out pastures, resulting in a great decrease in the production of milk, dairymen and their organizations are demanding an increased price for milk in line with their higher costs.

On July 26, Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, telegraphed the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, at Syracuse, setting forth dairymen's losses from drought and urging that the Bargaining Agency appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets for an immediate hearing to amend the Federal and State marketing orders, so that the price paid to the farmers for milk should be increased during this emergency period.

Acting on this suggestion and others received from other cooperatives, the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency immediately got busy. Fifty milk marketing cooperatives were represented at a delegate meeting of the Bargaining Agency held at the Onondaga Hotel, in Syracuse, on August 3rd. Also attending the meeting were representatives from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and from the office of the Federal Milk Marketing Administrator.

Previous to the meeting of the delegates, the Board of Directors had met with the Distributors' Bargaining Agency in an attempt to get an agreement between producers and distributors on price increases. It was felt that quicker action could be obtained in amending the orders if the dealers would agree not to fight the proposed amendment in the hearings. At this meeting a class I price of \$2.82 was agreed upon by the Board of Directors of the Bargaining Agency. However, no agreement could be reached with the dealers on this price.

Realizing the necessity of fast action in order to bring immediate price increases to producers, the Board of Directors reported to the delegate meeting the results of the meeting with the distributors with the suggestion that a compromise be worked out that would result in higher prices to producers, beginning September 1st.

After a very thorough discussion of conditions affecting production throughout the milk shed, and a discussion of price changes, the delegates authorized the Board of Directors to petition the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington and

Commissioner Noyes to call hearings on an amendment to the orders.

Two proposals were made. The first would seek to add 7½ cents to the average butter price in determining the class I, 2A, 2B and 3B prices in accordance with the existing schedule in the orders. Under present conditions this would set the class I price for September at \$2.65 and would add 40 cents to the class 2A and 30 cents

to petition the State and Federal governments on the proposal that would bring the best and quickest returns to producers.

Representatives of the Federated Milk Producers' Cooperative Bargaining Agency indicated they would support the proposed amendment. Furthermore that an attempt would be made to put the program into effect on a voluntary basis by August 10th. In view of past experience with New York dealers, little hope was expressed that a voluntary program could become effective.

Mr. Ernest Sheldon of Little Falls offered a resolution stating that the policy and program of the Bargaining Agency would be to work with all producer controlled groups, regardless of size, in developing greater unity and strength among all producers in the Metropolitan Milk Shed. This was adopted unanimously.

Acting Governor Charles Poletti, at the request of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Holton V. Noyes, made a direct appeal to the President of the United States for aid to both dairy and poultry industries "because of the disastrous effects of the drought upon our state's agriculture."

In New York City, William J. McKay, chairman of the dealer organization known as the Metropolitan Distributors' Bargaining Agency, said that his group was willing to expedite hearings to determine a fair price, but said dealers would oppose the \$2.65 demand as unwarranted. He said an increase from the present rate of \$2.25 to \$2.65 would necessitate boosting consumer price in New York City one cent a quart for grades A and B milk. (The constant harping by dealers and others on the consumer's price always raises my personal indignation. When there is a shortage of any other product, the price always goes up without question. Why should it not go up for milk when necessary? Milk at any reasonable retail price is the cheapest food on the market.—E. R. E.)

In New Jersey, a public hearing to discuss the future price of milk was held on August 8 by the New Jersey Board of Milk Control. New Jersey dairymen, representing all of the producing areas in the state, registered a strong plea for a higher price on milk, blaming the drought for the big increase in cost of production.

One of the encouraging features of the present milk situation is the fine way in which almost all of the milk marketing organizations, both in and out of the Metropolitan (Turn to Page 11)

Milk Price Amendment Hearing August 24

JUST as we go to press, announcement is made that a hearing to consider an amendment on price changes in the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order will be held August 24 at ten A. M. Daylight Saving time in the Lincoln Auditorium in Syracuse. Commissioner H. V. Noyes announced the hearing and a similar announcement is expected from Secretary Wallace. The request for the hearing made by the Producers' Bargaining Agency specifies that a price amendment only is to be considered. This was done in the interest of speed and it is understood that later hearings will consider other suggested amendments.

The Bargaining Agency petitioned for a Class 1 price of \$2.82 per hundred. That is not necessarily the increase that will be submitted to the producers for a vote, assuming that an amendment is the outcome of the hearing. Some doubt is being expressed over the possibility of putting a price increase into effect by September 1. Care is being taken to follow the exact procedure called for in the Order to avoid the possibilities of Court action to upset the amendment if adopted. However, no red tape should be allowed to interfere with a higher price for milk at the earliest possible moment.

A second hearing to allow dealers to present their case will be held in New York City August 25.

to the class 2B and 3B prices. The second proposal would seek to establish a minimum class I price of \$2.82. It was left to the discretion of the Board of Directors to study both proposals and

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The shaded portion on the chart indicates that part of the adult's daily dietary needs furnished by one quart of milk. Wavy lines indicate variable amounts.

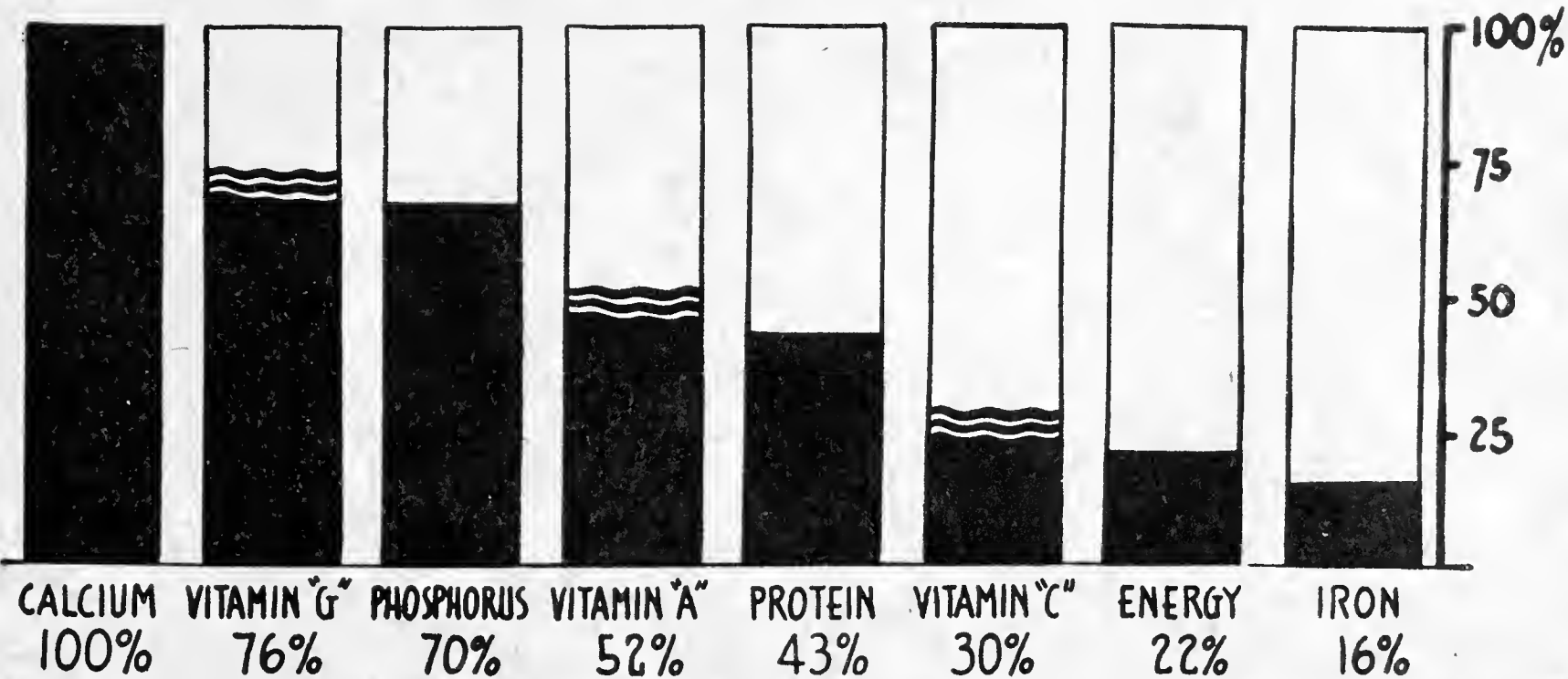


Chart by courtesy of Professor J. H. Frandsen, Department of Dairy Industry, Massachusetts College of Agriculture. Professor Frandsen is doing a fine educational job on the food value of milk and other dairy products.

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What Price Apples?

By ED. W. MITCHELL



Ed. W. Mitchell

AFTER A HOT, painful day thinning off perfectly good apples that I would like to put on trees that have none, and fighting deer flies that seem determined to reduce my over-weight, I sat down to meditate on the many miseries of this life and study A E 263 and 276.

These are studies of apple prices made by Harper, DeGraff and others of the Cornell Agricultural Economics staff, and may be secured by anyone who takes the trouble to ask for them.

I have a great respect for the work

of that department because it is based on facts and figures rather than on theories and opinions. Apple growers, I notice, are apt to be prejudiced in favor of apples, and their opinions are apt to be distorted by prejudice and hopes.

DeGraff calls attention to the fact that apple prices have varied from \$1.95 to 51c for a packed bushel ready to leave the farm in Niagara County in the last 20 years, and have dropped from an average of \$1.15 in the 1920's to 70c in the 1930's.

A drop of 40% is too much for us to absorb by reductions in costs of production. I admit that apple growers are extravagant and visionary, but too many of our costs are fixed and unavoidable to allow for any material saving in production costs. Increased yields are the answer to that, and we

must find some other answer to that 40% reduction in price.

Harper in his study of Ulster County sales of the 1937 crop, which averaged 53c a bu. for the fruit, points out some of the causes for the difference in price between different lots of fruit. Knowing the cause is the first step in finding a remedy.

In general, the dessert varieties, Mac, Delicious and Spy, sold for 40c more than the others which I suppose are all classed as cooking apples by the trade. No. 1 grade sold for 40c more than the lower grades, and the desirable sizes sold for 40c more than the smaller ones. The premium for Fancy over No. 1 was only 15c, but the penalty for grades lower than No. 1 was 40c. A premium for large size was apparently paid only for large baking apples, Spy, Cortland, Greening and Rome. Cold storage did not pay that year because the price trend was down. What the price might have been if we had not stored over half of the crop is anybody's guess. I don't even like to think about it.

DeGraff's study of Niagara County prices shows two major factors in making apple prices: the General Price level and N. Y. Factory Pay Rolls, and the size of the apple crop in the 3 area section, New York, Shenandoah and the Central West. The crop in New England and the Far West, and the crop of oranges and competing fruits apparently have little effect on Western New York apple prices. If a person wants apple pie or apple sauce, she does not buy an orange to make it, even if oranges are cheap.

DeGraff gives some interesting tables that anyone can use to estimate the price he should get this year and the value of his crop. Increased harvesting and package costs cut heavily into profits when a large crop sells at low prices. They are not so painful when you have a large crop and prices are good.

The first table shows that when this 3 area crop was 25% below normal, the farm price of apples was 23% above normal. When the crop was 25% above normal, the price was 15% below normal.

The gross value of the crops varied less than the price might indicate—92 for the small crops and 106 for the big ones.

The next table gives apple production and price in per cent of normal, and the price in money you may reasonably expect at various levels of the New York Factory Payrolls Index. We will get pretty accurate crop estimates by the first of August and surely by September, and the NYFPI is published monthly. Every apple grower should get a copy of A E 263 and 276, look on page 13 and regulate the grade he packs and the price he asks, using those data as a guide.

If there is over-production of apples, we, the apple growers, are responsible for it. If that over-production is to be corrected, we are the only ones who can correct it. A paternalistic government and a competent staff of public servants are giving us all the information we need, but they can not give us the will to act intelligently. I hope we can bring ourselves to do so before we have to resort to dictatorship and control by laws and regulations.

Production control can be accomplished by the growers at little if any cost, and probably they will get well paid for it. Just figure packing, package, transportation and selling costs; add these to the price for cider apples; then throw out varieties and grades that do not show a profit on that basis. We at least break even on that deal, and it will show some profit because it will help the price for the apples that do go to market.

That brings up another point that appears in Harper's study, and one that I can hardly believe. About half
 (Continued on Page 11)

SAVE TIME in the CORN HARVEST

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- CORN BINDERS
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McCormick-Deering Power-Drive Corn Binders, 1- and 2-row sizes, have stepped up the corn harvest to the pace of modern tractor speeds

- Good equipment pays dividends at silo-filling time when every day counts. Check over your corn binder and silage cutter now. Make necessary repairs. If you need new machines, see the McCormick-Deering dealer.

In addition to the famous McCormick-Deering Corn Binder for horse use, he has the modern 1 and 2-row Power-Drive Binders, which are operated through the power take-off of the tractor.

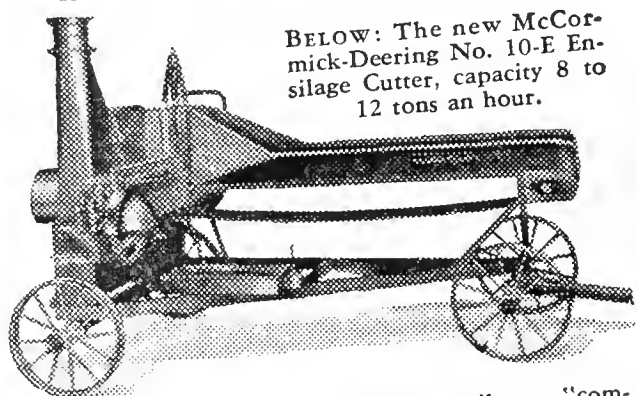
He also has a full line of McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters, ranging in capacity from 8 to 20 tons an hour. Included in the line this year is the new No. 12-E.

If you want to make silage by the "combine" method, the McCormick-Deering Ensilage Harvester is available. It cuts the stalks, reduces them to silage, and delivers the silage to a truck or wagon, all in one field operation.

Buy McCormick-Deering—the line with the reputation for quality; low-cost, dependable performance; and long life.

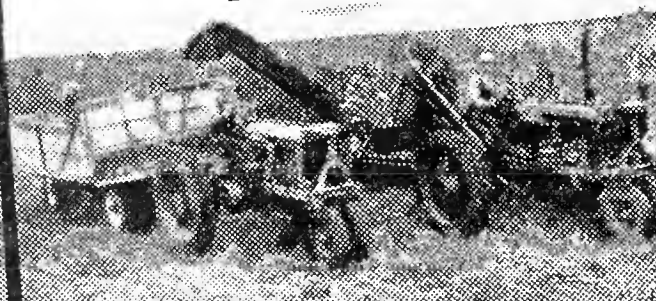
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The new McCormick-Deering No. 12-E Ensilage Cutter, with its capacity of 12 to 20 tons an hour, has many features that provide unusual efficiency.



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ton... the attractive fiber road sign... and other sales helps at actual cost.

On every Layena carton is printed a money-back guarantee, assuring the customer that Layena eggs are uniform in yolk color and of the highest quality in every respect. This guarantee is backed by Purina Mills. It gives you an added selling point on your eggs that will help you get top prices for them.

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ESCAPE FROM ALBANIA— PART II—ZOG I, KING

SINCE war seemed imminent, we hurried through Yugoslavia to reach our objective, Albania. Alarming rumors came over the radio and by that underground telegraph which always senses danger. Arriving in Tirana, the capital of Albania, we had tea with our United States Minister, Hugh G. Grant, and his delightful and most efficient wife. The situation became more tense. Italy was making many demands on King Zog which he refused to grant. Mussolini became more insistent and threatening.

Tuesday night we stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Knapp. Merrill had been one of our Danforth Fellowship boys from Cornell University in 1935. After graduation he joined the Near East Foundation and for two years has spent his energy in directing agricultural work in Albania. The next morning we were awakened at daybreak by the booming of guns. We thought Italy had begun its attack on Albania. A few minutes later, however, more than 100 boys from the American Agricultural School marched by our windows shouting that an heir to the throne had been born—Prince Skender II, named for Albania's 15th Century hero.

Even with the happiness of having a male heir to the throne, there was uneasiness everywhere. Italy asked an immediate Yes or No to her demands, Parliament had been called for the following day. In Tirana we were invited to a distinguished dinner party given by our American Minister and his wife in honor of the Queen's mother and the new Rumanian Minister. There we met many of the diplomatic colony and I had frank discussions with these foreigners which convinced me more than ever that trouble was imminent.

Thursday morning dawned. The government had during the night issued orders commandeering all cars and gasoline. Here we were in Albania's capital "high and dry". Minister Grant was most considerate and in touch by cable, in secret code, with Washington. Italy ordered her subjects—men, women, and children, except the necessary officials at her Embassy—to the coast to be transported across the Adriatic by warships to Italy. King Zog ordered all gasoline supplies to be removed to the interior. There was confusion everywhere. The city's square was filling with angry mobs led by speakers who mounted steps and shouted that every Albanian would stand by his King to a man.

Our Stars and Stripes floated over the American Legation and we were told to stay close by. At two o'clock Mrs. Grant hurried to us, saying that King Zog had provided two cars to take the Queen's mother and her Aunt across the border to Yugoslavia, and we could squeeze in if we hurried. With quick goodbyes we sped away—and did that chauffeur step on the gas!

Although we bumped breathlessly over the rough Albanian roads, we couldn't make the border by nightfall. We slept restlessly in Scutari near the border.

"Pronto—pronto", cried our chauffeur just before daybreak the next morning. We dressed and hurried to the border. After much parleying with Yugoslav officials over passports we were allowed to cross into safety after the magic word "Diplomatic."

During that last restless night in Albania, Italian battleships began shelling the coast towns and at dawn landed soldiers. The King spoke from his palace in Tirana, saying he had come from the mountains in rawhide shoes, and would return the same way if necessary. He was in deep distress over his Queen and day-old baby.

"I lose no matter what happens!" King Zog told one of my friends as he paced the floor confronted by the hopelessness of his situation. If he stood his ground, his inadequate army would have been slaughtered by superior forces. If he followed his own desires he would retreat to the mountains but that would endanger the life of his devoted wife and newborn son. Only one choice seemed left—to cross the border into Greece with a hope that the future would permit him to return and lead his people again.

(Part III to follow—"SHALL WE SURRENDER TO 'ISMS'?")

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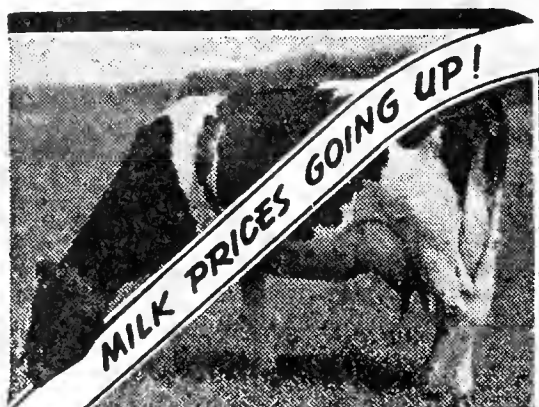
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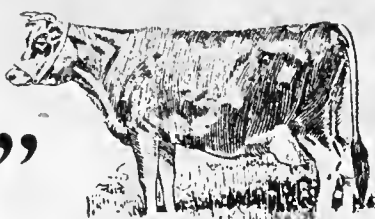
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"See You at the STATE FAIR"



FOR 15 DAYS at Syracuse, from August 26 to September 9, the State Fair Management has planned a program that has seldom been equalled. In addition to an opportunity to see some of the finest stock, crops, fruit and vegetables in the world, this event gives an opportunity to renew old friendships. The staff of *American Agriculturist* hopes to meet you there. For your information here is a condensed program of some of important events day by day:

FIRST WEEK

SATURDAY, Aug. 26,

"American Legion Day"

Grand Opening—Speeches by Commissioner H. V. Noyes and Mayor Marvin of Syracuse.

American Legion Parade—Drum Corps competition.

Aviation Round-Up—A concentration of privately owned planes.

Motorcycle Championship Race—First officially sanctioned 50-mile National Championship Motorcycle Race.

Dance Contest—Finals of the State Championship Dancing Contest, conducted by Arthur Murray.

Rodeo and Fireworks—Magnificent display of fireworks and an evening packed with Wild West thrills.

SUNDAY, August 27, "Religious Day"

Religious Services—Conducted in the Coliseum by Rev. S. Burman Long.

2,000 Voiced Chorus—Chosen from more than 200 Central New York choirs.

Interdenominational Services—Religious services representing four faiths.

Homer Rodeheaver—Community singing under the leadership of the world famous director.

Twilight Service—Singing of favorite hymns, old and new, in the Grandstand led by Homer Rodeheaver.

Elijah—Mendelssohn's lovely oratoria, presented with a chorus of 125 voices and featuring the voice of Mark Love, Opera star. In the evening.

MONDAY, August 28, "Fair Queen Day"

Coronation—of the State Fair Queen in front of Grandstand.

Official Opening—of Agricultural Division of the Fair. Judging opens for Draft horses, cattle, sheep.

Opening—of Grand Circuit Meet. Year's most spectacular display of pacers and trotters.

Opening—of the Sportsmen's Show in the Machinery Building. A new feature of the Fair.

Spelling Bee—Semi-finals in State Championship.

Opening—of the 4-H Exhibits.

TUESDAY, August 29

"Farm and Home Bureau Day"

Empire State Gladiola Show—In the Horticultural Building.

Spelling Bee—State Championship for Boys and Girls.

Dairy Cattle Exhibit—Prize winning entrants in a huge cattle exposition.

Sportsmen's Show—Special exhibition of experts in casting, log chopping, log rolling.

Horseshoe Pitching Contest—First day of the State Championship.

Aviation Show—Exhibit of modern aircraft. A FREE show in Empire Court.

Rodeo—Outstanding bronc riders, ropers and bulldoggers in an amazing demonstration of skill and daring.

WEDNESDAY, August 30, "Grange Day"

Grand Circuit Races—Featuring the famous Noyes Stake, \$10,000 purse.

Farm Bureau Exhibit—Prize exhibits of farm products—Supervised by Grange Officials.

Conservation Exhibit—Model woodlands exhibition—featuring real woods, 600 ft. trout stream and live animals.

Singing Contest—Prize winning Grange choruses in competition.

Flower Show—A new flower show more beautiful than ever in the Horticultural Building.

Style Show—Lovely models picked from the 4-H Clubs wearing the smartest fashions as well as a feature display of homemade clothing.

Livestock Judging—Draft horses, dairy cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and poultry.

THURSDAY, Aug. 31, "Governor's Day"

Governor's Speech—In front of Grandstand during the afternoon program.

Indian Village—Special ceremonial welcome for the Governor in the Indian Village.

Grand Circuit—Racing for the classic Governor's Stake, \$10,000 purse.

Homespun Acts—A program of old time Fair features—yodeling, whistling, hog-calling, greased pig chases. Fun of Fairs gone by.

FRIDAY, September 1, "Women's Day"

Women's Day Luncheon—All Women's organizations and clubs represented at luncheon in the Harriet May Mills Building.

Baby Show—To select the healthiest baby from New York State's best. Final selection Sunday.

Famous Women Speakers—Three women, famous for achievements in politics, aviation and business will speak.

Band Competition—High School bands of state competing for honors.

Livestock Parade—Parade of prize winning livestock.

State Fair Flower Show—Horticultural Building—a specially arranged display for Women's Day.

World's Fair Review—in coliseum—a sparkling musical review.

SECOND WEEK

SATURDAY, September 2

"Automobile Race Day"

Time Trials—for the qualifying round in the day's Automobile Classic.

Jalopy Race—Automotive antiques—25 years old and more, racing for speed honors. A thrill-packed race.

100-Mile Race—National 100-Mile Dirt Track Championship. Nationally famous automobile racers competing for dirt track honors.

Gala Final Show—Concluding performance of George Hamid's masterpiece, WORLD'S FAIR REVUE in Coliseum.

SUNDAY, September 3, "Baby Day"

Baby Contest—Healthiest and most beautiful baby selected from sectional prize winners from the state.

Model Clinic—A display of modern equipment for the care of infants—supervised by famous baby specialists.

Aviation Show—One million dollars worth of airplanes and aircraft accessories. A FREE show in Empire Court.

MONDAY, September 4, "Labor Day"

Running Races—Opening of an exciting six day meet—six races daily.

Homespun Features—Yodeling, whistling, hog-calling, greased pig chases and other high-lights of Fairs gone by.

Fruit and Farm Produce Exhibit—A major display in Horticultural Building.

"Lucky" Teter—A daring exhibition of driving. One of the spectacular features of the Fair, in front of the Grandstand.

Famous Dance Band—A nationally known Dance Band playing for dancing in the afternoon and evening.

TUESDAY, September 5

Sportsmen's Show—A full day program of water stunts on the lake in Machinery Building Court. Also casting, skeet shooting and log chopping.

Running Horse Races—Second day of running horse races—six races.

Steeple-Chase—The best jockeys of Canada and the United States in spectacular races on the new steeple-chase course in the infield.

Radio Revelry—Famous stars of national networks appearing in new floor show.

Fireworks—Huge aerial fireworks display in front of Grandstand.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, "Aviation Day"

Feature Speaker—A nationally famous representative of the aircraft industry.

Manufacturers Exhibition—Exhibition of planes representing the finest developments in aircraft manufacturing.

Formation Flight—A powerful demonstration of flying skill.

(Continued on Page 14)

PAPEC CUTS Silo Filling COSTS

Why do more farmers buy PAPEC Cutters than any other make? It's because Papec offers the *most cutter for the money!* You get a bigger, sturdier, easier-running machine that is guaranteed to *do more*—and you get it for \$25 to \$75 less money.

**MORE TONS
PER HOUR**

The non-clog Papec with its improved self-feeder cuts silo filling costs to the bone. It also makes hay silage, chops hay into barn or stack, stores straw direct from the thresher or after combining, shreds fodder and even elevates feed grains. With a Papec

**ON LESS
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you are equipped to handle *all* your feed and bedding at a big saving in time, labor and space.

Papec knives and other parts cost less and are quickly obtainable for any model no matter how old or where located. See your dealer or send postal for free booklet, "More Profit Per Acre." Gives valuable information on

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making and feeding hay silage, stacking chopped hay, filling trench and upright silos, handling straw. 74 pictures. No obligation. Papec Machine Co., 398 E. Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.



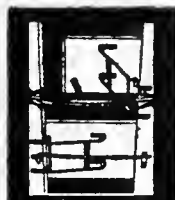
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The Grange Silo at its present low price and with its long term of excellent service ahead, is bound to return you profits. Grange saves space and feed, cuts down feed costs, increases milk production, and saves time and labor. In addition, since we are not exhibiting at the Fair this year, we offer instead a *special concession* on every silo sold as a result of this ad. We share with you the saving in exhibition cost. Write for details now, but BE SURE to mention this ad.

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MANUFACTURERS
FOR 25 YEARS

KILL ALL FLIES



Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient—Cannot spill. Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

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Don't Chop Your Grass!

Shave the ground with "Marugg Special" imported, dangle cutting edge scythe. Catalogue free. Address The Marugg Company, Dept. 10, Tracy City, Tenn.



Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

NO BETTER GLIMPSE of the practical nature of Grange objectives can be found than in the important part the organization is taking toward promoting safety on the highways. For years an educational program of highway safety has been carried out among the Granges of the country and for an equal period liberal cash prizes, medals, etc., have been awarded to Grange young people for their best essays in directions of highway safety.

A new departure in Grange endeavor is the offer of \$300 in cash prizes to be distributed to local Grange units for the most practical safety programs carried out during the year, as well as definite local projects to make the roads safer, eliminate danger spots and promote general safety education. In the present year's contest for these prizes entries have already been received from 27 different states and are steadily coming in. In this commendable work the National Grange takes the lead and cooperates with the National Safety Council and the Automotive Safety Foundation. National Lecturer James C. Farmer of Keene, New Hampshire, heads up this work, and the winning Granges in the competition will be announced at the National Grange session in Peoria, Illinois, next November.

* * *

NEW JERSEY'S newest Grange hall, located in Hunterdon County, is the proud possession of Sidney Progressive subordinate, and represents an outlay of about \$6500, which also includes a great amount of volunteer labor by the membership. This New Jersey Grange was instituted early in 1930 with 34 charter members, but has more than 200 Patrons on its roll at present.

* * *

THE EXTENT to which the Revolving Scholarship Fund, operated by the New York State Grange, is functioning, is evidenced by the fact that more than 90 applications for loans have already been filed by Grange young people in the Empire State, who desire to continue their education this fall beyond graduation from the public high schools.

* * *

ONE OF THE oldest Granges in Delaware has just celebrated its 65th anniversary, Centre, No. 11, located near the city of Wilmington. This subordinate was instituted six months before

there was any Delaware state organization and was put under the jurisdiction of the Maryland State Grange. Centre Grange has been continuous in membership and prosperity and contributes decidedly to the civic welfare of its vicinity.

* * *

THE YOUNGEST Pomona Grange in New Hampshire has just celebrated its 30th anniversary, Union, No. 20, which is located in the central part of the state. The anniversary program featured addresses by State Master William J. Neal and State Chaplain Rev. Austin H. Reed.

* * *

APPARENTLY THERE is to be another new Grange hall in Connecticut before very long, as New Canaan

Grange in the southwestern corner of the state has purchased a plot of ground and money-raising projects are well under way to provide the necessary finances for a home.

* * *

THE MASSACHUSETTS State Grange each year awards three scholarships of \$150 each to deserving young people, covering three different sections of the state, and these awards have just gone to Robert H. Midgley of Westboro, Richard H. Jacquith of Northampton and Miss Marilyn E. Carpenter of Gardner. The three young people have all been very active in Grange circles, each one is a 1939 officer, one a present master and one a

past Juvenile master. These scholarships supplement the regular work of the Grange Educational Aid Fund in Massachusetts, which has aided nearly 2,000 young people to secure a better education than the public schools afford.

* * *

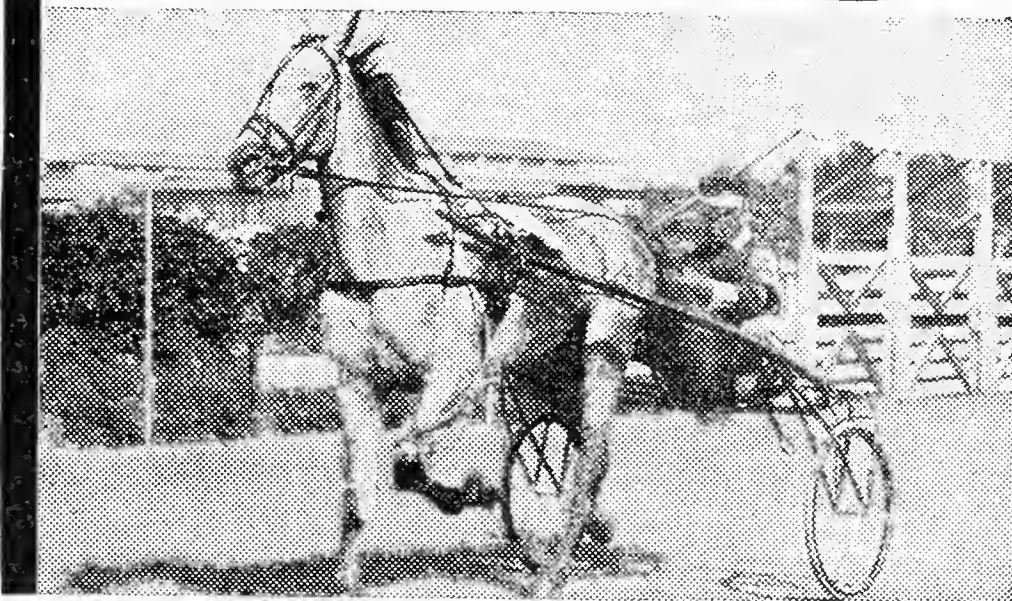
NORTH HAVEN GRANGE in Connecticut, just outside the city of New Haven, carried out an impressive community event in the form of a combined Flag Day and Americanization program, held on the village green in the center of the town. The American Legion, Legion Auxiliary and other patriotic organizations were special guests and the attendance was very large.



HEIGH-HO ★ FUN AT THE FAIR

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

SYRACUSE, N.Y. ★ AUG. 26 - SEP. 9



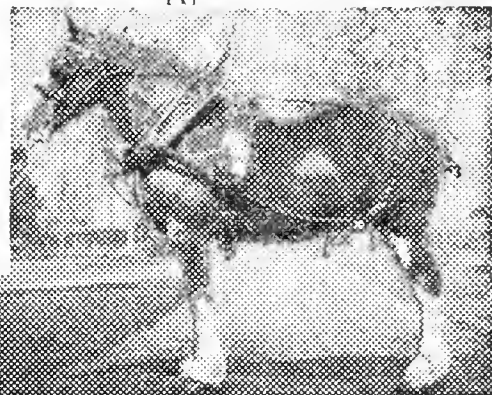
★ HARNESS HORSE MEET—Top-flight pacers and trotters racing in the famous Grand Circuit.

TREAT YOURSELF To a Trip to the Fair

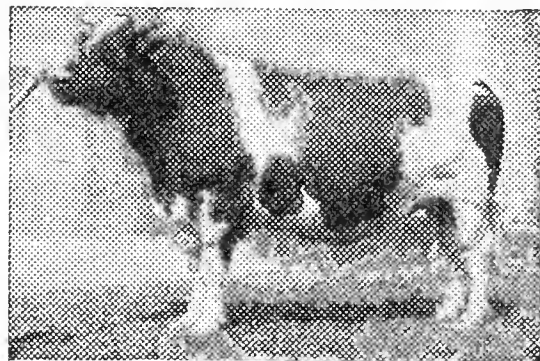
Come to the greater 1939 State Fair prepared to see and hear the dramatic spectacle of "Elijah" sung by a chorus of 125 voices . . . stars of the radio network in their own show . . . three nationally famous dance bands . . . Homer Rodeheaver lead the community singing. Come and enjoy the daring driving of "Lucky" Teter and his Hell Drivers . . . the Wild West Rodeo . . . the million dollar Aviation Show . . . the Steeple-Chase races on the new course . . . Running Races . . . the trotters and pacers in the Grand Circuit races . . . the thrilling 100 Mile Dirt Track Automobile Race. Come and see the judging in Dairy Cattle—Draft Horses—Sheep and Poultry. Plan to enjoy every one of the 15 thrill-packed days—this is the year to "HAVE FUN AT THE FAIR."

FIFTEEN THRILL-PACKED DAYS

NEW YORK STATE FAIR
SYRACUSE, N. Y. ★ AUGUST 26 - SEPT. 9



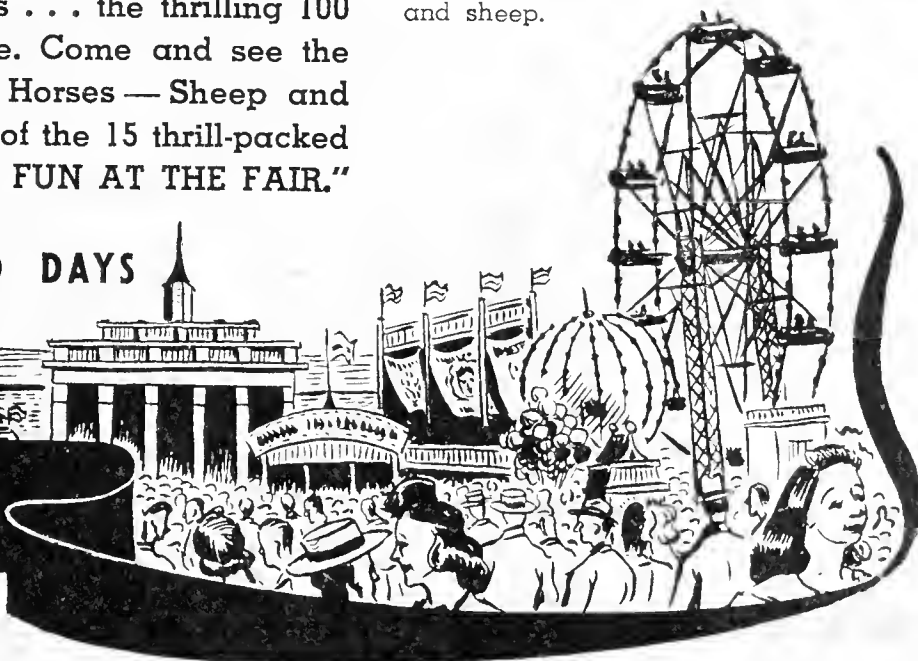
★ PRIZE DRAFT HORSE—A champion from the 1938 State Fair.



★ PRIZE LIVESTOCK EXHIBITION—See prize entrants in cattle, horses, swine and sheep.



"Miss Jones, I'll have you know I'm no share cropper."





By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

Mercker Summarizes Potato Situation at Growers' Field Day

"THE greatest meeting of farmers that will be held this year," said Dean Carl E. Ladd—and it was. Total attendance of more than 12,000 was the estimate of President Roy A. Porter of the Empire State Potato Club, surveying the annual field at the Gardner farms at Tully.

The big crowd heard a message of optimism for potato growers. "Al" E. Mercker of the USDA came to the meeting just after completing a survey of principal potato-producing areas. He voiced his expectation that potato prices will be higher than a year ago.

His words came at a time when many growers have been seeing the market going down. Mercker pointed out that over a period of several years the market lows have been reached in August.

To those who wanted some "inside dope" on the price outlook Mercker had it. Reviewing growing conditions, he said adverse weather had affected the outlook in a number of states. The total estimated production in 13 late states is placed at one per cent more than a year ago, but in several states the potential yield has been going down sharply with the drouth. Eastern Pennsylvania and Long Island have smaller crops. Growing conditions in New York have been better than in a number of states, and very much better in New England.

To Sell or Hold?

Mercker said that an average of four years showed potato prices up 104 per cent from the lows of August. Because of this, he said, "it has paid growers to wait for the low-price period to pass."

Another factor which he thought would help the market was that there would be more demand this year due to improved business conditions. As to the size of the crop and its quality, Mercker said would depend very largely upon weather conditions during the next few weeks.

Seriousness of the drouth in the farm crop outlook was emphasized by Dean Ladd. Practically all sections of the state have suffered, with dairymen being hit hardest because of short hay and grain crops and pastures scorched under blazing sun. Rainfall in most sections this summer has been fractional of normal amounts.

One of the greatest losses to farmers has been in new seedlings, Dean Ladd said. He told of inspecting scores of fields seeded this year and not finding any growth. Surveying the damage to new seedlings in the state, he placed the loss at 50 per cent, pointing out that "this means clover will not be harvested from these fields next year."

Brewster Sends Speech

There was disappointment because Congressman Ralph O. Brewster, former governor of Maine, was not on hand to make the principal address. Brewster delayed leaving Washington, hoping to fly up in time, only to find that the vote on the housing bill was scheduled at the same time. Party leaders refused to allow legislators to "pair" their votes. As the newspapers later recorded, the House rejected the 800-million-dollar housing bill.

The farm program was termed "relief for foreign agriculture" by Brewster in the speech which he had prepared for the occasion, and which was read. He cited that after several years of farm programs wheat was selling at the lowest price on the Liverpool mar-

ket, corn at the lowest in Chicago and the market was glutted with American cotton. He said each succeeding program of the administration denounces the previous and then goes it one better. He said a year ago Secretary Wallace denounced export subsidies, and now under his new program "Japan will get about six million dollars of American money before the trade treaty expires in six months."

Tully in Gala Dress

The field day was staged on the farm of Walter and William Gardner, the former vice-president of the potato club. Dean Ladd characterized the farm as "one of the finest pieces of soil in New York; I doubt if one can find more productive acres anywhere in New York or in the world."

The Gardners farm 180 acres and plow under either Japanese millet or corn for green manure. They are among the oldest growers of certified seed in the state. During the day plowing and fitting demonstrations were conducted and visitors had opportunity to note how the rich, dark soil showed considerable moisture in spite of the generally dry weather.

During most of the day the sun was hot and a strong wind blew. Just

as Dean Ladd was concluding his remarks the wind heightened, blowing over a few tents, and rain swept the scene. There was quick scurrying for cover. More than one farmer caught in the rain and drenched was heard to remark that it was much better than drouth.

Don D. Ward, manager of the Onondaga County Farm Bureau, was general chairman for the field day.

* * *

Poultry Congress Makes History

WHEN the history of agricultural fairs and poultry shows is written, the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition at Cleveland will be rated as "tops".

During the few weeks previous to the show I ran across persons here and there who began to fear that the thing had been overrated. It must be remembered that for about two years committees had been at work and publicity had heralded the event. Perhaps it was natural for some timid souls to wonder if it all could be true?

My impression is that the show far exceeds expectations, both in attendance and in the character and variety of its exhibits. It was a mammoth exhibition, covering acres of floor space and grounds. Huge crowds poured in from every state in the Union, from Canada, Mexico and from the farthest corners of the globe. I talked with parking station attendants and they told me that on a single day they parked cars from every state and from two foreign countries.

Tribute to Rice

The New York State exhibit, gotten together hurriedly, was a fine display and in its depicting of the historic side of the poultry industry gave added tribute to Rice. Murals forming a background and legends showed how Rice as a student at Cornell began voluntary experiments which led to establishing of a poultry department

which he later headed with such distinction. The exhibit will be seen again at the State Fair in Syracuse.

Many Nations Present

It certainly was a thrilling experience to walk through the Hall of Nations. The "long-crowing" roosters of Japan, with tails 15 and 17 feet long, kept a sizable crowd at attention. Then in a next-door exhibit the wood-carvings which depicted the new poultry industry of Germany attracted many. Across the aisle Italy's display, including the murals from ancient Pompeii, and the Pan-American exhibit, claimed their share of attention.

But perhaps poultrymen were most interested in exhibits of other states, with their colorful backgrounds. Kansas' display space was framed in a lace-work of grain strung on strings. About 1,500,000 grains of wheat were strung on strings by 21,000 4-H Club members. One entered the Virginia exhibit through a replica of Natural Bridge. The Wisconsin exhibit was a breath of the woods and lakes, while Florida used the Everglades as its motif.

The huge auditorium constantly held great crowds to listen to the lectures. Popular programs and demonstrations attracted thousands. To see all of the exhibits one walked miles. It was a great show. The poultry industry should reap far-reaching benefits, from popular interest in poultry and eggs, through pooling of world knowledge and through contacts made by poultrymen from many states and countries.

Western New York Dairy Field Day

Western New York's third annual Field Day at Hamburg on July 29 was an unqualified success. True, it rained most of the day but there was ample room inside for the program and who would object to getting a little wet in view of the need for rain?

Most of the bulls were sold at private sales but in the morning one bull from each of 5 breeds was auctioned off. Sellman Bros. of Orchard Park bid in a Holstein bull offered by Benjamin Newton from Salamanca. An Ayrshire bull bought by John Baker, East Aurora, N. Y., was knocked down to Eugene Foss, of East Aurora. Other auction sales were: Jersey — Clara A. Kline, Williamsville, to Irvin Buffum, Elma; Guernsey — Fred H. Gordon, Brockport, to David Mattison, Brockport; and Brown Swiss — D. N. Boice, Churchville, to Nicholas Smith, Boston. During the day approximately 25 young bulls changed hands.

In the Judging Contests the Webster High School took first place with Alden and East Aurora tied for second. Individual winners were Floyd Rathfus of Webster and Donald Foss of East Aurora who tied for first.

In the 4-H Club contest Kenneth Speer of North Greece took first place, John Moran of Avon second and Donald Cleveland of Leicester third.

In the afternoon James Hayes of the Michigan College of Agriculture gave a humorous talk on "The Form and Function of Dairy Cows." It brought many laughs yet there was many a valuable suggestion that cattle breeders could take home and apply.

One of the places of honor was accorded to a Holstein proven sire, Dad Boast Best Segis Kimpere, owned by a dairy herd improvement association in Chautauqua County, and five of his daughters.

Bar None Ranch Entertains Grangers

Several hundred Grangers attended the Rensselaer County Grange picnic at Bar None Ranch, Berlin, New York, owned by Assemblyman Maurice Whitney. The principal speaker was Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange. As usual Mr. Taber hit the nail right on the head and we are hoping to give you a part of his speech in an early issue. Also on the program were Senator Joe Hanley and Commissioner Holton Noyes. Speakers were the guests of Assemblyman and Mrs. Whitney who also provided ice cream and beverages for the crowd. During the day there was a band concert, community singing, a milking contest and sports for the youngsters.

AA-Grange Bread Baking Contest News



Mrs. Arthur Schade, of Lyons, N. Y., winner of bread contest held by Eureka Grange, Wayne County. Contest was close, with five out of nine contestants scoring over 90.

of their contestants, who finished with a fine score, is over 80 years of age—Mrs. Rose Rood, of Cherry Creek, N. Y. Angelica Grange's contest (Allegany County) was won by a "very young housekeeper," Mrs. Howard Lyon, of Angelica, N. Y. Grange Chairman, Mrs. Ralph Jennings, says: "In this day and age when so few people bake bread, a young housekeeper deserves congratulations on being able to bake the prize winning loaf!"

And now here is the list of Subordinate Grange winners sent in since our last report:

Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Ravena	Mrs. Stella Vincent
Allegany	Angelica	Mrs. Howard Lyon
Cayuga	Dresserville	Mrs. Lillian Ripley
Chautauqua	Cherry Creek	Mabel G. Boutwell
	Findley Lake	Josephine Knowles
	Fredonia	Mrs. C. E. Edmunds
Clinton	Chazy	Doris Duprey
	Moers	Mrs. Lawrence Sweet
Cortland	Cortlandville	Mrs. Earl Stiles
Delaware	Colonel Harper	Edna Adair
	Maywood	Mrs. Marjorie Clark
Dutchess	Chapel Corners	Mrs. L. L. Glover
	Stanford	J. S. Carpenter
	Wicopee	Marie Hoose
Essex	Ethan Allen	Mrs. Harriet Bigalow
Franklin	Burke	Mrs. John Whittenore
Fulton	Kolaneka	Mrs. Jennie Brothers
	Lotville	Gertrude E. Hunt
Genesee	Friendship	Mrs. Florence Ferguson
	Byron	Mrs. Walter Gage
	Pavilion	Mrs. Glenna Westbrook
Livingston	Stafford	Mrs. Esther Becker
	Hemlock	Florence Baker
	Hunt	Minnie Brandt
	Keshequa	Mrs. Leon Goldthwait
Monroe	Irondequoit	Mrs. Peter Weaver
Montgomery	St. Johnsville	Mrs. Rose Johnson
Oneida	Camden	Mrs. Blanche Brewster
	Clinton	Mrs. Ruth Burrows
Oswego	Westmoreland	Mrs. W. M. Colling
Otsego	Pennellville	Mrs. Bertha McMahon
	Hartwick	Mrs. Flora Green
	Seminary	Mrs. Zilpha W. Curran
Schenectady	Duane	Mrs. Roscoe C. Wilber
	Scotch Church	Lucina Taft
Schoharie	Breakabeen	Mrs. Rowena D. Mann
Schuyler	Cayuta	Mrs. Harold R. Worden
	Schuyler	Mrs. Esther C. Wasson
	Searsburg	Mrs. William Giles
St. Lawrence	Fort Jackson	Mrs. George Wolfe
	Waddington	Nellie D. Carr
Ulster	Stone Ridge	Mrs. Ross K. Osterhoudt
Washington	No. Granville	Edith Rathbun
Wayne	Eureka	Mrs. Arthur Schade
	Walworth	Mrs. Dan Dayton
Wyoming	Dale	Mrs. Clara Miller
	Varysburg	Mrs. Albert Meeder
	Warsaw	Mrs. Clarence Duchen

SEVERAL interesting bread contest news items have come in during the past two weeks. In Schenectady County, the contest held by Scotch Church Grange was won by an 18-year-old 4-H Club member, Miss Lucina Tuft, and it was her first loaf of bread! Miss Tuft must be an A-No. 1 cook because last year she baked a sponge cake that won a prize at the Altamont Fair.

Stanford Grange's bread contest (Dutchess County) was won by a man — J. S. Carpenter, Standfordville, N. Y. That makes at least half a dozen Grange brothers in New York State who can bake a prize loaf of bread!

Mrs. Julia Wells, who had charge of contest held by Cherry Creek Grange, Chautauqua County, writes us that one

A New Proposal for Pricing Milk

By LELAND SPENCER.

A GOOD friend who read my previous article on the subject of Production Control has written to urge that we soft-pedal this proposition until the need is more urgent. I readily agree that it would not be wise to urge a production control plan at this time. It certainly is not the purpose of these



Leland Spencer

articles to arouse enthusiasm or demand for production control and I trust they will not have that effect. My purpose is to raise a number of questions and to stimulate some straight thinking on the subject. The serious drought we have had in the New York milk shed the past two months has shortened the feed supply so much that I do not look for much agitation for production control before next spring.

Just a few days ago I had the pleasure of talking with Mr. Clarence Eldridge, a business man in New York City who has two dairy farms in the Eastern part of the state. Few people, I think, have given more serious or intelligent thought to the Dairy Problem than Mr. Eldridge. Some of his conclusions are embodied in a letter from which he has graciously permitted me to quote.

"Nearly everyone", he says, "recognizes that surplus production is the crux of the problem. Raising the price of fluid milk to the consumer temporarily raises the blended price to the producer. However the price of fluid milk is only one of three factors that determine my net return. The three factors are:

- "1. The price of fluid milk.
- "The price of milk used for manufactured products.
- "3. The percentage of my milk that is sold as fluid milk."

In his letter, Mr. Eldridge expresses the view that "what we should strive for is not a too high price for fluid milk, but a better balance between the price of fluid milk to the consumer, the price of milk used for manufacturing purposes, and the quantity of milk produced." "In my own case", he says, "I simply cannot afford to produce milk for surplus uses." But under the present method of paying for milk, the producer cannot raise his net return per cwt. by cutting down his output, or adjusting it more closely to the seasonal demands for fluid milk. With each of 60,000 or more dairymen going his own way, what any one man may do about increasing or shrinking his production will have no significant effect upon the total milk supply, the classification, or the blended price.

Mr. Eldridge has a proposal for changing this situation so that any dairyman who wishes to stop delivering his share of the surplus can get a straight fluid milk price. In brief, he proposes that each dairyman be notified what his share of the fluid market is for each month of the year. Farmer Jones' quota for August would be figured out somewhat as follows:

His deliveries during the three previous Augusts would be averaged, and would amount to say 10,000 pounds. Quotas for all other producers would be figured the same way and might total say 300 million pounds. Then let's assume that the sales of fluid milk for the month of August, 1939, amount to 210 million pounds. That is 70 per

Commissioner Has No Power to Fix Milk Prices

By H. V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

"Judging from the many telegrams I received recently, it is evident that many people think that I have the power to fix prices on milk."

"This, of course, is entirely erroneous. Under the present law, the only prices fixed are those set up under the federal and state order. The only way these prices can be changed is through a petition from the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, followed by hearings and a determination that it is favored by at least 75 per cent of the producers.

"Under the old milk control set up, prices were determined by the Commissioner in consultation with an Advisory Committee. That law is no longer in effect, and the Commissioner is entirely without any power to fix the price of milk."

ED. NOTE:—We would add that Commissioner Noyes has cooperated in every possible way to help dairymen get better prices.

cent of the normal August production by all dairymen in the milk shed. Consequently the fluid milk quota for each dairyman would be 70 per cent of his average deliveries for the three previous Augusts. Farmer Jones' quota would be 70 per cent of 10,000 pounds or 7,000 pounds. For that quantity he would get the fluid milk price. For any excess over that he would get a surplus price.

If the fluid milk price were \$2.00 a hundred and the surplus price \$1.00, and if Farmer Jones delivered his normal production of 10,000 pounds, his price standard would read:

7000 lbs. "Quota" milk @ \$2.00 per cwt.	\$140.00
3000 lbs. "Excess" milk @ \$1.00 per cwt.	30.00
Total	\$170.00

Now if Mr. Jones should decide that he cannot afford to produce the "excess" milk for as little as \$1.00 per cwt., he probably would dispose of some of his poorest cows and cut his deliveries down to the quota. Very likely a good many dairymen would decide upon this course with the result that the total surplus in the milk shed would be cut down considerably. In that case, even those who continued their previous rate of production would benefit due to the smaller proportion of surplus in the market pool.

This plan is not put forward as a fool proof invention, but it ought to provoke many helpful reactions from our readers.

Dairymen Must Have Higher Milk Prices

(Continued from Page 5)

Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, have worked together.

Representatives of the Federation of Independent Producers, consisting of independent cooperatives not in the Bargaining Agency, met with the delegate meeting of the Bargaining Agency and agreed to work together on a common program. That's real progress!

Another truth demonstrated again by this drought emergency is the need of the dairymen's own organizations. As a result of the dairy marketing cooperatives' quick and emphatic action to meet this emergency, it may be possible to get the government to move fast enough to hold a hearing and raise the price of September milk much higher than it would otherwise have

been. The difficulty always, when the government is in any picture, is to get red tape cut quickly enough so as to get help when help is most needed. The real safeguard would be a voluntary agreement signed and supported by all of the milk marketing cooperatives. If both the Bargaining Agency and the independent groups would agree to such a voluntary plan, then the dealers would have to agree and sign, and government control would then be purely supplementary and not absolutely necessary on a permanent basis.

Federal and state milk control is helpful during the unsettled conditions which have prevailed during these depression years, but government support should be a temporary crutch supplementing the work of the dairymen themselves through their own organizations. The main marketing job must always be done by the organized farmers.

Wool

The 1939 United States wool crop is estimated at 375,699,000 lbs., which is 1 per cent higher than the 1938 crop, about 6 per cent above the 10-year average, and the second largest production on record.

It is estimated that 47,455,000 sheep were shorn—about 2 per cent more than in 1938.

In New York State estimated wool production is 2,301,000 lbs., compared to the 1938 figures of 2,304,000 lbs. and a 10-year average of 2,785,000 lbs.

What Price Apples

(Continued from Page 6)

the apples moved on the open competitive market through wholesalers and commission men; the other half by private sale. The growers saved or made only 8c a bushel on these private sales above the returns from sales on commission; just about what the commission man charged for the same selling service. Doubtless it caused a net loss to these same growers because half the trade quit bidding in the open market and got their apples cheaper from the grower. Private sales at the farm must be cheaper or buyers would not come out from the market to buy. That may be one of several causes of a general decline in apple prices over these last few years.

Direct sales at the farm to truckers who turn over the stock to push-carts at a narrow margin of profit is an excellent way to increase consumption of our poorer grades. It is a service the middle and lower class of consumers must have if they are to continue to be consumers. I want to see that method of distribution fostered, but at the same time I want to do away with the present practice of each grower underbidding his neighbor as the trucker-dealer shops from farm to farm.

I can see only one practical way to curb this practice; that is sell enough apples through the local auction to establish, publicize, and maintain prices. That means each grower should put enough of his crop into an auction pool to have a reasonable supply at every sale. It won't work if we keep on as the figures from Ulster County indicate we have done in the past. According to that study, the growers gave their auction only 5% of the total business, but 43% of their unclassified stuff. No commission man would accept such a consignment, and no selling agency can make a showing or a success if they have only the poorer grades to sell.

The nearby auction is a god-send when no buyers come around to buy, or when you have something you can't sell and are afraid to ship on consignment. That is a good time to practice some of this production control and dump that lot in the cider mill. But if we are determined to dump it on the market no matter what we lose or



WGYY Farm
PROGRAMS

Monday, August 21st

12:35—"Apple Harvesting and Storage," Dr. R. M. Smock.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News," F. E. Griffin.

Tuesday, August 22nd

12:35—"What We Have Learned About Birdsfoot Trefoil," W. S. Mason.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "Do We Serve Enough Eggs?" Dorothy Verdin.

Wednesday, August 23rd

12:35—"Storage for Forage," F. H. Hamlin, Papec Machine Co.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," K. D. Scott.

Thursday, August 24th

12:35—"What Farm Demonstrations Are Showing," H. B. Little.
12:45—"How Fluctuating Prices Affect Farmers," G. E. Brandon.

Friday, August 25th

12:35—"N. Y. State's Milk Advertising Program for 1939-40."
12:45—"Women's Corner."
8:30—WGYY Farm Forum.

Saturday, August 26th

12:35—WGYY 4-H Fellowship, "Home Cannery," Mrs. Clarence Decker.
12:45—"Grange Views and News," "How Shall We Meet the Lean Years," Warren Pomona Grange.

Monday, August 28th

12:35—"Fortifying the Wheat Seed Against Disease," Prof. M. F. Barrus.
12:45—"Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

Tuesday, August 29th

12:35—"Leveling-Up Milk Production," J. A. McKee.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "The Do's and Don'ts of Bacon."

Wednesday, August 30th

12:35—"What to See at the State Fair."
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Halsey B. Knapp.

Thursday, August 31st

12:35—"Getting Ready for the Fruit Harvest," S. R. Shapley.

Friday, September 1st

12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Caroline Pringle.
8:30—WGYY Farm Forum.

Saturday, September 2nd

12:35—WGYY 4-H Fellowship, "The Story of a Room," Mass. State 4-H Club Office.
12:45—"Grange Views and News," "What Have Reciprocal Trade Agreements Done for Agriculture?" Saratoga Pomona Grange.

how much we hurt the price of good apples, then let's make the buyers bid openly for it, sell at a close margin, and use those cheap apples as advertising to stimulate consumption and act as a brake on the margins added by retail distributors. Furthermore, let's give our auction quality and quantity enough so that outlet is functioning well when we run to it in distress.

In every apple growing section the neighbors should get together in little, informal groups to figure out probable prices, grades to pack, prices to ask, credit reports on buyers and all of those little things that make or break us. No one grower can succeed if the other growers around him are giving fruit away. We will succeed or fail in groups or growing areas, so that is the way and the place to work out our plans for success.

If we do not work them out for ourselves, no one will do it for us.

On August 5 estimated storage holdings of butter were 162,120,000 lbs., of which about 131,231,000 lbs. were owned by private trade; compared with holdings of 178,900,000 lbs. a year ago, or less than this year by 16,780,000 lbs.

Butter consumption has been running ahead of last year. The spread between retail and wholesale costs of butter has been kept low, and retail stores have done a good job of featuring butter. Government figures for the period of January to June indicate that butter consumption has been 11.4 per cent higher than for the same period last year.

NORTHEAST *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ Victory for Economy and Common Sense

WHEN Congress kicked up its heels and made a wild dash for home early this month, one of pieces of "must" legislation which got knocked sky-high was President Roosevelt's \$3,600,000,000 "spend-lend" bill (supposed to stimulate business through government-guaranteed loans for "self-liquidating" projects, mainly highways, rural electrification, housing, railroad equipment and farm-tenant aid).

After Senate action had slashed original bill to less than half its original size, House killed it outright by refusing even to consider it. Later, at a press conference, President declared that Congress's action would retard recovery. Many economists expressed opposite opinion, and reports of better business have been increasing since this latest pump priming bill breathed its last. Business index has moved to highest level since January.

Majority opinion throughout country has been against "spend-lend" idea, mainly on four counts:

1. That it was a slick way to get around legal limit on national debt by raising money through government bond issues, instead of by direct appropriation.

2. That "pump priming" has had its day and has proved its uselessness as a means of bringing about permanent recovery.

3. That new plan was timed politically to help swing 1940 elections in favor of New Deal.

4. That there are plenty of existing government agencies authorized to loan money on a sound basis. (Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, told Senate committee recently that if anybody makes loans on a more liberal basis than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, "they will be grants and not loans.")

SLANT: At last Congress has started the country back on the long hard journey to sanity and common sense in the spending of public money. Had it approved this bill on top of all the other spending which it authorized, this country would have had little hope of ever curbing the spenders. For years this publication has emphasized the folly of trying to "spend our way out of the depression." Spending policy has never brought recovery, but only plunged us deeper and deeper into debt and high taxes. *Let us hope that the turn has now come* and that the American public is fully aroused to the danger of reckless spending. Great credit for helping to defeat the "spend-lend" bill is due Frank Gannett and Dr. Edward Rumely of the Committee of the Nation and their associates, who played a large part in arousing the nation-wide public protest which influenced Congress to defeat the bill.

■ FHA Cuts Mortgage Rate

FEDERAL Housing Administration officials have announced cut of ½ per cent in interest rate on new FHA insured mortgages. This brings rate down to 4½ per cent, plus insurance premium of ½ per cent on declining balance. Move was made to pep up government's housing program. Some

banks in large eastern and middle-western cities had already cut their mortgage loan rates to 4¼ per cent.

■ Free Grass Seed for Drought Areas

UNDER a plan of joint assistance by States and AAA, legume and grass seeds will be distributed free to farmers in drought areas to replace spring hay and pasture seedings killed by drought. Any farmer within a designated drought county, who has lost spring seedings, legumes or pasture, is eligible to ask for the mid-summer seeding. For full details of plan, see editorial, page 4, of this issue, entitled "Important—Free Grass Seed for Drought Sufferers".

■ U. S. Tax Increase Beats Britain's

ENGLISHMEN pay stiff taxes, but even at that their tax burden has not increased as much in past 26 years as U. S. tax burden. According to an analysis of taxes in the two countries, made by National Association of Manufacturers, taxation in last generation rose 430 per cent in United Kingdom, while in United States it shot up 640 per cent.

"Recovery and relief expenditures in

this country have been largely responsible for heavy government borrowing and growing demands upon American taxpayer," says the Association. It points out, also, that British government has operated on a substantially balanced budget, while in this country that has been far from the case. "National debt of England," says the report, "will rise slightly more than 4½ billion dollars in decade ending in 1939, while our Federal debt will rise some 27 billions during same period."

SLANT: Something for taxpayers to think about!

■ Food Stamp Plan Spreading

MORE THAN 100 cities are soon to be added to list of those in which U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has been trying out its food stamp plan. Department officials claim that plan has been successful in increasing consumption of surplus products by families on relief. They point to an 8 per cent increase in food sales in Rochester, N. Y., where plan was first launched.

It is reported that chain stores have passed on benefits of plan to persons other than those on relief by featuring surplus commodities at special prices on a national scale, while maintaining payments to farmers.

■ Europe Has 8,000,000 Men Under Arms

"FALL MANOEUVRES" is what they call it over there, where the armies and navies of leading powers are staging preparations for what many fear may be a second world war before the month is out. German ma-

noeuvres are expected to engage 2½ million men, including regular army and all possible reserves; Italy more than another ½ million; Bulgaria, 290,000 men; Hungary 300,000; Great Britain, 750,000; France and Poland each 1 million men; Turkey, 380,000 under arms; Roumania, better than ½ million ready to fight; Greece, 360,000; Yugoslavia, 340,000; plus the standing army of Russia and smaller nations which are taking part in preparedness movement.

Tension over Danzig situation is reaching high point, with Adolph Hitler the deciding factor. If he attempts another Nazi coup to bring back Danzig to her pre-war status as a part of German territory, he will let loose all the dogs of war, for France and England seem to be fully prepared and willing this time to resist further Nazi aggression.

■ Chains Lend Helping Hand

WITH RECORD 1939 red cherry crop, topping last year's by 79 per cent, New York State Cherry Growers Association announces that chain stores throughout nation have agreed to help move the bumper crop. Chains will stage three nation-wide campaigns to boost place of cherries in America's diet, with emphasis on canned cherries. First drive will get under way as soon as stocks are available; second will take place first week in October; third one during National Cherry Week next spring.

Cherry Growers Association figures that this year's crop is 32 per cent larger than average for past 10 years, and that prices would fall below cost of production levels if chains had not pledged their support in moving crop.

SLANT: Cooperation of cherry growers and chains is another example of sound "surplus control".

■ "A Bucket Per Family"

NORTHEAST is not the only region suffering from lack of rain this summer. Bermuda is experiencing warmest and driest year since it started to keep weather records. Householders there are being asked by Public Works Department to donate or sell water they can spare. In one Bermuda town recently, a notice was read in churches notifying citizens that Works Department would supply them with a limited amount of drinking water—"up to a bucket per family."

So bad is the drought that the island has had to import 2,205 tons of water from United States.

Good Books to Read

THE OPEN SKY, L. A. G. Strong. The story of an author who retires to the simple life of an Irish fishing village after a breakdown. His adjustment to the life of the village folks, and his readjustment to life, make up a story which is dramatic and rich in incident.—*The Macmillan Company, New York.* \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

WINTER CARNIVAL. Fifteen hundred girls invade a men's college, with Ann Sheridan as the heroine. An exciting story of romance against the background of Dartmouth College's colorful winter carnival.

ON BORROWED TIME. Taken from a successful New York stage hit, this is a moving story. How Death is treed and the affairs of the world stand still until people can die again. If you can lose yourself in phantasy for an hour, you will have an experience you won't forget.

What 76th Congress Did

FIRST session of 76th Congress passed into history on August 5th. Here is last minute summary of its record:

SPENT and appropriated upwards of 13 billion dollars—largest spending total in nation's peacetime history. (**SLANT:** Had Congress passed President's "spend-lend" bill, it would have been indirectly added to this colossal sum).

RELIEF: Appropriated \$1,775,000,000 for fiscal year July 1, 1939 to July 1, 1940, but laid down new rules governing WPA wages, hours, and rotation of jobs—all designed to keep WPA from becoming permanent career for some people. Congress also granted an extra 825 millions for fiscal year just ended.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: Voted to spend nearly 2 billions to expand army, navy and air forces—record peacetime program.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION: Finally voted after two years a bill to allow President to reorganize most government bureaus. Bill, however, gave President much less power than he originally asked for; also, makes any of his changes subject to Congressional veto.

TAXATION: Passed tax reform bill which wiped out last vestige of undistributed profits tax on corporations and substituted flat 18 per cent levy; altered capital gains tax, and permitted Federal and State governments to tax income of employees of the other. (Both undistributed profits tax and capital gains tax had proved to be heavy burden on business and were attacked as obstacles to recovery.)

MONETARY: Continued President's power to devalue dollar; continued 2 billion dollar stabilization fund.

AGRICULTURE: Passed annual appropriation bill carrying record total of \$1,195,000,000, exceeding by \$237,000,000 last year's appropriation. Increase was due mainly to Senate amendment appropriating \$225,000,000 for parity payments to farmers. At last minute, Congress granted U. S. D. A. another \$119,000,000 to continue CCC (Commodity Credit Corporation) crop loan program at its present level.

POLITICS: Passed Hatch bill to limit political activity by Federal officeholders in general, and WPA officials and workers in particular.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Amended Social Security law to begin old-age pensions in January 1940 (instead of Jan. 1942); increased Federal contribution to States for old age assistance to \$20 per person; voted to freeze payroll taxes at 1 per cent until 1943 (instead of increasing rate to 1½ per cent in Jan. 1940).

LABOR: House ordered investigation of National Labor Relations Board by a House special committee. (**SLANT:** Committee has been appointed and it looks as though this country may at last get an impartial inquiry into conduct of this Labor Board.)

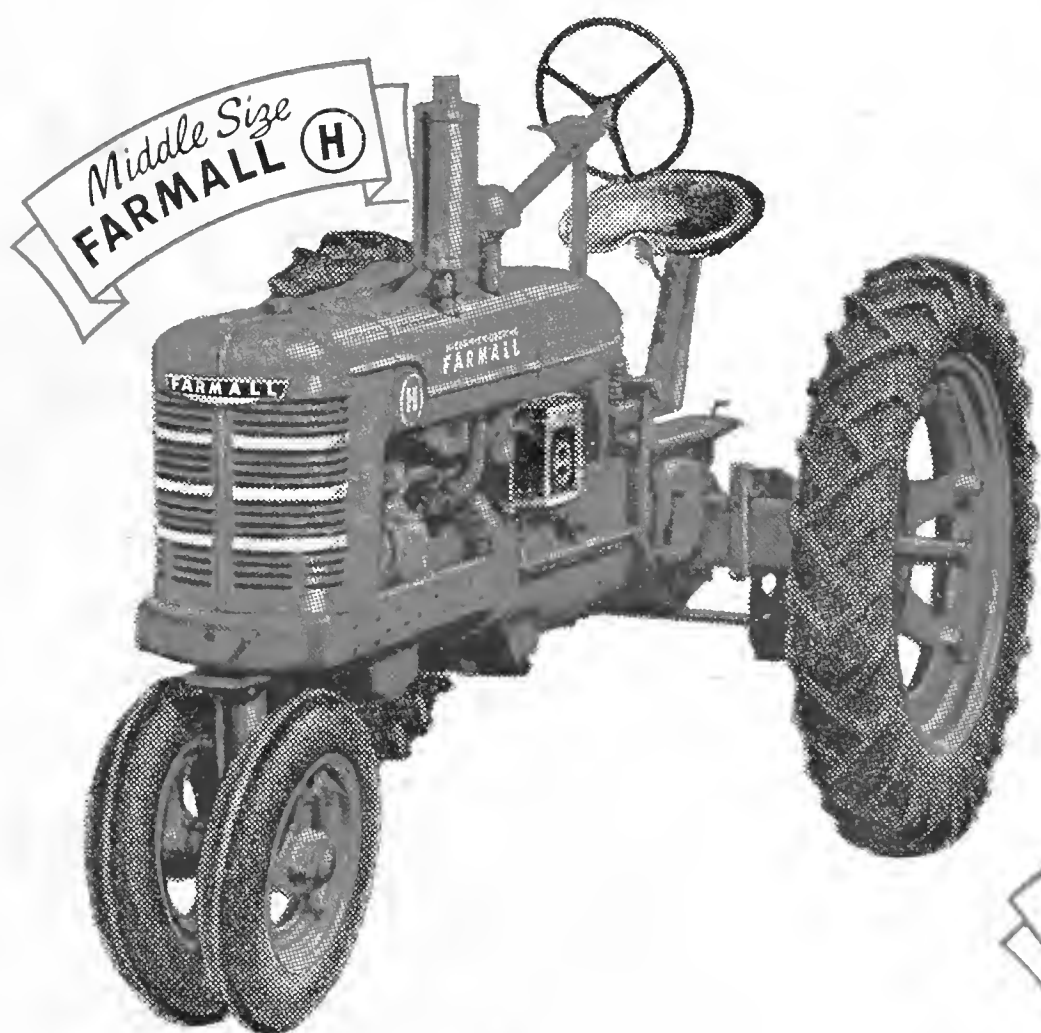
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THE WHOLE FAMILY OF

NEW FARMALLS

Features of the New "H" and "M" Farmalls

- 1 Comfort—sitting or standing. Adjustable sponge-rubber upholstered seat.
- 2 Clear vision—smooth, streamlined design enables you to see your work.
- 3 Balanced power. Smooth-running 4-cylinder, valve-in-head engine, with Tocco-hardened crankshaft, full force-feed lubrication, and replaceable cylinder sleeves. Brilliant performance and amazing economy on No. 1 tractor distillate and other tractor fuels.
- 4 Five-speed transmission. Four field speeds, plus a 16-mile road speed (on rubber). Variable governor—you can control driving speeds within "inches per hour."
- 5 Patented automatic steering-wheel cultivator gang shift. Clean cross cultivation at 4 or 5 miles an hour.
- 6 Finger-tip auto-steering. Brakes can be operated separately for making short or pivot turns—or as a unit on the road.
- 7 More than 30 high-grade ball and roller bearings. 19 rawhide spring-loaded dust and oil seals.
- 8 Can be equipped with "Lift-All," which lifts and lowers machines, or front or rear sections, on either side.
- 9 Adjustable wheel tread—for all row-crop requirements.
- 10 Most complete line of quick-attachable machines.



THE NEW SMALL FARMALL-A with "CULTI-VISION"

Here is Harvester's new small Farmall, with features you have been waiting for: power, speed, economy, and "Culti-Vision." Built to do all the work on the small farm, or to replace the last team on the big farm—and it sells at a new low Farmall price. Direct-attachable machines are available for all row crops, including vegetables. Ask us for complete details.

FOR 17 years the FARMALL idea has been setting the pace in power. FARMALL is today the No. 1 farm tractor in the land. The whole power farming picture has been changed by half a million FARMALL tractors on the job. . . . And NOW comes a brand-new family of FARMALLS to step up farm power efficiency all over again!

Last month we introduced the small FARMALL-A with its great new feature, "Culti-Vision."

Here's your first view of the little fellow's big brothers—FARMALL-H and FARMALL-M—spic and span from the Harvester factories, raring to go!

First view shows you up-to-the-minute appearance—the hand-

some lines of farm power that is *practical for the fields*—modern styling in the famous FARMALL red. But the real thrill will come when you get hold of one of these steering wheels, give the smooth 4-cylinder engine the go-ahead, and put a new FARMALL through its paces.

Here are three bears for work—big size, middle size, small size! You'll find each one a go-getter in every inch and ounce. Step out ahead with your choice of the new FARMALLS. See the McCormick-Deering dealer for the full story. *Satisfy yourself* about the *quality, utility, power, comfort, and economy* of these great new tractors—and about the new low FARMALL prices. Catalogs on request.

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(INCORPORATED)

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER PRODUCTS

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Head Your Herd With a Wait Farm Bull and GET THE BEST

Three Herd Sires classified Excellent.
Two Herd Sires classified Very Good.
Herd average last year second highest ever
reported in United States in our classification.
Only herd in New York State awarded
Progressive Breeder's Registry Certificate.
Prices within reach of every breeder.

THE WAIT FARMS
J. Reynolds Wait, Owner
AUBURN, NEW YORK

REGISTERED

Holstein Heifer Calves

ALSO YEARLING SERVICE BULL FROM DAM
WITH 17,000 LBS. MILK, 700 LBS. FAT, C.T.A.
RECORD. HERD T.B. ACCREDITED AND
BANG APPROVED.

MAYNARD L. SMITH
R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka
May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His
dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036
lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. A few choice 400 lb.
fat up fall heifers.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm,
M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

best Carnation blood lines. Ac-
credited for T.B., Approved for
Bangs. Ancestors classified for
type and proved for production
transmission.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Introducing . . .

our new sire, Duke Rolo Posch, who succeeds the
proven sire, R.M.F. Inka, now owned by the Pioneer
Cooperative Breeding Ass'n. Duke's three nearest dams
ave. 28192 lbs. milk, 1055 lbs. fat, 3.7%. His calves
show a lot of promise. One son available, born May
12th, from a daughter of Carnation Inka Invincible.

ELMVALE FARM

Sidney L. Smith, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Holstein Bull Calves

Sired by Montvic Chieftain 6th. His dam 600 lb.
fat, 4.36% test as Jr. 2 yr. old.
Calves from good daughters of Sir Inka Ormsby
Veeman. His dam 27,235 milk, 945 fat.

C. S. HARVEY
CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK

Choice Blood Tested

COWS

Fresh and coming fresh.
HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.
Willing to retest before moved.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON
Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 340 HEAD - Negative
28 years continuous Advanced Register Testing.
PROVED SIRES, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS.
Bulls from 1 month to a year for sale at Farmer Prices.
Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on
request. Visitors always welcome.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls

ALL AGES FOR SALE OR LEASE.
Exceptional Bulls from High Producing A.R. Dams.
Special prices to 4-H Clubs. Also a few females,
including bred yearlings.

SILVER FOREST FARMS,
FORESTVILLE, NEW YORK

Purebred GUERNSEYS

YOUNG COWS FRESHENING SOON.
70 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM.
ACCREDITED - NEGATIVE.

BLACK RIVER FARMS
Perry Jones, Mgr.,
Phone 922F15, BOONVILLE, N. Y.

FOR SALE: GRADE AND PUREBRED

Jerseys . . .

Over 100 summer and fall freshening cows and
heifers to pick from. Herd T.B. Accredited and
Bangs Free. Retest guaranteed. Delivery furnished.

J. K. KEITH
Oneonta, Phone 722F3, New York

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

THERE ARE two big sheep con-
troversies: First, whether to plan
to raise black-faced sheep or white-
faced sheep, and, second, whether to
hold your ewe lambs for replacement
purposes, or whether to sell as lambs
and in the fall buy yearling ewes. I
am not going to try to settle these
questions. Probably they should not
be settled anyway, because there are
conditions where they all have their
rightful place.

Black-faced lambs will put on gain
and mature faster, but unless fed a
heavy and a good feed will not fatten
and will get coarse. The black-faced
ewes will not live so long and are not
so hardy—that is, they will not stand
as much poor pasture and rough win-
ters. Black-faced lambs make the
most satisfactory meat, where they
have grown rapidly and fattened quick-
ly, but it is almost impossible to let
them grow to be big, thin lambs, and
then try to fatten them. White-faced
sheep will generally shear more than
black-faces, but their wool will not
bring quite so much per pound, al-
though probably as much for the entire
fleece. White-faced lambs can be
grown and then fattened, but again,

generally speaking, they are not so
big boned. They will not produce as
much weight as rapidly as the black-
faces, but where lambs are run on pas-
ture and then brought into the barn
for fall and winter fattening and feed-
ing, they are the most satisfactory.
Summing this up, the thing you should
be guided by is the type of farm and
the sheep operation best suited to your
conditions.

Whether to buy replacement ewes or
raise them should only be settled on
an individual basis. There are men
who can produce 80 to 90 pound
lambs in five or six months who would
be very foolish to carry these lambs
over for another year or eighteen
months for breeding purposes, and yet
there is a selective value there, from
a breeding standpoint, that should not
be lost sight of. But, generally speak-
ing, the man who can average \$7 to \$9
for his six-months-old lambs should
sell and buy his replacements continu-
ally from Western range stock. A
great many men try to start in the
sheep business by going around the
country and picking up what look to
be cheap animals from flocks which
are for sale, and when they get through
they have bought all the trouble and
all the disease from the entire neigh-
borhood and are never successful.
Therefore, I cannot but strongly advise
any man who is planning to start in
the sheep business to start with disease-
free, Western range, yearling ewes.
The Texas range ewe is not recom-
mended for this country, and you can
well afford to pay the increased price
for Northwestern range ewes over the
lower priced Texas ewes. These ewes

can be purchased through any good
livestock commission firm located on
any of our larger terminal markets,
and can be handled in any size lots, al-
though 250 head would be one double
deck car.

There is one thing in connection with
breeding ewes about which there is no
argument, and that is that no man
should even attempt to raise lambs un-
less he uses a pure-bred ram.

* * *

"Please explain the opportunity exist-
ing in the Northeast for fattening
Western lambs," is a request that I
have received from Mr. H. R. Black of
Pittsburgh. The real opportunity is
brought about by the fact that we can
produce roughage in the Northeast
cheaper than anywhere else in this
country, and inasmuch as a lamb will
eat approximately three pounds of
roughage to one pound of grain in a
fattening operation, we are in a posi-
tion to put on weight and fat as cheap-
ly as anywhere, even though we buy
all our grain. On top of that, we are
in the midst of the greatest lamb-con-
suming center in the country and do
not have the marketing costs that lamb
feeders further West must face. To
be sure, we are shipping our raw ma-
terial from the Western range east,
but we are shipping a fifty or sixty
pound lamb and marketing an eighty
or ninety pound lamb, whereas they
must ship the eighty or ninety pound
lamb.

Again these lambs can be purchased
through any reliable commission firm
on any of the larger markets. In fact,
I buy between 30,000 and 35,000 every
year for a great many different feed-
ers and have them shipped from the
range or the market to the nearest
railroad unloading point to the feeder.
These cars come loaded with 300 to
350 lambs and are divided among dif-
ferent individuals, where any one man
cannot feed that many. Good roads
and the truck have made this possible.

ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS

at Altamont, Albany County, N. Y.

Established by Perley A. Dutton, Importer and
Constructive Breeder of Jersey cattle for 25
years.

Offers two young line-bred
SYBIL bulls, ready for service—
both sired by the Silver Medal
bull, Imported OXFORDIA'S
LAD, and out of high testing
dams.

PERSONAL INSPECTION URGED.
FARMS READILY ACCESSIBLE—
15 Miles West of Albany, 10 Miles from
Schenectady, on Route 146
HEALTH OF HERD UNDER STATE AND
FEDERAL SUPERVISION.

JERSEYS

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MY HERD SIRE
IMP. SAMARITAN 373031
ARE NOW AVAILABLE. SOME OF HIS DAUGH-
TERS ARE NOW MILKING AND ARE THE BEST
I'VE EVER HAD.
VISIT MY FARM AND SEE THEM.

H. C. Andrews, Phone 14, Waterloo, N. Y.

Jerseys

Production bred Jerseys.
Sybil and Owlrest breeding
of the 4 highest proven
sires of breed in state.
Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven
years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day
milking. Special prices on bull calves now.

ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: VERY CHOICE GROUP OF

50 JERSEY First Calf Heifers

T.B. and Blood Tested. Due to freshen from
October to December first. Good size and color
The National Bank of Andes
ANDES, NEW YORK

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE.

Four fine commercial cows, 2 and 3 yrs. old. Bred
to Grand Champion bull of Eastern States Breeders
1939 Sale. Must be moved to make room for more
pure breds.

E. B. CLARK
NORTH NORWICH, NEW YORK

HEREFORD HEIFERS

We have some more of those healthy Here-
ford Heifers from the great 06 Ranch in
Texas to distribute. Thoroughly acclimat-
ed. A clean New York State T.B. Test
and two clean Bangs Tests on every ani-
mal. At our prices you can afford either
to beef or breed them.

H. E. BABCOCK
SUNNYGABLES ITHACA, N. Y.

Ayrshires

FOR SALE: 3 extra nice grade heifers to freshen
early September. Also Registered heifers, some
ready to breed. Herd T.B. Accredited and
Bangs free. Farmers' Prices.

RAYMOND W. MacCORD
Copake, Columbia County, New York

Dual Purpose Short-
horn bull calves and
young bulls up to
serviceable age.

Priced from \$50.00 to
\$150.00 according to
age and finish.

Guaranteed Breeders



W. J. Brew & Sons,
Bergen, N. Y.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

ALSO A FEW MILKING SHORTHORN FEMALES.
ALL AGES.

May be seen by appointment. Write

INDIAN SIGNAL FARM CEDAR FARM
R. D. No. 2, Elmira, N. Y. Box 125, Ovid, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

WHEN CORRESPONDING
WITH ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION

American Agriculturist

These Pages Reach More Than 185,000 Subscribers

"See You at the State Fair"

(Continued from Page 8)

Famous Flyers—World famous men and
women of aviation.

Running Races—Six races.

Steeple-Chase—Finest jockeys and horses
in the country in the most spectacular
of races.

Radio Revelry—Featuring radio stars.

THURSDAY September 7, "Mayor's Day"

Official Opening of Mayor's Day—Wel-
coming the mayors of the principal
cities of the State. Speech by Mayor
Marvin of Syracuse.

Mayor's Introduction Ceremonies—May-
ors and public officials of more than 25
cities of the State introduced in front
of the Grandstand.

Livestock Judging—Prize winners of sec-
ond week exhibition.

"Lucky" Teter—and his Hell Drivers in
a thrilling exhibition of stunt driving
in front of the Grandstand.

Running Horse Races—Six exciting races.

Steeple-Chase—On the new infield course.

FRIDAY, September 8, "Press Day"

Official Greeting—to the publishers of
over 200 newspapers of the State of
New York.

Inspection Tour—Publishers' tour of the
Fair Grounds.

Special Exhibits—Major exhibits in live-
stock, fruits, home making and indus-
try.

Dancing—Dancing afternoon and evening
in the Coliseum to the music of one of
America's foremost bands.

SATURDAY, September 9, "Final Day"
Gala Closing Ceremonies—All industrial
and agricultural exhibits taking part.

Final Judging—Horse, Dairy Cattle, Beef
and all livestock.

Final Farm Products Exhibit—Last show-
ing of the finest farm produce.

Dancing—Afternoon and evening to a fa-
mous name band in the Coliseum.

Fireworks—Mammoth display as the last
event of the Fair.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Spotted Poland China



Bred Gilts \$25.00 up
Pigs 6 to 8 wks. \$10 up

M. G. ADAMS
Kenwood, Oneida, N. Y.

FOR SALE:

REGISTERED BLACK AND SPOTTED
POLAND CHINA
YOUNG BOARS AND SOWS, LARGE STOCK.
ALSO REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMB.
C. W. HILLMAN
VINCENTOWN, NEW JERSEY

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
C. E. CASSEL & SON
Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Registered Hampshire Ram Lambs

Best quality and most uniform in N. Y. State, weighing 105 lbs. up. Bred ewes later.

Registered Jersey Bull
sired by Coronation Owlrest King 364975, whose dam was gold medal cow, Owlrest Allice. Dam of bull a fine producer.

Certified Yorkwin Wheat
grown from Reg. Certified seed. Inspectors pronounced it best field inspected at inspection time.

CHAS. E. HASLETT
R.D. 2, GENEVA, N. Y.

KEYSTONE
Registered BERKSHIRES
Penna. and Cornell Strains
BOAR AND SOW PIGS.
Also S. C. Black Leghorns, English strain.
The hardy breed. Circular free.
The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

DUTCH HILL FARM
SHROPSHIRE
A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
GEORGE C. SPRAGUE
DANBY, VERMONT

Hampshire Sheep...
30 excellent type, well bred, registered ewes. Choice of ages. Must reduce our flock. A real opportunity to get started with Hamp. Also selected yearling and lamb breeding rams.
FOREST FARMS
EARL D. MERRILL, Manager,
WEBSTER, NEW YORK

Hampshire RAM LAMBS
Purebred and registered. For sale singly or in lots at reasonable prices.
T. J. HARGRAVE
MIDDLE CHESHIRE RD.,
CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK

JONSOWN COLLIE KENNELS, Reg.
BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIES.
• Some lovely puppies in whites of real type and quality.
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• Several males at stud.
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Ponies for Children
FINE SELECTION. MARES, FOALS, FILLIES
40-52 INCHES. MOSTLY SPOTTED.
BARGAINS.
F. REXFORD
EARLVILLE, NEW YORK

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales
Aug. 23 New England Ayrshire Club Sale, Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn.
Aug. 30 Dispersal of Guernsey Herd of Harry I. Grace, Harrisburg, Pa.
Sept. 19 109th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Sept. 19 Chester County Guernsey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Chester Fair Grounds, Chester, S. Carolina.
Sept. 26 Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland, Vt.
Sept. 29 Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Sale, J. B. Rymph, Staatsburg, N. Y., Chairman.
Oct. 2 Pennsylvania State Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 3 Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
Oct. 6 Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 7 Clinton-Essex Ayrshire Club Sale, Ledgetop Farm, Crown Point, N. Y.
Oct. 7 New Jersey Guernsey Breeders Association Sale, Trenton Interstate Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 9 Moorland Farm Guernsey Dispersal, New Britain, Conn.
Oct. 10 Essex County Guernsey Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 10 110th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 19 New England Fall Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.
Nov. 3 The 111th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Nov. 13-14 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.
Nov. 15 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Watertown, Wis.
Nov. 17 Ohio State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Dec. 6-7 112th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Coming Events
Aug. 23 Potter County, Pennsylvania, Potato Field Day and Tour, Coudersport, Pa.
Aug. 23 Guernsey Field Day and Parish Show, Middlesex County, Mass., Westfield Farm, Groton, Mass.
Aug. 23-25 Hartland Fair, Hartland, Vt.
Aug. 25 New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day and Parish Show, Haven Hill Farm, Rochester, N. H.
Aug. 26-29 New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Aug. 30-Sept. 2 22nd Meeting of The American Life Conference, Penn. State College.
Aug. 31-Sept. 1 Third Business Management Conf. for Egg & Poultry Marketing Co-ops., State College, Pa.
Sept. 7-8 Fifth Annual Flower Show of Junior Garden Club Council of New York Herald-Tribune, John Wanamaker Store, N. Y. C.
Sept. 20-26 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 21 21st Annual Meeting of New York State Fruit Testing Association, Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
Sept. 25-26 Waterloo, Iowa, 30th Annual Dairy Cattle Conference.
Oct. 1-5 Annual Convention of Association of State Foresters, Lake Placid, N. Y.
Nov. 15-23 National Grange Annual Meeting, Peoria, Illinois.
Dec. 4-7 31st Annual Convention Vegetable Growers' Assoc. of America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 12-15 Annual Meeting of New York State Grange, Syracuse.
Dec. 6-7 Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Assoc., New Haven, Conn.
Jan. 4 Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOR SALE:
Quebec Mink Kits
Excellent foundation stock.
LAWSON PARKER
MARATHON, NEW YORK

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I HAVE A FEW GOOD MINK FOR SALE.
Good foundation stock; prices reasonable; shipped on approval.
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Certified Yorkwin Wheat
HIGH YIELDING VARIETY, COLLEGE INSPECTED.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
APPLETON BROS.
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FOR SALE—
Yorkwin Wheat and Winter Barley
WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. E. WILBUR
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A NEW VARIETY AND THE HEAVIEST YIELDING WHITE WHEAT FOR EASTERN CONDITIONS. SEND FOR PRICES.
HARWOOD MARTIN
HONEOYE FALLS, NEW YORK

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Plant this new variety of white seed wheat for high yields.
ALSO POLISH WINTER BARLEY.
Information and Prices gladly furnished.
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Certified Yorkwin Wheat
N. Y. Grown wild white clover seed.
J. S. MORSE,
LEVANNA, NEW YORK

YORKWIN WHEAT
GROWN FROM CERTIFIED SEED AND EXPERIMENT STATION TESTED.
WRITE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.
LYONSDALE FARMS
NAPLES, NEW YORK

BULKLEY'S QUALITY White Leghorns
TRAPNESTED. PROGENY TESTED. PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.
WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

Artman's Certified Leghorns
SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818, for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.
ARTMAN POULTRY FARM
LE ROY, NEW YORK

1800 R. I. Red Pullets
from three of the country's leading strains. Healthy, well developed, 8-10 wks., \$1.00; 3 mos., \$1.25; 4 mos., Aug. del., \$1.50; ready to lay Sept. del., \$2.00.
LOVELL GORDON
ESPERANCE, NEW YORK

Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

ELMCLIFFE FARM
250 Leghorn cockerels, individually pedigreed, wing-banded; from old hens with known production, egg weight, body weight, hatchability and chick livability. Progeny tested hens, 300 egg pedigreed sired, Pullorum clean and fowl pox vaccinated. N. Y. State certified for 2 years.
Discount if ordered before July 1. Write for special prices on quantity lots.
Gerald Boice, R. D. 1, Tivoli, N. Y.

Content Farms
TRAP-NESTED
PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.
Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
Talk chickens with us at
7th World's Poultry Congress.
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

OUR STORRS PEN HIGHEST
For All U. S. Egg Laying Contests, 1939
Our Pen 79—Highest Official Egg Record for all breeds to date, 100% Livability. My Contest Pens now have made a 96% Livability average to date and a new high 5-Pen Official Egg Average for Kauder Leghorns seems assured.
NINE OFFICIAL WORLD EGG RECORDS
for Long-Life Egg Production at Vineland, Grand Champion 4-year old, 3-year old, 2-year old Pens. Champion Individual Hen now in 6th year, lifetime production.
New FREE 24-Page Catalog. Breeding Stock,
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS
HOME GROWN
Our own strain lays 75% large white eggs.
FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Leghorn
Pullets Make
Great Layers
Leghorn Pullets for sale, 6 weeks to 4 months old. Breeding: all from old hen breeders mated to pedigreed males of Kimber, McLoughlin and Hanson breeding, practically all of which have dam records 250 to over 300 eggs. You'll be well pleased with these pullets. Write for price list today.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

New Hampshire Pullets
February and March hatches.
The Rogers Farms
BERGEN, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARM
ESTABLISHED 1911
S. C. White Leghorns
Our Seventh Year of Fall Hatching
For Winter Grown Layers
THEY LOWER OVERHEAD - INCREASE PROFITS
Order now for Sept. delivery.
Leghorn and R. I. Red Pullets available.
WRITE FOR PRICES
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced
44% in 1937
43% in 1938
of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.
We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders, also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.
Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS
HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.
LARGE BIRDS—CHALK WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

Wanted: Single Man
dry hand milker, teamster, general farm hand. Sober, dependable. Year around job. Good home. \$30 summer months, \$25 winter months.
ARCHIE DEAN
Neversink, N. Y., Sullivan County.

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AGRICULTURIST**

Advertisers

Modern Heating for Farm Homes



This fine old farm house in the Mohawk Valley was constructed before the days of central heating plants. That does not mean that a central heating plant is impractical. It does mean that designing the installation of such a plant is no job for an amateur.

The house is now heated with a central system installed by the UTICA RADIATOR CORP. of Utica, N. Y., and is giving satisfaction. Utica Radiator Corp. engineers are available to any home owner. Without obligation they will examine a house and recommend the best type of heating system to meet the individual conditions of that house.

When you visit State Fair, visit the Utica Radiator Corp. display in booths 58 and 60 in the M. & L. A. Building.

Mr. Frank Hamlin of the PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY, Shortsville, N. Y., reminds us that there will be few exhibits of farm implements at the New York State Fair this year. Says he:

"Each year a good many farmers come to the Fair with repair part orders in their pockets."

If you need repairs, do not delay ordering them until State Fair as there will be little opportunity to contact dealers to secure them at that time.

The main offices and factories of the EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE CO. have been moved from Rochester, N. Y., to West Chester, Pa., near Philadelphia. Manufacture was started in the new location a short time ago.

J. D. Mitchell is the new manager of this old established company, and C. T. Trimble, who has been with Empire for many years, is in charge of the service department. No changes have been made in the field organizations nor in the branch offices and warehouses at 159 Brook St., Elgin, Ill., and Dallas, Texas.

In addition to the regular lines of milking equipment, Empire has developed a new improved Portable Electric Milker,

which is a compact, complete unit for milking up to 20 cows, and is offered at a price that will be attractive even to small dairymen.

Parasites are one of the pests which hold down poultry profits. DR. SALS-BURY'S LABORATORIES of Charles City, Iowa, have conducted extensive research on the problem of controlling worms in poultry, and under the trade name "Rota Caps" have put a new product on the market which they believe will be welcomed by poultrymen. If this product is not available at your dealer, a post card to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories will bring you full information.

No farmer will dispute that the control of weeds is a serious problem. "Weeds—Farm Enemy No. 1" is the title of a booklet published by the BEMIS BROS. BAG CO. of St. Louis, Mo. It contains a general discussion of weed control and a partial list of noxious weeds, with recommendations for their control. The Bemis Bros. Bag Co. will be glad to send you a copy if you will drop them a postcard.



The boys on the early morning shift at the electrified farm at the World's Fair enjoy a breakfast of G.L.F. pancakes. From left to right in the picture: Con Tru-fant, blacksmith from Frankestown, New Hampshire; Charles Pratt, late of Cornell University Agricultural Engineering Department; Bob Congdon, a converted cow hand from Brooklyn; Ray Lauder, late of Cornell University Animal Husbandry Department; Meredith Bryant, Massachusetts Agricultural College; John Johnson, herdsman with the Jersey cattle from Meridale Farms; Paul Visser, from Iowa State who is in charge of the horses. Jim Nugent, a combination of night watchman and cook, is standing in the background.

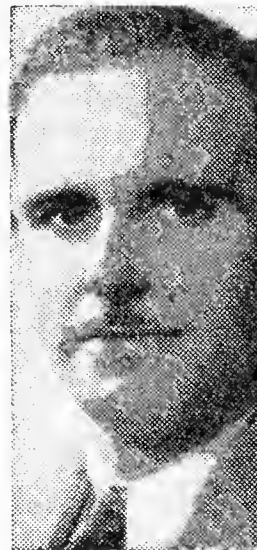
Jesse Moulton, manager of the farm, writes: "This picture was taken about six o'clock in the morning so you see things really begin to happen quite early at the Electrified Farm just as they do on a regular dirt farm."

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Struttin' But Not Cocky

By J. C. HUTTAR

THE day has come. The "little red hen" has become of age. Poultry people no longer apologize for the business they're in. The townspeople of Cleveland, Ohio, are still asking each other in wonderment and surprise, "Where did all these chicken folks come from?"



J. C. Huttar

When Jimmy (Prof. James E.) Rice told officials of the city of Cleveland some two years ago that the World's Poultry Congress would draw 500,000 people, they said, "That's fine." But they hardly believed it. No wonder they were dumbfounded then when, after only seven of the eleven days of the Poultry Congress had passed, the total attendance figures stood at 546,000. Two days later they had mounted to 716,000.

When I think of all the folks from the territory where this paper goes whom I saw at the Congress, I'm beginning to wonder who I'm writing this for. It seems that everybody in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania who keeps any chickens was there. But I suppose there must have been a few who stayed home, so I'll just give them a few of the highlights.

Eat Eggs and Chickens

You folks who read this column of mine of course know that the big thing with me is consumption of eggs and poultry. I don't claim that it is the most important need of the poultry industry, but I believe very sincerely that it is the one important thing about which the least is being done. So my interest in this Congress has been mostly generated by the hope that it would arouse the interest of city and village folks to the high nutritive value of our products and bring the hen keepers of the country close enough together that they can all work together toward the one goal of greater consumption of eggs and poultry meat. It looks entirely possible to me now.

Eggs

The Chicago and New York Mercantile Exchanges each had exhibits and literature primarily for the benefit of egg producers to try to make clear to them what is the purpose of these institutions in these two largest markets.

Mr. C. B. Rader, manager of the New York Exchange, has recently compiled a most interesting booklet on the marketing of eggs in Metropolitan New York. Copies of this were passed out to Congress visitors. I'll be quoting from it from time to time in my future articles.

Distribution

To me, one of the most gratifying things was the large exhibit of the Fisher Food Stores, featuring White Gem eggs. Fisher Food is a Cleveland chain of about 300 grocery stores. They sold great quantities of these locally produced eggs right at the Congress. I got some of the story of this project from Dave Ferneau, manager of the egg marketing division of the Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Assoc. Dave tells me that the eggs in Fisher's White Gem cartons are all govern-

ment graded and furnished by his organization. He went on to say how the Fishers had 68 large billboard "ads" throughout Cleveland pushing the sale of these eggs. And that they merchandised them at the very low margin of five cents a dozen including the carton. In four years, according to Dave, the sales of these top quality eggs had increased from 20% to 40% of their total egg sales while the sales of the ordinary eggs took a corresponding drop.

It looks to me like we have a very practical demonstration here of how folks will go for fine eggs if they are reasonably priced and if they can be sure that they're getting what they're paying for. Furthermore, the Fishers think it's a great thing because it puts the stamp of quality on their stores in the minds of consumers.

More about this part of the Congress later. In the meantime let every poultry keeper of 300 hens or more remember we've got a strong and united industry.

The federal and state governments now know it, for they had many of their officials there. Other folks know it too, for the press in many parts of the country has treated the Congress as big news.

So let's strut a little, but not be too cocky.

Transparent Kitchens

You remember my telling you some time ago how the cooking of eggs and poultry was going to be shown by continuous demonstrations in transparent kitchens? Well, it was. From the time the Congress opened until it closed, some of the country's best cooks and chefs were working in three such kitchens before overflow crowds.

Turkeys

A large turkey growers' association had a beautiful exhibit of their product. In it they told of the romantic history behind the Thanksgiving Turkey dinner and how the turkey was America's festive bird for all occasions. A mouth-watering display of dressed turkeys in large refrigerator show cases made the foreground of this exhibit. I made it a point to stand in front of this particular booth for quite a spell almost every day. There was a good crowd filing through it almost continuously and the folks seemed to enjoy it.

Practically everyone who went through the large booth picked up some of the printed literature which the turkey folks placed where it was easy to pick up.

The turkey folks seem to be pretty well organized and, to my mind, made a very favorable impression on the people attending the Congress.



"The freaks are over on this side, Pop—there's nothin' wrong with her!"

WORMS

Steal FEED!

- LOWER VITALITY Wreck Egg Production



TREAT Your FLOCK NOW!

Worms can quickly ruin a thrifty, profitable flock. Take no chances! Treat your birds now with Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps. Their Record Of Performance on thousands of farms, with millions of poultry, proves:

- (1) They get large round worms, capillaria worms, and these tapeworms, heads and all: *R. tetragona* and *R. echinobothrida* in chickens, *M. lucida* in turkeys.
- (2) They don't set back growing birds.
- (3) They don't knock egg production!

Get Rota-Caps from your Dr. Salsbury dealer, or order direct. State quantity and size; enclose check or money order.

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

PRICES: Pullet Size:
100 Rota-Caps—90c; 300
—\$2.50; 1000 —\$6.00.
Adult Size: 100 Rota-
Caps—\$1.35; 200—\$2.50;
500—\$5.00; 1000—\$9.00.

Their RECORD OF
PERFORMANCE
PROVES their
EFFECTIVENESS

Dr. SALSBUURY'S ROTA-CAPS

The ONLY Worm Treatment Containing ROTAMINE

want

more eggs? Penn State College proved that layers produced 28 more eggs per year when fed correct amounts of Vitamin D...

more

Vitamins A & D can be easily and economically added to your feeds with "NOPCO X" ★ Standardized Cod Liver Oil. The guaranteed amounts of Vitamins A & D supplied by "NOPCO X" (1500 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 200 A.O.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram) will help you get more

eggs

with strong shells and high vitamin content. "NOPCO X" is safe, dependable, economical. As an aid to vigorous health, fast growth, high egg production—

feed "Nopco X"

to your layers in mill-mixed mash—or buy "NOPCO X" from your dealer for home use.

National Oil Products Company
3043 ESSEX STREET, HARRISON, N.J.

• Other NOPCO Products

Vitamin A guaranteed
in U.S.P. units

"NOPCO" ★ COD LIVER OIL
850 'A'—85 'D' units per gram

Vitamin D guaranteed
in A.O.A.C. units

"NOPCO XX" ★
FORTIFIED COD LIVER OIL
3000 'A'—400 'D' units per gram

* Trade-marks of National Oil Products Co.

CANNIBALISM CONTROLS: Windowpaint, No-Pik, Specs, Pigkards, Vent-shields. Get samples, prices. C. G. ROOKS, SIDNEY, N. Y.

AUCTION

AUCTION: Farm machinery and equipment together with 500 acre Belden country estate at Richford, N. Y., 18 miles southeast of Ithaca; McCormick-Deering 10-20 tractor with set of extra lugs and plows, etc., moving machine, hay rake, sulky plow, International hay loader, side delivery rake, cultipacker, cornplanter, grain drill, disc harrow, cream separator, ensilage cutter and blow pipe, tree sprayer on wheels, two James feed trucks, wagons, sleds, double harness, huzz saws, 40 steel stanchions, 3 h.p. motor, Dodge truck, less than 4000 miles, 5 very good tires; fine team (3200), Guernsey cow, all machinery stored under cover and like new; miscellaneous tools and many other articles; Home furnishings; Sale—August 24th and 25th at 10 a. m.
BENJAMIN LENKOWSKY, Auctioneer, Ellington, N.Y.

Poultry Congress

Rings the Bell!

(Continued from Page 3)

State exhibit featured six mural paintings showing the progress of poultry industry in the Empire State by ten degree periods since 1890, when the poultry industry was too insignificant to be included in crop reports, to the present time when the state's income from poultry amounted to \$52,000,000. In the center of the exhibit was a map of the state and on this as a background moving pictures were shown depicting the poultry industry of various sections. Plans are under way to show this exhibit at the New York State Fair.

The New Jersey State exhibit featured a map of the state showing the location of egg auctions and featuring eggs and some unusually fine pictures of the poultry industry.

A mechanical hen occupied a prominent place in the Massachusetts booth. Working parts showed in a diagrammatic way just what happens to the feed the hen eats. Another feature was a model poultry farm on a revolving platform.

The background of the Maine booth showed forests, mountains and lakes typical of that state. Attention was called to the fact that trap nests were used in that state as early as 1898 and day old chicks were shipped as early as 1897.

New Hampshire featured the freedom of hens of that state from pullorum disease, the high hatchability of eggs and the low mortality of chicks.

In the center of the Connecticut exhibit was a mammoth egg, while at each side was a book of pictures nearly as tall as a person. The leaves of the book were automatically turned, giving spectators in a few minutes a visual idea of the poultry business in that state.

Pennsylvania pointed out that it ranks first among States in the volume of eggs produced. On the floor at the front of the exhibit was a keystone, the emblem of that state, and the exhibit was completed by pictures and an enormous map of the state.

Ohio, as the host state, outdid itself by putting on a puppet show with chickens and ducks as actors. The show played to full seats and, as usual, father and mother did not hesitate to take Willie to the show.

Almost continually there were talks and discussions by poultry authorities on subjects of interest to poultrymen, and at the same time there was another program of scientific talks given by authorities from many countries.

It is a difficult matter to transmit through printed words the size, success and enthusiasm of the World's Poultry Congress. If you were there, you caught it. If not, we trust this report will give you a feeling of pride that you are a part of an industry that can put on such a show. We trust, too, that it will inspire you to add your support to further efforts to put the poultry business on the map and keep it there.



"That's nothing—a whole flock visit-ed Mamma's cousin!"

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns—Reds—Rocks—Wyandottes
New Hampshires—Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

HALL'S Chicks have been selected by the Agricultural Committee for the POULTRY FARM OF TOMORROW at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type per 100 per 100 per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs. \$6.00 \$11.00 \$3.00
B. & W. Rocks, Reds. 6.50 8.00 7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS. 7.00 8.50 7.50
BLACK MINORCAS. 6.00 11.00 3.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS. 8.50 11.00 9.00
HEAVY MIXED. 5.50

All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexings guaranteed 95% accurate.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Baby Chicks..\$10.00 per 100
All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested. (B.W.D. free.) Tube. Anglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS, famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

Chicks That Live

Our 31 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Less than 100 add 1c a Chick 100 500 1000
Large Sex. Eng. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.
Bar. & Wh. Rock & R. I. Red Pullets 8.50 42.50 85.
New Hampshire Red Pullets. 9.50 47.50 95.
W. Leg., Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 6.00 30.00 60.
New Hampshire Reds. 7.00 35.00 70.
H. Mix \$6; L. Mix \$5.50; Leg. Chks. \$1.50; Hvy. Chks. \$5.50. T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS — PULLETS

6,000 Large Hanson English Strain S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets. Also N. Hamp. Red Pullets. April and May hatch, raised on Free Farm Range. Healthy, vigorous Pullets at moderate prices.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box A, Sergeantsville, N. J.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live del. Postpaid. 100 500 1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sexed Pullets, 90% guar. \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.
R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 8.50 42.50 85.
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 9.50 47.50 95.
White Leghorns 6.50 32.50 65.
R. I. Reds 7.00 35.00 70.
New Hampshire Reds 8.00 40.00 80.
Day Old Leg. Cockerels \$2.50-100. H. Cockerels \$6.50-100.
H. Mix \$6-100; L. Mix \$5.50. Breeders Blood Tested. Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

MAPES CHICKS

Reserve NOW for Summer and fall. Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from vigorous Blood-tested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW. WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

JUNIATA LEGHORN CHICKS

Large Tom Barron Strain Chicks \$6.50 per 100. Day Old Pullets \$12.00 per 100. Prompt shipment. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

100% live del. P.P. Cat. FREE. 100 500 1000
Large Eng. W. Leg. Ppls. 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.
Leg. Chks \$3.00 — Unsexed Leg. 6.00 30.00 60
Bar. & W. Rox. W. Wyand. R. I. Reds 6.50 32.50 65
H. Mix \$5.50-100 — N. H. Reds. 7.00 35.00 70
McAlisterville Poultry Farm, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS — WHITE Leghorns

12-14 weeks old, tested, qualified, fully inspected. Guaranteed Prompt August delivery. Lowly priced. PINE TREE FARM, STOCKTON, N. J.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large 100 500 1000
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Smart School Clothes

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



SCHOOL CLOTHES are in a special class by themselves because they must be able to "take it" and be good-looking at the same time. It is easy to buy clothes that do one or the other, but it takes more thought to combine these two features.

If the budget has no limitations the selection is easy; but since there are few such budgets, making some or all of the garments seems to be the answer. In this way, better materials are possible and this means longer and more satisfactory wear.

As for fall colors, black takes an early lead; then green, followed by blues, wines, grays and brown—a real brownish brown. When red is used it is clear and vivid. Deep pastels and rich dark colors distinguish the dressy dress.

In jacket dresses oftentimes, the color is the same for jacket and dress, but contrasting weaves and weights are used. For instance a plain wool dress with printed or striped jacket is considered very smart. Thin wool-rayon jersey is particularly important for dresses. "Baby checks," small sharp neat checks, are popular with juniors. Prints are receiving bigger emphasis than usual for fall clothes; they are favored in combination with other materials. The college and school girl will love them in soft hats or berets, scarfs, belts and gloves which she can make herself to pep up plain dark costumes. While checks and plaids are smart for sports styles, dots and spots go for dressier variations.

Rabbit hair cloth will be much used for sportswear, with flannel and plain weave fabrics for the more formal

frocks. Silk crepes, especially those which drape heavily, are featured for afternoon and evening dresses. Silk faille crepes in soft weights, silk pique, bengaline or shirred stripes are other fashionable fabrics. Velveteen and a new lightweight corduroy answer a demand for stiffer fabrics. Both of these are extremely useful for school wear. Printed cottons or spun rayon and cotton materials are more interesting than ever in design and color.

With these general style facts in mind, one can then go ahead and select a wardrobe, building around one color as a basis. Since the coat is usually the most expensive item it is wise to choose it first and have the other articles go with it. In fact it is good management to have the same basic color over several seasons, getting variety by changing accessories, blouses, etc., and by combining them to get different effects.

Besides having a basic color for the whole wardrobe, each garment should be chosen to serve as many uses as possible. The group of patterns which we have chosen here meet all these requirements and more.

JACKET SUIT PATTERN No. 2821 will go anywhere for daytime wear; it is excellent for cool days and for wear in colder weather under a top-coat. Jacket and skirt may be matched if one wishes to look taller, or mixed if one does not mind her height. Pattern sizes are 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material for jacket; 1½ yards 54-inch for skirt. Pattern No. 2525 includes three blouses. Sizes 12 to 40.

JUMPER DRESS PATTERN No.
(Continued on opposite page)



Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Time to Think of Lilies

LITTLE as you'd think it, now is the time to send in bulb orders for fall planting. In fact, daffodils may be planted early in September to good advantage. October is time enough to plant tulips since they do not seem to know when to come up as the daffodils do. An unseasonably warm fall might start premature growth.

Madonna lily bulbs and the Nankeen lily which grows similarly need to be planted before September. Both varieties send up a rosette of leaves in the fall, besides getting a good root system established. At least the Nankeen lily is supposed to behave like the Madonna in that respect—my two trials in growing Nankeen have not brought forth any as yet.

One of my ventures with new varieties has been so successful that I expect to add gradually to the list. The new varieties of daylily are a source of constant delight in our gar-

My Kingdom

By MRS. FLETCHER BROWN.

Before me lies my kingdom,
There's a sceptre in my hand;
I am of that royal family—
Farmers' wives across the land!

No mansion is my palace,
Just a shelter from wind and cold,
But bathed in morning sunlight,
Our cottage turns to gold.

When the sun sinks in the West,
And the supper work is done,
From the nursery I hear cooing—
It's the little prince, my son.

Now at kitchen door I stand,
Queen o'er all that I can see,
And beside me is my husband,
The farmer king who reigns with me.

den from May to mid-August. They, too, should be planted in late August or September.

Here are my varieties in order of bloom: Hemerocallis flava, the old lemon daylily, late May; H. Ajax, height 2 ft., large orange flowers, June and July; H. Anna Betscher, 2½ ft., golden yellow, July and August; H. J. A. Crawford, tall, fine, ruffled flowers of apricot and cadmium yellow, mid-June and July; H. Mikado, 2½ ft. rich orange, marked with maroon, June and July—a very fine variety; H. Hyperion, height 3 ft., large pale yellow flowers, July and August; Ophir, 3½ to 4 ft., dark golden yellow flowers, July and early August; H. Mrs. W. H. Wyman, 4 ft., clear yellow, July and August.

I removed M. Margaret Perry from the border because it was too like the old tawny daylily in color and habit of growth. Other points in favor of the daylilies are their freedom from

disease and their nice foliage throughout the entire season.

Another plant which is not too well known but which has given a lot of pleasure, is Doronicum with its yellow daisy-like flowers which bloom with the early spring bulbs. Now is the time to plant roots, while it is dormant.

Polyantha primroses may also be divided at this time, as is the case with pyrethrums. With the heat and drought which usually occur at this season, it is necessary to keep the plants watered and sheltered until they have recovered from the move. Perennial phlox—any flower for that matter—keeps in bloom longer if the old flower heads are cut off as fast as they fade. In the case of phlox, cut off just under the flower head as new flowers are formed on lateral branches from the central stem.

Smart School Clothes

(Continued from opposite page)

2785 swings into the front row in classroom fashions. Easy to make, easy to wear and adaptable to other blouses and skirts, it's practically a "must" for fall. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15 requires 2 yards of 54-inch material for jumper; 1½ yards of 39-inch material for blouse.

PATTERN No. 8594, the campus classic two-piecer, is just right for the big games and important week-ends, for college and high school girl alike. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material, ½ yard contrasting.

PATTERN No. 2681 is a most wearable coat for girls, besides being easy to construct. Another advantage is that the raglan type sleeve is more adjustable to the growing figure than a set-in sleeve. Pattern sizes are 8 to 16. Size 16 requires 2⅞ yards of 54-inch material for coat without nap.

By using BROTHER AND SISTER SUIT PATTERN No. 2026 your son and daughter may be as smartly alike as two peas, yet have a most Parisian air. A trimly tailored suit and crisp little girl's frock are included in the pattern, sizes 2, 4, 6. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch or 39-inch material, ¾ yard 35-inch contrasting for dress; ¾ yard of 35-inch for boy's shirt, ½ yard 54-inch for trousers. Boy's cap pattern is No. 2812.

The older girl, 6 to 14, will glory in PATTERN No. 2623 with its inset flares which hold the skirt out smartly. Edge the collar and cuffs with circus-bright ric-rac for gay and refreshing detail. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material, ¾ yard 35-inch contrasting, 1½ yards of braid. Pattern No. 2812 includes four hats for children, a Scotch hat, bonnet, skull cap and roll brim hat, suitable for ages 2 to 10.

With this array of good looking top clothes, the schoolgirl must have suitable pajamas and undies. BUTCHER BOY PAJAMAS, PATTERN No. 3126, are now on display in all the shops. They are so comfortable, so casual, and so smart, and can be worn with the blouse tucked in or out. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material for short-sleeved ones.

SLIP PATTERN No. 2827 emphasizes the new-old touch with its beading and baby ribbon to peek through the sheer blouse and from under the hem. The pattern may be made up either as a slip, or camisole and petticoat. Size 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material, 1¾ yards of lace, 2½ yards insertion for slip.

To order any of these patterns: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall Fashion Book.

Judy Garland tells Frank Morgan

DOROTHY OF METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
"THE WIZARD OF OZ"

(THE WIZARD)



ANYBODY CAN BE
A WIZARD AT
JELLY-MAKING!

"ALL YOU HAVE TO DO
IS STICK TO CERTO!"

1 WATCH CLOSELY, MR. MORGAN—AND YOU'LL SEE SOME REAL MAGIC! THIS CERTO IS NOW GOING TO TRANSFORM FRUIT JUICE INTO JELLY—PERFECT JELLY!

SA-AY! WHAT IS
THIS CERTO?

Judy Garland and Frank Morgan
appearing in M-G-M's new technicolor production
"The Wizard of Oz"

2 CERTO'S WHAT MAKES JELLIES JELL AND JAMS JAM, MR. MORGAN. AND IT ALWAYS WORKS—EVEN WITH HARD-TO-JELL FRUITS LIKE STRAWBERRIES AND PINEAPPLE!

SOUNDS LIKE
POWERFUL
MAGIC, ALL
RIGHT! BUT
LISTEN, JUDY—
HOW LONGS
THIS GOING
TO TAKE?

3 JUST 15 MINUTES! SEE? I BOILED THE JELLY ONLY ½ MINUTE! AND I NOW POUR 11 GLASSES FROM ONLY 4 CUPS OF JUICE—HALF AGAIN MORE BECAUSE NO JUICE BOILED AWAY!

SMART GOING, JUDY—
VERY SMART INDEED!

4 AND WAIT TILL YOU TASTE THIS JELLY! THAT SHORT BOIL SAVES FLAVOR, TOO—MAKES JAMS AND JELLIES TASTE LIKE THE RIPE, FRESH FRUIT!

NO WONDER YOU
JELLY WIZARDS STICK
TO CERTO, JUDY! AND
YOU WERE RIGHT
ABOUT THE TIME, TOO!
YOU FINISHED THE JOB
IN 15 MINUTES FLAT!

WHY 3 OUT OF 4
JELLY CHAMPIONS USE CERTO:

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Insist on CERTO THE "TRIED AND TRUE" PECTIN THAT TAKES THE GUESSWORK OUT OF JELLY-MAKING!



The SCHOOLMASTER

UP A TREE

MY FAVORITE tree is the hemlock, perhaps because of a good turn that one did me when I was a young schoolmaster at Ararat, in the north of New Hampshire. Indeed, I was only eighteen at the time—quite too young to be teaching school, as the reader of this story will probably think. Shamus O'Day, Losen Wheelock and Wheelock's brother Webster were the three trials that I had to contend with daily for ten weeks.

Shamus was a year and Losen two years older than I, and each was "half a head" taller. "Little Web", too, as he was called, was little only in size, not in guile or years.

I was told he was twenty-three. He looked old, indeed, but was not larger than the average boy at twelve or thirteen, being what the people of Ararat inelegantly termed "the runt of the Wheelock family."

Whatever had checked his physical growth may also have dwarfed his mind and held back the development of manly traits, for the little rascal was a veritable monkey in school. On the first day he took his seat in the back row, between his brother Losen and Shamus O'Day. Thus sheltered, this aged, abnormal rogue began his career of mischief. On the second afternoon I caught him under the desks, sticking pins in a boy's leg three rows beyond his seat. Thereupon I gave him a birching.

That flogging was the beginning of my troubles with Little Web. After a week I sent for the committee to come and turn the little scamp out of school, representing to them, truthfully enough, that I could do nothing with him. By this I incurred the bitter enmity of the Wheelocks and two other families, relatives of theirs, and gained nothing, for the committee declined to act. After that things went rapidly from bad to worse. Losen gave me to understand that he would not let me lay my hands on Web again; and the small trouble-maker entered upon an unchecked campaign of buffoonery.

Shamus was merely a great, strong Irish boy, not bad, unless incited by others. But he liked Little Web because Web made him laugh, and thus diverted his mind from the miseries of lessons, for which he had little taste.

One evening, about the middle of the term, when I sat down to the table at my boarding place, I found the following curious note under my plate:

Dear Sur. I am not one as tels tails out of scole, but them three boys up in the back sete is settin a trape for you at the scole house to nite. So you better look out. And now no more frum your tru frend.—M. A. L.

I guessed instantly that "M.A.L." was none other than my largest girl pupil—she was large indeed—Mary Ann Libby. The spelling and composition certainly left much to be desired, but the purport of the warning was not to be mistaken.

Mary Ann was disfigured by a startling birthmark, which nearly covered the right side of her face; moreover, she weighed at least two hundred pounds. But she was an honest soul, and I had been dimly aware for some time that she was on my side.

While eating my supper I took thought. If Losen, Web and Shamus were setting a trap, I decided I had better see about it.

The night was dark. Slipping out, I hastened back to the schoolhouse, but

By C. A. STEPHENS

took the precaution to approach it through a pasture on the upper side of the road.

The house stood on the lower side, where the ground fell off rapidly. The door was on a level with the road; but the rear of the house was elevated on rough stone under-pinning, seven feet high, in which, however, there was an opening, closed by a rude door, leading to a dark space beneath the schoolroom floor, where stove wood was kept.

At first I thought of concealing myself in this hole under the house; but reflecting that the boys might come there with a lantern and corner me, or find me if I hid in the school room, I determined to climb a large hemlock-tree that stood beside the road within a few yards of the schoolhouse door.

I secured a comfortable seat on a branch and waited. I sat there a long time. Indeed, I was on the point of coming down and going home when at last I heard boots creak in the frozen snow up the road. Presently, three dark figures, which I made sure were my pupils, drew near the school house and stopped at the door. They had tools. I could make out an ax, a saw and an auger.

They went inside,—for the door was never locked,—rekindled the fire in the stove and remained for some time, moving things about. I could hear them talking in low tones, but could not even guess what they were doing.

After a while they came out, and going round to the rear, went under the house. There they remained at least half an hour. I could see the gleam of light and heard them sawing.

Afterward they came back indoors again, and were going back and forth for at least an hour longer, so that altogether I had a long, cold time of

it up in the hemlock. But I had determined to remain quiet and examine for myself what they had done, after they left.

At last they went away, chuckling; and when the sound of their boots in the snow had died away I descended from my cold perch. I first went inside to the stove and warmed myself, then proceeded to investigate with lighted splinters.

In the schoolroom nothing wrong could be seen; but on going down under the house I finally discovered what they had done, but not until I had looked carefully.

From time to time, as the house grew old, the schoolroom floor had been strengthened and stiffened by props, set up irregularly beneath it. What those rogues had done was to saw off three of the wide floor boards, directly under where the pupils and I were accustomed to stand when working at the blackboard. They had also sawed off the ends of three "sleepers" on which the boards rested. The two end ones, however, remained supported by two stout props; and at first I did not see how the floor could fall—not 'till I had looked more carefully.

Then I discovered that they had set the foot of each prop on a round stone, about as large as a man's two fists. Some old, dry boughs had been thrown against the props, not only concealing the round stones, but also a loop of "bed-cord" rope, attached to each prop.

This rope extended back into the dark space behind the wood and up among the cobwebs, to a point beneath the back seat where Losen, Shamus and Little Web sat. Here a hole had been bored, and the end of the rope passed up through the floor and secured by a knot.

The nature of the trap was now fully apparent. Those scamps meant to wait for me to go to the board, then jerk away the props beneath, leaving the schoolmaster to take a sudden drop of seven feet, and disappear, heels over head, in the gulf below! It would then be a comparatively easy matter to hold the door—and I should be out of the schoolhouse and out of a job.

When I first perceived the full, fell intent of the contrivance, indignation fired my soul. Then I began to smile inwardly, for forewarned is forearmed.

I went home chuckling; and over-

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Prayer for Courage

God, make me brave for life,

Oh, braver than this!

Let me straighten after pain

As a tree straightens after the rain,

Shining and lovely again.

God, make me brave for life,

Much braver than this!

As the blown grass lifts, let me rise

From sorrow with quiet eyes,

Knowing Thy way is wise.

God, make me brave!

Life brings such blinding things,

Help me to keep my sight,

Help me to see aright

That out of the dark comes light.

—Louise Landry,

R. 1, Irasburg, Vt.

night I concluded that I could improve on their effort. The next morning I procured some screws, a gimlet and screw-driver from a tool-box at my boarding place, and set off a little earlier than usual for the schoolhouse. Ordinarily, I went at eight, for I had the fire to build and the room to put in order.

After building a fire I brought up what wood I thought we might require for the day, and then screwed up the old door that led to the basement hole under the house so solidly that any one shut in there would have found it next to impossible to break out.

The pupils came by nine, and calling the school to order, I had them read from the Testament, according to custom. I noticed that Losen and Shamus were watching me covertly; but I proceeded exactly as usual, sending the first class in arithmetic to the board in turn, quite as if I supposed that everything there was all right, then called out the second class, to which Losen, Shamus and Little Web belonged. It was not an advanced class. They had reached simple interest that week.

"Now this is an important rule," I said, "one that you ought to master thoroughly. You will need to understand interest all through life. Let us try to make it practical. Suppose you held my note for a hundred and seventy-five dollars, dated back twelve years, to 1877. What would it amount to at the present time?"

They were all three sitting on the front seat, and could not reach the rope, so I stepped to the board and wrote such a note, in the usual form, with names, dates and rate of interest.

While writing I saw Losen stealing back to his own seat, and looked around, as if in surprise.

"I only wanted to get my arithmetic," said he, and returned to the recitation seat.

I knew better, for he had his book in his hand when he came out to recite. I took no notice of the falsehood, however, and finished writing the note.

"Now, Losen, find what that note will amount to at six per cent, simple interest, in seven years, six months and twenty-four days," I said. "And you, Shamus, tell us what I would have to pay you in ten years. And, Webster, you find what it will amount to in twelve years. There is room for all three of you at the board. I will look on and help you if you need help."

They hesitated a little, but could not well refuse. It was our usual mode of work. They felt sure that I suspected nothing, and they knew that the floor

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

WELL, here we are at home again, of all the places we have been, and all the sights we've seen, there's none that gives me so much thrill or fun, as seein' our own home once more. A feller surely sets a store on his own acres, stretchin' out, with crops a-growin' all about. I love each foot of this here land, there ain't a thing that I demand of life but just to live in peace on my own place, and git surcease from all the worry and the fret of city streets, where people get so busy rushin' to and fro they never have no time to go and sit beneath a tree and think, I'm sorry for each city gink.

It's lots more fun to feed my cows than at a night club to carouse, my pigs are better friends by far than all them city slickers are. Mirandy don't give me no lip when I eat and forgit to tip, it doesn't worry her to note I've come to meals without my coat. Then if a neighbor helps me thrash, he doesn't figger up in cash the bill for overtime I owe, or leave a load unpitched and go a-rushin' off for home to sup because his forty hours are up. Some folks may like the city street, with arches flat and achin' feet, but as for me, my life I'd pass out here with my feet on the grass.



was safe unless some one pulled the rope. So all three went to the board and began work on their sums. I walked up and down the aisle, pointing out their mistakes, for they were great blockheads.

For a time I could see that Little Web was watching me out of the corner of his eye; but I went on explaining interest to them and the others from where I stood in the aisle, 'till they had become puzzled with their computations. Then, turning suddenly, I reached for that rope knot and pulled with all my strength.

The props came away, and about ten feet of the floor, there by the blackboard, fell with a crash—and the boys with it. They went out of sight as if by magic, and left the whole school staring, terrified at the chasm.

I rushed forward, and could see the upturned faces of all three of them down in that dark hole. Shamus sprang to the old door that led out, but found

it fast. He and Losen then leaped up, and catching with their hands on the edge of the floor, tried to climb out. But I pushed their hands off with no great gentleness. "You are going to stay right there," I told them.

Then they began battering the old door with sticks of wood; and fearing that they would stave it down, I ran out, propped it on the outside with two logs, and set five of the younger boys to pile a rick of loose stones against it.

Then I sent Mary Ann home to tell her father what had happened, and ask him to ride to the village of N., four miles distant, for the three members of the school committee.

The three members of the school board and seven or eight of the neighbors and parents arrived at about half past twelve. The end of the affair, however, was rather tame, and not at all what I thought it should be. I stated the facts to the committee with vigor, expecting their sympathy; but from the outset, all three of them appeared more solicitous for the boys down in the hole than for me.

"Better let them out", they said. "Let them out, and then we will talk it over."

The senior member of the committee, a dry old village lawyer, questioned them at length. They owned up to the trap, and he contemplated the depth and darkness of the hole.

"Young master", said he, dryly, turning to me, "do you think it was quite the proper thing to pitch-hole three of your pupils down into such a place as that?"

"Well, sir," said I, "it was their necks or mine. I preferred it should be theirs."

All three committeemen regarded me with great thoughtfulness. "There must be some young schoolmasters, I suppose", one of them remarked.

In fact, the wholly pacific dispassionate attitude of the committee was very disappointing.

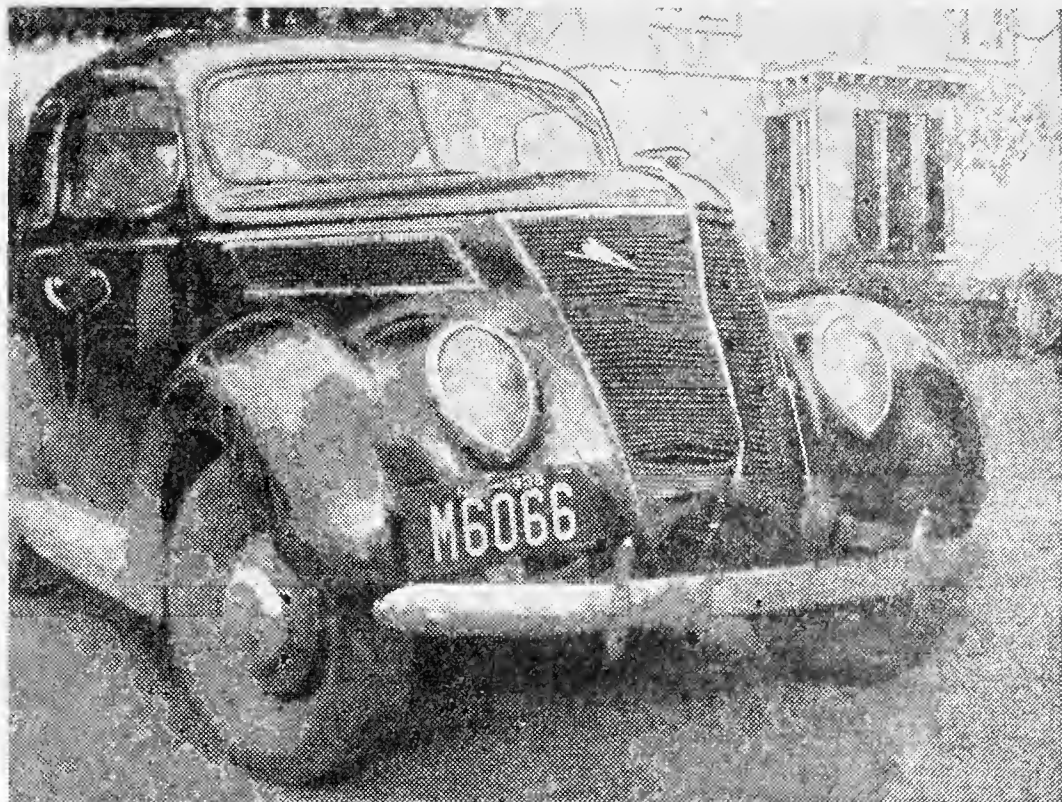
They questioned the other pupils, particularly Mary Ann, whose account of the matter fully established the guilt of the three culprits.

"You may dismiss school", one of the board said to me, at last. "The school agent will have to repair this large hole in the floor. But begin again tomorrow morning, and see if you cannot get along with less fireworks."

They did take Losen, Shamus and Little Web aside, however, and give them a severe reprimand.

I looked for a pitched battle the next day; but, strange to say, matters quieted down at once, and we went through the remaining three weeks of the term rather amicably.

On the last day of school, Losen, Shamus and Little Web came to shake hands with me at parting, and Shamus even blundered forth something to the effect that if I would come back the next winter they would behave better. But I never went to Ararat again.



HELEN DuBOIS, 51 Broad St., Freehold, N. J., was injured on October 27, 1938, when the automobile skidded on wet road. Mrs. DuBois sustained fractured left scaphoid bone, bruised and strained chest and bruised leg. She was totally disabled for 13 weeks. As she was past 60 years of age her indemnity was reduced one-half — \$5.00 per week instead of \$10.00 per week. Therefore, the company paid her \$65.00.

Mrs. DuBois writes us as follows: "Wish to express my appreciation for check received today in payment for my disability sustained in accident while driving my car. The added expense was considerable so the money I received helped out very much. The policy is a good investment. You have my permission to use this letter in any way you desire, also picture of my car."

\$605,219.22
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H. E. Barnes, Nichols, N. Y.	30.00	Dana Saunders, Hollis, N. H.	7.14
Ran over by car—injured ankle		Auto collision—bruised face and cuts	
Francis E. Tift, Millport, N. Y.	17.14	Ethel T. Woodman, Epping, N. H.	100.00
Auto accident—cut lip, bruised cheek		Auto skidded—injured vertebrae	
Albert F. Dale, Lockport, N. Y.	12.86	Vaino Leppanen, E. Wallingford, Vt.	15.00
Auto collision—scalp injury		Wrecked wagon—inj. back	
Berton B. Smith, Addison, N. Y.	15.00	Anton Johanson, Est. Shoreham, Vt.	1000.00
Auto accident—cont. knee and strain		Car hit tree—mortality	
Julia H. Bradshaw, Lyndonville, N. Y.	14.28	Abel D. Rugg, Jeffersonville, Vt.	7.14
Auto accident—bruised knee		Auto accident—cut over eye, inj. wrist	
Julia C. Hint, Basom, N. Y.	30.00	Helen H. Hilton, R. 4, Vergennes, Vt.	21.43
Auto accident—bruised head and chest		Auto accident—bruises and cont. knee	
Merton Rowland, R.D., Genoa, N. Y.	7.14	Maude E. Herrick, So. Paris, Me.	130.00
Truck accident—sacro-iliac strain		Auto collision—gen. bruises	
Howard Pohl, R. 4, Boonville, N. Y.	67.14	Arthur L. Roberts, R. 1, Kennebunk, Me.	97.14
Auto accident—injuries		Auto accident—fract. clavicle	
Daniel Renaldi, R. 1, No. Collins, N. Y.	30.00	Charles E. Brisbin, Readfield, Me.	15.00
Wagon accident—fract. hip, fract. nose		Truck accident—contusions	
William B. Richards, R. 2, Pine City, N. Y.	60.00	Frank J. Maynard, Pittsfield, Me.	75.71
Auto struck by train—inj. chest, fract. rib		Auto accident—inj. eye, cut head & face	
Mrs. Florence Manwaring, R. 1, Lisle, N. Y.	48.57	Raymond L. Gorson, Canaan, Me.	5.00
Auto accident—cont. chest, face & ribs		Truck overturned—inj. hand	
Irene F. Szall, N. Y. C.	30.00	Iva M. Branch, Waterville, Me.	20.00
Struck by truck—sprained ankle		Auto collision—lacerations	
Hiram H. Green, Cherry St., So. Dayton, N. Y.	17.14	Edith M. Jordan, R. 7, Bangor, Me.	130.00
Auto accident—sprained shoulder & knee		Auto overturned—fract. patella	
Theresa Schank, R. 1, Naples, N. Y.	30.00	Mrs. Rose Guillotte, Norwich, Conn.	27.14
Struck by auto—injured arm		Auto accident—cut scalp, fract. ribs	
Anthony Guck, R. 1, Spencerport, N. Y.	130.00	George Guillotte, Norwich, Conn.	20.00
Auto skidded—fract. arm and leg		Auto accident—sprained ankle	
Wm. Rapsas, Miller St., Sherman, N. Y.	20.00	Frank Gambolati, R. 2, Andover, Conn.	35.71
Auto collision—gen. bruises		Auto collision—cont. chest, fract. ribs	
Ella I. Fox, R. 1, Pennellville, N. Y.	40.00	Ralph Lipman, R. 4, Rockville, Conn.	10.00
Auto collision—sprained back		Auto collision—injured knee	
Stella Jackewicz, Mattituck, N. Y.	40.00	Mrs. Peter Franzen, Elmer, N. J.	30.00
Auto collision—cont. hand, shoulder, face		Auto accident—cont. & sprained knee	
Annabel Hickok, Jordanville, N. Y.	13.57	John Holder, 409 Sharp St., Hacketts-town, N. J.	21.43
Auto collision—gen. contusions		Auto collision—cut lip and inj. chest	
Frank L. Adams, Charleston, N. H.	7.50	William C. Bostian, Union Bridge, Md.	17.14
Truck struck by train—gen. injuries		Auto collision—conc. brain, cut face	
Bradford Batchelder, W. Nottingham, N. H.	20.00		
Struck by wagon—fractured ankle			
John B. Watts, Chesterfield, N. H.	20.00		
Auto collision—cut right hand			

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1700 FARM BARGAINS—16-states catalog Free. **STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.**

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I HAVE NEVER been in favor of crop control. Particularly I am not in favor of camouflaged crop control through acreage allotments. *Most years, weather and not acreage determines crop yields.*

I am increasingly in favor of agricultural conservation. I believe that sound agricultural conservation methods are in the public interest and that their application to agriculture, *even when subsidized by government*, does not tend to upset good farm management. The restriction and substitution of crops certainly does.

A Splendid Action

I hail with enthusiasm the recent action of the Federal Agricultural Conservation authorities in making available to farmers who have lost their seedings in the drought stricken Northeast, supplies of seed for the restoration of these seedings. *The action the authorities have taken is primarily for the public welfare.* The restoration of lost grass seedings works out to be simply a protection of the public's future supply of food. The direct benefit to farmers is incidental.

* * *

Railroad Courtesy

Last spring I made some rather caustic comments on the service I got on a shipment of Hereford heifers from Texas. As I recall it, I reported the exorbitant prices I had to pay for hay for these animals and the fact that because one railroad tried to get the longest possible haul for itself the car of calves stood within about thirty miles of my switch for an entire day.

Now I want to report an act of real railroad courtesy. The other night the telephone rang and a man said, "This is the Lehigh. Have you got a lot of bald-faced cattle along our right of way?" "Yes". "Well, the engineer on the train which just came down through says that one of them has got her head through the fence and can't get it out."

I quote the above incident just to prove that the employees of even a big corporation like a railroad can be human. What a business builder such a touch is!

* * *

Ferdinand

The easiest and cheapest way to acquire a good beef animal for home slaughter in the Northeast is to breed a dairy cow to a beef bull. Our next neighbor some time ago bred a nice Grade Holstein cow to one of our Angus bulls. This cow dropped a bull calf, which was castrated and raised by the calf meal method. When this steer—he was black and hornless—was just a little over a year old, he was put on full feed; and between December 15, 1938 and March 27, 1939 (when he was killed), he was fed ap-

proximately a ton of a mixture of corn meal, linseed oil meal, and cane molasses, in addition to hay.

My neighbor slaughtered his steer on March 27, 1939, and now furnishes me the following report which I believe serves as a pretty good guide of what any farmer can do to raise for his family a supply of beef which is superior in quality to almost anything he can buy in the open market.

Age of steer	17 months
Live weight	1150 lbs.
Weight of hide	82 lbs. gross (70 lbs. net)
Internal fat	34 lbs.
Head and Feet	54 lbs.
Carcass warm weight	693 lbs.
Carcass cold weight	685 lbs.
Dressing percentage	59.56%

Commenting on the eating quality of this crossbred steer, my neighbor says: "Professor Hinman said that his carcass showed his Holstein parentage, but 60 per cent is a good dressing percentage and, as amateur judges, our family finds that Ferdinand is the best meat we have ever had."

* * *

Hidden Overhead

The superintendent of maintenance of a large mill has sent me the following report on a repair job in his plant:

Laborers 20 hours @ .65 per hr.	\$13.00
Handyman 12 " @ .75 " "	9.00
Carpenter 14 " @ 1.30 " "	18.20

\$40.20

Plus Insurances (per cent of cost of job)

Workmen's Compensation	9.835
Public Liability605
Unemployment	3.000
Social Security	1.000

14.440% or
\$5.80

Total Labor Cost \$46.00

I am sure the readers of this page, most of whom are farmers, will envy even the wages per hour of the laborers on the above job, to say nothing of what the carpenter got. But what I am sure will amaze all of you, as it did me, is that the insurance on \$40.20 worth of work came to \$5.80, or 14.44 per cent of the cost of the job.

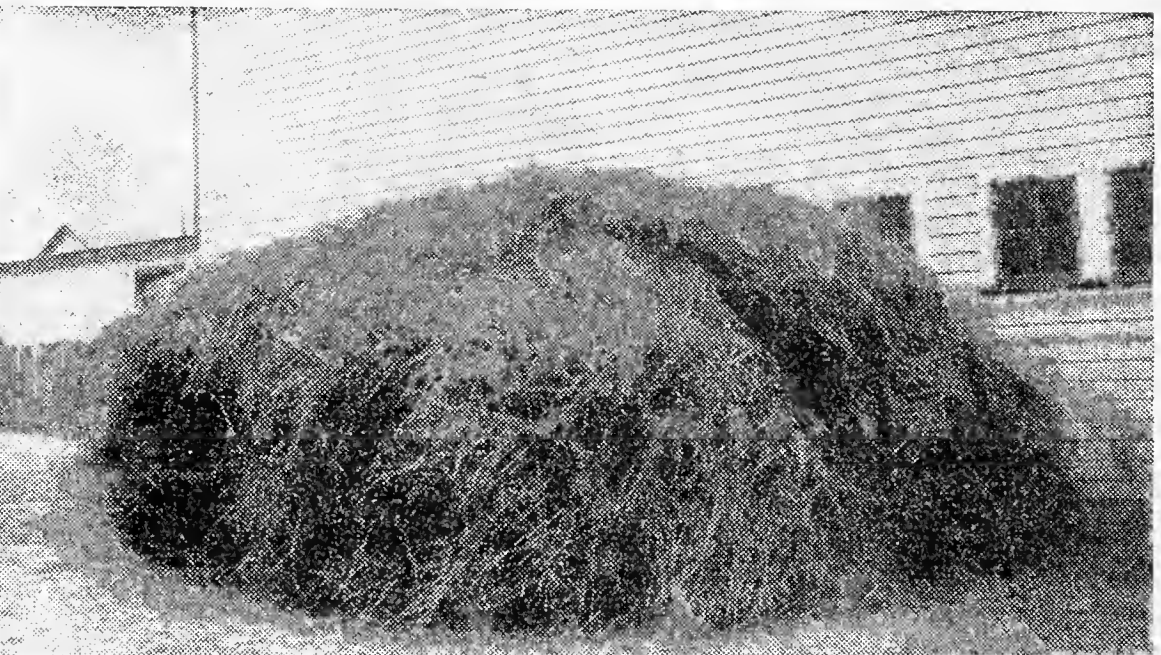
* * *

Laying Fine

We have never had a bunch of hens start off as well as some 500 cross-bred pullets we bought as day old chicks the last part of January and put into the laying pens the first of July.

I always get mixed up on how to name the various crosses. I think they call these birds Rock-Reds. At any rate their mothers were Rhode Island Red hens and their fathers Plymouth Rock roosters. Since they were put in the laying house on July first, these birds have averaged to produce at a 70 per cent rate, and we have had absolutely no trouble with pick-outs or diseases. Some of the birds weigh seven pounds already.

We plan to run these birds until the Thanksgiving or Christmas holidays and then sell them. We will replace them with cross-bred pullets hatched the latter part of August.



The above pictures of our gravity dump truck in action are printed because several hundred farmers have made the trip to Sunnygables this summer just to see this truck.

The top picture shows the size load which can be CONVENIENTLY AND QUICKLY put on the truck with a hay loader by ONE man, with a boy driving. The next picture shows the truck dumped and gives a good idea of the steep angle at which it dumps.

The third picture shows the truck as the driver starts to pull it out from under the load of hay. At this point it looks as though the load would string out, but the action is all so fast and there is such a bound to the hay when it strikes the ground that as the driver pulls away he leaves a pile of hay which is an exact duplicate of the load originally on the truck.

Our boys prefer to set a hay fork on the ground to balancing around on top of a load of hay. The man who sets the fork can also operate it, if necessary.

DROUTH RELIEF SPECIAL

THE DROUTH of May, June, and July has taken unprecedented toll from most of the farmers in G.L.F. territory. Next year's hay crop is where the real pinch will be felt. Thousands of acres of new seedling are entirely lost. Old meadows and pastures will not produce the needed crops next year without some treatment.

It is essential that this emergency be met with little or no cash outlay on the part of farmers.

Farm organizations in the Northeast have asked the Agricultural Conservation Department to help out on this situation. The result has been the establishment of an emergency re-seeding program.

Emergency Aid From Government

The Agricultural Conservation Department will pay for the seed for restoring seedings burnt out by the drouth up to one-half the largest possible soil-building allowance for your farm. If you have lost a seeding and will have time to re-seed in the next two or three weeks, act now:—

1. Report to your County Agent or Agricultural Conservation Committeeman.

2. If it is determined that one or more of your spring-seeded pieces is entirely lost, you will receive a seed order.
3. Take the order to your G.L.F. service agency or to any dealer on the A.C.P. approved list.
4. Get the seed. The A.C.P. will pay for it.
5. Sow it immediately. (Seed must be sown before September 10 to meet the requirements of the program. If possible it should be sown even earlier to give it the best possible chance of making a stand.)



SEEDING ENTIRELY LOST
This field should be re-seeded with one of the approved mixtures.

Good Seed Bed 'Important

Every day's delay in getting the seed sown increases the risk of legumes winter-killing. Where

it is possible to work up a good seed-bed with a disc or harrow, this method is preferable to plowing because it conserves the moisture in the soil. The seed should be covered after sowing, preferably by rolling.

Additional Drouth Measures

Save Damaged Seedings

Many seedings are badly hurt, but not completely burned out. They will have a good chance of thickening up if there is enough rain from now on. They should be top-dressed with manure. Superphosphate might well be added if it has not already been used on the grain crop.

Old Meadows and Pastures

Much of the damage to meadows and pastures will not show up until next year. Where manure is available beyond the needs of the new seeding it will help restore their productivity. (On pastures manure should not be used later than January 1.) Use Superphosphate with the manure if not previously used in the rotation.

If you expect to be short of hay in the spring, it may be cheaper to treat a pasture field in order to provide early grazing so as to buy less hay. Use 100 lbs. of Uramon or 200 lbs. of Ammo-Phos per acre as soon as the snow is off.

In case it is necessary to leave down an old hay field which in the normal rotation would be going back into crops, it will be advisable to treat such a field also with Ammo-Phos or Uramon early in the spring.

Emergency Crops

A bushel of rye, winter wheat, or winter barley and a peck of vetch per acre will provide some pasture this fall and good early grazing next spring. Rye and vetch also makes an excellent silage crop—it can be put into the silo without adding molasses or phosphoric acid. The combination can also be used as hay.

Seedings that look doubtful now may look satisfactory by October. If they don't they can be plowed up and seeded next spring with oats to cut for hay.



SEEDING DAMAGED
There is enough clover here to make a good stand if it gets rain. Top-dress this fall with manure.

Ag. Conservation Reopened

The 1939 Agricultural Conservation program has been reopened as an emergency measure:

1. If you are already participating but have not used up all of your allowance you may now undertake additional practices if you wish.
2. If you are not yet participating you may join at this time and take part in the 1939 program.

Some of the practices approved for payment under the program are excellent drouth relief measures. Note especially the payment of \$1.50 per acre for seeding rye and vetch as a cover crop. This payment may also be allowed in some areas if the rye and vetch is used for pasture or silage.

Emergency Program In Brief

No Cash Outlay

1. Seed furnished by A.C.P.
2. Your labor
3. Manure if available

Small Cash Outlay

4. Superphosphate if not already used
5. Nitrogen on old meadows
6. Top-dress a few acres of pasture

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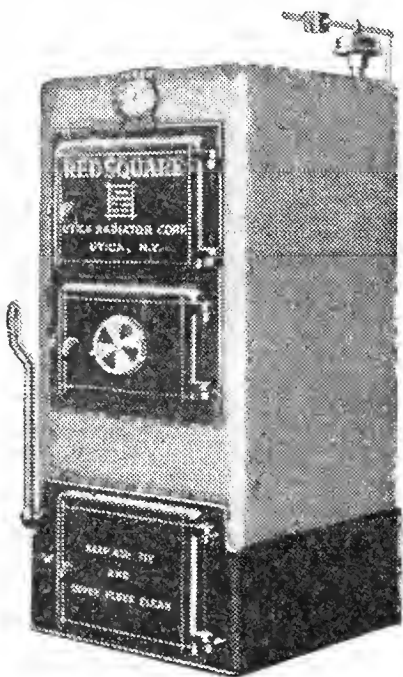
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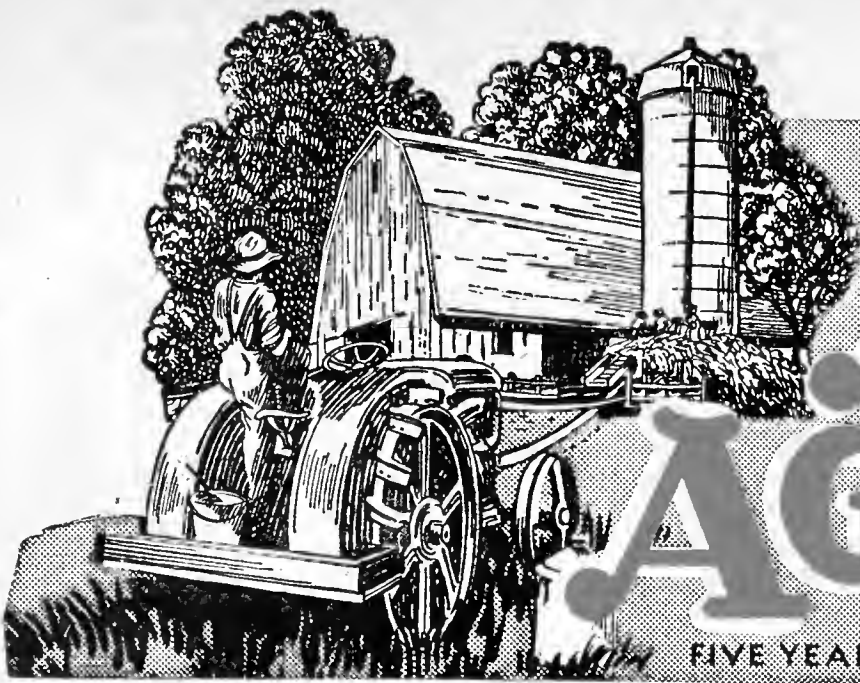
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By Gorry, WE'VE GOT 'EM!

AROOSTOOK COUNTY POTATO EMPIRE

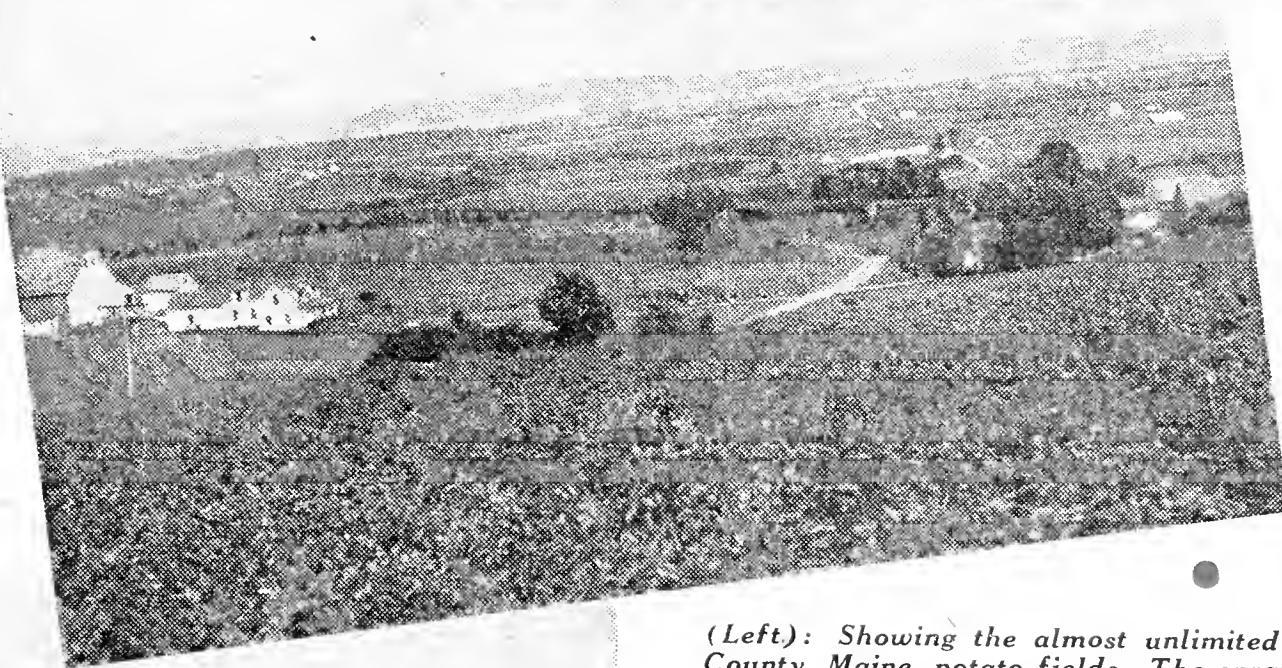
By E. R. Eastman EDITOR OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WHETHER it's big potatoes, majestic scenery, or fine folks, the State of Maine has them and to spare. If you don't believe me, ask any old State of Maine man, and he'll likely tell you with considerable emphasis, "By Gorry, we've got 'em!" If you don't believe him, go to Maine and convince yourself, as I did a week or so ago.

In company with the Farm Credit Board of Directors and officers, I spent several days in Maine, visiting farmers and their cooperative organizations in order to learn more about Maine farming and its problems. I have had the privilege of being in Maine several times. In fact, any part of New England seems like home to me, but I never saw northern New England looking better than it does this summer. It is strange how climate and moisture



Harvesting the clover in Aroostook County, Maine. Most of it is turned under for green manure.



(Left): A bird's eye view of Aroostook County, Maine, land of potatoes, clover, oats, beautiful farm homes and fine people. Mountains in the background are in Canada.

(Left): Showing the almost unlimited extent of the Aroostook County, Maine, potato fields. The sprayers are started when the potatoes come up and are kept going as long as they are green. "Pick-ups" on the machines raise the vines so that comparatively little top injury results. Dusting by airplane is occasionally used.

distribution varies. While southern New York and New England have been suffering one of the worst droughts in years, Maine vegetation is as green as it was in June. It has been a splendid growing year, with just the right mixture of rain and sunshine.

I doubt if even Maine folks themselves realize how far north they are. Take a look at the map and see how that great empire of Aroostook County crowds northeastern Canada off the map. When you consider that almost all of Maine is farther north than any other part of the United States except Alaska, you realize what a good trading job that old Yankee, Dan Webster, did when he got into the horse-trade with Lord Ashburton, the Englishman, and, according to the story at least, got Ashburton drunk and traded him right out of his eye teeth by getting most of the (Turn to Page 13)



The Struggle to Raise Milk Prices—See Page 5.

NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ Thanksgiving Redated

CONSIDERABLE opposition, except among business men, has greeted President Roosevelt's decision to change date of Thanksgiving from last Thursday in November to November 23. Reason for moving it up a week, said President, was to make more Christmas shopping days.

Most Governors of States have power to proclaim Thanksgiving day in their own States, and a number of these—particularly New England Governors—are against the change. If they decide to stick to traditional date, country may be faced with two Thanksgiving dinners, which turkey growers say will be all right with them.

Business men say that longer Christmas shopping season will mean a billion dollars additional business in manufacturing and distributing lines. Football coaches, on other hand, are out of luck, as some of season's biggest games are scheduled for November 30, date on which Thanksgiving would have fallen. If games are played as now scheduled, teams will have to play their biggest game on ordinary week day without usual holiday crowd—which it is figured will reduce gate receipts at least one-half.

From its origin up to Abe Lincoln's time, Thanksgiving Day has been a movable feast. Since Civil War, it has always been observed on last Thursday of November, mainly thanks to efforts at that time of Sarah Hale, editor of Godey's Ladies Book, who conducted a campaign to stabilize the date through popular appeals and petitions to Congress.

■ Gives Wage-Hour Rules on Farming

LENGTHY bulletin, clarifying Wage-Hour Law's application to agriculture, was issued last week by Wage-Hour Administration. (Act exempts from both its wage and hour provisions some farming operations, lists others that are subject only to regulation of hours, and exempts seasonal work from the hour provision for 14 weeks a year; also exempts workers employed in first processing of farm products. However, Act leaves it to Administrator to decide what operations fall under various general agricultural exemptions. Some of his interpretations have caused direct hardship to farmers, and last session of Congress brought strong drive—which failed—for passage of amendments to Act to safeguard farmers' rights.)

Bulletin now issued covers nearly all branches of farming and allied operations. According to it, the following farm workers and operations are exempt from provisions of Act:

Persons engaged in processing of fresh fruits and vegetables (but not processors of nuts).

Growers and handlers of tomatoes, (but not canners of tomatoes).

Employees of farm operated experimentally in connection with a factory.

Persons engaged in breeding, fattening, feeding and general care of cattle, sheep, horses, mules, jackasses or goats (but not persons engaged in feeding livestock at stockyards).

Persons engaged in raising certain fur-bearing animals, including rabbits, silver foxes, minks, squirrels and muskrats.

Exemptions from hour provisions are

granted to workers engaged in "the first processing" of milk, whey, skimmed milk or cream into dairy products, canning or packing of perishable or seasonal fresh fruits or vegetables or in handling, slaughtering or dressing poultry or livestock.

Dairying was declared to include work of "milk cows or goats, putting the milk into containers, cooling it and storing it on the farm."

Bulletin also says that "if a farmer and his employees engage in such operations as separating the cream from milk obtained from the farmer's own cows or goats, bottling such cream or milk or making butter and cheese out of such milk and cream, those operations also fall within the exemption."

Listed as NOT exempt from the law were: Processing of poultry meat for packing and canning purposes, drying of eggs that have been broken and separated, breaking, separating, mixing and freezing of eggs; canning and making of vinegar, canning of baked beans, chili and tamales; repacking and recanning fruits and vegetables, producing wine from grape juice, storing of fruits and vegetables in a storage house; manufacturing of leather, baking of bread, manufacture of rope from hemp and the making of cigars.

SLANT: This new bulletin defining Act's application to agriculture is an improvement, but there should be no let-up in efforts of farm organizations to obtain passage of amendments to Wage-Hour Act. Bulletin's rules are after all a matter of opinion handed down by Wage-Hour Administrator, which may be subject to change or misinterpretation. What agriculture needs further is a clear statement in the law of specific farm operations which are exempt from its provisions.

■ Committee Digs Into Un-American Activities

SPECIAL House Committee investigating un-American activities in this country has resumed hearings after several month's recess. During one whole day, Committee quizzed German-American Bund Leader Fritz Kuhn about Bund's purposes and activities.

Rep. Starnes of Committee brought out that Kuhn visited Germany in 1936 with a uniformed group which paraded the streets; that he had an interview with Hitler and gave him \$3,000 raised by voluntary contributions for German "winter relief".

Membership in the Bund, said Kuhn, was around 20,000, with entrance fee of \$1 and regular dues of 75c a month. Entire annual income from dues and voluntary contributions, he placed at \$900,000. Kuhn admitted that membership lists of organization were destroyed about a year ago, because of fear of Federal investigation. Other records of the organization are now being held by District Attorney Dewey, who has them in connection with New York indictment charging Kuhn with misappropriation of funds.

A star witness against Bund was Miss Helen Marie Vooros, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a former member of Bund, who said she resigned because of immorality displayed in bund camps in America and because of efforts made to turn her against government and people of United States. Miss Vooros contradicted Kuhn's assertion that German-American Bund had no ties with Nazi Germany. She testified that reports of Nazi progress here were made regularly to

Germany; that propaganda material was shipped here in great quantities, and that German ships stood always ready to take away any agents caught at their work.

Miss Vooros further testified that Kuhn was generally recognized in Germany as the American Fuehrer, and that Bund members were taught to regard him as their national leader. They were ordered, she said, to hate all Jews and all religion. Miss Vooros told of being sent to Germany with other Bund members for training in a Nazi camp. There, she said, they were taught that Hitler was the leader of every German throughout the world, and that after Germany had taken Czechoslovakia, Danzig, and all the Scandinavian countries, the Nazis intended to turn their attention to America.

■ Biggest Power Deal

TWO FORMER Indiana farm boys recently took part in biggest transaction of its kind ever made in this country, one which put Federal government in power and light business in a big way in State of Tennessee. They were Wendell L. Willkie, now president of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and David E. Lilienthal, power director of Tennessee Valley Authority. When government's check for TVA's share of purchase price of Commonwealth and Southern's Tennessee properties was handed by Mr. Lilienthal to Mr. Wendell, latter remarked, "Dave, this sure is a lot of money for a couple of Indiana farmers to be kicking around!"

It was a lot of money for any one to be kicking around—\$44,729,300. Rest of purchase price of \$78,000,000 was paid by Tennessee cities, towns and electric cooperatives. Sale marked end of a six-year fight between TVA and private utilities supplying Tennessee Valley, and beginning of complete government ownership of public power facilities in Tennessee.

In statement issued by Mr. Willkie, he said:

"We sell these properties with regret. We have been forced to do so because we could not stay in business against subsidized government competition. We now turn over to government agencies, for about four-fifths of its real value, one of finest public utility services in the country." Pointed out by Mr. Willkie was fact that his company has paid millions of dollars of taxes into local, State and Federal treasuries, and that whenever government takes over a private business, public loses benefit of taxes paid by that business.

SLANT: More government, more bureaucrats, and more politicians in business—a big step backward in progress.

■ Opportunities In Alaska

AMERICA'S "last frontier", Alaska, still offers rich rewards to pioneers, according to survey of its resources made public recently by Secretary Ickes. Government report on survey describes in detail advantages to be derived from development of Alaska's natural resources, and suggests partnership between government and privately financed corporations.

Report points out that resources of Alaska and United States are very different and therefore there would be little competition in their products. In fact, says report, products of Alaska are, in large part, products "which we now import from Asia and Europe, and their development will help to make United States economically independent in event of war." Among such

products are tin, of which U. S. imported in 1937 nearly all which it used; newsprint, 77.3 per cent imported; herring, 94.4 per cent imported; canned crab meat, 94.4 per cent imported; also, various types of fur, leather, paper and wood products.

More than 98 per cent of land in Alaska is still public land, available for homestead settlement, trade and manufacturing site purchase, town site purchase, grazing lease, mining, fur-farm lease, or timber lease.

■ Germany and Russia Get Together

DRAMATIC TURN in events in European situation came during fortnight with news that Germany and Russia have buried the hatchet and have signed treaty not to make war on each other. This followed on heels of announcement of 7-year trade pact between the two countries. As we go to press, hopes of Britain and France to draw Russia into their stop-Hitler bloc look next to nothing, and outlook for Europe's peace is reported blackest since 1914.

Hitler's demand for return of Free City of Danzig to Germany, now extends to whole Polish Corridor. Germany's preparations for war are complete, with 2,000,000 men mobilized. Her troops have already moved bag and baggage into little country of Slovakia, which extends for 200 miles along Poland's southern and weakest frontier. So far, word from Poland, where 1,000,000 men are under arms, is "No surrender!"

Poland's sworn allies, Britain and France, have announced that new German-Russian treaty will not keep them from keeping their pledge to Poland, if she is attacked by Germany and decides to resist. British Parliament has been summoned to special session and is expected to rush through an emergency bill, conferring sweeping wartime powers on government. More men are being called to colors in both Britain and France.

Fear of immediate outbreak of war is causing many Americans to sail for home. Question of safeguarding interests of the 100,000 Americans over there, and of getting them back to this country, was discussed at special meeting of high officials of five government departments, held day after announcement of German-Russian pact.

SLANT: Is the one-time famous British diplomacy slipping? It would seem that the dictators are outguessing and out-bluffing the British diplomats at every turn. Each time that Germany or Italy wins in diplomatic moves, it makes them that much more difficult to deal with next time.

Good Books to Read

THE VEGETABLE COOK BOOK, Cora, Rose, Bob Brown. A new cook book is always an adventure to the housewife—and the office wife too—and this one is just filled with old and new ideas for cooking vegetables, arranged in handy alphabetical order. And the Browns don't stop at recipes, either, for included are hints on garden care, canning, preserving, and the use of the wealth of frozen vegetables now on the market.—J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$1.75.

Good Movies to See

THEY SHALL HAVE MUSIC. Bringing you the music of Jascha Heifetz in an unforgettable picture. A picture overflowing with freckle-faced, snub-nosed boys and girls who bring earnestness to their acting and to music that the audience has known and loved from childhood. Also in the cast are Joel McCrea, Andrea Leeds, and Terry Kilburne.



RUNNING WATER

Do You ENJOY IT,
or Do You MISS IT?

THERE is an old saying that in Colonial times it took three mothers to raise an average farm family. Doubtless one thing that made farm women grow old before their time was close acquaintance with the pump and water pail.

Perhaps it was necessary once, but now an electric motor or gas engine will pump water for 2 or 3¢ an hour, and who can afford to operate a pump handle for that? It is surprising how much water is used when it is available at the turn of a faucet. Use the following table and see how many gallons a day are needed on your farm:

Needs of	Gallons per day
Each person (kitchen sink only)	8 to 10
Each person (sink, bath, and laundry)	25 to 35
Cow (milking)	15 to 20
Horse	10 to 12
Sheep	1 to 2
100 hens	3 to 4

Certain it is that no other farm improvement offers so much in the way of comfort, health and profit.

Tests show that in the winter cows in a barn equipped with drinking fountains will produce 10 per cent more milk than those that are turned out to drink. Poultrymen will agree that water is the most important part of a hen's diet, and more and more attention is being given irrigation. Seldom or never is there a year when there is not a dry period during which irrigation will increase yields. A severe drought year is just the time when prices for fruit and vegetables are high.

Yes, running water is profitable, but it also pays big dividends in health and convenience. Who is there who needs a power-driven washing machine more than the farm housewife, or after a day spent in threshing, silo filling or cultivating crops, who needs a bathroom more than a farmer? Last, but by no means least, there is the matter of fire protection. Constant close connection with danger tends to breed indifference to it, but fire is a constant menace to farm buildings,

and in too many cases there is next to no protection.

Every farm furnishes its own problem when it comes to providing running water. Pressure is essential and depending on circumstances can be supplied by gravity, a ram, an electric motor or a gas engine. Records show that the percentage of farms with running water is greater in the hill country than it is on the level. The answer is that springs on hills at elevations higher than the buildings provide a cheap and simple method of supplying water by gravity, usually with a storage tank in the attic or the haymow. This system has its limitations. Storage tanks may leak, or sweat in hot weather, yet thousands of such installations are giving satisfactory service.

When a sufficient supply of water is available, but at a point lower than the buildings, it is sometimes possible to install a ram which uses the power of falling water to deliver about five per cent of the water to a storage tank placed high enough to deliver pressure to the buildings. The installation of a ram has to be studied and laid out by someone who knows rams, and frequently the supply of water is not big enough to deliver a sufficient amount to meet the needs of the farm.

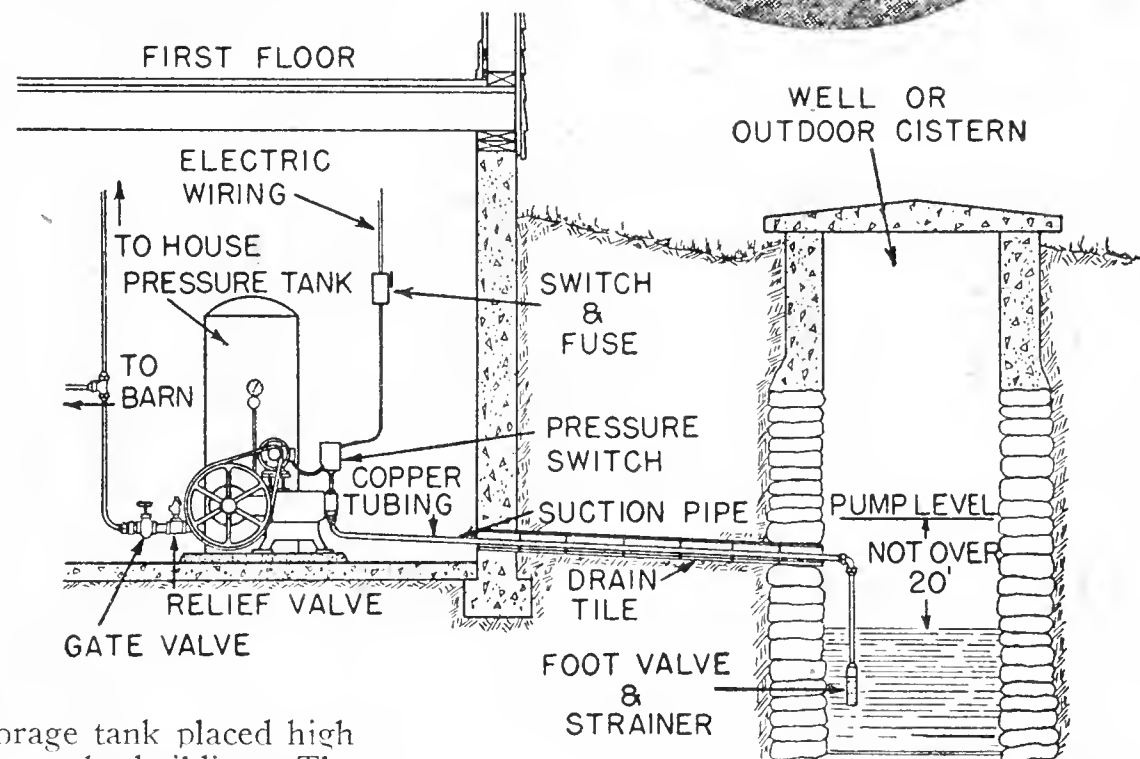
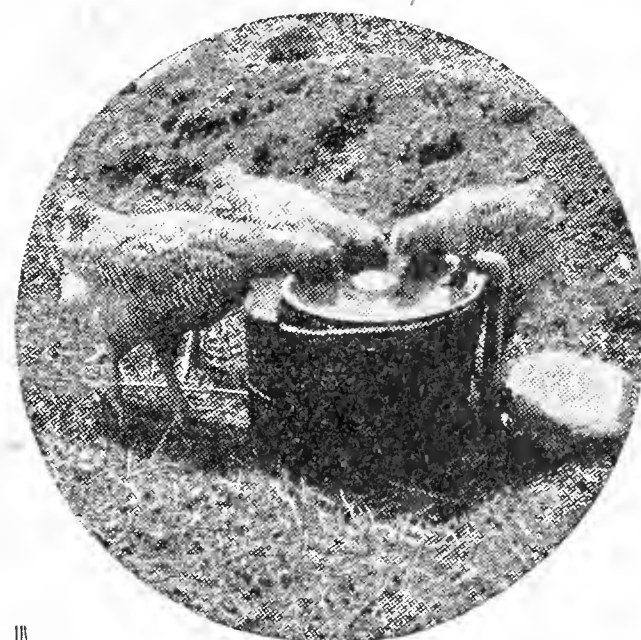
For pumps no power is quite as handy as electricity. Hooked up to a pump and a small pressure tank, the pump is automatic, going to work as soon as the pressure in the tank is lowered and stopping when it is built up to the right point. Gas engines are available that will stop automatically, but they must be started by hand, which is somewhat of a nuisance, particularly if the pump is not in the house. It is also necessary to provide a bigger storage tank so the pump doesn't start and stop so often.

With a shallow well or cistern, the pump and tank are commonly placed in the cellar, but up to recently the problem was complicated where the well was deep and the water had to be raised over 25 ft. Now, however, engineers have developed what are called jet pumps which can be used in deep wells and have all of the advantages of shallow well pumps and none of the disadvantages of deep well pumps. They are easier to install, and although the well may be at some distance from the buildings, it is still possible to have the pump in the cellar.

Necessity has forced farmers to be general handymen, and many water systems have been installed largely or entirely by family labor. The important consideration is to get all available information before you rush ahead in order to avoid costly errors and to get a system that will be most satisfactory for every dollar invested.

In this connection another development is important. Copper pipe is now available in 60 ft. coils in practically every diameter. The cost will be from 15 to 25 per cent more than galvanized pipe, but you will make up most of this by savings in installation. The pipe is easily bent, which practically eliminates the necessity for many fittings, and copper pipe of any diameter has less inside frictional resistance and will, therefore, deliver more water than a galvanized pipe of the same size. It is a very simple matter to install a water system with copper tubing.

In western New York this fall, Farm and Home Bureaus, the State (Turn to Page 17)



—Reproduced from Cornell Extension Bulletin 392.

(Above): A simple installation of an automatic pump operated by electric motor, used in pumping water from a shallow well where the pump is not over 20 ft. above the surface of the water. The pipe from the cellar to the well is placed in drain tile so it can be easily removed.

(Above in circle): Running water is practically a necessity where pullets are raised on range. This fountain on the farm of Fred Corliss of Sherman, Maine, has an automatic float which regulates the level. A short length of pipe is connected by a rubber hose to a pipe laid in a shallow furrow. This allows the fountain to be shifted so that the ground around it does not become waterlogged.



This method of drawing water may be picturesque and the cost of equipment low, but that ends its list of advantages. It is time-consuming, and neither the family nor the stock are likely to get the full amount of water needed for health and comfort.



(Above): Running water in the barnyard of Harold Tripp, Dryden, N. Y., provides water so cows can drink to their hearts' content. Water buckets are also provided in the stables.

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Our Platform

WE HAVE adopted the following platform as the four most important jobs to be accomplished in order best to promote the welfare of Northeastern farmers:

- (1) Better prices for farm products.
- (2) Lower farm taxes.
- (3) Good living.
- (4) More fun for farm folks.

Number 1 needs no explanation. Everyone familiar with farm conditions knows the hardship which farmers have suffered now for many years and the crying need for better farm prices. It seems to me that there are at least three ways to bring these better prices about. First is the correction of our monetary system in order to make the dollar honest. This would put prices for basic commodities which farmers produce on a level with prices which they have to pay for their farm and family supplies and labor.

The second way to bring about better prices is to improve marketing methods. This can be done (1) by giving even more attention to the quality of the products which farmers produce so as to give the consumer what he wants when he wants it; (2) by obtaining and using more information about current markets and their trends, and this is one way in which *American Agriculturist* will help out; and (3) by better farm organization so that the farmer can sell in groups and in quantities instead of individually.

Our platform plank for lower farm taxes also needs no explanation. All you need to do is to look at your tax bill and compare it with that of even five years ago. *American Agriculturist* intends to continue to hammer away at this problem of ruinous taxes.

Good living, our third plank in the editorial platform, needs a separate piece to explain. This you will find in another place on this page under the subject of "Good Living."

More fun, the fourth and last platform plank, expresses the belief of the entire staff of *American Agriculturist* that farm people work too hard for too little, have too little recreation and too little fun. There is no point in living unless one gets a little happiness out of life as he goes along. So, from time to time, *American Agriculturist* is going to continue to emphasize how to have fun on the farm, how to find a hobby and to get time to ride it, how to manage to get a little recreation, how to learn to appreciate and enjoy some of the things that God has given us, even though we have little or no money.

Good Farm Living

ONE OF my good memories of my boyhood farm home is those times, usually on Sunday, when company came. About the first thing that Mother did, if it were late summer or fall, was to take her women friends down cellar to look at the long rows of full fruit cans, the jars of cucumber pickles and the other products of the orchard and garden which she had canned in the hot summer kitchen in order to enrich her table when winter came.

Now we have swung to the other extreme. It has become an age of specialization even with farmers. We have stopped diversification in order to devote all the time and work to one specialty. The family fruit orchard has too often disappeared, the garden in many instances is a neglected weed spot, some dairymen even crowd the last quart of milk into the milk can and buy oleo; and with lots of exceptions, of course, the farm family eats much of its food out of tin cans.

On the other side of the picture I have a friend

who has just bought a small farm. For years he has worked out by the day during the summer and has had little income during the winter.

The other night he made me positively hungry by telling me how he and his wife prepare to feed a large family during the winter. With the coming of the first fruits and vegetables they start canning, and they continue to put up stuff as long as there is anything left to can. He has always raised enough potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables for their own use. This fall he will have a pig to kill and a fat calf. His two cows furnish all of the milk that the family can use, with plenty of butter and good old-fashioned Dutch cheese.

Not only is this man able to keep his living expenses down, but I will guarantee that he sets a better table than thousands of farm families who have better opportunity.

I am positive that returning a little toward the customs of our fathers and mothers in making the farm furnish more of the living is a partial answer to our economic troubles, and at the same time it makes for a better living.

I predict that the use of more home-grown products is coming back—for one reason because farmers absolutely must cut down expenses, and for another because of quick freezing processes.

I know a farmer who has installed one of these quick freezing refrigerators. As a result, the richest family in the land does not live better than his does. When he has too many roosters, they can be killed at one time, frozen and kept indefinitely for use when they are needed. The same with other meats. He has berries and other small fruits at almost any time, just as fresh as when they are picked. Sweet corn, instead of being limited to the day it is picked, can be frozen and its qualities preserved as good as when it came off the stalk.

So when you hear us talking about a good farm living, this is what we mean, and you are going to hear a lot more of it from now on in *American Agriculturist*, because I know it means more happiness for the farm family.

He Cured Him of Trespassing

AFARMER friend told me the following story of how he cured one city man of trespassing:

"One Sunday", said my friend, "a city fellow with his family stopped beside my place, unloaded a lot of papers with a picnic lunch and, without asking permission, proceeded to eat their lunch on my lawn. When they were through, they did not bother to dispose of the loose papers and garbage.

"I got the license number from the fellow's car, found out who he was and where he lived, and the very next Sunday I told my family we were going on a picnic and to put up a good lunch. We ended up in the city on my former visitors' lawn, unloaded and started to eat our lunch there. Whereupon the fellow came charging out of the house and wanted to know what the heck we thought we were doing. That was my grand opportunity to tell him a few things, which I proceeded to do.

"I concluded by asking him what the difference was between his eating on my lawn in the country and my eating on his lawn in the city. He saw the point, laughed and apologized, and we parted good friends."

The bad trespasser who thinks he owns everything in the country, who never bothers to ask permission to do anything, who in general is a bad sport, makes it very difficult for farmers to

grant privileges to good sportsmen and country lovers who behave themselves. The worst offenders among trespassers are not usually hunters and fishermen. They are picnickers, those who get in the swimming holes and yell the whole afternoon of a quiet Sunday, and the petty thieves who steal fruit and vegetables.

One answer to the problem is for the farmer to post his land and to arrest and prosecute the bad offenders. New York and several other states now have posting laws that have real teeth. Good sportsmen and conservationists can do much to maintain their privileges on farmers' lands by cooperating with the farmers to discourage the bad trespassers.

Last year the Monroe County (N.Y.) Farm and Home Bureau News published some rules adopted by the Genesee Conservation League, which could well be adopted and followed by everyone who loves the outdoors. Here they are:

REMEMBER!

Hunting and fishing on the farmer's lands are not rights, but privileges granted by him.

Remember that he is your friend. Treat him as such. Remember to ask permission to enter upon his premises.

Remember not to shoot towards his buildings, stock or fowls.

Remember not to trample down his crops.

Remember to close gates and bars.

Remember to go out of your way to protect his property.

Remember to guard against forest fires, watch your step, and be a good sport.

Another Tax Problem

BRANCH line railroads are rapidly disappearing, and with their going comes another tax problem of direct interest to every rural resident.

Railroads, like farmers, are heavy tax payers. Taxes they pay have been a material support to local government. After they are gone out of a community, who pays the additional taxes? Answer—the farmer.

This is just one more reason why *American Agriculturist* is going to continue to fight to get some of the ruinous tax burden shifted off from farm real estate.

Eastman's Chestnut

MY BROTHER Albert tells an old country story of an experience that happened to him when he was first married back in the horse and buggy days.

Albert wanted a job on a farm. He heard of one some twenty miles away and hired a horse and buggy to go to visit the farmer. Now, that hoss, according to Albert's tell, was something at which to marvel. He had a backbone that stuck up like a razor, his legs were covered with nobs in places where nobs ought never to be. He was blind in one eye and had the heaves. In some way or other Albert managed to pole him along until he was going up a long hill near his destination. The horse would climb the hill a few steps, and then would have to stop to rest and breathe. Coming down the hill was a farmer who stopped briefly, with his eyes popping out, to look at the horse. Then, without saying a word, he went on again.

Albert and his young wife finally got to the place where they were going, and shortly turned around to go down the long hill on the way back home, when they met that same farmer coming up the hill. The horse stopped and the farmer stopped. He stood with his mouth wide open for a moment, and then said: "My gosh! He's still alive!"

The Struggle to Raise Milk Prices

A Statement of the Present Dairy Marketing Situation in the New York Milk Shed

I. For years dairymen have suffered from a starvation price for milk.

II. These low milk prices have been partly due to the worst period of hard times for everybody that America has probably ever seen—a period which has now continued for ten long years. With a general price level that has been ruinous to both business and agriculture, and particularly to producers, like farmers, of basic commodities, no really satisfactory permanent price for milk, fruit, wheat or any other farm product can be expected until general prosperity and consumer buying power return. All that can be hoped for is to keep milk prices a little above the general price level.

III. Various milk marketing plans have been tried in recent years to raise milk prices. Some of these have succeeded for a spell in keeping milk prices up with or a little above the general price level, *but all finally failed for the same reason—because farmers did not stand together and because of opposition of at least some milk dealers and others who are determined to rule or ruin and to buy milk at a starvation price.*

IV. Faced with these ruinously low prices last spring and summer (1938), dairymen of the New York milk shed appealed through their organizations to the federal and state governments for a Milk Marketing Agreement. The proposition was put before the dairymen of the milk shed at several hearings and in other ways, and 87 per cent of the dairymen voted for this Marketing Agreement. It went into effect September 1, 1938, and immediately prices to farmers jumped 50c a hundred. These prices continued fairly good until lower courts of both the federal and state governments threw the Marketing Agreement out. THE ACTION IN THESE COURTS WAS BROUGHT BY THIS SAME GROUP OF DEALERS, SUPPORTED BY OTHER SELFISH INTERESTS, WHO HAD REFUSED TO COMPLY WITH THE MARKETING ORDER AND WHO WERE DETERMINED TO RUIN IT IF POSSIBLE.

V. The moment the Marketing Agreement was thrown out, milk prices to farmers slumped. The same old chiseling, price-cutting game started in the cities, and the farmer paid for it with such low milk prices during the past spring and summer that dairymen have become desperate.

VI. As soon as the lower courts declared against the Milk Marketing Agreement, dairymen and their organizations appealed the decisions to the highest courts in both the state and the nation, and both reversed the decisions of the lower courts and put their approval on the Milk Marketing Agreement. But this took time and in the meantime dairymen were suffering. The moment, however, that the courts approved the Marketing Agreement, steps were taken to put it into action again in the New York milk shed. As a result it went back into effect on July 1 of this summer, with material increases in prices to dairymen.

Worst Drought in History

VII. Added to dairymen's troubles, there has occurred in many sections of the Northeast the worst drought in our time. Hay in many counties was half a crop or less, pastures have burned out, seedlings have failed, silage corn has made poor growth. Dairymen in many dairy counties are feeding hay and grain as heavily as they do in the winter, and the hay supply of some farmers is already exhausted. The result then of this drought situation is that the prices in the Marketing Agreement, set before the drought became bad, are not nearly high enough. So the dairy-

men's organizations appealed to the federal government for a hearing to prove that milk prices in the Order must be immediately raised to meet this great emergency.

VIII. Answering this appeal, officials of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture and Markets held such a hearing in Syracuse, Thursday, August 24, and most of the day was spent by farmers and their representatives showing the Department officials the bad drought situation in the New York milk shed and asking for amendments to the state and federal Marketing Orders for increased prices for the fall and winter to meet the emergency. A second hearing was held in New York City August 25. A full explanation of the amendments in prices for milk for fall and winter months is given below. There is every expectation that the Department of Agriculture will grant these prices because they are based on justice and great need.

IX. IF THESE EMERGENCY PRICES ARE GRANTED AS REQUESTED, THEY WILL GO A LONG WAY TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE OF FARMERS IN THEIR BUSINESS AND WILL INSURE THESE IMPROVED EMERGENCY PRICES, NOT ONLY FOR ONE MONTH, BUT DURING THE ENTIRE FALL AND WINTER, CARRYING FARMERS THROUGH TO ANOTHER PASTURE SEASON.

The Milk Strike

X. In the meantime the Farmers' Union, not waiting for the government hearing to raise prices in the Marketing Agreement to meet the emergency, called a milk strike on August 15. It is charged that the same milk dealers who have constantly fought the Marketing Agreement from the beginning helped to start the strike and were in sympathy with it. Some of these dealers had been ordered by the Supreme Court not only to comply with the Marketing Agreement but to pay up dairymen's money which they had formerly withheld. There is some evidence to support the claim that these dealers helped the strike in order to break the Marketing Agreement because some of them a day or two after the strike started, received their full supply of milk and continued to get it to the end of the strike.

The radical city labor organization, Committee for Industrial Organization (C.I.O. for short), cooperated in the strike. It is claimed by farmers who opposed the strike that much of the violence and law-breaking were due to C.I.O. leadership. It is claimed, also, that the C.I.O. organization nationally is closely allied to the Communist Party. Certain it is that Mr. Isidore Begun, a Communist leader, appeared on the witness stand at the hearing for raising of prices in the Milk Agreement at Syracuse on August 24. He said that he represented the officers of the New York State Communist Party and that he was there to put his organization back of farmers.

Results of the Strike

XI. After nine days, during which the strikers were able to shut off an appreciable supply (nobody knows just how much) of milk for New York City, a conference was held by Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, dealers and farmers' representatives, and an agreement reached and the strike ended.

During the strike, conditions almost approaching those of Civil War occurred in some dairy communities. Picketing was prevalent, much milk was dumped or ruined with kerosene or otherwise, fences were cut and cows let in to

destroy corn. There was considerable rioting, and in some instances there was shooting and serious bodily injury.

The Milk Price Situation

XII. Because some of the classification prices depend upon the uses made of the milk and the current prices of the products into which the milk goes, it is impossible to predict what future prices will be under the Milk Marketing Agreement. The July price to farmers was \$1.50 for 3.5 milk at the 200-210 mile zone. The August price is not yet figured at this writing, but will of course be considerably above the \$1.50 July price, and the September price to dairymen still higher.

At the hearing in Syracuse on August 24 before the federal and state officials, four emergency amendments were asked. Number one would raise the price of Class I milk from \$2.25 to \$2.82. Number two would raise the price of fluid cream from \$1.55 to \$1.90. Number three would add 30c to the price of Class II-B (plain condensed milk and cream for ice cream mix) as figured under the present Marketing Agreement. Number four would add 30c to the price of Class III-B (frozen cream) as figured under the present Marketing Agreement.

In addition to these amendments, President Fred Sexauer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association proposed that the present schedule for Class I and Class II-A prices be made the same for summer months as for winter months, because, summer being a surplus season for butter, prices for butter are usually lower, which would automatically take care of the Class I price without also having a separate schedule for Class I prices for April, May, June and July. This proposal, if adopted, would materially raise summer prices.

Also very important is the request of the dairymen that the prices suggested in these proposed amendments be not for one or two months but for the entire fall and winter so that a dairyman can be assured of fair prices during the short feeding season ahead and be carried through until pasture time.

The Farmers' Union Prices

As we understand it, the Farmers' Union struck for a flat price of \$2.35 to producers for August, September and October. The Union also demanded that all milk be sold on this basis and that the classified plan be eliminated.

Demanded also was that dealers deduct 1c a hundred at plant, to be paid to the Farmers' Union as dues.

Another demand was that diversion payments to dealers for trucking milk to plants to be manufactured, be modified or eliminated, and that payments to cooperatives for services rendered under the Agreement be eliminated or made uniform to all cooperatives regardless of the amount of service rendered.

As we understand the final settlement at the conference called by Mayor LaGuardia, the Union succeeded in obtaining none of its demands except a price which was lowered from the original demand of \$2.35 to \$2.15.

Regarding the Union's demand that the price classification be eliminated, it is reported that Union officials finally conceded that milk had to be sold under the classified plan.

Another feature of the Union agreement is that if the price under the Marketing Agreement exceeds the \$2.15, the dairymen will receive the higher price. This would indicate the belief of Union leaders that the price under the Marketing Agreement, if the new amendments are agreed upon by the Department of Agriculture, may be

(Continued on Page 8)



FOURTEEN MEN sat down to dinner the day we threshed at our place. All of them lived within a mile or so of us. With their help Elmer and I got all of our wheat and oats threshed within the span of a single day, and also managed to reduce to a mere pin point the world's visible supply of pot roast, mashed potato, watermelon pickle and pie.

According to the sensible way we keep farm books, our threshing didn't cost us a cent outside of what we paid the man who owns the machine. It is true that Elmer and the gray team and I owe (and look forward gladly to the paying) a day's work each to Mr. Westervelt, Mr. Ginnever and Mr. Poppino, but we haven't any column in which to put such an item and besides there isn't anything to record because changing work is fun.

We can't make our County Agent see it that way, of course. He says all labor items, whether donated, swapped or paid for should be figured in determining the cost of producing a bushel of wheat. But as I tell the County Agent every time he gets us cornered in an argument, if we plow and plant and lime and cull and spray the way he says to, it's only fair for him to let us keep books the way we want to. And we are convinced that changing work with neighbors on things like threshing and baling hay and pig day is fun and no more an item in cost accounting than a day dedicated to attending the annual M. E. picnic at the lake.

One can recall many amusements that are more pleasurably diverting than threshing at home, for when we thresh at home the rigid code of etiquette which governs changing work demands that Elmer and I take the meanest, dirtiest, hottest and most exhausting tasks in the common enterprise and that for three days beforehand, and as many thereafter, my wife shall suffer from a bad case of the dry tizzies over the matter of the threshers' dinner. Just suppose that the meat wasn't done right, or the pie crust was tough, or the gravy had lumps in it! Nothing like that has ever happened, but it might happen and then where would we be? We'd have to move out West, I suppose, to some place where they hadn't heard of our disgrace and start fresh.

But the days when the threshing takes place on Mr. Poppino's farm—or perhaps Mr. Westervelt's or Mr. Ginnever's—and we have no responsibilities and are assigned pleasant tasks such as getting loads down in the lot, and hauling them up and waiting our turn in line and, finally, stuffing the bundles into the monster's insatiable

mouth (none of this inside stuff at the muzzle end of the blower), then changing work is nothing but fun and has no part in cost accounting.

On such days Elmer and I start off gaily in clean shirts, caps, and overalls faded by much washing to the color of the blue chicory blossoms along the roadside (she sees to it that our garments do her proud when we change work). We must present a pleasing color scheme behind the gray team with our blue chicory pants jiggling frantically against the red of the hay rigging. On such days my wife stays home and plans, I suspect, to stay out of the kitchen, fetch her dinner from the ice box, get caught up around the house and wait for a batch

of fresh news at supper time. The day the threshers come puts, to be sure, a cruel strain on the lady of the house, but it must be partially compensated for by the three scattered days of peace when the cycle of changing work takes the men away from the farm and out from under foot, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same.

Changing work is about all that's left of the rural cooperation of old days that once included barn raisings and breaking out drifted roads with the combined ox teams of the neighborhood. I'm getting the uncomfortable feeling that if many more folks up our road acquire combines and more machines designed to make each

farm completely self-sustained and independent of the neighbors, changing work will soon become no more than a memory. Even now the talk under the door yard maples after threshers' dinner has to do mostly with the different types of combines and the best ways of fanning mashed grasshoppers out of the combined oats. I prefer the other kind of non-mechanical talk which dealt more with men and wheat and horses and was tactfully directed toward getting the threshing machine man to give the true figures on how much barley Ed Barnes really got this year off his 14-acre piece; it being the universal suspicion up our road that Ed was embellishing the facts by about 10 bushels to the acre when he talked about it down at the store Saturday night.

And if the practice of changing work ever went the way of barn-raisings and breaking out the drifted roads, how we'd miss the threshing talk at supper time! When we get home my wife is terribly anxious for the news, of course, and we know just what it is she just can't wait to hear, but we tease her a little by telling her first of the grain yield and how the gray team behaved in company, saving until the gauge shows her boiler is about to burst, the vital, front-page news of what we had for dinner.

It is an art to say just the right thing at home about another woman's threshers' dinner. Over-statement and under-statement are equally dangerous. The ideal thing—if you can fetch it—is to lavish praise without stint and still leave the impression that however excellent the other dinner was, it fell measurably short of the heights attained by the one at our house. That takes talent, but when you happen to hit the right note the hard work in the kitchen and the days of suffering from the dry tizzies become fully repaid.

Potato Crop 4% Below 1938

THE information that would make potato growers happiest right now would be an answer to the question, "Should I sell my potatoes this fall or hold them for higher prices?"

No one can answer that question with certainty, but we can give you available facts to help reach a decision. It is true that more optimism about prices is being expressed by growers than we have heard in some years.

As was expected by many, the government crop report for August 1 was 9,240,000 bushels below the July 1 estimate. As indicated by August 1 conditions, the crop was estimated at 356,834,000 bushels, which, if verified at digging time, will mean a crop 4 per cent smaller than a year ago and 4 per cent below the average for the years 1928-37.

Maine Crop is Good

Also of interest is the expected yield by areas. Conditions in Maine have been good, and the August 1 estimate is 49,300,000 bushels, as compared with last year's crop of 39,600,000 and the ten-year average of 44,968,000. In fact, yield prospects on August 1 were above a year ago in every New England State except Connecticut, and there the decrease is not large.

Smaller crops than a year ago are expected in five of the eight late surplus states. The five states are New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and North Dakota.

In the ten states classed as minor late surplus states, smaller crops than a year ago were expected in Nebraska,

Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Oregon.

In twelve other late states, the crop is estimated at 37,907,000 bushels, compared to last year's figure of 38,782,000 and a ten-year average of 39,900,000.

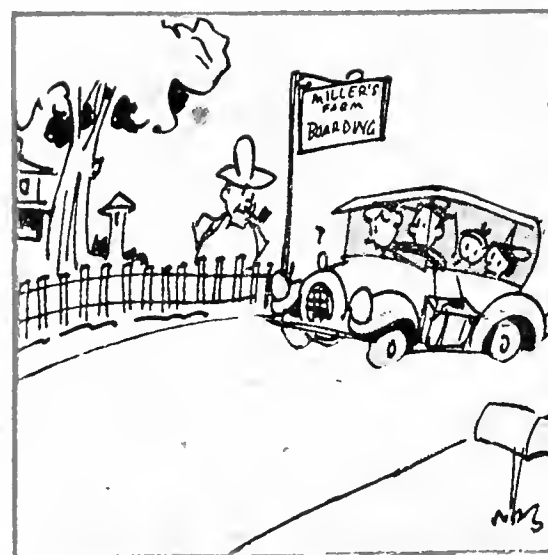
Seven intermediate states, where the harvest is well along and where the estimate therefore will not be affected by weather developments, had a crop of 27,646,000 bushels, as compared to last year's crop of 37,923,000.

New York Crop Down

The following New York figures are of interest:

	1937	1938	1939
Long Island	10,196,000	11,253,000	7,493,000
Muck Land	1,624,000	1,800,000	1,615,000
Other Areas	16,555,000	13,787,000	14,927,000
State total	28,375,000	26,840,000	24,035,000

Present appearances indicate that



"The rates are \$25 a week if you rest and \$40 if you insist on helpin' around."

the Long Island crop will be made up as follows, in bushels, compared to 1938: Cobblers, this year, 3,439,000; last year, 5,312,000; Green Mountains, 3,893,000—5,783,000; other kinds 161,000—158,000.

The Situation By States

The potato situation in important late states is indicated in the following table:

	POTATOES (Thousand bushels)		
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939
New York	29,005	26,840	24,035
Maine	44,968	39,600	49,300
New Hampshire	1,445	1,296	1,536
Vermont	2,280	1,884	2,160
Massachusetts	1,975	2,041	2,324
Rhode Island	543	624	740
Connecticut	2,387	2,310	2,295
New Jersey	7,615	10,530	7,000
Pennsylvania	25,584	22,002	21,168
Ohio	12,308	12,626	12,390
Michigan	25,922	30,000	25,175
Wisconsin	23,380	19,080	17,510
Minnesota	25,691	20,700	22,705
North Dakota	9,137	12,070	10,710
Idaho	23,308	28,750	28,290
Indiana	3,257	2,990	2,225
Virginia	12,352	10,349	7,031
Colorado	14,762	11,830	9,570
Missouri	4,411	5,832	4,823
Kansas	3,365	3,219	2,175
Other	98,563	107,044	103,672
United States	372,258	371,617	356,834

It seems certain that there will be fewer potatoes per capita to consume this winter than there were a year ago, and although there are other factors, such as yields of competing crops and business conditions, that affect prices, growers hope for better potato prices than a year ago. Whether or not they will improve enough during the season to warrant storing is anybody's guess. A pretty good rule adopted by many growers is to sell some in the fall and to store some.



By CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Democracy of the National Grange.

THE ENACTMENT during the closing days of Congress of the Hatch Bill, designed to prevent pernicious political activities by those on the public payrolls, owes its success very largely to the influence of the Grange, which for years has worked hard for the adoption of such a measure. Following the signing of the bill by President Roosevelt, Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, its sponsor, sent a very emphatic letter to Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the Grange, expressing appreciation of the important part the organization had played in securing the passage of the bill.

* * *

ONE OF THE youngest Grange masters in the United States this year presides over Crystal Valley Grange at Dundee, New York. George E. Ardrey, scarcely past his 19th birthday when he was installed in January, but already demonstrating rare skill as a presiding officer and in guiding the general affairs of that subordinate. He has not missed a single meeting this year, has brought in several new members and keeps every branch of the work going in lively fashion. Crystal Valley Grange has nearly 300 members and is one of the most successful subordinate units in Yates County.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA PATRONS mourn the sudden death of one of their most conspicuous leaders, Philip H. Dewey of Gaines, who was master of the Pennsylvania State Grange nearly four years, a prominent political figure in the state for a generation and identified with a great number of forward-looking civic, fraternal and religious projects. Even after the close of his work as State Master, Mr. Dewey continued very active in the Grange field, was a frequent speaker at large meetings in the Keystone State and was sought for many occasions over a wide area.

* * *

ON GRANGE DAY at the New York World's Fair, August 12, the largest delegation from any state came from Delaware — upwards of 250 Patrons — headed by State Master and Mrs. Clarence E. Jester. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire were all well represented in the large audience, which listened to the Grange program, over which National Master Louis J. Taber presided.

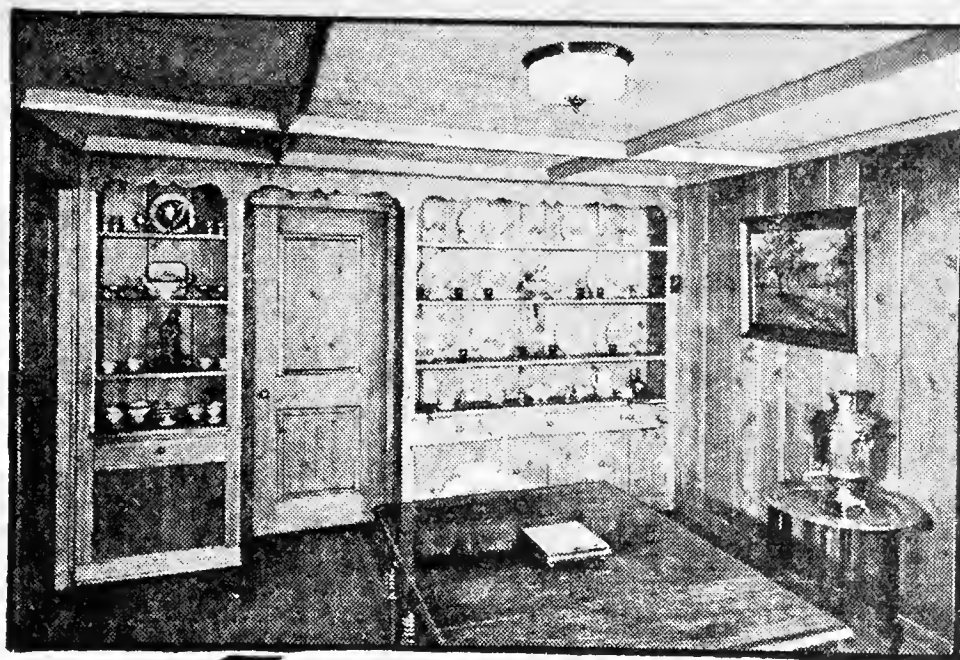
* * *

THE 67TH ANNUAL SESSION of the New York State Grange will be held at Syracuse and the dates are December 12-15. Day sessions will be in the ballroom of Hotel Syracuse and evening sessions in the Lincoln Auditorium of the Central High School. The sixth degree will be conferred twice, with an expected total of at least 1,000 candidates.

* * *

LAKEVIEW GRANGE, No. 359, at West Barnet, Vermont, challenges the country on the "family group" represented by its Roy family. Sixteen Roes are now on the membership roll and during the last 33 years 37 members by the name of Roy and 13 others have been included in the membership.

(Continued on Page 17)



FOR BETTER PANELING AND FINISH



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Nails Well



Paints Well



Strong



Weather Resistant

Home owners are "strong for" Genuine White Pine. Ask one and he'll say, "Our Genuine White Pine paneling has brought us a lot of compliments. It is richly appropriate and certainly provides a pleasing, permanent, and economical wall finish. The size and natural placement of the knots insures a pleasing appearance. The surface takes and keeps a beautiful, smooth finish. The grain is something to be proud of. Incidentally, Genuine White Pine knotty paneling has a low first cost, it cleans easily and saves redecorating expense."

You'll find many home owners have gone the whole way with Genuine White Pine. Cupboards, doors and trim all lend themselves to this "champion of soft woods."



Genuine

WHITE PINE

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The object of this contest is to acquaint prospective builders with the many good qualities of genuine White Pine Lumber.

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You merely complete this sentence. "What I like about genuine White Pine is (Use Official Contest Entry Blank)

Literary style will not count.

Here is an easy way to compete for one of the seven valuable prizes to be awarded each month for four months. Enter each monthly contest.

1st Prize\$250.00 3rd Prize\$50.00
2nd Prize..... 100.00 4th, 5th, 6th &
7th Prizes..... 25.00

in Weyerhaeuser Genuine White Pine to the amount of the prize, to build with now or later, or to cash in on. There are no strings to this contest, whatsoever—you buy nothing.



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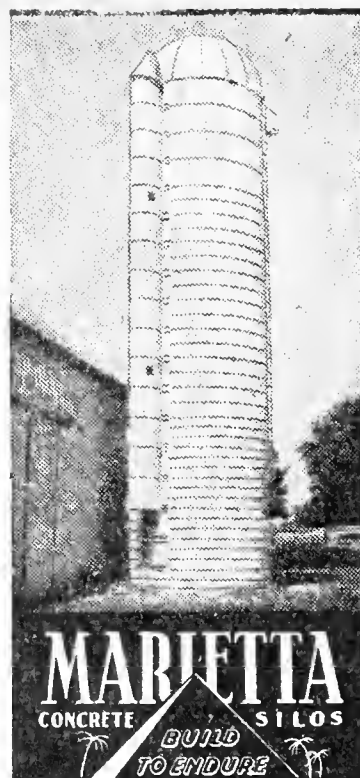
Use This Coupon NOW!

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First National Bank Bldg.,
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Please send me Free White Pine Contest Book and list of nearest 4-SQUARE dealers.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



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The MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP.

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Fire and Windproof
— Lock-Joint Concrete Staves — Airtight Sealed Inside
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I'm interested in NEW SILO for Hay Silage . . . Corn . . . Ensilage . . . for greater feeding economy and profits.

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That's John H. Pheasant himself, and how the boys love to hunt him. Sometimes he's a pest—sometimes hunters are worse. For protection

Post Your Farm

with our "NO TRESPASSING" signs and keep off the undesirables. The decent hunters (true sportsmen) will ask permission to hunt your fields. Our signs meet all legal requirements and are printed on heavy fabric that will withstand wind and weather. For prices write

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BLOOD TESTING

Blood tests for Bang's disease, 50c each. Minimum charge, \$2.00. Canula and directions for drawing blood, \$1.00. WILLIAMS DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY, Bronson Terrace, Springfield, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE CERTIFIED YORKWIN WHEAT ALSO WINTER EARLEY C. J. BALDRIDGE. ROMULUS, N. Y.

CATTLE

CHOICE DAIRY HEIFERS, \$10.00. SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE COMPANY, LANCASTER, PA.

SWINE

PIGS are LOWER

Chester & Berkshire or Yorkshire & Chester. Let us supply you with some of our carefully selected feeders, all rugged and healthy and from fast growing stock. 6 to 7 weeks old \$3.50; 8 weeks old \$4. Limited number of Chester Whites at \$4.50. Will ship C.O.D. if preferred. A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1415

RUGGED PIGS—Chester whiffs, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, 6-7 weeks \$3.00. 8-9 weeks \$3.50. 10 weeks \$4.00. 12 weeks \$5.00. Vaccination extra if desired. Ship C.O.D. No charge crating. Boars, barrows or sows. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, CONCORD, MASS.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES—Unexcelled, Beautiful Markings. Registration papers. C. Paine, South Royalton, Vt.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Struggle to Raise Milk Prices

(Continued from Page 5)

even higher than was obtained from the strike. As a matter of fact, if government officials accept the proposed amendments to the Marketing Agreement, the October price could very possibly be more than \$2.15, especially if there is a shortage of milk in the fall.

It should be said that if the price of \$2.15 can be made retroactive and cover August milk and if the August price and September price can be enforced, the \$2.15 will represent a gain to dairymen because the amendments to the Marketing Agreement, if accepted by the Department of Agriculture, cannot be made effective before October 1. However, there is grave doubt among those familiar with the milk marketing problems whether dealers will pay the August price of \$2.15, and in particular it will be a surprise to many if those dealers who are reported to have helped start this strike ever come through with \$2.15 to producers.

In any case, this whole situation proves the necessity of permanent machinery to collect prices after they are set. Anybody can set a price—the job is to get it. This is why all dairymen and their organizations, no matter what their feelings are at the present time toward one another, should work together and should continue the government Marketing Agreement in order to have enforcement machinery.

Some Conclusions

XIII. In our last issue in an article written before the strike started, we commended the idea of voluntary agreements on milk prices. The more that farmers do this marketing job and the less they call on the government, the better. Government aid should always be supplementary, and, of course, prices in the Marketing Agreement are minimum prices. There is nothing to prevent farmers themselves, through their organizations, calling a strike or by more peaceful means working together to get through voluntary agreement—higher than the minimum prices in the government Marketing Agreement; and when properly done, it is a healthy sign when farmers take the situation into their own hands.

The Farmers' Union

XIV. Whatever those who criticize the Farmers' Union and its leadership and affiliations may say, no one should make the mistake of criticising its farmer members nor say that there were not any good dairymen mixed up in this strike or acting as pickets. On the contrary, there are just as good men in the Farmers' Union and among those who took an active part in this milk strike as there are in any other organization. The writer of this article produced and sold milk for years at starvation prices. He went through two milk strikes, and he well knows how desperate men can become when year upon year they are forced to see their families go without the necessities of life, to say nothing of luxuries.

Some Fundamental Principles

XV. In this time of disturbance, it may be a good time to set down some principles as we see them:

1. Farmers have a right to strike, and there are probably times when they should, but strikes are costly—not only in dollars, but in lifetime friendships and happiness—and judgment always should be used in counting the costs and considering the sincerity and efficiency of the leadership.

2. Farmers have the right, also, to try to convince their neighbors by peaceful and legal means to withhold

their milk, and there are undoubtedly times when it is the moral duty of every dairyman to listen to the pleadings of his neighbor and keep his milk at home.

3. On the other hand, no one, except an officer of the law in executing his duty, under any circumstances has any legal or moral right to destroy property or endanger human lives. ANY VIOLATION OF THIS IS MOB LAW—CONTRARY TO EVERY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH CIVILIZATION AND AMERICA ARE BUILT.

4. Farmers should run their own show. The bringing in of the radical C.I.O. labor organization with its alleged Communistic leanings into our old country communities and into agriculture is a mistake which will soon be regretted, even by those who now favor it. The C.I.O. and the Communist Party have nothing in common with agriculture, and any temporary gain secured with their assistance will be highly costly to agriculture in the long run.

This truth is so well recognized by farmers of California and the Pacific Coast that when the C.I.O. attempted to wedge into the agriculture of that section, over 100,000 farmers got together in a permanent organization known as the Associated Farmers in order to fight the C.I.O. and to maintain the independence of the western coast farmers.

XVI. Farmers of the New York milk shed don't need the C.I.O., nor the help of any other group if they will only work together. There has been some progress in individual farmers cooperating in their own organizations, but why, oh why, do the organizations themselves continue to fight like cats and dogs while dealers and outsiders laugh and make the most of it?

We have come through a fight that has arrayed neighbor against neighbor. What nonsense, when every dairyman wants the same thing—a living price for milk. It is a safe prediction that you never, never will get it on any permanent basis unless you take the opportunity to consolidate aims to go forward.

Our plea is: let's let bygones be bygones; let's forget the late unpleasantness; if there were gains in it, let's rejoice in them; let's put them on a permanent basis through cooperation, one group with another, minimizing the other fellow's faults and magnifying his virtues. Then, and not until then, dairymen will go some place.

Sheep on Hill Farms

An interesting experiment has been started to determine whether or not the typical hill lands of New York State can be used with profit for large scale production of lambs and wool. The experimental farm is known as the Kenwood Sheep Farm and is located a few miles from Springwater in Livingston County. The farm is financed by F. C. Huyck and Sons of Albany and the experiment is being supervised by a committee made up of Professor F. B. Morrison, Professor John P. Willman and E. L. Worthen, all of Cornell University; R. W. Pease, County Agricultural Agent, Canandaigua; N. F. Smith, County Agricultural Agent, Mt. Morris; Otto K. Landon, the farmer in charge at the experimental sheep farm; and George L. Brown, purchasing agent of the Albany firm.

A flock of 300 ewes was purchased in the spring of 1938 and in addition Western ewes will be bought this fall to bring the number up to 500.



Here is a Sales Job for You

Providing you are ambitious, sincere and can convince me that you are not afraid of hard work. Write at once for personal interview.

G. C. BARTLETT,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

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Ithaca, N. Y.

WESTERNERS are Artists in MANAGING WATER

By PAUL WORK

THERE'S nothing like travel to pull a fellow's interest out of the rut of a narrow locality or a narrow specialty. Climates and soils, mountains and plains, haying and harvesting, cattle and sheep, wild flowers and trees, all take on new attraction. Riding a combine with a western Kansas dryland farmer, kodaking a bull-rake haying operation in an Idaho Valley, watching a Colorado gardener "set the water" to flow down the rows of onions, all of these and countless other experiences jack a person out of the commonplace, pop his eyes wide open and set the dome-wheels a-turning to wonder why most of us do things the way grand-father did. Nine chances out of ten the custom of a neighborhood is best but all too often we miss that one time in ten when change would pay.



Paul Work

These Westerners are artists in managing water. It takes skill and patience to arrange ten or twenty or thirty furrows between rows so that each will get its proper share of water, without waste and with a minimum of attention throughout the day. I have long suspected that many an Eastern situation would lend itself to leading a little stream around the base of a hill, letting the water run down the rows in typical Western fashion. What I have seen has strengthened this suspicion, especially when one notes that irrigated soil out here is not always uniform and that the terrain is not always level. It would take some patience to learn the management of water but equipment costs are low. Even if pumping is required, as often happens out here, no pressure is required. I'm not against sprinkler and Skinner systems—I'm for them, but I think considerable care is needed in choosing among these three ways of watering.

One has to see Western irrigation to appreciate it. As one travels, the parched and thirsty desert suddenly changes to the garden green of alfalfa, sage brush and tumble weed give way to golden wheat, treeless plains and dreary little farmsteads are left behind as homey, shaded houses and blue grass lawns appear—these shifting scenes

with the occasional crossing of a full-flowing canal serve to stamp indelibly the impression of what irrigation water does for land that gets six to fifteen inches of rain a year.

The vesting of water rights, the maintenance of ditches, the weekly or daily allotment of water, these give rise to practices and customs, laws and decisions that are strange to Eastern farmers. At Rocky Ford, Colorado, farmers hold stock in the irrigation enterprise, about a share for each ten acres. Then an annual assessment, of about eight dollars, against the stock pays for private maintenance. When new or special work is necessary, the assessment increases. Even so, that seems pretty cheap water. If rivers get unduly low, water must be prorated and flow must be curtailed. Priorities of longer or shorter standing must be observed and altogether it is a complicated as well as a vital business. A Pueblo newspaper carries in the upper corner of the first page weather forecast on one side and second-feet of water coming through the Arkansas River on the other. A second-foot is the quantity of water that flows in a second through an opening a foot square, without head or pressure. It amounts to an acre-inch an hour.

Where water leaves the main ditch to bless a given farm, gates of concrete and wood or iron are built to regulate the flow. Lock and key prevent opening the gate further than is allowed.

The picture shows how the water is distributed. A movable canvas dam keeps the water level high enough in the field ditch to lead the water out. One opening lets out a stream that divides into three and each of these in turn serves two furrows between rows of onions. Silt from the ditch accumulates at the near end and every few years it must be scraped out and spread on the field. Water is set to flow fairly rapidly to the far end of the furrow so that it is absorbed evenly throughout its length. The sidewise spread of water is called "subbing" and follows a fairly definite pattern. If furrows are too far apart, leaking downward increases the waste, and slowness of sidewise movement means inadequate wetting. Overflow gathers in a waste ditch and runs off to water another field, or to find its way back to a stream.

Details of practice vary widely with soil character, lay of the land and crops. Hay and grain may be watered by either furrow or flooding systems.



Irrigating onions in Rocky Ford, Colorado. A canvas dam in the ditch to the left helps to control the flow through the outlets. Each outlet feeds three furrows, each of which divides into two near where the owner stands to carry water down every other onion row.

WHEN HARVEST TIME COMES...

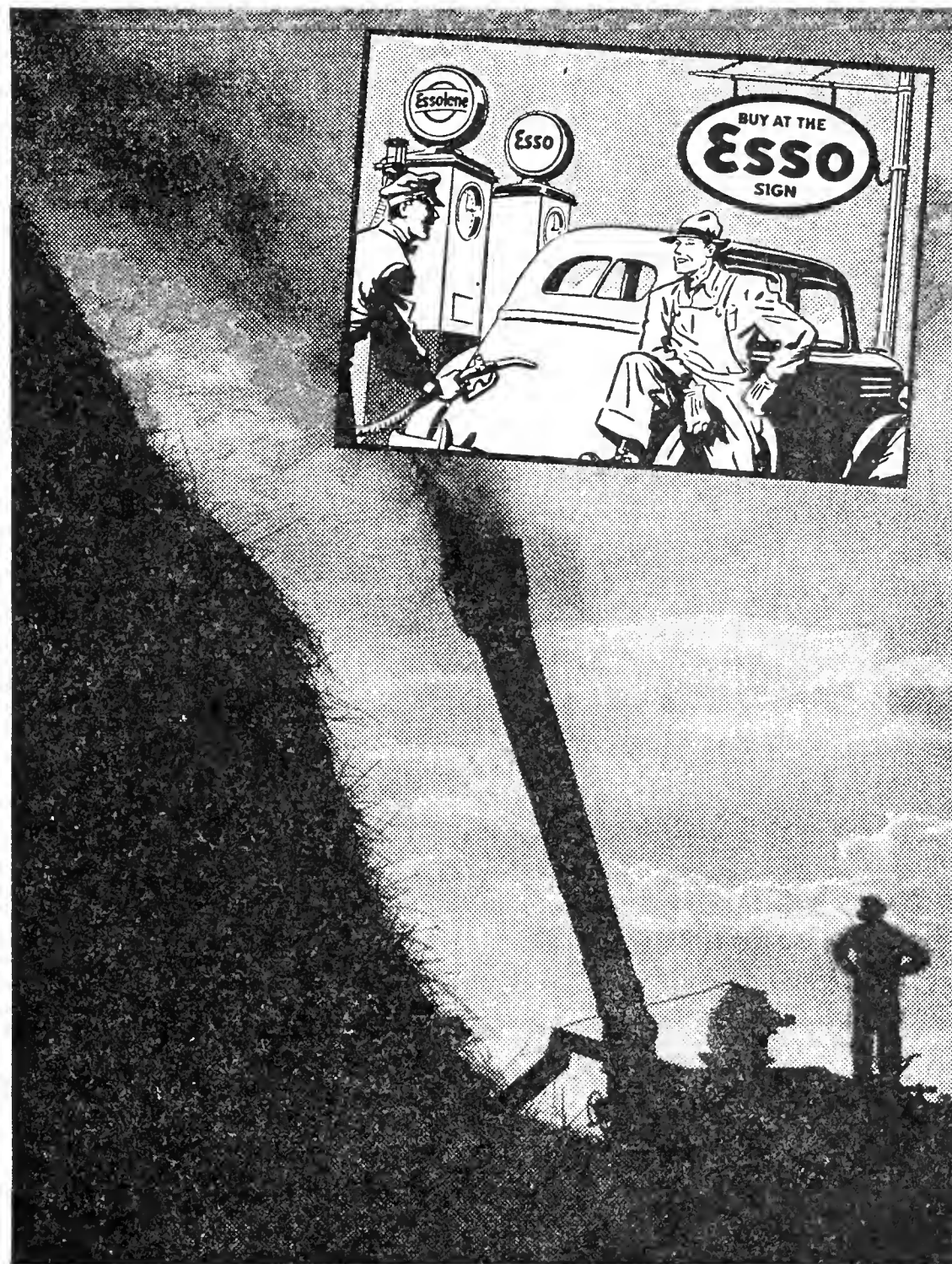
YOU'LL BE GLAD YOU BOUGHT
AT THE ESSO SIGN!

WHEN the market's waiting—will *your* crops get there early enough to catch prices at their peak? Or will breakdowns due to lubrication failure cause you to lose out? Play safe! Get your motor fuel and oil at the Esso Sign and protect your harvest profits!

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You'll need extra power and protection to see you through when the going is tough and the weather is bad. So the next time you stock up with fuels and lubricants, drive in at the Esso Sign. The fuels, oils, batteries and tires you buy there have a *lasting* reputation!



ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Dry Weather and the Milk Situation

By LELAND SPENCER.

THIS is the fourth summer in the past seven years that we have had a serious drought in the New York milk shed. Judging by the condition of pastures on August first, as reported



Leland Spencer

by the Agricultural Statistician for New York State, Dr. Gillett, the recent drought has been about as bad as any we have ever had. This pasture report is based on information supplied by a large number of farmers in all parts of the state, who are known as "crop correspondents." They report the condition of pastures and other crops in their own

localities as a percentage of what they consider normal.

The average of the pasture reports for New York State as of August first for the six non-drought years since 1930 was 82. In the four dry seasons the conditions reported for August first have been as follows:

1933 — 44	per cent of normal
1934 — 48	" " " "
1936 — 44	" " " "
1939 — 45	" " " "

The situation this year has varied considerably by localities. In several southern and southeastern counties, pasture conditions have been reported below 30 per cent. In those areas the cows could get practically no feed at all in the pasture lots during the latter part of July and the first half of August.

In one respect this year's drought has been worse for New York dairymen than those of 1934 or 1936. This year the other dairy regions of the country have had a fair to liberal supply of moisture, with the result that the output of butter, cheese, evaporated milk, and milk powder has been ample and the prices of all manufactured dairy products have remained low. Consequently the returns for surplus milk in New York have not gone up, nor have the prices of fluid milk and cream been raised as much as might be justified by the local situation. Under the Federal and State orders for the New York market the prices for Class 1 and Class 2A milk are hitched to the market price of butter. On the other hand, the returns for July and August milk are on a much higher level than those received during the spring months, due to reinstatement of the marketing orders.

Dairymen are well aware that summer dry spells such as we have just been passing through mean a big increase in costs of producing milk, because it is necessary to switch from cheap pasture to more costly feeds such as corn silage, green corn, hay, and grain. Considering the drastic changes in feeding practice that are required,

Eastern Onion Crop Normal

New York State's onion crop is estimated at 3,348,000 hundred pound sacks compared to last year's crop of 2,961,000. In general the onion crop in eastern states is about the same as last year but there are significant increases in yield in western states. The local production in late onion states is expected to be 8% higher than the 1938 crop and 22% greater than the 1928-37 average. The Massachusetts crop is a little over half the size of last year's.

it is truly remarkable that the milk flow is maintained with so little shrinkage during periods of drought. The effect of this year's drought on the quantities of milk delivered to plants in the New York milk shed is shown in the accompanying table:

POUNDS OF MILK DELIVERED PER FARM DAILY —1939 COMPARED WITH 1937-38 AVERAGE*				
Month or week	Pounds per farm, daily		Increase or decrease	
	1937-38	1939		
January	187	201	÷ 8%	
February	193	210	÷ 9%	
March	214	232	÷ 8%	
April	243	251	÷ 3%	
May	291	289	— 1%	
June	313	314	No change	
July	253	246	— 3%	
Last week of July	229	213	— 7%	
First week of August	221	201	— 9%	
Second week of August	212	199	— 6%	

*Based on reports of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

Of course, not all the changes can be ascribed to the drought, but apparently the dry weather did not pull down the milk flow more than about 10 per cent at any time. (Editor's Note: That figure of course is for the entire state. In certain counties, production dropped much more). The amount of effort that farmers make to keep up their output of milk at such times is indicated by the change in proportion of feed the cows are estimated to get from pastures. Ordinarily in New York State the cows get 90 per cent of their total feed from pasture during June, and 80 to 85 per cent during July and August. This year, the crop correspondents estimated that on August first only 60 per cent of the feed was furnished by pastures. Forty per cent has to be supplied in other ways. (Editor's Note: A few dairymen have already fed practically their entire supply of hay.)

At the time this is written there has been enough rain to break the drought in most sections, but the final effects will not be seen for a long time. Whenever the costs of producing milk are raised without a corresponding increase in returns, farmers begin to make changes that affect the supply of milk not only for the immediate future, but for several years ahead. It's a safe bet that fewer heifer calves will be saved this fall. That will have some effect on the milk supply two or three years from now.

Unfortunately summer droughts affect not only the feeding and production of the cows, but also the attitude of dairymen toward the milk problem. Except for the distress caused by the recent drought, it is unlikely that there would have been so much support for a milk strike at this time.

Small Cabbage Crop

The late domestic cabbage crop in New York is estimated at 65,200 tons as compared to last year's crop of 147,300 and the ten year average of 87,900. Over the entire country the production of this crop both for marketing fresh and manufacturing kraut is set at 300,400 tons which is 41% below the record crop of 1938 and 1% below the ten year average.

A decrease of 12% in acreage of Danish cabbage is indicated in the late states of Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. In general, Danish cabbage has gotten off to an unfavorable start because of hot dry weather.

Bean Crop About Average

The crop of dry edible beans, which to some extent competes with potatoes, is expected to be about 20 per cent below last year's bumper crop, but only

3 per cent below the ten-year average. The indicated crop on August 1 is 12,252,000 100-lb. bags, compared to last year's figure of 15,268,000.

The following table shows previous yields and expected 1939 yields for important bean growing states:

DRY EDIBLE BEANS—100-lb. Bags (Thousands)		Average	Indicated	
		1928-37	1938	1939
New York	-----	979	1,449	1,088
Michigan	-----	3,861	4,567	3,504
Montana	-----	290	216	184
Idaho	-----	1,482	1,566	1,387
Wyoming	-----	374	470	448
Colorado	-----	1,079	1,498	797
New Mexico	-----	545	531	539
California	-----	3,736	4,563	4,000
Other	-----	292	408	305
United States	-----	12,638	15,268	12,252

Egg Markets

August 1st usually marks the peak of eggs in storage. Reduced to shell basis, eggs in storage including frozen eggs on August 1st was 11,103,000 cases as compared to 10,278,000 a year ago and the five year average of 5,620,000. On August 1 shell eggs in

storage were 7,017,000 cases and last year 6,411,000.

Due to hot weather which has resulted in some scarcity of nearby top quality eggs, some of the better eggs in storage have been taken out.

The United States Department of Agriculture points to an interesting development. In 1938 dried egg products in the United States amounted to over 6,000,000 lbs., the largest amount ever produced in this country since the egg drying industry began production on a commercial scale in 1927. 1937 dried egg production totalled 2,391,382 lbs.

The big reason for the increase is the unsettled situation in China. In 1927 we imported nearly 9,000,000 lbs. of dried egg products in China while in 1938 the amount dropped to about a million and a quarter pounds.

On July 1st the number of young chickens on farms was estimated as 2.6% larger than a year ago. The indications are that turkey production is about 30% higher than 1938.

Northeast Has Good Apple Crop

THE PRODUCE NEWS estimates a total U. S. apple crop of between 150,000,000 and 160,000,000 bushels. There is a bit more uncertainty than in past years about the condition of the crop because the Department of Agriculture has discontinued estimating the total apple crop and has confined its estimate to what has commonly been called the commercial crop, which on August 1 was put at 102,630,000 bushels.

The other day Professor Harper of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell pointed out that the term "commercial production" has in the past been influenced by consumer demand. In other words, it is not a measure of the apples satisfactory to be sold, but it is to some extent an estimate of what the public is willing to consume.

At any rate, there is no doubt that a larger than normal proportion of the commercial apple crop this year is located in the Northeast, while the proportion in the Northwest is the smallest, except for 1937, since 1920. To emphasize this, four important northeastern apple producing states—New York, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts—expect an apple crop 42 per cent above last year and 17 per cent above the five-year average. Four states—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia—expect a crop 22 per cent above last year and 11 per cent above the five-year average. The Ohio-Michigan crop is expected to be 103 per cent higher than last year and 56 per cent of the five-year average. Four western states—Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Illinois—are looking for a crop 168 per cent higher than last year and 25 per cent above the five-year average; while five far-west states—Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Colorado—are looking for a crop 6 per cent below last year and 15 per cent below the five-year average.

More Apples Early

In studying the marketing of apples, remember that a large orange crop is expected to be on the market about the first of the year. It is, therefore, considered essential that a good proportion of this year's apple crop be moved before that date. One man who is in close touch with the situation says that there should not be over 32,000,000 bushels of apples stored on December 1.

Another point to consider is that the prospects for export of apples of this year's crop are by no means rosy.

Business activity is a big factor in the price of any farm product. Consumer demand for all products is now considerably below the average of

1936-37, and somewhat below the marketing season for the 1937 fruit crop. Compared with a year ago, incomes of industrial workers and business activities are higher, but prices of all raw materials are lower. In fact, there have been few times since records have been available when there was so great a spread between the incomes of factory workers and the prices of all basic commodities.

Growers Help Themselves

Recently there was a meeting in Rochester attended by fruit growers and representatives of retail stores. It was agreed there that Western New York stores would feature apples and peaches. At the same time, there will be committees in fruit growing communities who will make regular reports on the condition and size of the crop. These reports will all clear through one man, and this information will be available to stores so they will know about what supplies are to be moved each week.

At that meeting it was pointed out that fruit growers have not used all available means of keeping the public informed, and plans were made to use the facilities of the Farm Bureau, the State Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture, newspapers, *American Agriculturist* and radio.

F. A. Harper of Cornell has been studying figures on past crops. He states that the size of the U. S. apple crop has not been a reliable basis for forecasting seasonal changes in apple prices. He has divided figures for the past 21 years into three groups—7 years of small crops, 7 years of large crops and 7 years of medium crops. The 7 years when crops were large showed less rise in price from December to May than either of the small or medium crop years. He found that in 2 of the 7 years when the crops were big the advance in price in that period was among the largest on record. At the same time Professor Harper points out that the size of the crop is a fairly reliable guide in judging what type of fruit will justify an investment in marketing costs.

In Ulster County figures for 1937 show, for example, that McIntosh, Red Delicious and Northern Spy returned a bigger net to growers than other varieties; that Fancy and "Tree Run" returned the biggest net of any grade of McIntosh; and that 2 3/4" up made the best net returns of any size of McIntosh.

Professor Harper points out that in any year when the prospect is for low prices, very little marketing expense is justified for poor grades and sizes of all varieties, or for all grades and sizes of low priced varieties.

FRUIT GROWERS

Visit STATE COLLEGE

FRUIT growers who attended the summer tour of the New York State Horticultural Society at the College of Agriculture on August 18 spent the afternoon looking over the experiments being conducted in the University orchard.

One of the exhibits which attracted much attention was made up of several samples of McIntosh apples which had been stored under different conditions. Some had been in cold storage at various temperatures, and even those that had been taken out of storage the day of the tour looked far from marketable as might be expected at this late date. Among the exhibits, however, were two lots of McIntosh apples—one lot taken out of storage that day and one that had been out of storage 12 days. These Macs had been in storage in a modified atmosphere containing less than the normal amount of oxygen and more than the normal amount of carbon dioxide. They looked and tasted good.

It has been found that care and management allows a natural building up of the carbon dioxide in the air in storage as carbon dioxide is given off by the fruit itself. Those who saw the exhibit agreed that storing apples in a "modified atmosphere" offers distinct possibilities of lengthening the season for Macs and perhaps for other varieties as well.

Another point in the orchard which proved unusually interesting was an

experiment in the use of quack grass for orchard sod. It has been found that a rather heavy application of nitrogen is essential to get the quack started, but after it is started, moderate applications of nitrogen will keep it growing. Quack grass has several advantages for orchards. It makes a very heavy growth, it mats down easily, and during periods of heavy rainfall in the fall will make use of the available nitrogen in the soil so that the trees do not continue growth late enough to cause trouble.

For the past few years some exhaustive tests have been made on soil atmosphere. While we may not think in those terms, it is true that any soil not completely water-logged contains air. It has been found that where apple trees do not make thrifty growth, the soil air usually lacks oxygen. Earth has been built up to form a circle around one tree in the orchard, and the soil has been kept completely water-logged all summer. As you might expect, the leaves are a sickly green and the tree looks decidedly unthrifty. That situation doesn't occur in many orchards, but the fruit men at Cornell are convinced that many orchard soils do contain too little oxygen. Thorough drainage helps, but with a rather heavy soil, it has been found that a line of tile between each row of trees is not adequate. Part at least, of the answer is to set trees only on soil that is favorable for apples.



Mrs. John Wooden first prize winner of bread contest held by Hopewell Grange, Ontario County.

AA-Grange Bread Baking Contest News

Pomona chairmen of Service and Hospitality committees have received the prizes for distribution to winners in the coming Pomona bread contests. These prizes are well worth winning and are being donated by the following companies: Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; International Salt Co., Scranton, Pa.; Perfection Stove Co., Cleveland, O.; Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Pomona contests have just begun and we will probably have some Pomona winners to report next issue. Meantime, Subordinate Granges are winding up their contests. Pike Grange, Wyoming County, has a special note of interest this time. Chairman Mrs. Clifford Cronk reports that their winner, Mrs. G. N. Arnold of Bliss, N. Y., also won the first A A-Grange baking contest in 1933. That was a bread contest too! Evidently Mrs. Arnold has lost none of her skill as a bread baker in the past six years.

Chairman Mrs. Howard DeMun of Troupsburg Grange, Steuben Co., writes that their contest was won by one of their youngest members, a High School student, Miss Vivian Minard. Academy Grange, Ontario Co., had a very enjoyable contest. Chairman Mrs. Edson Ward reports that it was held in connection with their Grange picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield and that about 65 members attended.

Mrs. Louis Kufin, Jr., chairman of East Pembroke Grange, Genesee County, writes that their members had a lot of fun auctioning off the bread after the judging, and one loaf sold for as high as 40 cents. McGrawville Grange, Cortland County, had their bread judged by a man, Floyd Hollister, who conducts a large baking concern in Cortland. Chairman Mrs. Lizzie McGinnis writes

that Mr. Hollister considered all of the entries excellent but gave a few suggestions for improvement of each loaf. And now here are the Subordinate Grange winners since last time:

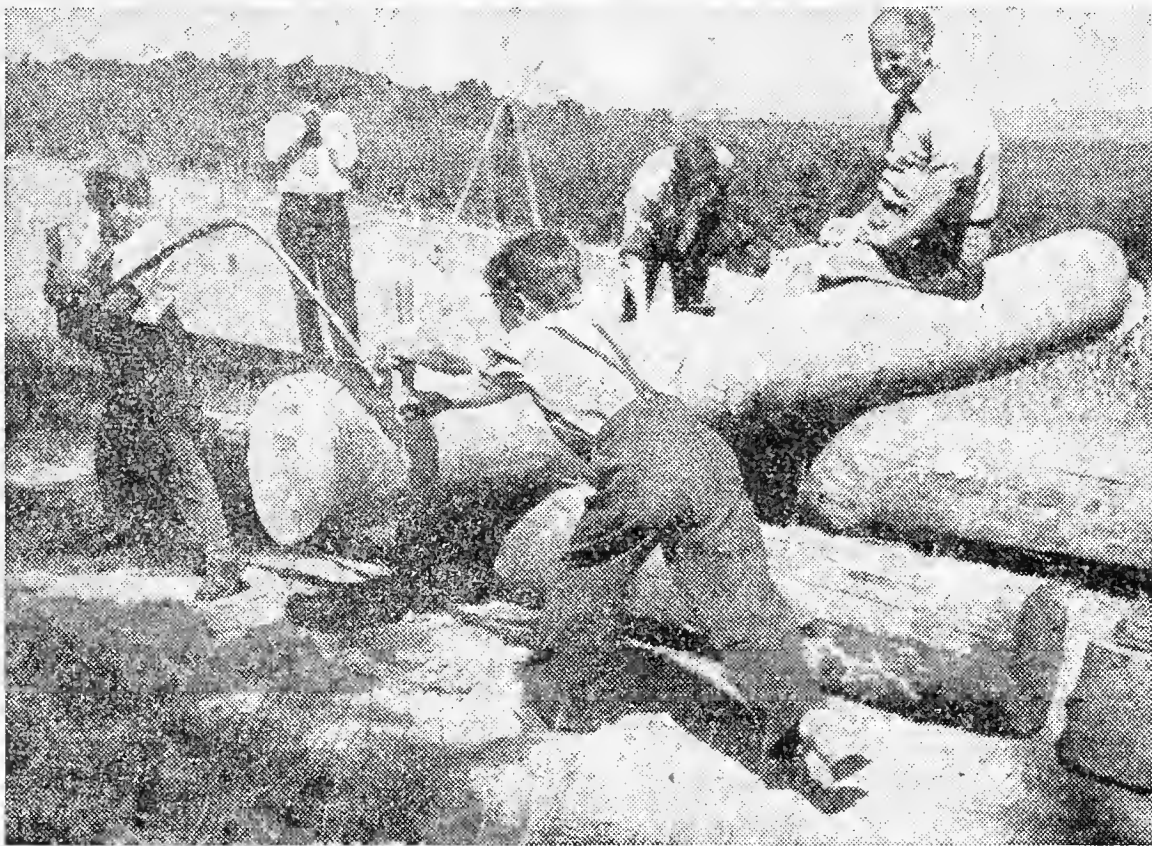
Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Little Genesee	Mrs. H. R. Burdick
Broome	Bartonville	Mrs. Ward Barton
Cayuga	Cato	Edith L. Mott
	Weedsport	Mrs. William Ott
Chautauqua	Busti	Mrs. H. W. Ayers
	Clymer	Mrs. Sarah Habink
	Ellington	Mrs. Harold Rhoades
	Gerry	Mrs. Maud Rappoll
Chemung	Seely Creek	Lizzie Beers
Chenango	Sherburne	Mrs. Jos. F. Gioquinto
	Smithville Valley	Mable Holtmart
Columbia	Austerlitz	Mrs. Robert McComb
	Old Chatham	Bessie Cookingham
Cortland	East Freetown	Mrs. Sarah Fish
	McGrawville	Jennie Horton
Delaware	Franklin	Mrs. Edwin Signor
Dutchess	Falkill	Mrs. Hattie Ward
	Jackson Corners	Wilma Bathrick
	Poughkeepsie	Mrs. Watson Sandford
Erie	Clarence	Mrs. Clarence Thompson
	Holland	Mrs. Harold A. Stephan
	Lawtons	Mrs. William Boulger
Essex	Penfield	Prudence Taylor
	Ticonderoga	Mrs. Earl Cowin
	Whiteface	Mrs. Lillian A. Kilburn
Franklin	Brushton	Mrs. Pearl Martin
Fulton	Saenadaga	Mrs. Elizabeth J. Wilder
Genesee	East Pembroke	Mrs. Leslie Plue
	Elba	Mrs. Jessie Driggs
	Tonawanda Valley	Marion Geer
Herkimer	Miller Mills	Mrs. Nellie Knapp
Jefferson	Adams Center	Mrs. Ernest Patterson
	Carthage	Anna Beers
	Indian River	Mrs. Frank Alton
	Pine Grove	Mrs. Eliza Cahill
Lewis	Port Leyden	Mrs. Ada M. Roeker
Livingston	Springwater	Mrs. William Lawrence
	West Sparta	Mrs. Claud Walker
Madison	Brookfield	Mrs. E. LeRoy Larkin
	Ericville	Mrs. May Cook
	New Woodstock	Mrs. Stella Stahl
Oneida	Verona	Mrs. Bertha Philipps
Onondaga	Fabius	Mrs. Grace Abbott
	North Manlius	Mrs. Florence Harris
Ontario	Academy	Mrs. Howard Mansfield
	Victor	Gladys Crowley
Orleans	Lyndonville	Mrs. H. E. Maines
Oswego	Parish	Alice D. Henderson
Otsego	Butternut Valley	Mrs. Stanley R. Wilber
Rensselaer	Melrose	Eleanor Crandall
	Pittstown	Grace Cushman
Saratoga	Charlton	Mrs. Belle Ward
	Mohawk Valley	Alice Flagler
	Wilton	Mrs. Bessie Stiles
Schenectady	Duane	Mrs. Roscoe C. Wilber
	Glenridge	Helen Van Vranken
Seneca	East Fayette	Mrs. Eva Deal
Steuben	North Urbana	Juanita Van Husen
	Troupsburg	Vivian Minard
	Woodhull	Grace E. Dyer
St. Lawrence	Crary Mills	Mrs. Constance Bancroft
	Potsdam	Mrs. Joseph B. McCarthy
	West Parishville	Mrs. E. J. Crandall
Tompkins	Danby	Mrs. Harry A. Hatfield
	Langsville	Mrs. Florence K. Smith
Wayne	Marion	Mrs. Morris E. Deyo
Wyoming	Bliss	Mrs. Irving Roberts
	Pike	Mrs. G. N. Arnold
	Wyoming	Harriet Jeffes

Onions in Limelight

The Orange County, N. Y., first Onion Harvest Festival was an unqualified success. Weather was favorable, and it is estimated that 20,000 visitors were there. There was a motorcade which traveled through the muck area and then to a farm between Goshen and Florida, where a pageant was presented.

Orange County has 9,000 acres of muck, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are planted to onions. This year the crop is expected to top 2,000,000 bushels, with a value of more than \$1,000,000.



The Central New York Forestry Field Day held recently at Arnot Forest, Schuyler County, was a big success. The picture above shows Edwin and Charles Wright of Reynoldsville, Schuyler County, New York. They are 7 and 8 years old and put on a sawing demonstration indicating that they will furnish stiff competition in sawing contests in coming years.

Below are the winners for sawing contests for juniors and seniors. At the left is Grover Barr and Harold Heeman of Chemung County who won the junior event by sawing through a 12½ inch green beech log in 26.8 seconds. At the right are Arthur Bombay of Cayuta and Ellsworth Earl of Odessa. They represented Schuyler County and won the senior contest by tearing through a 16 inch beech log in 32.5 seconds. The juniors were each presented with a saw given as a prize by Henry Diston and Sons and the two seniors each received saws given by the Simonds Saw and Steel Company.



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COOPERATION . . .

NOT COERCION!

Dairymen's League Farmers Also Wanted Higher Milk Prices, **BUT—**

1. We do not believe in strike methods of getting higher prices when a better and more permanent method is at hand.
2. We will not sell our birthright of a sound, long-time, fair-price program of orderly procedure, for a mess of Farmers' Union-C. I. O. pottage in the form of a temporary higher price with no way of maintaining it.
3. We do not believe in the disorderly, unlawful, coercive method when there is a lawful, orderly, and permanent way of raising prices which we have helped to establish.
4. We do not believe in using the crude tools of 25 years ago when through cooperation, at great cost and with great sacrifices, we have forged better tools for this very purpose.

THESE are some of the reasons why Dairymen's League farmers who supply milk to the New York City market did not support the strike. We tried the strike method more than 20 years ago because we were sick and tired of being shoved around by dealers. THERE WERE NO SUCH THINGS AS MARKETING ORDERS AT THAT TIME. There was no other way of getting our demands. EVEN COOPERATION WAS UNLAWFUL.

Last spring when the State-Federal order was temporarily invalidated, we joined with other dairy farmers in a peaceful withholding of our milk in an effort to stabilize prices and markets. The same group who opposed our program and refused to withhold their milk at that time, now that we have a lawful method established, is again opposed to us.

The one and only purpose of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has always been to find an orderly, lawful, permanent way of getting a living price for milk. We worked for the Rogers-Allen Law, for the Bargaining Agency, for the State-Federal orders, because we believed this program would give farmers of this milk shed stabilized markets and higher prices.

We were the first to ask the Bargaining Agency to petition for a higher price for milk

because of drought conditions, and the machinery to accomplish this was already in motion before the strike started.

The State-Federal marketing program has now been tested. It works. It has the support of the great majority of dairy farmers of this milk shed. The Supreme Court says it is constitutional. AND IT IS COOPERATIVE—NOT COERCIVE.

The Farmers' Union-C. I. O. strike was a direct challenge to this whole program—backed by the same interests that opposed the plan in the beginning and that have attacked it at every opportunity.

In this last attack the C. I. O. furnished money and men. Neither C. I. O. nor Communist methods are needed in farmers' affairs.

• • •
League farmers need higher prices just as badly as anyone else. We fight just as hard as anyone else for higher prices. We propose however to make that fight for an orderly, lawful, fair program that will protect markets and preserve higher prices after we get them.

We prefer COOPERATION with our fellow farmers to coercion by Farmers' Union-C. I. O.-Communist methods.

Published by the Thousands of Farmers who Own, Operate and Control

THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

BY GORRY, We've Got 'Em

(Continued from Page 1)

disputed territory from Canada. That's the reason why Maine is so much farther North than the rest of the United States, and that is the reason why it gets so cold up there in the long winters that they can't keep cast iron bulldogs because it freezes their whiskers off.

Barns Hitched to Houses

THE long, cold winters, are probably the chief reason also why most of the farm houses of Maine and other northern parts of New England are joined to the barn. When it is 40 degrees below zero, and you have just got out of bed at 5 o'clock on a cold winter morning to do the chores, it's nice to walk right into the barn without having to go outdoors, but it seems to me that the barn might be too close in fly time or in case of fire.

The Maine growing season is a short one, but some crops like it that way. Take oats, for example. Maine farmers think nothing of 50 and 60 bushels per acre. And, believe me, those oat fields, just turning golden when I was there, were something to marvel at.

Potatoes, also, like the Maine climate and soil. I have seen potato fields in most of the potato growing sections of the United States, but I have never seen anything equal to the potatoes of Aroostook County. In fact, they can grow them like nobody's business in almost any part of Maine. When I was a youngster we used to grow four or five acres of potatoes. So did the neighbors, and I spent many a weary hour hoeing and digging potatoes for 50c and 75c a day. But as my Maine friends would say: "By Gorry, it would be some job to hoe by hand some of those hundred acre fields in Aroostook County, to say nothing of digging them by hand and picking them up!"

UP there they live and die by potatoes, and to one who loves to see anything growing, they are a grand sight, especially this year when they give every promise of a big crop with a very fair outlook for a good price. Potato growers of Maine have had hard going for several years, but the situation certainly looks better this year. One of my friends who goes to Maine to hunt, says he can tell whether they had a good or bad year without talking to them. If potatoes are good and prices high they smoke cigars and the corners of their mouths turn upward. But if it is a bad year, there are no cigars and their mouth corners turn downward. I'm hoping this is a cigar year!

In raising the crop, of course, practically all the work is done by machinery. Many Maine growers practice a three-year rotation: potatoes, followed by oats, and then by clover. Clover is plowed under for green manure, and the cycle starts over again. Some shorten the rotation to two years by sowing crimson clover and plowing it under the second year. There is nothing that grows that is more beautiful than one of those great fields covered with crimson clover in bloom.

500 Bushels to the Acre

POTATO yields in Maine are astonishingly large. Everything is handled in and measured by barrels holding 2 3/4 bushels. One authority told me that the average yield of potatoes for Maine is 275 bushels, and that there is at least one record of 550 bushels per acre on a thirty-acre piece. The average number of acres of potatoes to a farm in Aroostook County is fifteen. That seems low to me, for I have personally seen many fields running from 50 to 100 acres. Heavy applications of a complete fertilizer are used.

All potato acreage in Maine is under the control of the AAA. Every farmer has his "goal", or limit to the number of acres which he can plant. Any

farmer who does not conform and get in step with the rest of the army is just out of luck. His neighbors will loan him no tools, cooperate with him in no way, and hardly speak to him. I am told that Maine growers are supporting this crop control plan, which seems to me to be the tightest kind of regimentation. I hope I am wrong, but I cannot help feeling that some day they will be sorry.

The potato varieties chiefly grown are Cobblers, Green Mountains, Katahdins (named after Maine's highest mountain, of which everyone in the state is justly proud), and Chippewas. Much credit is due to the Maine State College of Agriculture, under the leadership of Dean Arthur L. Deering and his associated scientists who have worked with farmers to obtain the varieties best suited to Maine.

What is a "Tie-Up"?

WHILE Maine potato growers are among the best in the world, I cannot work up much enthusiasm for Maine dairying. With exceptions, of course, Maine dairy cows do not average up with the dairy sections of the Northeast, and I did not see but one or two really good dairy barns on the whole trip. Maine novelists and other writers who know their Maine always speak of the cattle stalls as "tie-ups". That is an accurate term, for instead of fastening the cows in a stanchion, they are tied in their stalls with various chain and rope devices.

The cold weather and deep snow make it difficult to draw out the manure in the wintertime from the barns. Then the spring work comes with a rush, with the result that the manure is not drawn out usually until after haying. Most of the barns are not inspected for the fluid markets, not at least in the way they are inspected in the Boston and New York milk sheds, and those Maine farmers who are in the dairy business are not well paid for their product. Milk producers in other parts of the Northeast complain about low market prices. But I met one group of dairymen who thought they were being well paid when their local cooperative creamery paid them 28 to 30 cents per pound for butterfat, or at the rate of a little over \$1 a hundred for milk.

Remedies for Maine Farm Troubles

AS one travels across this grand old State and visits its people, of whom there are none better, he wonders why the farmers of Maine have been having so much financial difficulty for years, particularly those farmers who live in the good river valleys or on the splendid lands of Aroostook County. I don't want to be too positive, but with the kindest of intentions I am going to suggest some reasons for the troubles of Maine farmers, with the hope that Maine readers will come back at me hard if I am wrong.

First, the one-crop farmers of America are those who have been hardest

hit in the last ten years, and Aroostook County farmers carry most of their eggs—or rather their potatoes—in one basket. That is fine when yields are good and prices high; it is ruinous when the market for potatoes continues the way it has been during the past five years.

NOW, potatoes should always be the chief crop in Aroostook. But it needs to be supplemented by something else, and I am glad to see that Aroostook farmers are coming to this conclusion. There is a tendency toward more dairying in Maine, toward experimenting at least with the growing of beef cattle as a sideline, and especially in growing canning crops like peas. I saw hundreds of acres of clover and alsike that would make a New York dairyman green with envy. To be sure, Maine is a long way from fluid markets, but there is increasing interest in cooperative creameries, and I don't see why some cheese factories wouldn't succeed.

There is even a better chance to run a small herd of beef cattle as a sideline supplement to potato growing. On the farms of J. S. Doyle and George Stone & Son in Aroostook County, large and successful potato growers, I saw moderate sized herds of beef cattle, as fine looking stock as one could see anywhere, and their owners were very well satisfied that these herds made successful supplement or diversification from potato growing.

THERE is nothing new or wild about the idea of growing beef cattle in the State of Maine. At Vassalboro, Paul Burleigh formed a partnership with Governor Bodwell in 1879 for the importation and breeding of Herefords. He visited all the principal herds in the United States and Canada, and then visited England to buy from leading breeders there. His first importation consisted of 67 breeding animals, and was soon sold to rapidly increasing western trade. In the five importations he made, he brought over between 800 and 900 head of stock, and his sales between 1880 and 1890 amounted to a total of more than a million dollars. I was very interested to learn what Burleigh did with those dollars. He had eleven children, ten of whom lived to maturity. He gave every one of the ten a liberal education, and he always stood squarely behind every movement for the advancement and extension of Maine schools.

More Sheep?

MAINE, like the rest of the Northeast, was once a big sheep and wool state. What is there impractical about bringing some sheep back to Maine? To be sure, neither dairy, beef cattle or sheep will bring in money like potatoes do in a good year, but a few dollars of steady income with these livestock enterprises will come in mighty handy during those skinny years when potatoes are a drug on the market.

I saw one large field of alsike clover which was being cut and threshed by a combine. The clover straw went back on the soil and the seed saved from it was worth at least \$20 an acre. With the production of clover and of grass seed, it seems to me Maine potato growers have another possibility for diversification without interfering much, if any, with the regular job of growing potatoes.

While I am interested, of course, in the agriculture of these northeastern states, I am always more interested in the farm folks themselves, and in the next issue I hope to tell you some stories about Maine folks, their history and environment which have made them the great people they have been and are.



"You mean I spent a whole week of day-in and day-out rootin' only to end up in just another pig yard?"

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Holstein Heifer Calves

ALSO YEARLING SERVICE BULL FROM DAM WITH 17,000 LBS. MILK, 700 LBS. FAT, C.T.A. RECORD. HERD T.B. ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

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Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036 lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. A few choice 400 lb. fat up fall heifers.

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YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

best Carnation blood lines. Accredited for T.B., Approved for Bangs. Ancestors classified for type and proved for production transmission.

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Introducing . . .

our new sire, Duke Rolo Posch, who succeeds the proven sire, R.M.F. Inka, now owned by the Pioneer Cooperative Breeding Ass'n. Duke's three nearest dams ave. 28192 lbs. milk, 1055 lbs. fat, 3.7%. His calves show a lot of promise. One son available, born May 12th, from a daughter of Carnation Inka Invincible.

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Sired by Montvic Chieftain 6th. His dam 600 lb. fat, 4.36% test as Jr. 2 yr. old.
Calves from good daughters of Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman. His dam 27,235 milk, 945 fat.

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HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.
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By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

THE MOST encouraging situation from an agricultural standpoint that I have seen in a long time is in New England. While the people do not seem to have any more money than they do in any other agricultural section, they are not so discouraged as they were a few years ago, and their farm buildings, fields and roads show it. Everyone seems to be working; in fact, there is a scarcity of labor, particularly in the "hurricane zones" where lumbering, of course, is taking a good many men.

Some of the pasture improvement work that they are doing on old brush, moss and rock pastures is almost startling. Three years ago, Ralph Chaffee of East Andover, N. H., showed me a pasture which was absolutely worthless, and by just ordinary, good pasture methods, lime and super-phosphate, he has converted this into almost a clover bed. The rocks on this mountain pasture are still there, but eight acres are supporting eleven head of cattle, and he is going to have to put on more cattle to keep it down.

After-feed is going to be comparatively short in this country, the same as it is all over the Northeast, but he and a good many other men by the increased use of electric fencing are going to be able, particularly with the recent rains, to handle their fall feeding situation almost as well as a year ago, and this is really going to be one fall where the electric fence will again prove its worth.

I attended the Vermont Horse Show at Windsor, where they show the Morgan horses, and again I am convinced that in spite of tractor uses and the place for tractors of all types and kinds, there is still and probably will always be a very definite economic place for the horse. This is particularly brought out on these smaller New England farms. At this Horse Show, Mr.

Moon from Woodstock, Vt., showed a six-horse-hitch of Suffolk-Punch horses which were a real treat and a real sight. They are a big, sturdy, compact, short-legged breed, which are very rapidly meeting favor in that country, and from an economic standpoint will continue to be very popular. It was also surprising to me to find the number of horses and oxen, which of necessity are being used in lumbering operations.

Artificial insemination is receiving a great deal of attention and enthusiasm throughout that entire section. In fact at Claremont, New Hampshire, the dairymen have been working together, have built a bull barn, where they have some of the finest bulls I have seen in a long time, and it is built most ingeniously. At no time is any attendant in the same alley or the same pen with the bull, and he can be handled with absolute safety to everyone. Another very important feature in connection with their artificial insemination work is that they are doing it all through reliable veterinarians. In fact, Dr. L. R. Haubrich was instrumental in getting this bull barn. It was built on his land, and under his guidance; the bulls and the cows are always under his supervision, and there is no chance of disease or fraud. Everything is handled expertly, which I believe is going to spell success or failure in all artificial insemination work.

After all these trips of the past month, I am convinced that there is not going to be a shortage of feed this winter, except in isolated localities like some of our Southern Tier counties in New York State, sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. I am also convinced that grain is going to be very cheap, which will tend to offset costs on carrying livestock due to any increase in the price of hay. There is going to be a lot of livestock fed all over the Northeast this coming winter, in fact all over this country; but with New England woolen mills running night and day, with improved building in the larger cities, I am convinced that livestock is not going to sell appreciably lower than it is at the present time, but also I cannot see where it is going to sell much higher, and I believe any and all feeding operations should be based on present prices or possibly a little lower.

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LIVESTOCK

Sales Events

Cattle Sales
Sept. 19 109th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Sept. 19 Chester County Guernsey Cattle Club Con-
signement Sale, Chester Fair Grounds,
Chester, S. Carolina.
Sept. 22 Lancaster County Holstein Breeders' Fall
Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 23 Dawnwood Farm Ayrshire Dispersal Sale,
Amenia, N. Y.
Sept. 23 Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale.
Sept. 26 Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hart-
land, Vt.
Sept. 29 Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Sale,
J. B. Rymph, Staatsburg, N. Y., Chairman.
Sept. 30 Glen Campbell Farm Ayrshire Sale, Dun-
das, Ontario, Canada.
Oct. 2 Pennsylvania State Guernsey Sale, Harris-
burg, Pa.
Oct. 3 Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
Oct. 6 Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 7 Clinton-Essex Ayrshire Club Sale, Ledge-top
Farm, Crown Point, N. Y.
Oct. 7 New Jersey Guernsey Breeders Association
Sale, Trenton Interstate Fair Grounds,
Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 9 Moorland Farm Guernsey Dispersal, New
Britain, Conn.
Oct. 9 Trewey Farm Ayrshire Dispersal Sale,
Spring House, Pa.
Oct. 10 Essex County Guernsey Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 10 110th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 12 Capitol Ayrshire Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 19 New England Fall Holstein Sale, Brattle-
boro, Vt.
Oct. 19 Knoll Farm Guernsey Dispersal, W. I.
Lincoln Adams, Littleton, N. H.
Oct. 25 Allegany-Stouben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hor-
nell, N. Y.
Nov. 3 The 11th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earl-
ville, N. Y.
Nov. 13-14 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale,
Waukesha, Wis.
Nov. 15 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale,
Watertown, Wis.
Nov. 17 Ohio State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Woos-
ter, Ohio.
Dec. 6-7 112th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville,
N. Y.

Coming Events
Aug. 26-27 New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Sept. 9 22nd Meeting of The American Life Con-
ference, Penn. State College.
Sept. 2 Third Business Management Conf. for Egg
& Poultry Marketing Co-ops., State Col-
lege, Pa.
Sept. 7-8 Fifth Annual Flower Show of Junior Gar-
den Club Council of New York Herald-
Tribune, John Wanamaker Store, N. Y. C.
Sept. 20-26 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 21 21st Annual Meeting of New York State
Fruit Testing Association, Experiment Sta-
tion, Geneva, N. Y.
Sept. 24-30 New Jersey State Fair, Trenton.
Sept. 25-26 Waterloo, Iowa, 30th Annual Dairy Cattle
Conference.
Oct. 1 Annual Convention of Association of State
Foresters, Lake Placid, N. Y.
Nov. 15-23 National Grange Annual Meeting, Peoria,
Illinois.
Dec. 4-7 31st Annual Convention Vegetable Grow-
ers' Assoc. of America, Hotel Sherman,
Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 12-15 Annual Meeting of New York State Grange,
Syracuse.
Dec. 6-7 Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable
Growers' Assoc., New Haven, Conn.
Jan. 4 Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation An-
nual Meeting.

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Leghorns seems assured.
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HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY
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With **AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

Advertisers

Firestone Host to Farmers at World's Fair



In a New York sight-seeing bus, a reporter is interviewing "Uncle" George McKerrrow, 87-year-old sheep breeder from Pewaukee, Wisconsin, one of the men who appeared on a Firestone radio program. Sitting just back of Mr. McKerrrow is Jay Gelder of Chazy, N. Y.

DURING National Farm Week at the New York World's Fair, the **FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY** of Akron, Ohio, was host to 100 farmers representing many states and many types of agriculture. These were the men—in some cases boys and girls—who during the year had appeared on Firestone radio programs, telling in interviews what had been done on their farms.

Among the younger guests present were Paul Stiefbold of Illinois, last fall's winner of the Wheatland Plowing Match (see page 16 of March 18 issue of *American Agriculturist*); and Irene Brown, also of Illinois, who fed Mercer, the champion Aberdeen Angus steer that was purchased by Firestone and is being exhibited at the Fair (see page 18, January 21 issue).

The group spent a day seeing the sights of New York and a day at the Fair, where they visited the Firestone exhibit, General Motors, Ford and the Electrified Farm. The group enjoyed lunch at the Ford exhibit and afterwards saw a demonstration of the new Ford tractor.

In the evening a banquet was served in the garden of the Firestone exhibit. Leonard K. Firestone was host, Samuel R. Guard toastmaster, and talks were given by Wheeler McMillan, Dean Carl E. Ladd, and Grover Whalen, President of the Fair.

Weyerhaeuser July Contest Winners— Still Time for September Contest

COMMENTS from the seven prize winners in the monthly Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE Genuine White Pine Contest stress the fact that it was surprisingly easy to win. All contestants had to do was read over the copy of the free eight-page Genuine White Pine Booklet and write their opinion on the official contest entry blank which is the back cover of the booklet.

A total of \$2,000.00 in prizes is being awarded in the four monthly contests. The June and July contests have closed, but the August and September contests are open and all are invited to compete for one of the seven worthwhile monthly prizes.

The winners for July are as follows:
First Prize, \$250.00 — Neil H. Tasker, 32 So. 6th St., Shamokin, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Second Prize, \$100.00 — Alexander M. Kennedy, 1256 Kansas Avenue, Akron, Summit County, Ohio.

Third Prize, \$50.00 — Jessie Rockefeller, 4 Clinton Circle, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Prizes, \$25.00 each — Robert H. Leslie,

Sarver, Butler County, Pennsylvania; Irving A. Heywood, Batavia, Genesee County, New York; Charles M. Squire, Lindsey, Sandusky County, Ohio; Harry D. Parker, Holland Patent, Oneida County, N. Y. (Powell Road R.F.D. 1).

A White Pine booklet is worth having. It is interesting and informative for anyone who is planning building or remodeling or in working with "The Wood of our Pioneer Ancestors", Genuine White Pine. The booklet which contains the Official Contest Entry Blank can be obtained from the local Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE lumber dealers or by writing direct to the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

If you have attended previous World's Fairs, you realize how tired your feet can get. At the New York World's Fair farmers will find a spot to rest in the hay loft in the barn on the Electrified Farm. It is outfitted for that purpose, and is not open to the general public but is maintained for the farm friends of THE ELECTRIC UTILITIES EXHIBIT CORP.

Readers of *American Agriculturist* may write to the Research Department of the DR. L. D. LEGEAR MEDICINE CO., 4161-4175 Beck Ave., St. Louis, Mo., for advice on problems concerning care of livestock, poultry or dogs.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. of Chicago, Ill., has a very helpful bulletin called "Instructions for Installing Water and Pumping Systems." It is well illustrated, and contains a wealth of information for the man who plans to do his own installation.

PAPEC MACHINE CO. of Shortsville, N. Y., will be glad to send "More Profit per Acre," a bulletin which gives information on making and feeding hay silage, stacking chopped hay, filling silos, and handling straw. It is illustrated with 74 pictures.

TIOGA MILLS, Dept. AA-839, Waverly, N. Y., have four new bulletins — one on dairy cows, one on turkeys, one on poultry and one on hogs. Send requests by post card, or use the coupon on page 8 of the August 19 issue.

THE SISALKRAFT CO. of 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., has been interested for some years in giving suggestions to those who wish to erect temporary silos.

They will be glad to send you the little pamphlet "How to Build a Sisalkraft Temporary Silo."

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

PULLETS with a PEDIGREE

By H. L. COSLINE.

"IF WE EXPECT to make any progress in breeding hens for higher production, I am convinced that we must do it by keeping family records."

The speaker was Eli Bodine of Chemung County, N. Y., when I visited his poultry farm recently. He was not expressing a theoretical belief, but a conviction based on experience. On his farm are well toward 15,000 birds, including between 6,000 and 7,000 layers, 5,000 pullets and 1,500 cockerels.

In a card index file are pedigree records of the breeding flock of 2,500. In fact, every bird, including pullets, is leg banded and a pedigree, in some cases going back ten or eleven generations, is available for every bird on the farm.

Records kept on hens and males in the breeding flock show not only the egg records of daughters, but mortality as well. Mr. Bodine finds that the mortality is much higher in some families than in others, and it is his aim to weed out the families that die. At first thought, you might feel that they will weed themselves out, but as Mr. Bodine points out, there are always enough survivors, some of them high producers, to perpetuate the family.

The immediate reason for my visit to Mr. Bodine's farm was to get firsthand information about his experience in raising pullets on a separate farm. Last year he purchased a 200-acre hill dairy farm about three miles from his main plant.

This step was taken after a lot of thought. "I wasn't forced to do it," said Mr. Bodine, "because our records show that last year our mortality on chicks up to July 1 was 3.1 per cent, which I do not consider bad. However, for the past five years, up until this year, I felt that I had not been growing pullets that were quite as good as I had in the preceding five years. I decided to do something about it before I had to."

"I do not feel that there is much advantage in moving pullet ranges to the back of a farm so long as the same men care for both pullets and hens and so long as the food is trucked out from the poultry house and poultry manure put on that land. On the hill farm I bought there was a good substantial dairy barn. We remodeled it, putting in three floors and eighteen pens, with capacity for 7,000 chicks. We built the pens crosswise of the barn, 10 ft. wide and 32 ft. deep, with a hover at the back end of each pen. The hovers are heated with a central hot water heating plant, and we can regulate the temperature in each individual pen. The advantage of this ar-



While Dad looks on, Miss Janet Bodine is sorting into family groups wing bands taken from all of the chicks that died on the farm up to July 1. It looks like a lot of bands, yet the mortality is around 3 per cent, which every poultryman will agree is low. This is being done to determine what families have high livability.

range is that the front of each pen is cool. The chicks range all over the pen, and when they get a little chilly they move back to the hover.

"We take chicks to the hill farm as soon as they are hatched, beginning the first of March and continuing to the first of June. When the first ones are ten weeks old, we move them out on range. Later in the season they go out when they are six or seven weeks old. We have 77 range shelters, and now have 5,000 pullets and 1,500 cockerels. Early in the spring two men are required to care for them, but I intend to keep one man there the year around and there will be plenty of work in cleaning up, repairing and doing odd jobs after the pullets are brought down to the main farm."

Part of this story was told in the office at the main poultry farm. Then we climbed the hill to see the pullets. They certainly are a beautiful, uniform bunch. Some of them are already laying on range, and will soon be taken down to the main farm and put in houses. They are not allowed to range after they are once put in the laying house.

Mr. Bodine feels that the pullets raised this year on the hill farm are just a little better than any he has had for the past five years.

"What are you planning to do with the rest of the land up here?" I asked Mr. Bodine.

"We are planning to do most of our farming down in the valley," said Mr. Bodine. "I recently bought a few Aberdeen Angus beef cattle to use some of the pasture and roughage on this place."

Interesting as chickens are, I always find people more so. Mr. Bodine is conducting a real breeding program. His

(Continued on opposite page)



Part of the range shelters which give shade to 7,000 pullets.

(Continued from opposite page)

hens in his breeding pen have all produced at least 200 eggs a year. He has built up this business over a period of years until he now hires an average of eight men the year around to do the work.

Every poultryman can find several things about the poultry business that he wishes were a bit different, yet here is a poultry farm that has provided funds for expansion and has given a fine home with modern conveniences. It is sending a fine family of ten children through school. Janet has a full time job doing the office work and keeping the records on the hens. One son will enter Cornell next year, while another manages a local farm supply store.

Here is a farm where definite constructive plans have been laid out and are being followed with an efficiency and accuracy in details seldom found.

Obviously the man with a small or medium sized poultry business cannot afford to own a separate farm on which to raise his young stock. Mr. Bodine does not recommend that everyone should necessarily adopt his plan, and I am reporting it as an interesting development which may grow.

Just for fun we discussed the possibilities and agreed that in years to come we might find that men located on hill farms would specialize in growing pullets. Mr. Bodine has demonstrated that, with the exception of a few weeks in the spring, one man can care for over 8,000. He believes, also, that poultrymen interested primarily in market eggs would be glad to pay a reasonable price for pullets raised under those conditions.

With that number of pullets, simple arithmetic shows that a modest profit per pullet would enable a man to make a comfortable living. The whole idea, of course, is not to keep laying hens, but to raise pullets on what we might call a quarantine basis and to have the pens and range shelters empty for several months during the year, during which time they will be entirely cleaned and disinfected.

Anyway, the idea is something to think about.

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 7)

bership, all blood relatives of Joseph W. Roy, who was the founder of Lakeview Grange in 1906. He was assisted in the work of institution by former Governor Charles J. Bell, who was for several years master of the Vermont State Grange and an influential member of the executive committee of the National Grange. At a recent meeting of Lakeview Grange the Roy family "took charge", filling all the officers' stations and providing the complete program of the evening.

* * *

AN IMPRESSIVE MEETING of Win-nipisaukee Grange at Meredith, New Hampshire, August 4, had the unusual

opportunity of seeing a State Master present a Golden Sheaf certificate to his own father, attesting the latter's continuous Grange membership of 50 years. The recipient of the certificate was William H. Neal, who joined Win-nipisaukee Grange half a century ago in a class of 48 candidates, and the presentation was made by State Master William J. Neal, his son. A large assembly of Patrons witnessed the unusual event.

* * *

THE NEWEST subordinate Grange in Connecticut, located at Redding, with a charter list of 53 signers, is making a promising start. Recently a benefit dance was staged, and won such hearty support that \$62 in net profits swelled the Grange treasury.

* * *

PORTLAND HAS BEEN selected as the meeting place of the 1939 session of the Maine State Grange, scheduled for three days the first week in December. The biennial election of State Grange officers will be an important feature of the convention.

Johnny Is Growing Up

Do you remember Johnny Steinbrugger, the kid who had 21 operations and who wanted to grow up to be a good chicken farmer? Johnny still



wants to be a farmer, but lots of things have happened to him in the past two years, since his family got discouraged with trying to make a living in the East and headed West in their old Ford.

Out in California, Johnny had the good fortune to get a free course in Miss Meglen's famous Dance School, and in spite of his operations has become an expert dancer. An invitation to be on Major Bowes' radio program has just brought him clear back across the country to New York City—hitchhiking all the way. Incidentally, Johnny doesn't like this picture of himself. He writes: "Please don't think I've gotten to be a sissy. Honest that darn dimple don't show only in the picture, and the darn waves I keep wet down with water."

Running Water

(Continued from Page 3)

College of Agriculture, power companies and companies manufacturing water systems are cooperating to emphasize the importance of running water and to supply information that will help to install running water in a way that will give satisfaction. Meetings have already been held in several western New York counties. Bulletins are being furnished, a program of radio talks is being considered, and stories on running water are being sent to local papers.

Helpful Bulletins

Here is a list of bulletins containing information on water systems. The U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletins cost 5c each, and can be obtain-

ed by writing the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. (send coins). In general the bulletins of state colleges are free so long as they are available to residents within the state. A charge, usually 5c, is made where these bulletins are sent outside the state.

U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.—Farmers' Bulletin 1426—Farm Plumbing; Farmers' Bulletin 1448—Farmstead Water Supply.

N. Y. S. College of Agr., Ithaca, N. Y.—E-392—The Shallow Well Water System; E-145—The Farm Water Supply.

Maine College of Agr., Orono, Maine.—250-B—Running Water for Farm and Home.

New Hampshire College of Agr., Durham, N. H.—Circular 34—Electric Laundry

Equipment on the Farm.

Connecticut College of Agr., Storrs, Conn.—Bulletin 115—Water at the Kitchen Sink; Bulletin 183—How to Build a Septic Tank.

Massachusetts College of Agr., Amherst, Mass.—A-143—Septic Tanks for Farms.

New Jersey College of Agr., New Brunswick, N. J.—E-127—Pollution of Wells and Its Prevention; C-381—A Septic Tank Disposal System.

Electric Water Systems Council, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City.—Your Magic Key to Running Water Profits; Getting Running Water First.

Pump and water system manufacturers will be glad to supply catalogs on request, and in some cases they also have helpful pamphlets on the installation of running water and sewage disposal systems.

BABY CHICKS



All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

HALL'S Chicks have been selected by the Agricultural Committee for the POULTRY FARM OF TOMORROW at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BABY CHICKS \$12. per 100

Tested. (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglut. 100% State. TOLMAN'S ROCKS, famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

WENE EXTRA CHICKS

Big Values in EXTRA-PROFIT Fall Chicks WENECrosses, Heavy Breeds, \$8.40 per 100 Assorted Heavies, Wh. Leghorns and up. Whether you wish to run off a brood of Broilers, produce some super-quality Roasters, or start Pullets to maintain next summer's egg flow, we have Chicks specially bred for your purpose. Hatches every week in the year. Write NOW for Booklet and complete Price List. WENE CHICK FARMS, Box 1965-I, Vineland, N. J.

Chicks That Live

Our 31 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices. KERR CHICKERIES, Inc. 21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live del. Postpaid. 100 500 1000 Eng. W. Leg. Sexed Pullets, 90% guar. \$12.00 \$50.00 \$120.00 R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 8.50 42.50 85.00 New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 9.50 47.50 95.00 White Leghorns 6.50 32.50 65.00 R. I. Reds 7.00 35.00 70.00 New Hampshire Reds 8.00 40.00 80.00 Day Old Leg. Cockerels \$3.50-100. H. Cockerels \$6.50-100. H. Mix \$6-100; L. Mix \$5.50. Breeders Blood Tested. Maple Lawn Poultry Farm. Box D. McAlisterville, Pa.

MAPES CHICKS

Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from vigorous Blood-tested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW. WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

PULLETS—HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS.

Liberty, New York. All ages. Write for prices. healthy free range stock.

100% live del. P.P. Cat. FREE. 100 500 1000 Large Eng. W. Leg. Pts. 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00 Leg. Chks \$3.-100—Unsexed Leg. 6.00 30.00 60.00 Bar. & W. Rox. W. Wyand. R. I. Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00 H. Mix \$6.50-100—N. H. Reds 7.00 35.00 70.00 McAlisterville Poultry Farm, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels Hanson or Large Type per 100 per 100 per 1000 Eng. S. C. W. Legs \$6.00 \$11.00 \$3.00 B. & W. Rocks, Reds 6.50 8.00 7.00 NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS 7.00 8.50 7.50 BLACK MINORCAS 6.00 11.00 3.00 JERSEY WHITE GIANTS 8.50 11.00 9.00 HEAVY MIXED 5.50 All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Large 100 500 1000 Type W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00 Large Type White Leghorns 6.00 30.00 60.00 Leghorn Day Old Cockerels 3.50 17.50 35.00 Barred Rocks and White Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00 S. C. Rhode Island Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00 New Hamp. Reds 7.00 35.00 70.00 Heavy Mixed 5.50 27.50 55.00 All breeders Blood-Tested. Leghorn Breeders are mated to R.O.P. Males. Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for our FREE Catalog, giving full details on our Breeders. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex 100 500 1000 Leghorn Pullets (95%) \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00 Large Type English Leghorns 6.00 30.00 60.00 Day Old Leghorn Cockerels 3.50 17.50 35.00 Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00 N. H. Reds 7.00 35.00 70.00 Heavy Mix \$5.50-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood-tested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival guar. Cat. Free. With Ship C.O.D. 100 500 1000 S. C. White Leghorns, Large Type \$3.50 \$6.50 \$31.75 \$60.00 Barred, White or Buff Rocks 3.75 7.00 33.75 65.00 Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds 3.75 7.00 33.75 65.00 White or Black Giants 4.75 9.00 43.75 85.00 Red-Rock Cross Breeds 3.75 7.00 33.75 65.00 Heavy Assorted 3.00 5.50 27.50 55.00 Either Pullets or Cockerels, any Breed: \$1.-100 extra. ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Less than 100 add 1c a Chick 100 500 1000 Large Sex. Eng. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00 Bar. & Wh. Rock & R. I. Red Pullets 8.50 42.50 85.00 New Hampshire Red Pullets 9.50 47.50 95.00 W. Leg., Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 6.00 30.00 60.00 New Hampshire Reds 7.00 35.00 70.00 H. Mix \$6; L. Mix \$5.50; Leg. Chks. \$1.50; Hvy. Chks. \$5.50. T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HANSON Strain LEGHORNS

FOR FALL! Day Old Chicks \$7.00-100 DELIVERY! Day Old Pullets \$14.00-100 FREE CATALOG! Hatches Thursday of each week. C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

MID-SUMMER SALE

PULLETS—30,000 to select from. 30c and up. Various ages up to lay age, from Barron Type White Leghorn breeders. Pedigreed sired up to 338 eggs. We import Barron Blood. Thousands of Yearling hens now ready for shipment. All sent C.O.D. on approval with inspection privilege before you pay. Write. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 54-B, Zeeland, Mich.

Pullets BOS QUALITY Barron and Hanson White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, 14 wks. to ready to lay age. C.O.D. Immediate shipment. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

PULLETS--White Leghorns

14-18 weeks old, tested, well grown, healthy, certified. Priced for immediate delivery. PINE TREE HATCHERY & FARM, Stockton, N. J.

JUNIATA LEGHORN CHICKS Large Tom Barron Strain Chicks \$6.50 per 100. Day Old Pullets \$12.00 per 100. Prompt shipment. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

DUCKLINGS

WHITE RUNNER DUCKLINGS. Excellent layers. \$12 hundred. HARRY BURNHAM, North Collins, N. Y.



"Look at them chickens run for cover, Miss Lucy—some of 'em still remember the meals you tucked away last summer."

Last Call for Jams and Jellies

By
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

IF you haven't been taking full advantage of summer's rich store of fruits to stock cupboard and cellar shelves with row on row of shining glasses filled with tempting jams and jellies, it is not too late yet to do something about it. Quinces, crabapples, pears and apples, peaches, and grapes are still with us and are rich sources of such delights.

Remember that in order to make good jelly a fruit juice must contain acid and pectin in the proper proportion; sugar is added and also should be in the proper proportion. Apple, crabapple, and partly ripe grapes are among the fall fruit juices that make good jelly when used alone. Peaches, pears and ripe grapes need to be combined with other fruits rich in pectin, or should have extracted pectin added to them. Since the pectin in slightly underripe fruit is developed in cooking and may be lost entirely in overripe fruits or too long cooking, it is important to bear this in mind when making jelly.

The concentrated pectin which may be bought in liquid or powder form has been subjected to much heat in preparation; hence it is neither necessary nor wise to heat the fruit more than the few minutes the directions advise. The directions given with the package should be followed carefully since they have been developed to give the most satisfactory results with that particular pectin. Several types of combined fruit juices and pectin are now in the market for use in making quick jellies.

PEACH JELLY

To make peach jelly, using concentrated pectin, take 3 cups juice, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar and 1 cup pectin. For elderberry jelly, use $3\frac{1}{4}$ cups juice, 8 cups sugar and 1 cup pectin. In both cases the juice is extracted in the usual way, the necessary amount of sugar is added, the mixture brought to the boiling point, then the pectin added and all boiled vigorously for 1 minute. The jelly is then removed from the heat, skimmed and poured into hot glasses.

QUINCE JELLY

Quinces have too little acid and too much pectin to make a desirable jelly when used alone. An equal amount or twice as much tart apple improves the flavor and the texture. Quinces require long cooking either under steam pressure or in the fireless cooker. They should be cut in small pieces and enough water added to float them. When fruit is tender, drain off the juice and combine with $\frac{2}{3}$ as much sugar. This is cooked until it sheets from a spoon or reads from 219° to 221° on the sugar thermometer. The pulp may be used for conserve or butter.

APPLE JELLIES

Apple juice alone makes good jelly or, because of its bland flavor, combines well with others which may lack pectin. Good combinations are: apple and rhubarb, apple and pineapple, apple and cranberry, and apple and wild grape.

Juice is extracted from fruit which has been looked over carefully, washed, and blossom ends and decayed parts removed. It is not necessary to peel or to core the fruit, since these parts contain much pectin.

The firm fruits should be cut in small pieces and covered with water, about 1 pint of water per lb. of fruit. The fruit is cooked just long enough to soften it and then strained through a wet jelly bag. The juice is then measured and $\frac{2}{3}$ as much sugar as fruit is added, stirring slowly until sugar is dissolved. The mixture is boiled rapidly until it gives the jelly test. Attractive, fancy jellies may be made from various apples by making the following combinations:

Geranium Jelly: Put a rose or pineapple geranium

leaf in the glass of apple jelly and leave until jelly is almost cool.

Rosy Pink Apple Jelly: 5 lbs. red Astrachan apples, 1 quart strawberry juice, juice of 1 lemon.

Dark Red Apple Jelly: 5 lbs. Gravenstein apples, 1 quart blackberry juice.

Crimson Apple Jelly: 5 lbs. Spitzenburg apples, 2 cups canned pineapple juice.

Bright Red Apple Jelly: 5 lbs. Newtown Pippins and juice of 2 oranges.

Amber Apple Jelly: 5 lbs. Northern Spy apples, juice of 1 lemon.

Mint Apple Jelly: 5 lbs. White Pearmain apples, 10 stalks crushed, fresh mint, juice of 1 lemon. This should be made in small quantities because it is apt to fade.

Many-Colored Apple Jelly: Fill glass $\frac{1}{3}$ full of 1 jelly, allow it to set, add another color to fill glass $\frac{2}{3}$ full, and when it is set fill with another color. A good combination of colors is amber, mint and rosy pink.

BARBERRY JELLY

Another unusual jelly is made from barberries which should be picked before frost. To each quart of berries allow 1 cup water for cooking until tender, strain through jelly bag and use $\frac{3}{4}$ as much sugar as juice. Cook until it gives the jelly test. An equal amount of apple juice added to the barberry juice gives a lighter colored jelly.

GRAPE JELLY

In extracting juice from grapes, no water need be added for the first extraction. Just crush the fruit and cook it in its own juice. For a second extraction, water to cover may be added to the pulp, mixed well and simmered for 30 min. and again strained. If any fruit is pressed while straining, the juice should be strained again to prevent cloudiness.

If ripe grapes are used it is necessary to add pectin, either in the commercial form or in some other fruit juice. Ripe fruit adds flavor and in most jellies it is wise to combine a certain amount of ripe fruit with the underripe for jelly. Wild grapes give a tanginess which is very pleasing to jams, jellies and juices. It has to be a rare occasion when I bring out my wild grape juice.

GRAPE JUICE

For juices, the extraction is made in exactly the same manner as for jelly. One-half to 1 cup of sugar per gal. of juice is added, depending upon tartness,

stirred until it is well dissolved, the juice reheated to the simmering point, put into bottles or glass cans, sealed and processed in a hot water bath for 10 min. at the simmering point. Water should be 2 inches over the tops of jars. Store in cool, dark, dry place.

If grape juice is made into jelly, allow $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar per cup of juice and cook a small amount in a shallow pan until the jelly point is reached.

WILD GRAPE AND APPLE JAM

Wash grapes, discard all poor ones, but do not remove good ones from the stem. Add cold water to one-third the depth of the fruit. Boil mixture rapidly about 30 min. Drain fruit as for jelly, measure the juice, and add an equal quantity of tart diced apples. Crabapples are excellent for this jam. Next add two-thirds as much sugar as apple and grape juice combined.

Boil mixture rapidly until it is thick and clear. Pour the jam into clean, hot jars and seal them; or pour it into clean, hot glasses and, when cold, cover jam with hot paraffin. If glasses and paraffin are used, mixture should be cooked to a jelly-like consistency.

COMBINATION RIPE GRAPE JELLY AND BUTTER

Stem about 7 lbs. fully ripe grapes and crush thoroughly. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water; cover and simmer 5 minutes. Place fruit in Canton flannel jelly bag to drip. To hasten dripping, turn pulp over about every 5 minutes, without opening jelly bag, by holding bag on each side and stretching cloth, thus bringing up bottom of bag. Drip until 4 cups juice have run through. Use juice for ripe grape jelly. Sieve pulp left in bag to remove skins and seeds. Use sieved pulp for ripe grape butter.

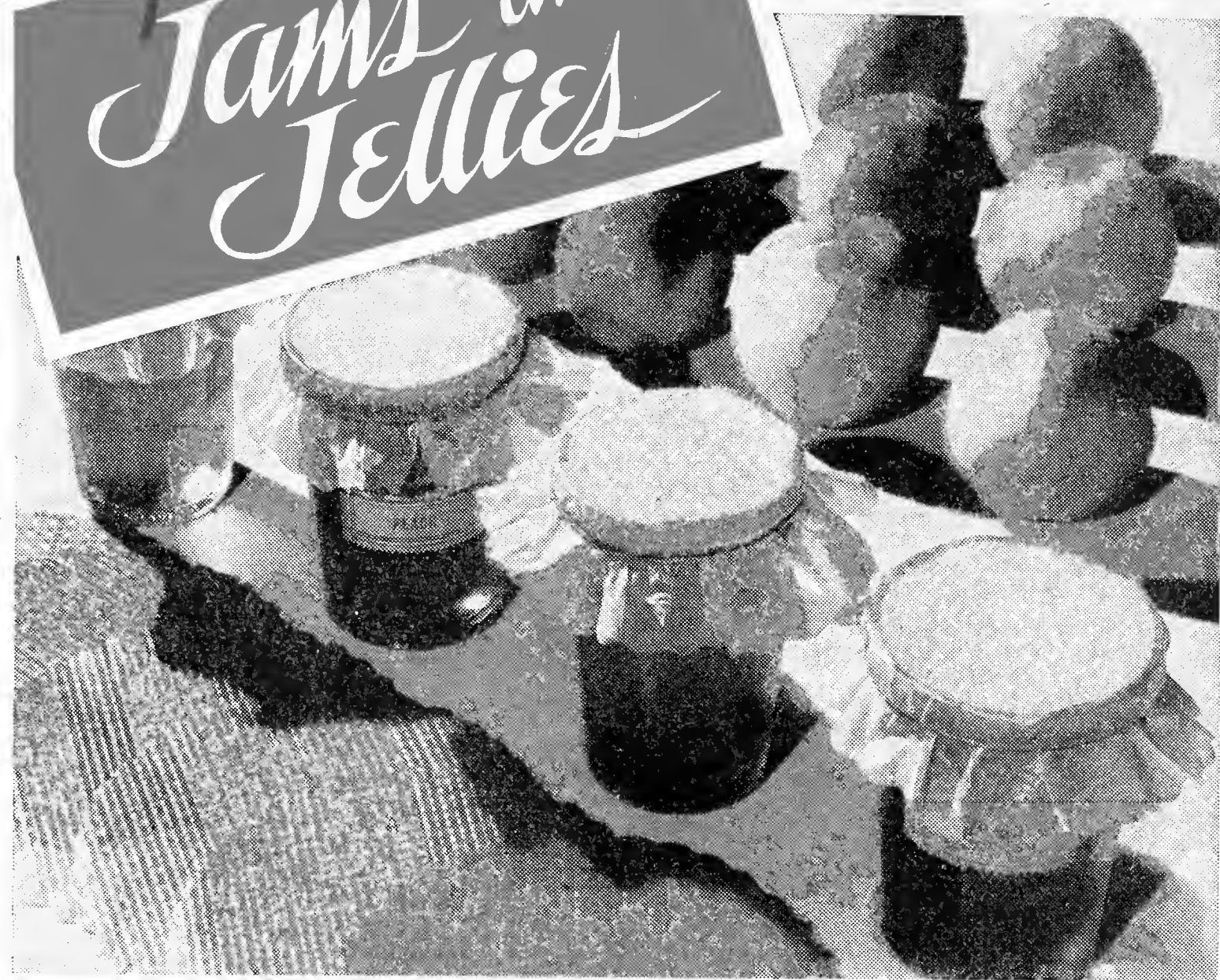
RIPE GRAPE JELLY

$7\frac{1}{2}$ cups ($3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) sugar
4 cups (2 lbs.) juice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle fruit pectin

Measure sugar and juice, as prepared above, in to large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard $\frac{1}{2}$ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses.

Peaches, pears, and ripe grapes need to be combined with other fruits rich in pectin, or should have extracted pectin added to them.

PHOTO BY EDWARD H. REHNQUIST
Courtesy of General Foods





15 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material, 3/4 yard binding.

JACKET DRESS PATTERN No. 2735 is highly useful for fall with its simple frock and extra jacket. Later, both may be worn under a top coat. Choose the one of the three necklines which is best for your type. Pattern sizes are 14 to 48. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material, 1 3/4 yards 35-inch contrasting for short sleeved dress with contrasting waist and jacket.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our fall and winter fashion catalog.

Confession

By DONA C. PECKHAM.

This daily life becomes so real
I reach my hand out and I feel
The mighty, ceaseless, warm pulse-beat
Of all that makes my *Here* complete.

Will I be happy — can it be —
In Heaven, now You've given me
This earthly home, Love glorified?
Dear God, will I be satisfied?

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Can Already See Next Year's Buds

DURING the past summer I have watched with interest dates on which our shrubs set flower buds for next year's bloom. Naturally the early flowering shrubs showed theirs before the later flowering ones did. By mid-July the lilacs showed bud formation plainly at the end and sides of stems, as did the mountain andromedas which bloom in March. The fragrant May-flowering Viburnum (V. Carlesii), whose flowers look and smell like trailing arbutus, ran true to form by showing pronounced buds as early as the lilacs. The little daphne had a cluster of buds at the end of every stem.

Rhododendrons, variety Boule de Neige, had well formed buds, while dogwoods began to show theirs later, the Chinese variety showing later than the native. Incidentally, the buds of the Chinese dogwood are pointed, the native being round.

The shrubs which bear berries are always attractive to our feathered friends as well as to ourselves. The Tartarian honeysuckle, with its translucent red berries appearing in summer, is extremely decorative on the bush and in flower arrangements. Later in the season Regel privet will be covered with clusters of purplish berries, equally attractive outdoors and in.

We are advised not to prune any deciduous shrubs later than September 1st, since pruning tends to stimulate new growth which later might be winter-killed. It is also obvious why we are advised to prune lilacs and other early blooming shrubs immediately after blooming, instead of waiting until mid-summer. Any shrub has to be held within bounds by judicious pruning if it is to keep a good shape and thrive, but its habits have to be considered.

Perhaps our most colorful shrub in autumn is the barberry with its leaves showing autumn tints and its bright red berries. We like it with the stretch of green grass in the foreground and a background of privet hedge.

The single bush roses yield red or orange hips for autumn accent in addition to their colorful flowers earlier in the season. Their foliage is also most interesting with its crinkly and sometimes spiny surface. These roses are better for landscape effects than for cutting.

Swing for FALL

FALL FASHION news indicates a nipped-in waist with skirt fullness which gives plenty of swing. Foundation garments which lace like an old-timer are indicated (but the newer ones are far more comfortable).

Dress materials are full of interest and color. Lightweight woolen fabrics may even be shirred and draped, while velvety textures, hairy surfaces, plaids and velveteen are offered for more tailored types.

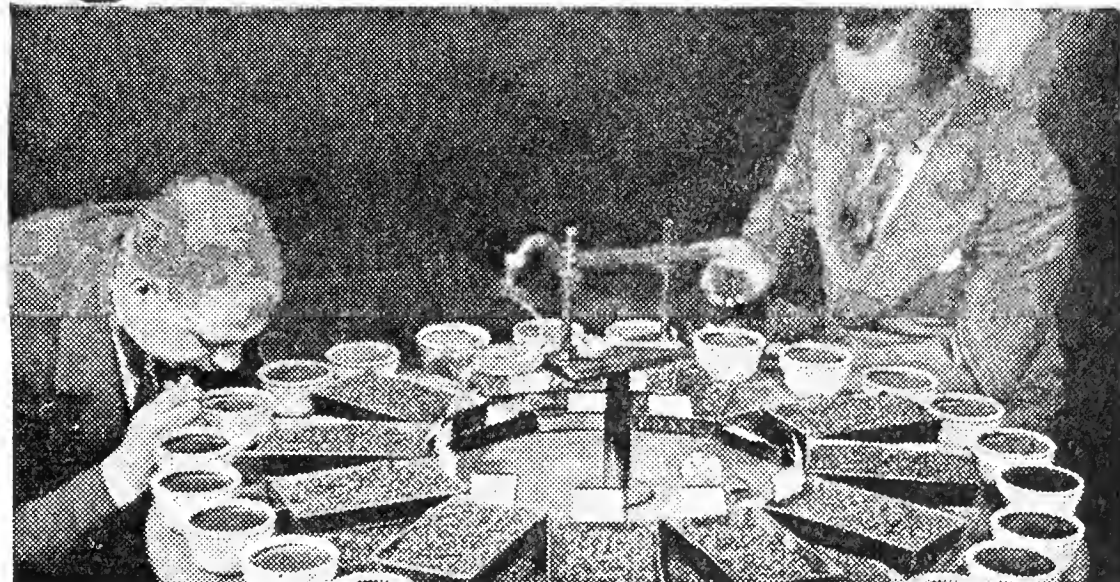
DRESS PATTERN No. 2629 is right up to the minute in line and particularly suitable for the lightweight woollens or crepe silks. A touch of white binding tends to give a fine, wide shoulder line. Sizes are 11 to 19. Size



"We drew straws with our daughter, to see who would get the parlor tonight and we lost."

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Old Home Week at Waynor

I. Nathaniel Morrill's Bonfire for Buchanan.

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Old Home Week at Waynor" will run in four installments, but each story is complete in itself.

TWO HUNDRED and eighty-three towns are said to have celebrated Old Home Week in August, 1903, and the published programs of their addresses of welcome, orations, poems and odes make interesting reading. But I do not believe that there was anywhere a grander bonfire than the one we had at Waynor, on Wilkins High-top. There may have been more eloquent orators, more rhythmic poets, and perhaps finer dinners and better brass bands—for we are not saying much about our brass band or our poet. But our bonfire was our strong point, and we are ready to match it against anything else that blazed that year.

We had a rick of old pine stumps, roots, logs and small wood as large as a two-story house, five tar-barrels, twenty pounds of "red fire", four dozen bomb rockets, and the venerable brass cannon that has been in town sixty-five years—and not burst yet!

Eighteen of us worked two days with axes, teams and a stump-machine to get that rick of combustibles together; and we kept it burning all night long, with salvos at intervals of an hour. And the purport and significance of it was to light all wanderers home to Waynor, however far any of them had strayed away.

Our Home Week committee started with enthusiasm, resolved to bring back every son and daughter of the old place.

Our "long call" was heard. We had no idea there were so many who claimed Waynor as their birthplace. Generally speaking, things are rather quiet with us. On any ordinary August day or evening one can almost hear corn grow in Waynor. For our people are nearly all farmers, and most of the wide-awake boys have been in the habit of leaving us, for the city or the West, ever since 1850.

The youngsters wanted more room and a wider field for money-making. They went everywhere—to Kansas, to Minnesota, to California, and even to Mexico and South America. We had little idea how many the old town had lost in that way till Home Week opened. Then the town filled up, and we realized why we had been so lonesome.

I am sure that the reader will cheerfully take the public exercises at the town house for granted: the address of welcome, the speeches in reply, the oration, the poem, the hymn, "Old Waynor", and all the rest of the "heavy business" of the opening day. We had it, of course, but there is no need of dwelling on it here.

The more interesting part came in the evening. For although many had then dispersed to the homes of friends and relatives, a hundred or more remained at Waynor Center—formerly Dennett's Corners—to talk over old times together, tell stories and watch the bonfire, now flaming high and bright.

The long piazza at Dennett's faced Wilkins High-top, and here, after dinner, sat the old boys of the town—John Palmer and "Wash" Baker from Ogden, who had not been in Waynor for twenty years; Morris Washburn from Galveston, still longer away; Judge Henry Swett from St. Paul, Hon. Maxwell Cole from Lincoln, Nebraska, Prof. Marcellus Brooks and his sister Statira from Providence, Frank Long

from Portland, Oregon, and his brother Charley from Seattle; Will Larabee, railway conductor on the Great Northern; Orrington Gurney, ranchman from Oklahoma, and Schoolmaster Hubbard, eighty-five years old, who had taught ten winters at the Center long before the Civil War—these and many more, with their wives and numbers of young people.

"What does that bonfire remind you of, Wash?" Palmer called out from the far end of the piazza.

"Presidential election!" was the instant reply.

"Thought it would," said Palmer. "Seems to me I can almost hear them there shouting, 'Hurrah for Fremont! We'll give 'em Jessie!' When you old residents were laying your bonfire yesterday you didn't happen to

By C. A. STEPHENS

notice any white spots up there on the ledges, did you?"

In truth we had.

"Well, those were where we had our presidential bonfires away back in 1856 and '60 and '64 and '68; and they do say that our fathers before us had one there when Andrew Jackson was elected. But the Fremont and Buchanan election is the one I remember best."

"Yes, that was the greatest of all presidential elections for me," said Baker. "I was fourteen then. I never expect to be so excited over politics again. It seemed to me then that if Fremont and Dayton were not elected, this country wouldn't be worth living in another day. Remember that campaign, Judge Swett?"

"I should think I do! But I was a Buchanan man, you know, or at least my father was. It was 'Buck and Breck' with us."

Then silence fell, the silence of many busy memories, until Palmer remarked

that he would give a great deal if only Nathaniel Morrill could be with them there.

"So would I!" exclaimed several voices at once, and a sigh stirred the hearts of the old boys.

"If political disappointment could kill, Nat Morrill would have died that fall," Charley Long remarked, at last.

"That was the first time that Nat voted," Professor Brooks said, reminiscently. "He was twenty-one that October, and if ever a young fellow acted from principle, he did. Uncle William Morrill, his father, was an old-time Democrat. But after Hannibal Hamlin came out a Republican, Nat did the same. Uncle William was savage against it. He called Nat a turncoat; and they say the old gentleman even tried to thrash him!"

"It was so all over the state," Palmer remarked. "That was the time when the youthful conscience of the nation broke away from old parties."

"The word Republican had not come to be used much then. Nathaniel called himself a Free-soiler at first. Political feeling ran terribly high that fall in this state. Old neighbors came to blows over it. A new national party was being born. Nat did not dare to say much at home; but outside, in the school district here at the Corners and throughout the town and county, he worked like a missionary, both before and after Fremont and Dayton were nominated. Didn't the Buchanan men hate him!"

"Well, didn't we, though!" said Judge Swett. "His father and my father talked it over and had it planned to have Nat shut up for a lunatic. I believe Uncle William Morrill really thought that Nat was crazy."

"A good many thought so," said Palmer. "Nat had a little money, and there was a 'Life of Fremont' just published, describing all his expeditions across the continent to California. It was these expeditions, you know, that gained him the name of the 'Pathfinder.' Well, Nat bought thirty of those 'Lives' at a dollar apiece, and gave them away to be read in families where he thought they would do good. And he bought a lot of torches on his birthday, for evening processions. Uncle William was furious over that. He tried to break up the sale of them to Nat, but was a little too late; Nat was just twenty-one. It was a matter of

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Loneliness

I wonder if the pansies by the wall
Are ever weeded? And the tall
Young maple standing near the garden
pool—

Does someone ever in the cool
Of evening lean on it and think of me
Who used to dream beneath the tree?
I often wonder when the lights are low
How things are going. I loved it so,
And now I can no longer go back home.
I can't forget the scent of loam
New-plowed, and often I smell again
The hillside drenched in cooling rain.
I left last spring, and summer scarce
has fled—

God, I'm so tired of being dead.

—Emily Clark,
New Milford, Pennsylvania.

conscience on both sides. Each was quite honest in his way of thinking, and that made it all the harder for them both.

"After October there was a rally nearly every night in Waynor, by one party or the other, and as election day drew on, the political caldron seethed tremendously. Both sides seemed about equally confident. The Buchanan men were burning with resentment toward the many deserters from their ranks, and the Free-soilers were fired with enthusiasm for what they deemed a great moral revolution to insure equal rights for all.

"At school we had a good many hot discussions; but Master Hubbard kept us in order, for the most part.

"Then one day, I think it was the first day of November, Nat Morrill put forth a challenge to all the Buchanan men in town to go up to Wilkins High-top with the Fremont men and build the biggest bonfire rick ever known, to celebrate the presidential victory. Not a union bonfire, by any means, but a challenge! Whichever party won was to burn the rick in token of victory. It was a 'dare', and intended as a test of confidence on the part of the opposition. 'You don't dare go up there with us and do half the work on a rick!' Nat said to them.

"Truth to say, the Buchanan men hung back a little at first, for if they were defeated it would be gall and bitterness to see the rick which they had worked to collect, burn for that 'gray mustang,' Fremont.

"The gray mustang's too much disguised, du-da, du-da,
To run where folks are civilized, du-da, du-da-day!

"That was part of a campaign song that fall.

"But a day or two later Uncle William Morrill, Nat's father, who of late had received an encouraging letter from a brother Democrat out in Pennsylvania, accepted the challenge, as much out of spite as anything, I surmise. Uncle William got together thirty-eight Whigs and Democrats, and Nat had to do some lively work to collect as many Free-soilers who wanted to put in a hard day's work on the High-top. But he got them, and the seventy-six of us went up there and fell to work, building a rick, collecting dry stumps, logs and brush. We felled as much as two acres of spruce growth back of the hill. Axes rang merrily. We dragged all the mass of combustibles up the hill and laid a pile thirty

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

SINCE we got back home from the fair Mirandy's had no time to spare, she's got an idee that some dust got in the house and so she must go over it from stem to stern, and tear it up, and overturn the whole blamed place for fear a speck of dirt she'll miss, and so, by heck, she's beatin' rugs and dustin' chairs, that woman's got more work and cares than any president or king, she has to upset everything, she'll never stop until she can be sure this house is spick and span. I like to have her clean and neat, but she could take time out to eat, or else to cook, at any rate; I'm tired of sittin' with my plate upon the steps, where I must hunch my shoulders over my cold lunch.

I'd rather have a little dirt upon the floor or on my shirt than not have half enough to eat, because when night comes she's too beat to cook me up a sirloin steak with onions and a chocolate cake. If this keeps up, the first thing she knows there won't be nothing in my clothes except a pile of bones, may be when that is all that's left of me she'll realize that cleanliness is overdone, and that a mess of ribs and sour krout now and then is what it takes to keep us men a-goin', even if the floor ain't scrubbed each afternoon at four. It's nice to have things clean and neat, but it is nicer yet to eat!



feet high and forty feet in diameter, with a draft hole at the center.

"In all my life I never heard so much chaff or so much jeering and taunting passed back and forth. And it was far from being good natured chaff. There was a great deal of hard twitting on facts in dead earnest. The two sides kept a little apart and by themselves. But when either side dragged a large log or stump up to the rick some one would yell, 'That will burn good for Buchanan!' or 'That will dazzle your eyes for Fremont!'"

"Well, we built the rick, and at sunset we all stood round and cheered it. Master Hubbard made a little speech, and pledged both sides to fair play. The rick was to stand there till after election, and then be burned for whichever candidate was lawfully elected. There was not much harmony, but a kind of agreement to that effect was made.

"Election day came, and the result is now a matter of history. We did not succeed in giving them 'Jessie'. The 'Pathfinder' did not find the path to the White House. The 'gray mustang' did not prove a match for the 'old white hoss' on the presidential track.

"Election tidings did not then travel as fast and accurately as at present. In New England the news at first was to the effect that Fremont had won. We did not sleep much that week. Nat spent Tuesday night and Wednesday at the telegraph office in the railway-station, five miles from Waynor; and Wednesday afternoon, just at night, the telegrams were all so favorable to Fremont that Nat had no doubt whatever that the Free-soilers—as we still called the Republicans half the time—were victorious. Home he came, running his horse, hurrahing all the way. Frank and Charley Long were with him. We heard them coming while still a mile below the Corners."

"No doubt that's so," Frank Long remarked. "We yelled ourselves so hoarse that we could hardly croak. It had begun to rain, too. Nat didn't stop to unharness, but got matches from the kitchen, ran for the High-top, and touched off the bonfire. Uncle William rushed out, took a look at the sweaty horse, and shook his fist after Nat."

"It did not make much of a blaze," Palmer resumed, "for, as Frank says, it had set in rainy. The fog shut down on the High-top. Not half of us knew that the rick was burning, and all any one saw was a red blur in the mist. The next day Pennsylvania and Indiana were heard from, and then the Buchanan men began to hurrah—and they kept on hurrahing! Uncle William fairly raised the roof at the Morrill homestead.

"Nat left the house. He came round to see the rest of us, pale as a ghost. He seemed stupefied. 'It can't be! It can't be!' he kept saying, 'It can't be!'"

"But it was."

"Then began a pretty rumpus about

the bonfire! Nat was in an awful fix. He knew not what to do or say. Uncle William and all the rest of them 'rubbed it in' to Nat pretty hard. 'Where's our bonfire?' they demanded. 'Where's our bonfire? What kind of man are you?'"

"The rest of us Fremonters tried to brazen it out. We put Nat up to give the Buchanan men the laugh and bid them help themselves if they could. But Nat was nearly sick. He left home and stayed at Nathan Palmer's at night. Uncle William was giving him 'Hail Columbia' every minute.

"Some time before, Nat had engaged to teach a small school in a rustic district called Pisgah, in an adjoining town. He went there the following Monday, and we saw nothing more of him for two weeks. Matters quieted down a little. During the fortnight he had time to think the affair over, with the benefit of a change of scene, and made up his mind what to do. He said nothing to any one, but on the second Saturday, which was a school holiday, he came over to Waynor with ten men, whom he had hired to work with him.

They went up to the High-top and set to work building a new rick.

"It was noised around among us what was going on, and in the afternoon we rallied and went up to help Nat out. And if you will believe it, along about two o'clock nine or ten of the Buchananites made their appearance with their axes, all laughing, and took hold with us,—Judge Swett here was one of them,—and I never saw a better-natured crew working together. We put up a rick well-nigh or quite as good as the first one; and that evening, before he went back to Pisgah, Nat called at the homes of the Buchanan men and said:

"Your bonfire is all ready for you, gentlemen; sorry for the delay. I hope it will burn well."

"That was Nat Morrill all over!" Baker exclaimed. "There was good stuff in Nat. Let's see, he went to Colorado, didn't he?"

"Yes," replied Palmer. "Nat was a Representative to Congress from Colorado for four years, and he was the leading candidate for Governor when he died."

the judges.

Our second prize winner, Mrs. Fannie Delameter, writes us: "I was born on a farm, grew up there, and now live on a farm, and greatly like the life. I have never written any other plays except a few little skits for assembly programs, and two church pageants. We enjoy home talent plays here and I have directed several of



Second Prize winner, Mrs. Fannie H. Delameter, of Treadwell, N. Y. "The gentleman in the picture," writes Mrs. Delameter, "is my husband."

community programs. They may be obtained from their authors. The list includes:

Quiz School, by Jane Proctor, Crescent Lake, Maine.

Old Pop's Predicament, by Mrs. Chester Partridge, Windham, N. Y.

Cleaning the Attic, by Mrs. William E. Bellen, Mayfield, N. Y.

Pigs in Clover, by Florence E. Shaver, R. 1, Cobleskill, N. Y.

The Longest Arm, by Mary S. Hitchcock, Hannawa Falls, N. Y. (This is a play which might be used by a group wishing a strong prohibition play.)

Winners of Cash Prizes in Our PLAY CONTEST

LAST NOVEMBER, *American Agriculturist* announced a playwriting contest in cooperation with the Cornell University Theatre, and offered cash prizes for the best amateur one-act plays dealing with subjects of rural or local historical interest. A very interesting group of plays were turned in by the contestants, and included more than thirty manuscripts reflecting rural or folk life in some aspect.

Judges for the contest were Professor H. W. Thompson, of State Teachers College, Albany, N. Y.; Professor A. M. Drummond, director of Cornell University Theatre, Ithaca, N. Y.; and Robert E. Gard, Rockefeller Fellow for New York State Rural Plays. In choosing cash prize winners, the judges held to the rules laid down at beginning of the contest, which specified that in addition to being about rural or folk life, plays must be long enough to take approximately 30 minutes to play. We take pleasure in announcing the following cash prize winners:

First prize of \$15.00: Mrs. Grace Smith Beers, Lanesboro, Mass., for her play *Nothing Doing*.

Second Prize of \$10.00: Mrs. Fannie H. Delameter, Treadwell, N. Y., whose play was entitled, *Yankee Makes a Bargain*.

Third Prize of \$5.00: Samuel S. Hale, Oxford, N. Y., for his play *The Antique Shoppe*.

Principal characters in Mrs. Beers' play, *Nothing Doing*, are Seymour Atkins, a wealthy widower from the city, his attractive young daughter, Evelyn, and Mrs. Parker, a capable farm woman at whose home they are staying. Atkins has come for the purpose of marrying Mrs. Parker, a widow, since he believes she will grace his city home as a competent and charming hostess. He finds, however, that she has made her country life too interesting to give up.

Mrs. Beers has been writing skits and plays for the past fifteen years for production by her local farm organizations. She also took part in the recent playwright's contest sponsored by the Massachusetts State College and County Extension Service, and her play was placed among the first ten selected by



First Prize winner, Mrs. Grace Smith Beers, of Lanesboro, Mass.

them." Her play, *Yankee Makes a Bargain*, is a good example of a play based on historical material. In it, the Catskill Turnpike and some of its lore are exploited in an interesting way. The characters include cattle drovers, an innkeeper and his wife and daughter, turkey drivers and a shrewd Yankee who drives a clever bargain for the hand of the daughter.

Third prize winner, Samuel S. Hale, tells us that he took up playwriting as a hobby last year, while convalescing in Florida from an illness. His play, *The Antique Shoppe*, takes its name from its setting, an antique shop located in the country. William, the principal character, finds his women folks and their antique shop a constant hindrance to his fishing plans. The plot is complicated by city folks who come to buy antiques.

The Cornell University Theatre is planning to produce at least one of these prize plays during the coming year.

In addition to the cash prize winners, the judges also selected five short plays for honorable mention. Although these plays do not measure up to the thirty-minute length in the contest conditions, the judges believe that they might be useful for Grange and other

Another Playwriting Contest Begins October 1

OUR AMATEUR play contest has turned out to be so worth while in stimulating interest in writing rural life plays that we have decided to cooperate again with the Cornell University Theatre. This second playwriting contest starts October 1st and will end June 1, 1940. Everyone who has an interesting idea for a play of rural or local historical interest is urged to take part. The judges will be the same as in the contest just finished, and they repeat their offer of assistance to any writer submitting a workable idea for a play.

Prizes will be the same: First prize, \$15.00; second prize, \$10.00; third prize, \$5.00; also a number of honorable mentions, and the possibility of production by the Cornell University Theatre.

Rules and Suggestions

1. Plays should consist of one act, requiring about 30 minutes to play. (This would mean about 15 double-spaced pages of typewritten script.)

2. Stage setting should be simple, making it easy for an amateur group to set it up.

3. It is suggested that the number of women characters should exceed the number of men, as usually more women than men are available as players.

4. As to kind of play, it may be tragedy or comedy, or a jolly or ridiculous farce. It should have a rural background and may be either historical or modern.

5. Plays should be submitted on plain paper, about 8½ x 11 size. They may be either typewritten or handwritten, but must be legible. Mail flat, in large envelop, to Amateur Play Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than June 1, 1940.

Let us know whether you plan to take part. Address all correspondence to Amateur Play Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



"You wash the dishes very well, Mr. Bryson—I could use a son-in-law like you."

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IN THE Midwest the government is reported to be buying and locating enough steel bins to store between forty and fifty million bushels of corn. It is also reported that farmers have been advised that the government will pay them seven cents a bushel annual storage for holding corn on their farms.

This means that our government is investing from seven to ten cents a bushel more in millions of bushels of corn which it owns, as a result of having loaned the producers of the corn more than its market value.

The net effects of the government's corn loans have been terribly unfair to Northeastern poultrymen and dairymen. Last fall when an enormous, *cheaply grown* crop of corn would have meant low feed prices to Northeastern farmers, the government stepped in and supported the market by loans to corn producers. Now, when another good grain crop appears likely, rather than let Northeastern farmers profit by it, the government is again supporting the market with taxpayers' money.

I know of no surer way to ruin the great poultry and dairy industries of the Northeast than to deny them the full, natural benefits of large grain crops.

It would be only fair for the government to make available some of the corn which it has taken over on its loans, to Northeastern farmers on a basis which recognizes the drought, the ruinously low prices of eggs and milk in the Northeast *and gives the feeders of corn the same privileges of earning storage on corn which is given corn producers.*

What the Northeast apparently needs is a good hell-raising congressman who understands Northeastern agriculture and who will see that it gets just treatment from the government.

* * *

Farm Notes

We still are suffering from dry weather around Ithaca. At Sunnysgables and Larchmont we have reseeded, mostly to alfalfa, forty acres

of new seeding we lost. The seed has been in the ground two weeks and hasn't germinated yet.

* * *

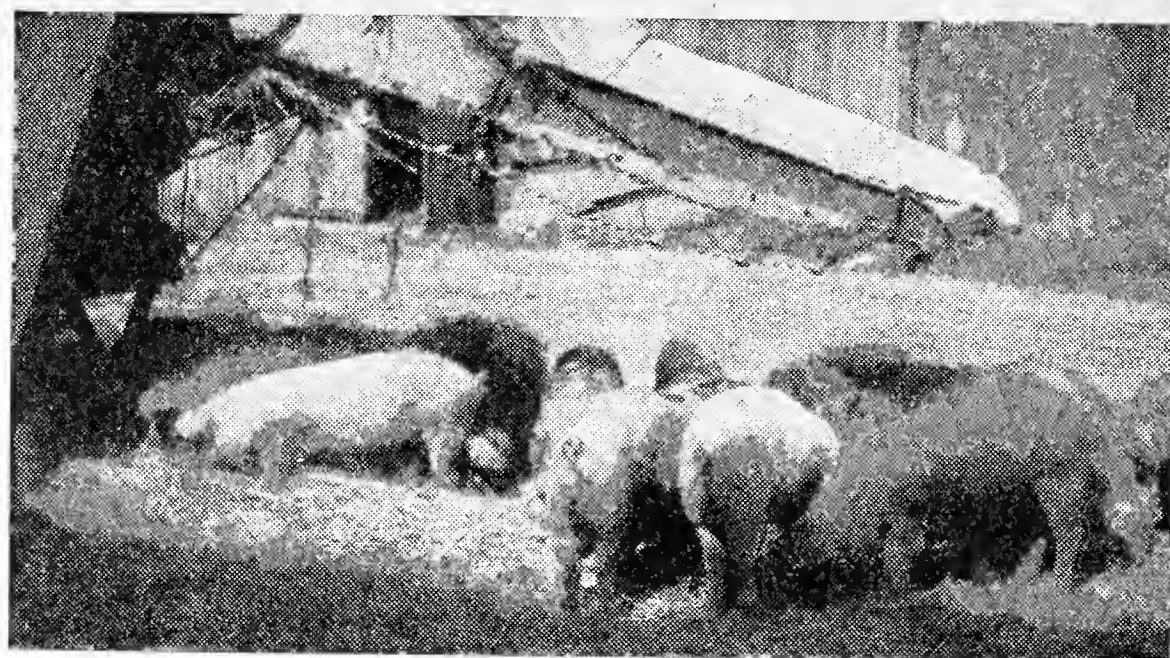
When dry weather made it apparent that we would not get any second crop of clover and alfalfa we were quite

cheerful about it. We felt sure there would be a third cutting and to prepare for it we clipped the second cutting on all our fields of clover and alfalfa. Now it begins to look as though there wouldn't be any third cutting. We are not quite so cheerful about this prospect.

* * *

All signs point to the fact that we may expect the first of our hothouse lambs the forepart of September. While this seems to be pretty early, our figures show that our early dropped fall lambs for the past two years have brought us the most money. It has been a hard summer on the ewes—hot

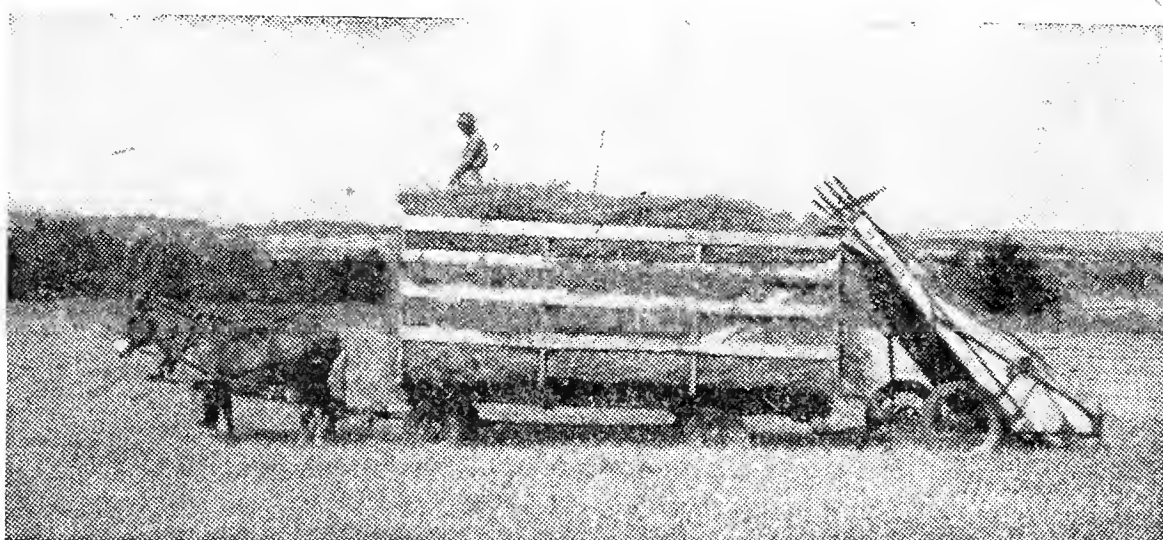
Our experience selling horses to date has convinced us that buyers like matched teams; also, that white faced sorrels with light tails and manes seem to be especially popular. The colt and the filly shown above should grow up to be a well matched pair and one which will please the buyers.



Several times I have mentioned that we like winter barley because it matures in time to furnish the bulk of the fattening ration for our spring pigs. This summer the boys introduced the pigs to their barley ration by using them at night to clean up the ground under the threshing machine.



This season we have harvested between three and four thousand bushels of grain, combining part of it and threshing the rest. For picking up the grain after the combine we like the low tractor-trailer shown above. The boys take it to the field with them and use it to bring out loads of sacked grain whenever they return to the barns.



The hookup shown above is our solution of the problem of handling the straw after a combine. The easy draft of the rubber mounted wagon and hay loader permit the fast walking mules to cover an enormous amount of ground in a day. While one wagon is being loaded, the straw from another is being run through the chopper and blown to convenient locations in our barns.

and dry. Nevertheless, they seem to have come through in remarkably good condition. These crossbred Dorset Merino ewes seem to have a vitality and an ability to get around and rustle a living which are lacking in larger, heavier sheep.

* * *

Grasshoppers have done a lot of damage on our farms and on neighboring fields this summer. There is a lesson to be learned from this experience. If it becomes evident that there are a lot of grasshoppers coming on next summer, the only sensible thing is to secure poisoned bait and the guidance of trained men to combat the pests.

* * *

We sold our wool last week—we finally got our price after holding our clips for three years. Hank trucked the wool directly to the mill and came back with a check running well into four figures. All in all, we feel pretty good about the way our speculation in wool turned out.

* * *

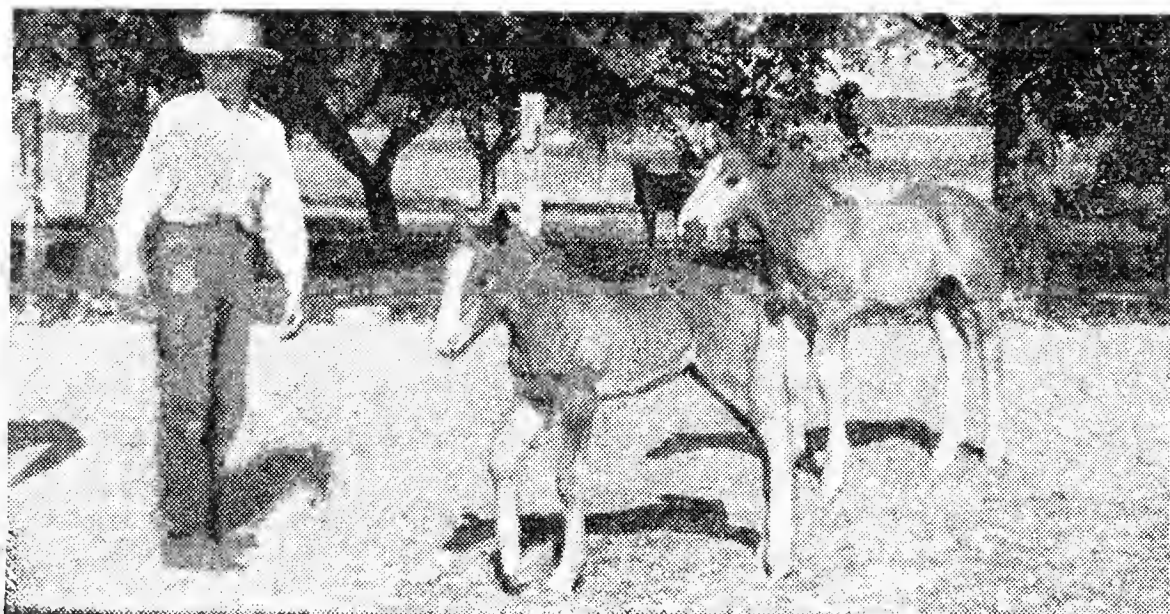
We have darkened the basements of several barns and made them available to young cattle running in pasture. We are convinced that big dividends are paid on the time and trouble necessary to darken the basement of a barn and make it available to loose cattle during fly time. Next year we shall be more thorough about the job than we were this year. The effectiveness of fly control varies directly with the amount of light admitted to the basement.

* * *

Jake has succeeded in bringing the sorrel four-year-olds, Silver and Gold, through their first season without even marking their shoulders. This does not mean that the team has had it easy. On the contrary, they have worked very, very hard. Jake, however, has been on the job and taken the proper care of their collars and shoulders.

* * *

The box we are using for freezing and storing frozen foods has worked well all summer. We still have left in it some lamb, some beef, and a couple of turkeys which we froze last fall. As we have used up the meats we froze last fall we have used the storage space they released for frozen fruits and vegetables. The fruits and vegetables we have frozen right in a quick-freezing compartment in the box itself. With the exception of one or two lots where we did not follow directions as closely as we should, we have been able to home-freeze a universally satisfactory product.





Protective SERVICE BUREAU

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Contracts

Read the print before you sign your "John Hancock" on dotted line.

A good many people sign contracts without realizing it. I refer to what the purchaser ordinarily calls an "order" which he signs when he buys nursery stock, seeds, or perhaps a correspondence course. The purchaser's part of the contract is that he definitely agrees to buy something, paying certain sums at certain times. The company's part of the contract is that they agree to deliver certain merchandise or services. The trouble starts when, after the agent is gone, the purchaser decides that he has made a mistake and writes to the company cancelling the order. The next mail brings a letter stating that the order is not cancellable and that he will be expected to accept the merchandise and pay as he agreed.

In some cases the buyer refuses to accept the merchandise. It is returned to the sender, who likewise refuses to accept it, and it may end up in a public warehouse where it is finally sold to satisfy storage charges. The important thing to remember is that this in no way relieves the purchaser from his legal obligation to pay. The seller lived up to his contract. The buyer didn't, and if the seller wants to sue, the chances are good that he will get a judgment.

The remedy, of course, is to investigate the concern before you buy and be certain that you want what you are buying before you sign.

* * *

Gas and Oil Leases

If your farm is located in a region where there are oil or gas wells or if you are located near such an area, you are interested in oil and gas leases. The money you may get as rental for an oil or gas lease is in a sense easy money, and there is no reason why you shouldn't sign such a lease IF the lease is properly worded. It should contain two provisions which are omitted from too many leases.

First, I have seen leases which gave the company a year and a half or two years to drill the well and no rental was paid during that time. In other words, you tie your farm up for that length of time without any rent at all, and then if the company wants to

throw up the lease, they can do it and you have nothing. Six months should be ample time. In fact, I can see no reason why a company should not begin to pay rent immediately.

Second, scan the lease carefully to be certain that if gas or oil is struck, you get a royalty of $\frac{1}{8}$ of the proceeds. Frequently a lease will contain a provision that you get $\frac{1}{8}$ of the oil, but does not contain a similar clause regarding gas. Often the lease does give you a set sum for each producing well, but some leases contain the $\frac{1}{8}$ provision for gas, and we see no reason why it should be omitted from any lease.

* * *

Bad Accounts

Too many village merchants have recently been the victims of fraudulent or questionable collection agencies. We use the term "fraudulent" although most of them are operating just within the law.

Such agencies send men around the country contacting merchants in small towns and cities. Frequently they give the merchant the idea that they actually buy these old accounts for cash, which is not the case. The merchant signs a contract, sometimes paying an advance cash fee, and turns over to the agency a list of old accounts for collection.

The contract contains a clause by which the agency charges a listing fee for each claim regardless of whether or not it is collected. The merchant agrees to pay a commission on accounts that are paid to him direct. Briefly, the net result usually is that the collection agency keeps any money it is able to collect. When the merchant demands settlement, he often finds, that the "listing fee" plus the agency commission has eaten up all the money collected. If not, the collection agency claims that certain sums have been paid the merchant on which he has not paid them a commission. They may not say so in words but their attitude is, "go ahead and sue us."

We have had volumes of correspondence in trying to settle such disputes between agencies and merchants, and in no case have we been able to extract any money. The net result to the merchant is a lot of ill-will on the part of his old customers. The best remedy, in case you have already signed is to write to all debtors whose accounts the agency has, telling them under no circumstances to send any money to the agency.

* * *

In the July issue we asked for information as to the address of Mr. M. B. Hawes. We did this because we had written him a letter which the Post Office returned to us. The item brought Mr. Hawes' address. Also Mr. Hawes himself states that the note in the paper has resulted in some loss of business. This was the farthest from our intentions so we take this opportunity to state that insofar as we know our readers may deal with him with confidence.

* * *

Cows Stolen

During the summer cattle were stolen from eight farms near Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County. Through the good work of Sergeant H. Michael McCann and State Trooper Henry J. Meyn, two men were arrested, Raymond Taylor of Old Dekalb and Albert Gladle of Norfolk, and were charged with the theft of cattle from Albert Alverson and Walter Best. They are being held for action of the County Grand Jury on another charge of burglary in connection with the theft of maple syrup from the sugar house of Leland Young.



Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Powell of Wentworth, N. H.

BOTH MR. & MRS. POWELL SUFFERED FRACTURES AND SKULL INJURIES WHEN THEIR AUTOMOBILE STRUCK A TREE.

Wentworth, N.H.

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Ithaca, New York

Dear Sirs:

We have just received from your agent W. O. Stark, \$260.00 in payment of our claims under our policies. We were in very bad shape from our accident and still are in misery.

Our expenses were tremendous so we certainly are very grateful to receive this help towards them.

You have been very considerate of us in requiring proof of claim and in every other way for which we are duly appreciative.

\$1.00 a year is very little to pay for insurance like this. You may use this letter in any way you see fit.

Yours very truly

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Powell

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Some Claims Recently Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

Wallace Ingersoll (Gasoline tax refund)	\$ 15.00
Mrs. Harvey Scofield, Cobleskill (Adjustment on order baby chicks)	5.00
Goldie Darland, Harleysville (Adjustment on hatchling eggs)	1.20
Tracey Glover, Trumansburg (Adjustment on a mail order)	34.45
A. J. Morse, Halcott Gr. (Adjustment on baby chicks)	15.00
Earl G. Reese, Treadwell (Mail order adjusted)	1.00
Alexander Sorochinsky, Nanticoke (Account settled)	29.75
Mrs. Clarence Delameter, Treadwell (Refund on shoes)	4.95
Wm. G. Bryce, Pavilion (Refund on baby chicks)	4.00
Mrs. Charles Patrick, Leicester (Payment on account)	10.00
R. G. Hutson, DeLancey (Adjustment on livestock)	25.00
Herbert L. Witter, Owego (Adjustment on mail order)	3.25
Floyd E. Brandow, Roxbury (Adjustment on mail order)	61.00
Arthur Schlauder, Sloansville (Refund on baby chicks)	12.90
Mr. Harry Perry, Port Jervis (Adjustment on baby chicks)	4.00
Mrs. Carl F. Neu, Cohocton (Adjustment on baby chicks)	4.12
Dow B. Hoyer, Germantown (Adjustment on ventilating equipment)	48.74
Jacob VanderLoon, Morton (Adjustment on baby chicks)	30.00

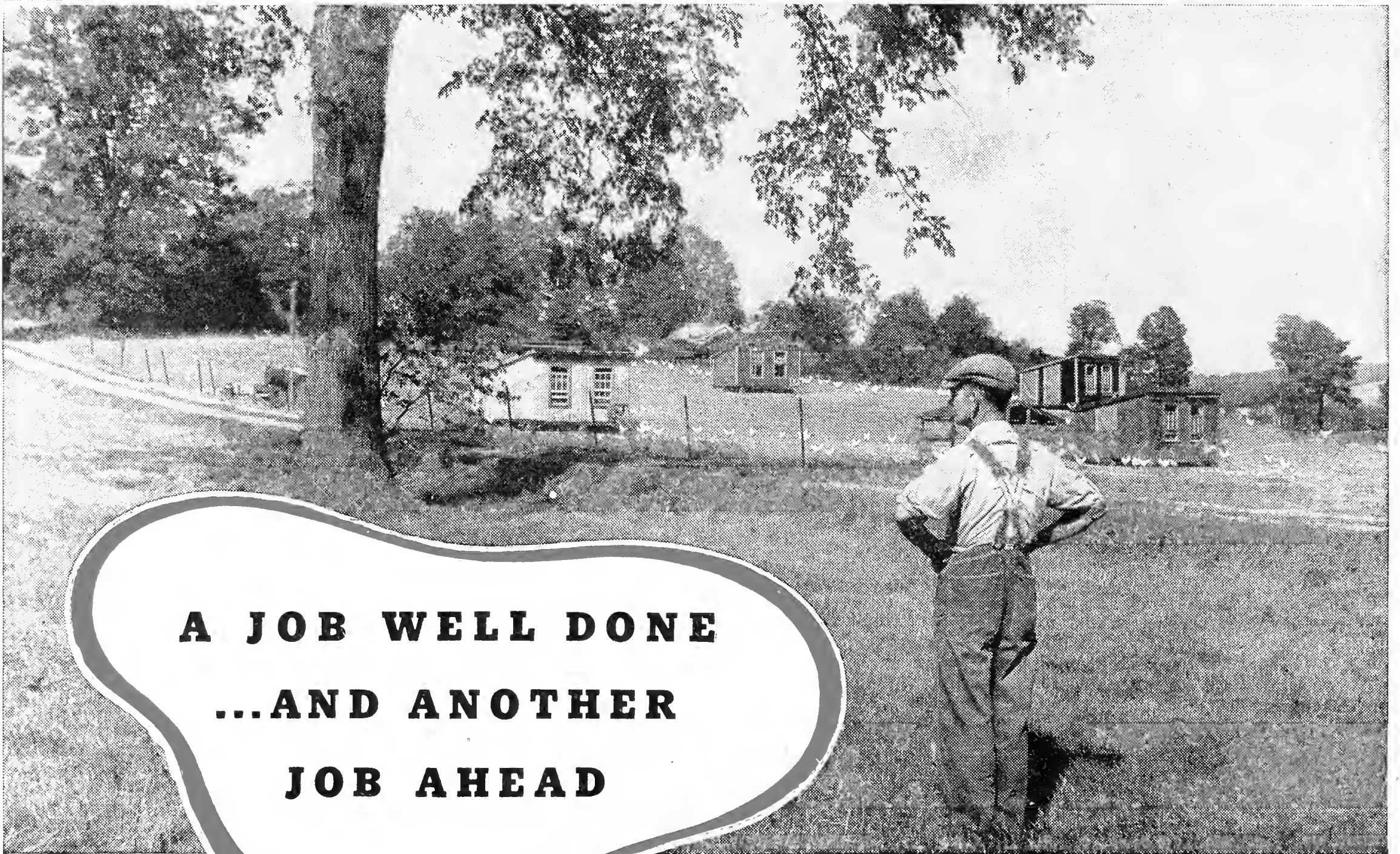
VERMONT

P. E. Fontaine, Simonsville (Adjustment on chicks)	4.00
----------------------------------------------------	------

MAINE

Wesley Wheeler, Bethel (Adjustment on order)	4.00
----------------------------------------------	------

TOTAL \$317.36



A JOB WELL DONE ...AND ANOTHER JOB AHEAD

A New Laying Year Begins

JOHN HARSHAW looks forward to another successful year based on the three principles of good stock, careful management, and cooperation.

IT has often been said that the basis of success in the poultry business is good stock, good care, and good feed. How well this works is illustrated by the case of John R. Harshaw of North Fenton, New York.

Mr. Harshaw runs a combination dairy and poultry farm. He cooperates with the New York State College of Agriculture in keeping cost accounts. Here are some of his figures for 1938 (figures for 1939 not yet available):

	Harshaw's Farm	Average All Cost Account Farms
Number of birds	766	737
Eggs per hen	197	152
Average per bird		
Grain fed, lbs.	42	51
Mash fed, lbs.	43	41
Cost all feed	\$1.45	\$1.65
Total cost	\$2.95	\$3.36
Total returns	\$4.55	\$3.49
Per dozen eggs		
Cost	18c	26c
Value	27c	27c
Returns per hour of labor	\$1.78	39c
Mortality	11%	30%
Profit on enterprise	\$1226	\$98.00

Note the surprisingly low mortality and the high production per bird. Another striking feature is the low feed cost per bird which is reflected in the low total cost per dozen eggs. Mr. Harshaw's receipts per dozen eggs were the same as the average. His

high returns per hour of labor and his profit at the end of the year were entirely due to savings in the cost of production.

Mr. Harshaw buys White Leghorn chicks from a neighboring hatcheryman and rears his pullets on green range. His laying houses are light, clean, and roomy. His birds have received nothing but G.L.F. feed for the past 10 years, because John Harshaw is a firm believer in the cooperative plan of purchasing feed.

By using his own cooperative to do his feed buying for him, Mr. Harshaw knows that: (1) he gets the benefit of every advance in poultry feeding science; (2) he is assured of top quality ingredients and accurate mixing according to the formula shown on the tag; (3) savings made through volume purchases and cooperative distribution are returned to him either in the price of the mash or in patronage dividends.

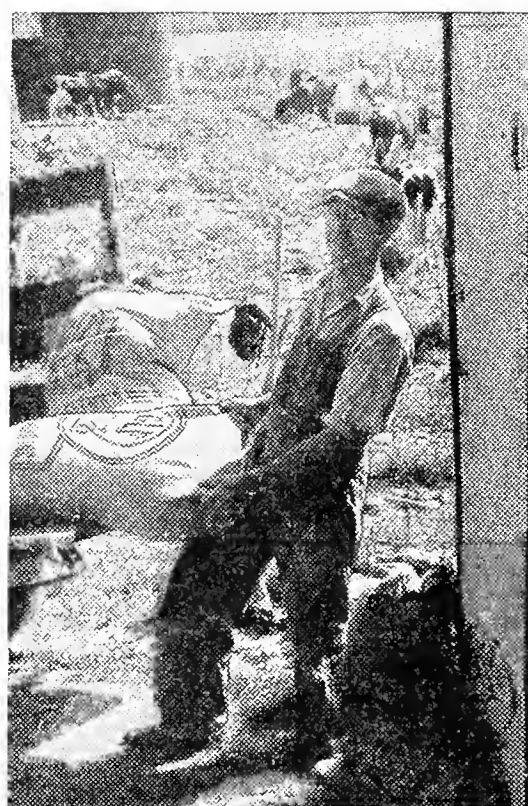
Asked whether he would care to make a statement, Mr. Harshaw said, "I have used G.L.F. Super Laying Mash for 10 years—my cost account figures tell the rest of the story."



1 Harshaw cleans the laying house thoroughly. Dropping boards are cleaned and treated with Red Mite Killer. Walls are swept down and disinfected.

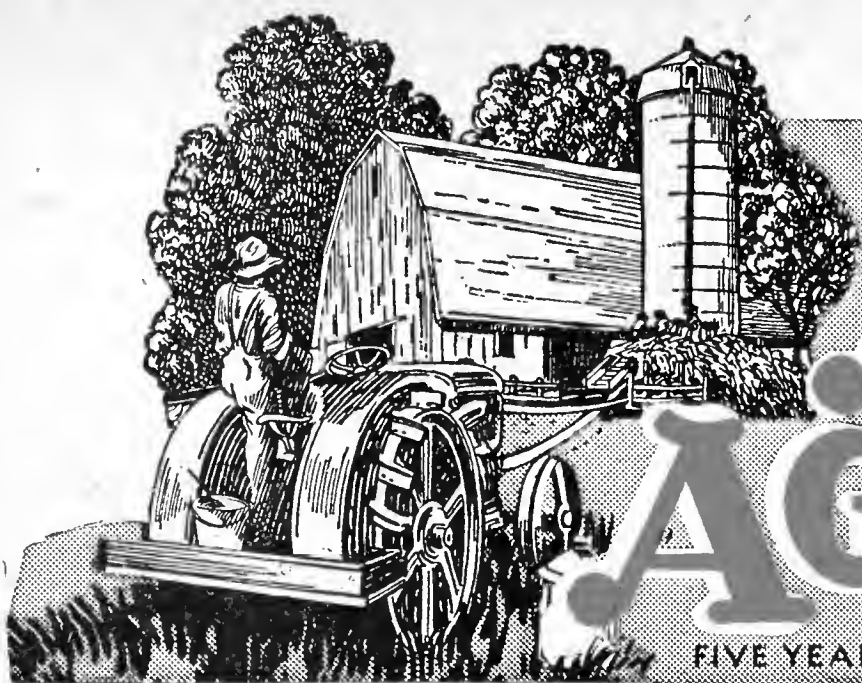


2 Old litter is removed; nests and feeders are thoroughly cleaned; the floor is swept and laid with new litter. Water cans are disinfected.



3 Old layers are culled very closely. Harshaw will carry over part of his flock.

4 A fresh lot of laying mash is ready for the birds. The final step is to drive down to the range at night and move the pullets in crates to the new quarters.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$7.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



ABOVE —

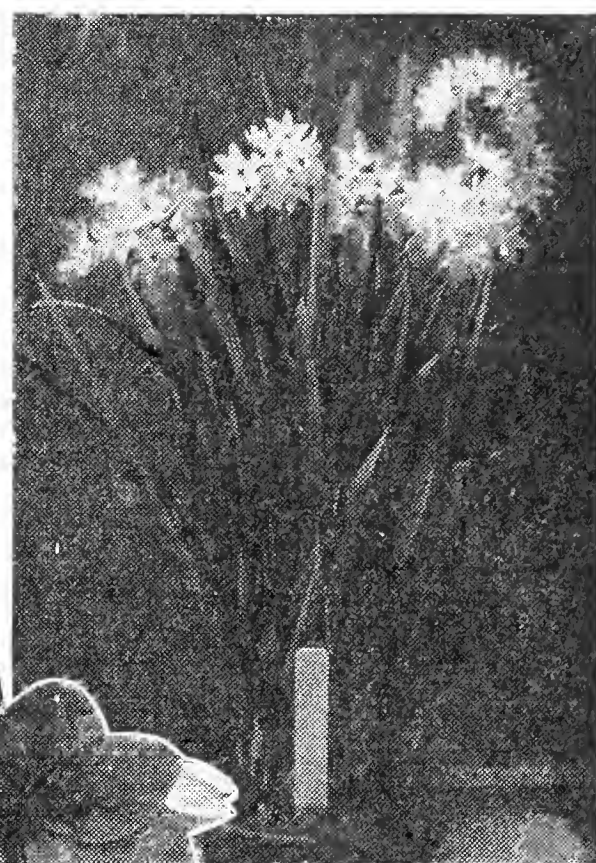
Although the cyclamen is a little more difficult to grow under home conditions, its charming color and form are a constant source of delight in the window garden.

Window Gardens

by

MRS. GRACE WATKINS LUCKETT

—PHOTOS COURTESY OF HENRY A. DREER, INC.



ABOVE —

Bowls of paper white narcissi planted at ten day intervals will provide a succession of fragrant bloom during mid-winter weeks when they are most treasured.

LEFT —

For unrivaled interest in form and color we recommend the Amaryllis which is not too difficult for the average window gardener.

CIRCLE —

Philodendron with its beautiful heart-shaped leaves has a grace and beauty all its own.



LEFT —

Crassula, otherwise known as Jade plant or Japanese rubber plant, is very obliging as to requirements. It is especially at home in a modernistic setting.

WITH SUMMER'S flowers on the wane, we begin to think of indoor gardening and of the challenge which it presents to those who would be successful window gardeners. We have all heard some persons say that they have no "luck" with house plants, that they wish they had So-and-so's "knack" with them. Well, "green fingers" may be just a matter of thoroughly understanding our plant friends, of knowing that not all of them respond equally well to living-room environment; that some require direct sunlight, while others love shade; and that

some like a moist atmosphere and others thrive in dry air.

If you want to have an attractive and thriving window garden this fall and winter, first ask yourself these four questions:

1. How much sunshine may I rightfully expect on a winter's day?
2. How can I regulate air drafts and moisture with a definite fresh air bath at least once a day?
3. To what type of plants is my room best suited?
4. How can I arrange my plants so that they add to the decorative scheme of my rooms?

A south bay window is ideal for a window garden. If there is no bay window, then a span of windows is a good second best. Western, then eastern, exposures are next in desirability. We have been told for years that six hours of sunlight a day are needed for blooming plants, but the discovery that plants respond to electric light makes it possible for many more people to have blossoming plants than before this fact was (Turn to Page 2)

Potato Growers in No Hurry to Sell—See Page 10.

**"I'D BETTER MAKE THE MOST OF
THIS MEAL . . . FARMER JONES
IS TELEPHONING FOR HELP
TO FILL THE SILO"**



WORK to be done? Markets to keep tabs on? Let your telephone find help for you and locate the best prices. And remember, too, when sickness or accident occurs among stock or home folks—the telephone is the shortest path to help. Night and day, your telephone is right there on the job.

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with our "No Trespassing" signs. They are made of heavy, durable fabric that withstands wind and weather,—are easy to read and meet all points of the law. For prices write

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We present the sensational new Fisher and Early-Red Fre. America's earliest free-stone peaches; "Colora", a great hardy peach of superb quality, and other new fruits that lead to greater profits. Modernize your plantings this fall with disease-free, well matured Bountiful Ridge stock of proven merit. Our low prices and stock must satisfy. Send today for our new fall catalog. BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES. Dept. C-99B, PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND.

We Are Prepared To make your wool into yarn. Write for prices. Also yarn for sale. H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE.



WINDOW GARDENS

(Continued
from Page 1)

known. Five or six additional hours under 75 to 100 watt bulbs make a big difference in the size and color of practically all blossoming house plants.

If there is no south window available, one facing north or east will take care of ferns, aspidistra, sansevieria and crassula. After canvassing the situation as to light, consider what artistic effects you can achieve with your plants. It is a good idea to make a rough sketch of the space in which the plants are to be fitted, remembering that the entire window frame, draperies, wall-paper, even the foreground of rug, all come into the picture. Glass shelves across the window, wall brackets at the sides, the pan or trough or shelf at the bottom, or the individual plant stand, are an important part of the composition. An interesting picture may be made of green plants alone, provided that they vary enough in shade and form. Blooming plants give accent to the composition and should be used as a center of interest. Vines soften harsh lines and add beauty by their gracefulness.

In the main, the same general rules which apply to making a good flower arrangement in a vase would apply to making an attractive window garden: Don't crowd; avoid crisscross lines; have a center of interest; have a plain background; remove plant material as soon as it becomes unsightly; lend variety by changing blooming plants according to season; remember that mirrors and hangings may be used to advantage behind plants on tables. Most plants, especially the flowering ones, have ugly duckling periods, and at such stages have no place in the picture which the indoor gardener tries to create. Move them to some other place where they can be nursed back to beauty once more.

Colorful pots have their part to play in the decorative scheme, especially when flowers are lacking. Yet in trying to get the traditional riot of color, be careful not to let the riot become a battle!

In choosing subjects for your window garden, don't forget the blossoming bulbs. These may well be paper white narcissi, planted at ten-day intervals, early flowering daffodils, lilies of the valley, white callas, amaryllis, oxalis or freesias. Each of these lasts for some days and will do much to enliven the mid-winter weeks. Tulips, also, may be forced but are more difficult under house conditions.

Among the blooming plants, I recommend the begonias, silverspot, scarlet, hanging, steel, perpetual and tuberous; the geraniums or pelargoniums in variety; Chinese primrose, gloxinia, patience plant, lantana, heliotrope, fuchsia, Christmas cactus and cyclamen. Of these, the everblooming begonias and the patience plant are probably the easiest for the amateur to manage.

Some begonias belong in the group of plants grown for their foliage, notably the Rex. In warm, shady spots in the house, near windows, soft foliage plants do well. Rex begonias, coleus and wandering jews belong on this list. However, they like a moist atmosphere. Plants which can stand dry air better than others are wandering jew, bracket plant, strawberry begonia, English ivy, palms, asparagus fern, rubber plant, dracaena, sansevieria

For Stay-at-Homes

By JOHN MAHER MURPHY.

A country road will carry you
As far as you'll be going.
Blue distance need not harry you:
It is no more worth knowing,
It is no more intensely blue
Than where the hazy crest
Of quiet road shows peeping through
A bit of sky at rest.

A country wall, a low stone wall,
As weathered as the hills,
Will keep out not an ounce at all
Of all the wealth that spills
At daybreak, daybright, dusk, and
night.

On such a wall close-curved
A man can have his fill of flight
And look around the world.

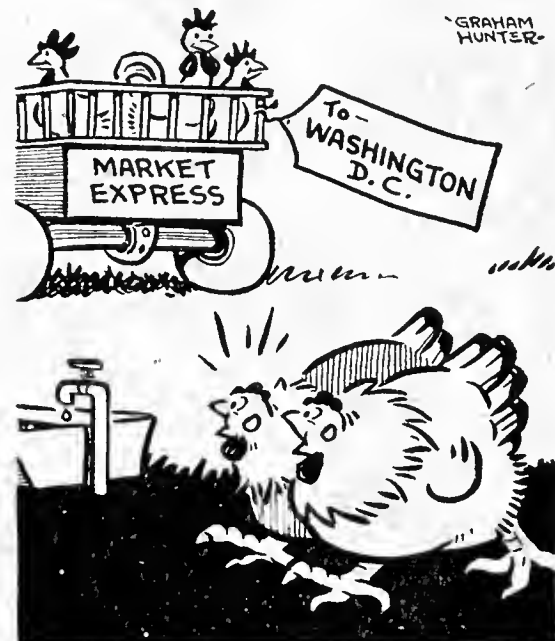
and aspidistra.

Everyone knows that house plants, as well as other plants, require food and water, but the trick is to give these requirements in proper amounts. A glazed pot is a safeguard against dry roots, though it is very easy to overwater when they are used. One way of providing needed moisture in the air and at the roots, besides avoiding the untidy look of a mongrel assortment of pots of all sizes and shapes in front of a window, is to have a metal trough or tray lined with peat or sphagnum moss or pebbles. The outside of the trough can be painted to harmonize with the surroundings.

Different house plants, of course, need different amounts of moisture. For example, African violets have to be kept rather moist and should always be watered from the bottom; while the old standby, the geranium, gets along very well with a moderate amount. The mistake most commonly made in watering house plants is to add frequently a little moisture to the top of the soil which never does soak down into the lower half of the pot. A thorough watering once a week is much better. It is entirely possible to water some plants too much, but there is relatively little actual danger if the pot has a hole in the bottom so that excess moisture can drain off.

To make satisfactory growth, plants need soil that is well supplied with plant food. If you have a fertile garden spot, well supplied with humus and where the soil is friable, there isn't much you need to do except to sift the soil before you put it in the flower pot. The standard recommendation for plant soil is equal parts of good loam, sand and well rotted manure.

As with all other gardening, half the fun of the indoor kind comes from experimenting, finding out how to improve, then trying again. Even if a start is made with just one plant on the window sill, it can be selected so that its size, shape and color make that window more pleasing to the eye.



"I understand they're going to attend one o' them diplomatic dinners, Annie!"

CROOKED

But "ON THE LEVEL"

Planting to Keep Soil and Moisture

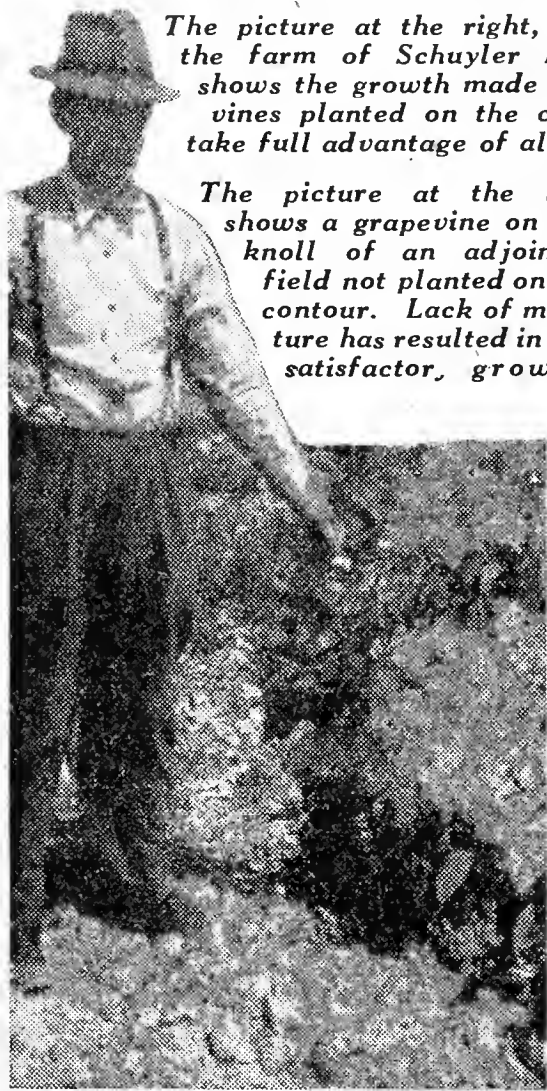
Where They Will Do the Most Good

IF, ON YOUR travels in farm country, you see a crop with rows running in nice curves instead of straight as a die in the traditional fashion, do not hastily conclude that the hired man went to sleep planting it or that the boss is crazy. Chances are that the owner of that farm is convinced that one way to avoid watching rainfall run down the hill carrying valuable top soil with it is to plant crops in level rows

vines on Mr. Patterson's contour planted field are uniformly good and on the average made better growth than those on the adjoining field. On the latter field some of the plants on the lower portions where moisture drained from the higher parts are good, but

The picture at the right, taken on the farm of Schuyler Patterson, shows the growth made by grapevines planted on the contour to take full advantage of all rainfall.

The picture at the left shows a grapevine on the knoll of an adjoining field not planted on the contour. Lack of moisture has resulted in unsatisfactory growth.

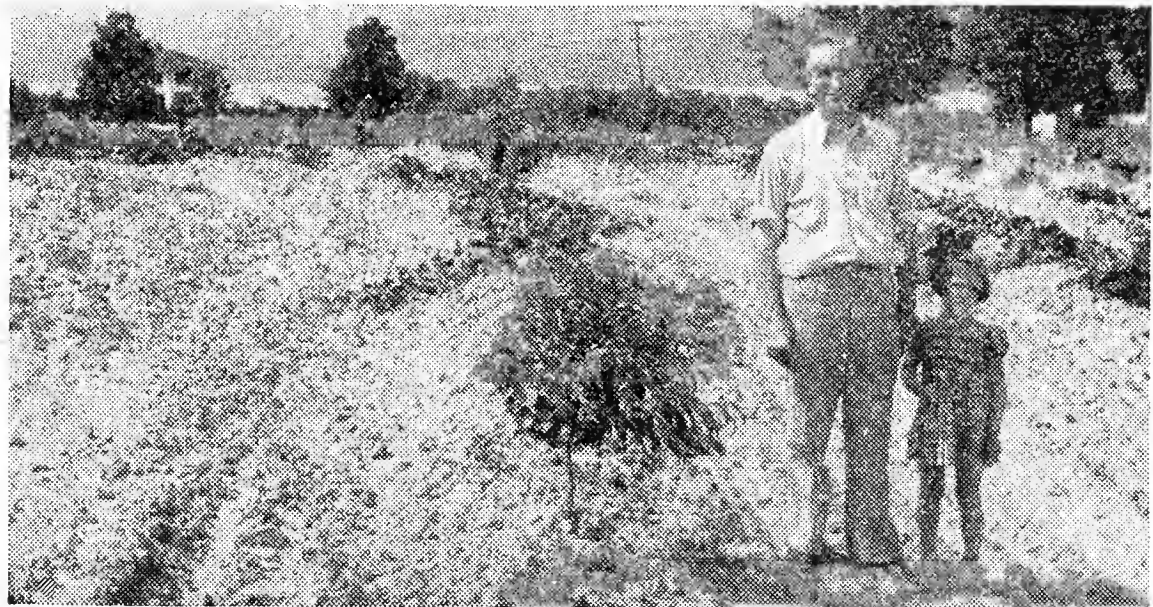


on knolls there just was not sufficient moisture available to make good growth.

Mr. Patterson figures that little or no extra work will be required to care for the grapes planted on contour, and that is the way he is going to set them out from now on.

A few miles away from the Patterson place, on a rather steep slope, is the farm of William Wickham. This last spring Mr. Wickham set a new peach orchard on the contour. There has been no run-off and every inch of this summer's rainfall, small though it has been, has been kept there for the growth of the trees. Mr. Wickham is just as fully sold on the advantages of contour planting as is Mr. Patterson. Mr. Wickham grows peaches so that they begin to yield a crop when they are three years old.

We predict that erosion control is going to attract more attention in many hilly areas in the Northeast. It sounds logical and it has been tried by enough farmers to show that its merits are not mere theory.

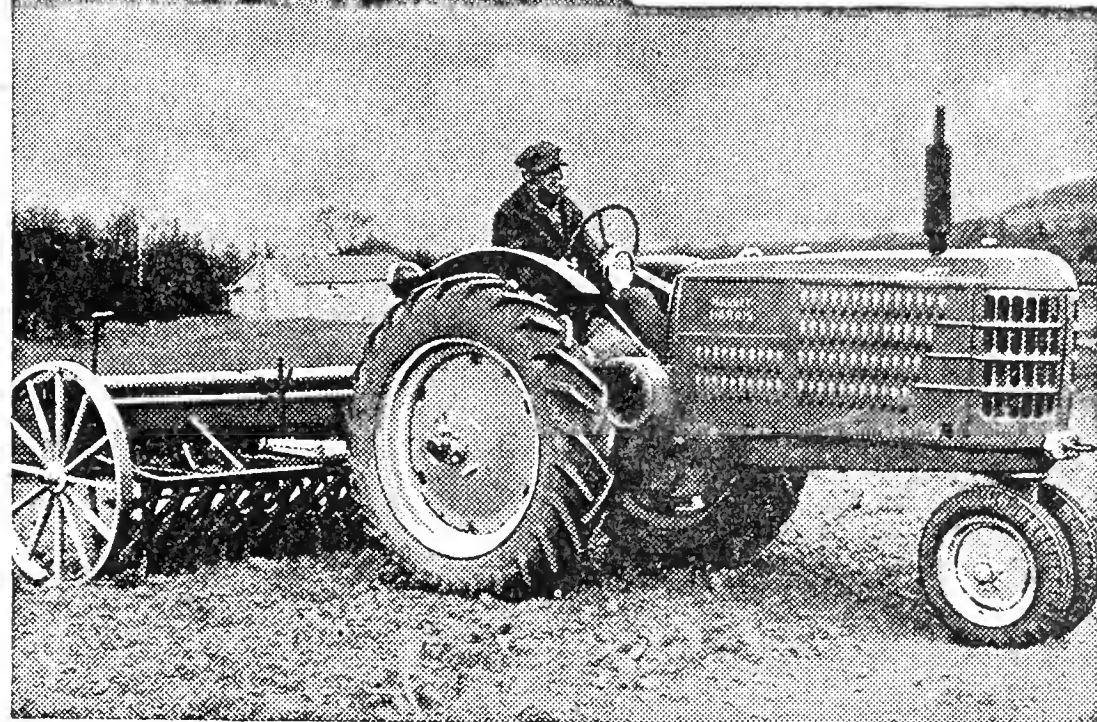


Mr. Wickham and his granddaughter standing in his young peach orchard planted on the contour. There is no evidence of any run-off from this field and the trees have made exceptionally rapid growth in spite of the dry weather.

*"I plow 2 inches deeper...
USE 31% LESS FUEL
with high compression"*



*says M. L. Pace, of
Owego, N. Y., who
also filled 21 silos at
a cash profit last year*



"We would never return to the old low compression type of tractor," says Mr. Pace, shown here with his new high compression Massey-Harris 101.

IMAGINE PLOWING eight inches deep and using less than a gallon and a half of fuel per acre... filling silos with corn and using 1.2 gallons of fuel per hour!

That's the kind of performance O. L. Pace and Son of Owego, N. Y., are getting from their new high compression Massey-Harris 101 tractor, mounted on rubber and burning regular-grade gasoline. Compared with their former low compression tractor, designed to burn all fuels, this performance represents a 31% fuel saving in plowing, a 52% saving in silo filling.

Here's what M. L. Pace says: "To give an example of how the new tractor works, we plowed 15½ acres of loam ground about eight inches deep in 11 hours on 22 gallons of regular-grade gasoline. The old low compression tractor used 32 gallons for the same job and we plowed only 6 inches deep.

"Also, we do our own farming so much faster that we now have time to use our new tractor to bring in additional revenue from outside work. Dur-

ing silo filling time last fall, we filled 21 silos with corn. That cash income made the difference between profit and loss on our farm last year. In 145 hours of filling, besides many moves, the high compression tractor used 174 gallons of gasoline—about 1.2 gallons per hour. The old low compression tractor used 2½ gallons of fuel per hour for the same work."

You can do more work faster and save on fuel with a high compression tractor. Here's how most low compression tractors can be changed over to high compression: Install "altitude" pistons or a high compression cylinder head. Change the manifold setting or the manifold to the "cold" gasoline type and use "cold" type spark plugs. Use regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead).

When you buy a new tractor, be sure the engine is of the high compression type designed to give you extra power and economy when using regular-grade gasoline. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

THIS MONDAY NIGHT... Tune in "Tune-up Time," featuring Andre Kostelanetz, Tony Martin, Kay Thompson. Columbia Broadcasting System, 7 P.M., E.S.T.; 6 P.M., C.S.T.—9 P.M., M.S.T.; 8 P.M., P.S.T.

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North American Accident Insurance Co., 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

No Blackout of American Peace

SUPPOSE you were the mother or father of two or three little children, and in order to save their lives the government was forced to take them from you and distribute them in country homes, as in England, or in great tented camps as in France! That's exactly what is happening in England and France with millions of children from all of the very large cities.

Suppose you lived in London or Paris, and some night when all the lights were out you heard explosion after explosion, and rushing out you heard the groans and screams of innocent women and children killed in modern warfare! Or suppose you were the parents of boys of war age and saw them marching away, realizing that the chances were about equal that you would never see them again!

My father, both grandfathers, and several uncles were veterans of the Civil War. I grew up in the war tradition. As a small boy I remember well the hysteria that swept the country when the Spaniards sunk the "Maine" in Havana Harbor. I had friends in the minor war with the Philippines, and I remember all of the wild excitement when the World War broke out, all of the sizzling hatred for Germans as they attacked and sunk neutral ships loaded with innocent non-combatants. In particular, I remember the tremendous enthusiasm that swept the world and America when peace was declared. In New York City I saw the marching columns of enthusiastic boys before they went "over there", and I saw the hard-bitten men who came back.

So I know what war means, and I know, as all of my generation knows, that that last struggle, with all its cost in blood and money, gained absolutely nothing. We are still paying for it and will continue to pay for it for a hundred years to come.

But the trouble is that we of the older generation forget, and the new generation, moved by a sense of adventure and of ideals to save the world, is all ready to fight again.

From the beginning of this Republic, it has been our fundamental principle, and rightly so, to stay out of European affairs, to mind our own business. Let us continue to do so. Let us stand on the principles of America for Americans, of war to the last penny and to the last man only to defend America. Nothing else is worth the ghastly cost of war. Peace, next to liberty, is mankind's greatest blessing. Let us keep it.

Too Much Lifting

WITH all of the progress that has been made in the use of labor-saving machinery, comparatively little has been done to save the farmers from heavy lifting. That may not bother the young farmer, but the constant lifting of heavy fertilizer and feed sacks, barrels of produce, etc., is a positive menace to the health and happiness of men of fifty years and over. How they continue to stand it is beyond my understanding, and it excites my sympathy and admiration for their courage.

Many times I have suggested to fertilizer and feed manufacturers that it would be a blessing to farmers if they would invent some way to put their products in smaller packages. The chief hold-back on this is the increased cost.

Some farmers prevent much lifting by ingen-

ious use of hoists and by unloading feed on upper floors and using the force of gravity to get it to the stock without much carrying. In order to pass on suggestions to other readers, *American Agriculturist* will pay \$1 for any letter we can use received in the next few weeks, describing some way or ways by which you made your head save your back.

Taxes Multiplied Eight Times

AN OLD friend of mine, owning a small home in a village with a comparatively low valuation, told me the other day that when he bought this home, some forty odd years ago, the taxes on it were only \$6 a year. Last year they were \$50.

No better illustration can be found than this of one of the chief reasons why farmers are having such hard times. The hard times

of the 1890's were bad enough, but they were not as difficult as they are now, because farmers did not have to pay so many taxes and other expenses requiring so much cash.

One solution to the farmer's tax problem is a wider base of taxation, that doesn't put so much burden on real estate and more on other sources of income. Another fundamental solution is less government.

Famous Trees

THIS interesting old, harp-shaped tree, designated by Robert Ripley as "the greatest lyre" in the world, is growing in the Elm Grove section of Colrain, Massachusetts. It is well over



100 years old. Ninety-two years ago it was felled to make part of a brush fence, and instead of dying it started to grow in its present shape. Picture by courtesy of Mrs. Fannie E. Stafford, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

OUR PLATFORM

1. BETTER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.
2. LOWER FARM TAXES.
3. A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY FARM FAMILY.
4. MORE FUN ON THE FARM.

To Bring Back Burned-Out Pastures

SOME dairymen, looking at their burned-out pastures, may be so discouraged that they wonder what is the use of trying to do anything with them again. But grass is just about the most marvelous stuff that grows. Walk on it, tear it up, burn it out with hot sun and drought, it still comes back. So we may be sure that our burned-out pastures will show green again in the spring, or even before winter closes in. But of course grass will come back quicker and better with help.

Here are three good pasture rules recently given to me by a man who has made a lifetime study of grasses:

1. Take the cows off early, by the end of September if possible, so that the grass will have a chance to make some growth and build up its root system before winter.
2. So far as possible, keep the weeds out of it.
3. Use lime and superphosphate generously.

Those three rules will go a long way toward insuring your pasture for next year, and if you are to have good pastures then it is more than ordinarily necessary because of the drought to give some special attention to them.

This Used to Be Chestnut Time

I HAVE never got over my feeling of direct personal loss at this time of year, or a little later after the first frosts, for the chestnut trees that used to dot the woods, hills and pastures of this old Northeast country. What fun it was on a Saturday afternoon or Sunday to roam the hills in the mild Autumn sun to hunt for chestnuts. What a lot of romance went out of country life in the Northeast when the blight destroyed the trees.

Occasionally a report comes along that the chestnut is coming back, because scientists have found a blight resistant variety. Here's hoping!

Eastman's Chestnut

I AM INDEBTED to E. C. Moss of Trumansburg, New York, for the following story, which Mr. Moss said he first heard more than fifty years ago.

A tramp stopped at a farm house one evening just as the farmer and his family were eating supper.

"I hear you are overrun with rats, and I have come to your aid!"

"Yes", replied the farmer, "we have more rats than we need. What can you do about them?"

"Give me my supper", answered the tramp, "a place to sleep, and my breakfast, and I'll kill every rat on your farm."

To this the farmer quickly agreed, and after a hearty breakfast the next morning, the tramp said:

"Now I'm ready for business. Come with me."

Going out to the woodpile he selected a stout stick about three feet long, sat down by the chop block, and spitting on his hands, said:

"Now, bring on your rats!"

"We Love You Because YOU'RE MAINE - and HOME"

OH! they chew tobacco thin
Down in Maine! Down in Maine!
They chew tobacco thin
Down in Maine!
They chew tobacco thin
And it trickles down the chin
Down in Maine!

WHEN I was with a group visiting Maine farms and farmers recently, someone in the car I was in began singing that dignified little ditty which in turn set some of the Maine members of the party to telling Maine stories.

One of them was about one of those jolly, loveable Frenchmen, Acadians who settled along the St. Johns River in the northern part of Maine. A farm bureau man was attempting to tell this French farmer something about glacial action. Said he:

"These great big mountains of ice moved through this country, gouging out great valleys and hollows, and when they melted they left mountains of stones."

"By gar!" said the Frenchman. "It was one tam hot day when she crossed my farm!"

One of the mornings after we had started out to visit farms I noticed that David Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, who was with the party, was very quiet and absent-minded. I finally got out of him what was the matter. He had called for two extra strips of bacon for his breakfast, and he had figured out that at the rate which he had to pay for that bacon, an average-sized hog would sell for about \$400. Dave said, and rightly, that that illustrated what made the hard times. Marketing and distribution of everything cost too much.

Four Kinds of Time

In Aroostook County I asked a farmer what time it was, and could not make his answer agree with either Standard time or Daylight time. He said: "It isn't supposed to. It's farmers' time, just halfway between, and that gives us three kinds of time." Somebody else spoke up and said: "No, you really have four: Standard Time, Daylight Saving Time, Farmers' Time, and a h—of a time keeping track of all the rest!"

In our last issue I tried to give you my impressions of Maine agriculture. This time I am trying to set down some reasons why I am enthusiastic over Maine folks and over the great contribution which they have made to America.

No understanding of Maine people can be had without knowing something of their history. It is interesting to know that all Maine, in fact all of New England and the middle states as far south as Virginia, was once claimed by the French under the general name of Acadia. And it is also interesting to speculate as to what this country would be like now if the French instead of the English had finally prevailed. In 1622, two years after the Pilgrims landed, Gorges and Mason obtained an indefinite grant of land (all those early boundaries were

indefinite) which included what is now Maine and New Hampshire. Gorges and Mason finally divided their territory, Gorges taking Maine and Mason taking New Hampshire. Later, Maine became part of Massachusetts and remained so until 1820, when she became an independent state of the Union.

"They Went Down to Sea"

While the importance of Maine farming should not be minimized, shipbuilding and lumbering have always been more important. Since earliest times Maine has been famous for its shipping interests, and its tall pine trees have always sailed the seven seas. Many were the sons of Maine who "went down to the sea in ships!"

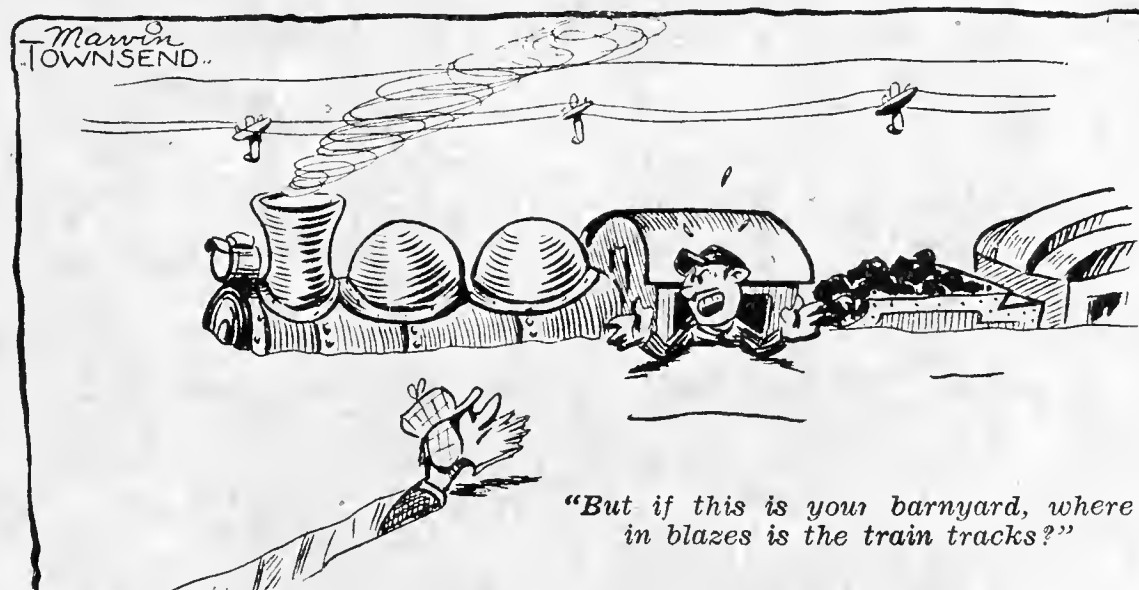
At one time Maine led the entire world in lumber production. In 1830 she led all the states of this nation,

Longfellow in "The Courtship of Myles Standish", shared an office in 1634 with John Holland, who was in command of the post. It was up this same Kennebec River that Benedict Arnold in 1775 led his little army, composed of Maine and other New England boys, against the British at Quebec. If you want to read a great story founded on facts, read "Arundel", by Kenneth Roberts, a famous author now a resident of Maine.

They Sleep Side by Side

Some years ago I had a little time to spare in the city of Portland, Maine, and wandered into the old home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, now carefully preserved in much the same condition as it was when the poet lived there. From there I walked down to where I could see the great sea roll-

**SOMEWHERE IN MAINE IN JANUARY.



"But if this is your barnyard, where in blazes is the train tracks?"

and that this industry is still a tremendous one is shown by the fact that in 1930 the state cut nearly 111 million board feet of white pine, and produced 13½ million board feet of birch and hardwoods. As editor of a farm paper using large quantities of paper stock, I was very much impressed on this trip with the tremendous amount of pulp wood in the rivers. Having had too much acquaintance with the bucksaw when I was a boy, it made my back ache just to look at some of the great piles of cordwood containing many hundreds of cords. In 1930, Maine had 36 mills to grind wood pulp, which consumed 1,200,000 cords.

But back of all the cold dates and facts related by the history books, there are always the men and women who made that history, and much more that never got into the history books. The sons and daughters of Maine have always played more than their part in the building of America. They suffered during the old French and Indian wars, they fought and sacrificed valiantly during the Revolution, and in the War of 1812, in particular, Maine suffered grievously. During the War of 1812, raid upon raid was made by the English men-of-war upon the cities on the Maine coast. Several of these were taken, and held by the British, and Falmouth, now Portland, was bombarded and burned. It was at Fort Western on the Kennebec River that John Alden, immortalized by

ing in, and thought of the battle that Longfellow witnessed as a small boy. This was the engagement between the Enterprise and Boxer in the War of 1812 off the harbor of Portland, in which both captains were slain. They were buried side by side in the cemetery on Mountjoy. Both this battle and Deerings Woods, where Longfellow played in boyhood, are vividly described in his poem "My Lost Youth", from which I quote two verses:

"I remember the sea-fight far away,
How it thundered o'er the tide!
And the dead captains, as they lay
In their graves, o'erlooking the tranquil bay,
Where they in battle died.
And the sound of that mournful song
Goes through me with a thrill:
'A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.'"

"And Deering's Woods are fresh and fair,
And with joy that is almost pain
My heart goes back to, wander there,
And among the dreams of the days that were,
I find my lost youth again.
And the strange and beautiful song,
The groves are repeating it still:
'A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.'"

The Old Squire's Farm Was in Maine

Speaking of writers, Maine has contributed her full share. Old-timers will recall a writer by the name of Browne, a Maine humorist who wrote under the name of Artemus Ward. Browne was a great favorite and friend of Abraham

Lincoln. Still remembered, also, are the fine home stories by Holman Day, a Maine writer who for many years contributed to the good old Youth's Companion. *American Agriculturist* is now reviving and printing for another generation of readers the stories of C. A. Stephens, who for many years entertained and instructed boys and girls of America through the columns of the Youth's Companion, with his stories of the Old Squire's Farm down in Maine. Mr. Stephens lived in Norway, Maine, where his widow still resides.

A present-day Maine author is Robert P. Tristram Coffin. His Commencement Address at the University of Maine, entitled "Maine: A State of Grace", is a beautiful tribute to the old state which every lover of New England ought to read.

Of course, it is impossible here even to list the writers, statesmen and other leaders who have made Maine famous. No one can compile such a list anyway, because no one knows the names of the great rank and file of Maine and other New England folks who were great because they met the tests and responsibilities of everyday life, enabling their sons and daughters to go forth from their homes and leave their mark on the life of almost every American community.

In company with Dean Deering and Wilfred W. Porter, fellow-directors of the Farm Credit Administration for the Northeast, I climbed onto an airplane on the conclusion of our automobile trip at Caribou, Maine, and flew almost the entire length of the State to Boston. At the beginning of our airplane trip we could see the beautiful productive farms of Aroostook County stretching to the distant horizon, with hundreds of potato fields, bordered by the lighter green of the clover, and golden fields of thousands of acres of oats ripening in the August sun. Shortly after starting, to our right loomed Maine's highest mountain, Katahdin, according to the encyclopedia 5,200 feet high—according to a Maine friend, 5,262.6½ feet high—take your choice! Anyway, it is so high that one can travel along for a great distance and still keep it in sight, and Maine folks are so proud of it that they have named a variety of their potatoes after it.

Where Paul Bunyan Got His Start

As we continued south we began to cross the wild Maine woods, thousands of acres of them, the "black woods" as they are often called because of the preponderance of evergreens, giving Maine its nickname of "The Pine Tree State". Set like diamonds in these black woods are hundreds of small lakes, which made me think of Paul Bunyan stories. You will recall that Paul Bunyan got his start as a woodsman in Maine. His great Blue Ox made such big holes in the soil with his huge feet that when the holes filled up with water they made Maine "the land of lakes". Paul later took his Blue Ox west, where they cleared and logged off North and South Dakota in one winter! Paul was quite a boy!

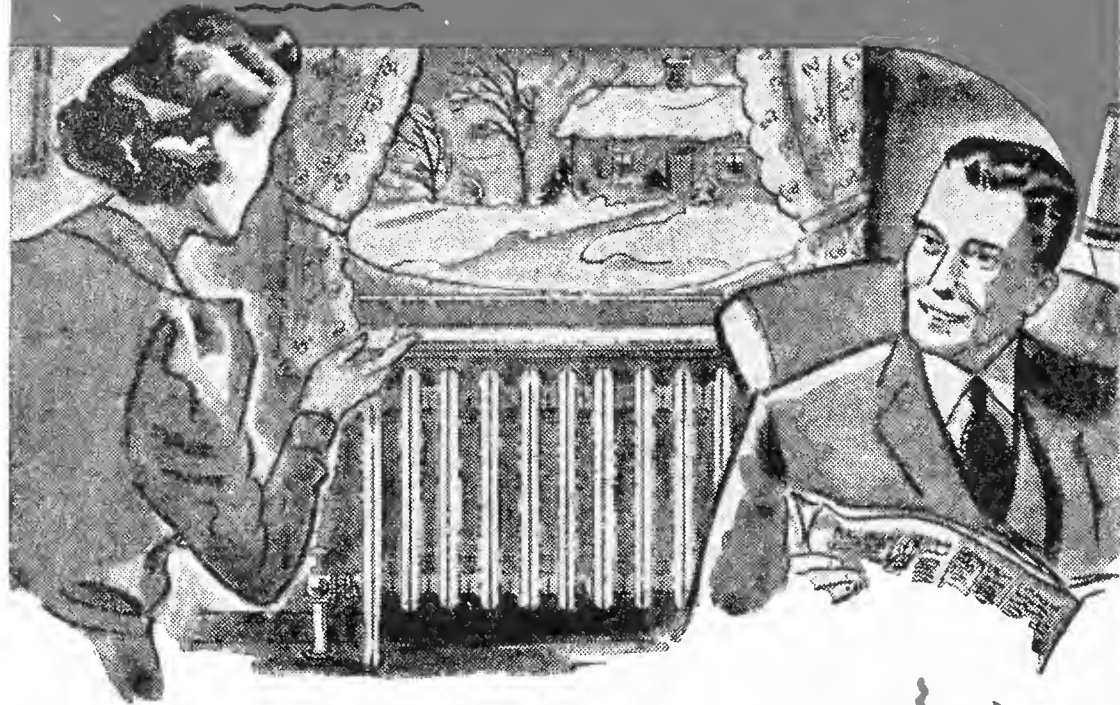
Vacationland

Maine is, indeed, as the license plates on the automobiles advertise, "A vacation land", where lakes, woods, fish
(Continued on Page 6)

*The second and concluding article on the Pine Tree State and its folks.

**A friend writes that Maine is not as far North as I said in my last article. All right—my mistake. I'll admit that there is a week or so of bare ground in July.

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Enjoy Happy Heating
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Before the fall rush starts, take care of your winter heating requirements. You can now enjoy the warmth, comfort and convenience of a **UTICA HEATING SYSTEM** for as little as \$10 per month.

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 PER MONTH**



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
 Monthly and High Priest of De-
 meter of the National Grange.

FEW FARMERS yet realize the value to their industry of the new legislation passed in the closing days of Congress, to protect them against fraud and deception in the purchase of seeds. This is the Coffee Bill, which requires the labeling of seeds shipped in inter-state commerce, with a statement as to their germinating qualities, their weed seed content, and the kinds and amounts of weed seeds present; together with the state or country of origin and with effective penalties against false labeling and advertising of seed, as well as the importation and shipment of seed containing noxious weed seeds detrimental to agriculture.

One of the strongest influences in securing the passage of the Coffee Bill was the National Grange, which for years has conducted a persistent campaign to insure the quality of farm seeds. This is in line with similar Grange effort in behalf of pure food and drug laws, the labeling of contents of fertilizer, patent medicines, etc.—all designed to protect the public against deception and fraud. Likewise the Grange has been fighting for years for a truth-in-fabrics law, and is now heartily backing the Schwartz-Martin Bill, which passed the Senate by a vote of two to one and remains on

the House calendar. The latter is aimed at preventing shoddy deception in the manufacturing of clothing.

THREE GRANGES, Northwood, Mountain Laurel and Bow Lake, in New Hampshire recently combined in a novel event. A three-course "progressive" supper was served, one each in turn at the respective Grange halls, but with sufficient time and distance in between so that the Patrons were just as hungry at the second and the third stop as they were at the first. The amount of food consumed was beyond estimate, but hardly to be compared with the sociability and fun which the plan supplied.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y. patrons have been greatly interested in the journey of the "Little House", a very unique project typifying home and country life, which has just completed a tour of all the subordinate units in the county and returned to the Delevan Grange hall, from which it started out five months before. A delegation from Freedom Grange carried the "Little House" back to the Delevan hall and a great rally meeting was the accompanying event.

IT WILL BE difficult to find many

Grange families in the United States boasting three 1939 masters within their circle, but Connecticut presents such a case. In the town of Morris, Sherman K. Ives is master of Mountain County Pomona, No. 4; his wife is master of Morris Grange, No. 119; the oldest son, Alden, is master of Morris Juvenile, No. 32. Furthermore, Mr. Ives is overseer of the Connecticut State Grange; Mrs. Ives is secretary of

(Continued on Page 14)

"We Love You Because You're Maine"

(Continued from Page 5)

and game abound. One farmer told me, however, that it was the outsiders that got the vacations—Maine farmers are too hard put to make a living! Nevertheless, the vacationists bring a lot of much needed money into the state, and the Fish and Game Commissioner, Mr. George Stobie, and State government are to be commended for the good conservation job they have done.

As we passed a little to the west of the State Capital, Augusta, I could see the State House in the distance, and then finally, to our left out of the haze came the shore and the sea, while to our right low in the west gleamed the afternoon sun. As night came up from the horizon on every side, we followed the "stern and rock-bound coast" until the twinkling lights marked the crooked streets of the Yankees' great-city, Boston.

My friend and associate, Mr. Gordon Thomas, New England Manager of *American Agriculturist*, wrote me after this trip and sent me a poem describing his own feelings when he flew recently from Portland to Boston. Here it is:

"We drone through wideness, while the afterglow
 Of late sun splendor fades at evening's rim.
 Against the East, the sea, remote and dim,
 Is gathered into shadow. Far below
 A world fills up with dusk. Dark rivers flow
 As effortlessly over earth's vast brim,
 Man's fragile towns, and all things built by him,
 As tide floods some low marsh where thin reeds grow.

"When we exchange this interval of flight,
 This space, for narrow walls, we shall have known
 Such peace as comes to those who, at the sight
 Of mountains shining in a distant zone,
 Speed with a hum of wings across the night,
 As toward some high-towered Camelot, alone."

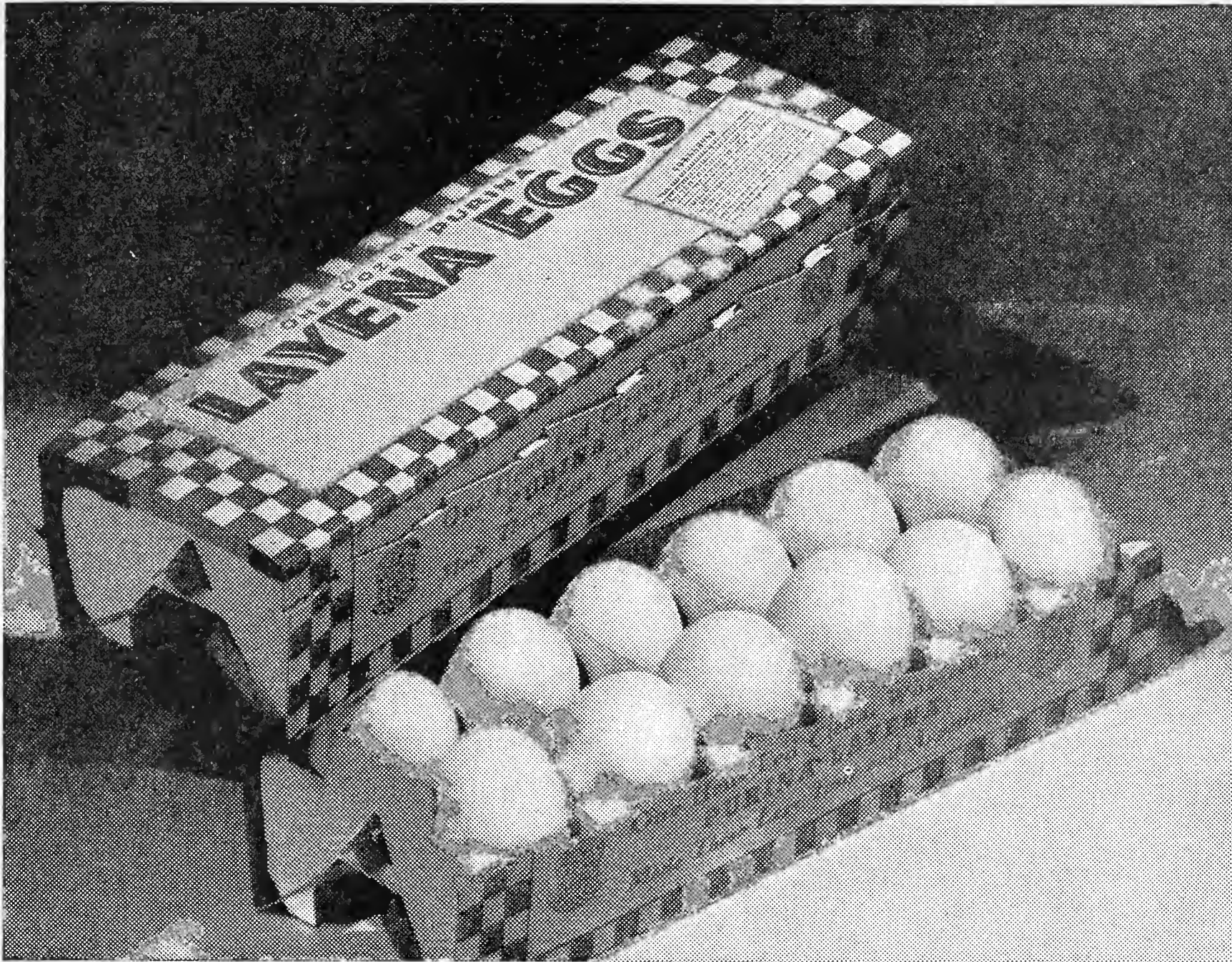
Anyone who has the privilege that I had of spending several days among Maine folks, ending with a bird's eye view from the clouds of their great state, would have to be totally without appreciation not to be almost as enthusiastic as a State of Maine man himself. By gorry, he would!

I close this little piece with another verse, which might well be called Maine's theme song. It was written by Lester Melcher Hart and set down for me by Dean Deering from memory in the plane while we were "somewhere over Maine":

You're just a rugged, homespun state
 Perched on the nation's edge,
 A stretch of woods, of fields and lakes,
 Of ocean pounded ledge.
 But rugged deeds and rugged men
 You've nurtured for your own:
 Much good the world has harvested
 From broadcast seeds you've sown.
 And so, we love you, rugged state,
 We love your smiling skies,
 We love you for your deep-piled snows,
 Your jagged coast we prize.
 We love you for the lofty seat
 You've reared 'neath Heaven's dome:
 But best of all, we love you, Maine,
 Because you're Maine—and Home!



"Hello, Wasson hardware? Send a box of .32 shells to the Smith grocery—and HURRY with them too!"



FREE CARTONS to Producers on the Layena Egg Plan!

THERE'S A WAY that you can get top prices for your eggs all year round. It's the Layena Egg Producing and Selling Plan. Not only does this plan enable you to produce eggs of the finest quality, but it helps you sell them for top prices.

When you put your hens on the Layena Plan, your Purina dealer will furnish you without charge with beautiful Checkerboard cartons. By packing your eggs in these cartons, you immediately identify them as Layena eggs, which are known throughout the East as market eggs of the highest quality.

In addition, your Purina dealer will furnish you without charge a rubber stamp bearing your name so that you can personalize each carton, a book entitled "49 Ways to Sell Eggs for More Money," an attractive fiber road sign. Also other sales helps, at actual cost.

On every Layena carton is printed a money-back guarantee, assuring the customer that Layena eggs are uniform in yolk color and of the highest quality in every respect. This guarantee is backed by Purina Mills. It gives you an added selling point on your eggs

that will help you get top prices for them.

Stop in and see your Purina dealer. Let him tell you more about the Layena Egg Producing and Selling Plan!

LAYENA EGGS are on the Air!

The Purina radio program, "Checkerboard Time," on the air over more than 20 outstanding stations in the East, is constantly telling housewives about the fine quality of Layena eggs. This helps you get and hold a ready market for your eggs. Listen for "Checkerboard Time" over the following stations:

WLBZ	Bangor, Maine	WESG	Elmira, N. Y.
WCOU	Lewiston, Maine	WGY	Schenectady, N.Y.
WDEV	Waterbury, Vt.	WRAK	Williamsport, Pa.
WBZ-WBZA	Boston, Mass.	WBRE	Wilkes Barre, Pa.
WHAM	Rochester, N. Y.	WKOK	Sunbury, Pa.
WGR	Buffalo, New York	WSAN	Allentown, Pa.
WIP	Philadelphia, Pa.	WORK	York, Pa.
KDKA	Pittsburg, Pa.	WPG	Atlantic City, N. J.
WHP	Harrisburg, Pa.	WBAL	Baltimore, Md.
WEEU	Reading, Pa.	WDEL	Wilmington, Del.
			and Others

See your local newspaper for exact time of program.

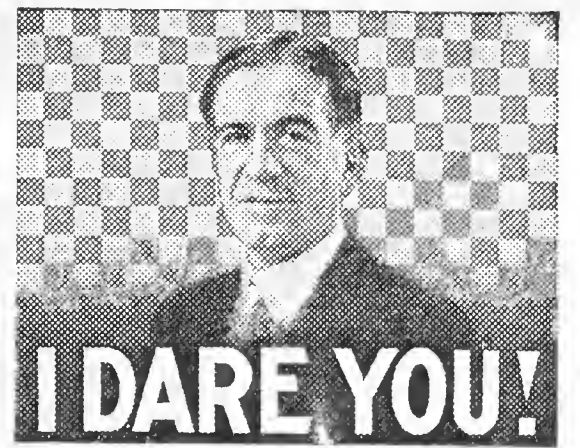


PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Wilmington, Del.



PART III—SHALL WE SURRENDER TO "ISMS"?

IN previous columns I wrote of our adventures in the Balkans and our escape from Albania. When we finally arrived home to our own Fair America, a prayer of thanksgiving went up from our hearts. We left behind tottering Europe, shaken by threatening clouds of war.

On our ship were many immigrants who were to see America for the first time. Husbands and wives embraced each other as we neared the land of Opportunity and Freedom. When our daughter landed in America recently she told us that some foreigners even got down on hands and knees and kissed the ground. In America, with their families safely about them, they can live and work, unrestrained and uninterrupted by the threats of war.

The events of those weeks in the Balkans pass before my eyes in quick succession. I still picture Prime Minister Chamberlain on an Easter week-end holiday; King Zog anxiously at the bedside of Queen Geraldine and their day-old son; long processions of Pilgrims winding their way to sacred shrines or stopping for prayer and meditation through those long three hours of remembrance of Christ's suffering on the cross on this Good Friday. On this day, of all days, for Italy to pounce down on poor little helpless Albania!

Is the world to be dominated by force? Everywhere about us we see the cross-currents which are forming today's alliances. Does any Power really want Communistic Russia as a bedfellow? Hitler hates Communism, hates the Jews, hates the Church. Italians don't like Germans and, desiring a peaceful Mediterranean, don't want to fight England, which would probably mean the destruction of Rome, Naples, Florence, and priceless treasures, to say nothing of the sacrifice of countless lives. The Balkans—Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia—with recollections of the World War, fear to take either side. We realize the mess Europe is in when people fear to talk in the lowest whispers.

I didn't meet a single person on my whole trip who wanted war. Everyone passionately wanted peace. And peace we can have, provided we bend our every thought, yes every dream, to Peace.

We all hold our personal opinions of the men in power today. After all, some type of ability put each man in his place to meet the problems peculiar to his people. The personality and achievements of Mussolini command respect. He has gotten rid of beggars and cleaned up Italy. May he not be drunk with power to become another Caesar. May service to his people be his highest aim!

When we think of the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and the hopelessness of the German people, surely a Hitler was needed. But may the thirst of power not so craze his mind that he will lose all sense of righteousness.

The world is sick. In personal and community and national and international affairs, the doctor it needs is One who will not only cure physical ills, but lift all humanity to a great brotherhood. These are testing days when we as individuals need to be much in prayer that we may measure up to our responsibilities.

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices

898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



BY L. B.
SKEFFINGTON

From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

Milk Prices Advance in Rochester Milk Shed

ANOTHER victory for orderly marketing of milk is seen in the price increase in the Rochester market and the probability that another increase will go into effect shortly. As a result of action by all groups of dairy-men, the Rochester Milk Producers' Cooperative Bargaining Agency announced that Class 1 price had been increased 47 cents per 100 pounds and fluid cream 40 cents per 100 pounds as of Sept. 1. Previously the Class 1 price had been \$1.90 and the cream price \$1.20. Prospect is that another increase of one cent a quart will be effected during the month.

United action came on the heels of a call to organize an independent bargaining agency. Rumors flew thick

the bargaining agency, denied that the bargaining agency had bogged down and said the real issue was that some of the minority groups were trying to block equalization. From his sick bed in a hospital Levi A. Higley of Elba, president of the independents, urged them to cooperate. At the last moment the meeting to form an independent agency was called off and the following night all groups met at the Rochester Bargaining Agency.

Consumers Go Along

After it was all over, and after the price increases had been passed on to consumers, with the intimation that there would be another one, there was no protest by consumers. Their attitude seems to be that they were satisfied if the money was to go to farmers. Some expressions were that in view of drought and other factors they thought farmers were entitled to more money.

Milk Marketing Agreement for Chicago

A Federal Order regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago, Ill., area became effective September 1. About 15,700 dairy farmers ship milk to that area, and preliminary reports on the referendum show that 11,960 votes were cast, 11,261 (about 94 per cent) being in favor of the Order.

The Order was signed by the Secretary and approved by the President, and is binding on about 200 handlers distributing milk in that area. The Administrator of the Order is N. J. Cladakis of Washington, who has been Marketing Specialist with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for six years.

and fast. One report was that if a milk strike was called the American Federation of Labor would call out milk wagon drivers. Another was that one dissatisfied party was negotiating with the CIO.

Unity Prevails

Last spring and early summer retail milk prices dropped two cents a quart and the drop was passed back to farmers. Steps were taken to form a bargaining agency and to obtain a milk marketing order. Representatives of practically all of the cooperatives supplying the market agreed to form a bargaining agency. There are about 1,800 producers in the milkshed. Of these about 350 independents belonged to no marketing organization. It was decided at a meeting of independents to organize the Rochester Independent Milk Producers' Association, to be represented in the bargaining agency.

At meetings of the independents, considerable sentiment was expressed for united action. However, independents were slow to sign contracts with their organization and the bargaining agency had many problems to solve.

Drought and continuing low prices prompted one faction to talk strike. A call for the meeting to form the independent agency was issued and hot words were uttered. One charge was that the Dairymen's League was blocking a move to obtain an increase from dealers September 1. This was refuted by League officials, who said they merely wished to be protected against raids on the market. They contended that if all of the groups would act together the price increase could be obtained.

Harvey Way, president of the Community Cooperative and chairman of

At the present writing it appears that the united action by the producers has had salutary effect. It appears to have demonstrated to them that by working together they can achieve their aims. An application is being written for a state order.

* * *

Institute Moves

The New York and New England Apple Institute has moved its main office from Poughkeepsie to New York, where it is located in the Herald-Tribune building. A branch office also is being opened in Boston. Ever since the institute was started five years ago it has operated from Poughkeepsie, but need of being located nearer the trade promoted the moving.

Tom O'Neill, institute manager, has been so busy on the road that he spent only one day at the State Fair this year. "We are glad to have an exhibit wherever we can," said Tom, "but this year we are spending a minimum of personal effort on these and concentrating all of our time and energy on trade channels."

* * *

Drought Retards Peaches

Cumulative effect of drought has been more apparent recently in Western New York, one result being that what looked like a large crop of peaches a few weeks ago has been "standing still," as one well posted grower put it.

Early peaches came through pretty well and some of the newer varieties brought good prices. Among these

the Golden Jubilee enjoyed a quick turnover, with the demand strong right up to the last. This is a New Jersey peach. It is ideal for local markets, but does not ship too well and has the further liability of freezing occasionally in a severe winter. Veteran, a Canadian peach from Vineland, has the old Crawford taste and is said to bear well, in contrast to the Crawford.

The fine quality of the early peaches appears to have given consumers a taste for the fruit, so that there are hopes the late crop may move well. One thing is sure, and that is that unless there is rain it will be a smaller crop than estimated earlier. Frank Beneway, chairman of the growers' state peach committee, reports that both chain and independent store groups are doing considerable promotion to help the peach movement.

Conference Board Re-elects Officers

At a recent meeting of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations at Syracuse, Fred Sexauer of Auburn, President of the Dairymen's League, was re-elected Chairman. Also re-elected were: Herbert King of Trumansburg, President of the State Farm Bureau Federation, as Vice-Chairman; and Edward Foster of Ithaca, as Secretary-Treasurer.

At the meeting a committee was appointed to draft a legislative program to be considered when the Conference Board has its next meeting at Ithaca in December.

Harrison of Rensselaer Wins Horseshoe Title

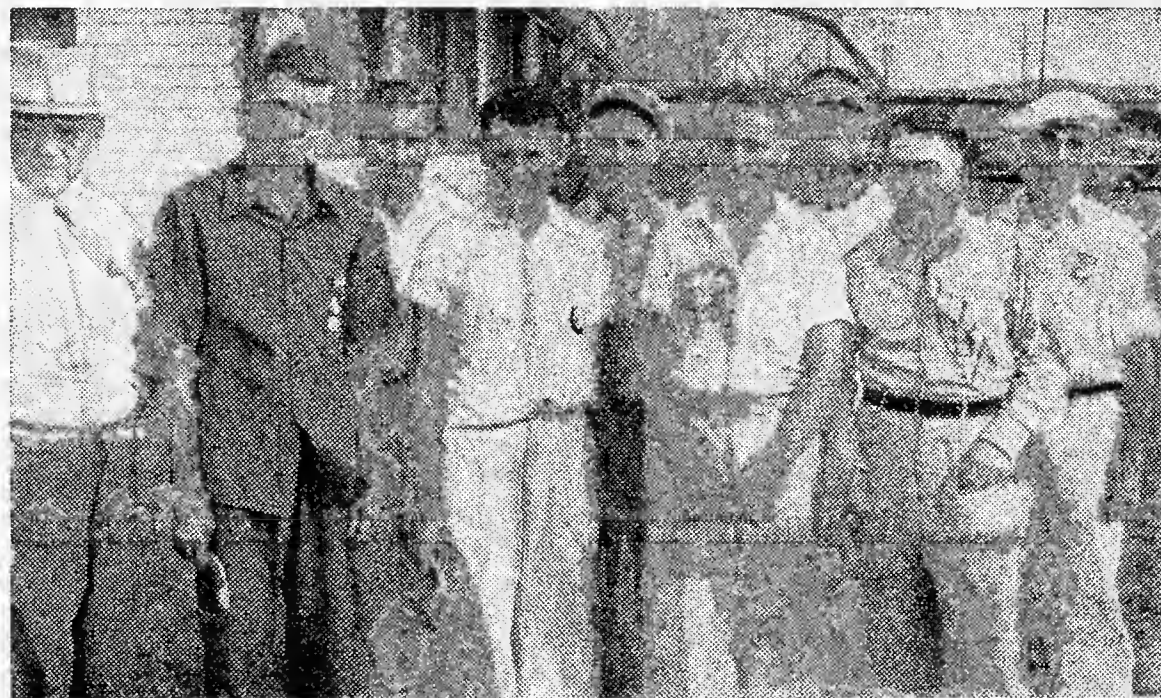
ON AUGUST 29 and 30 at State Fair, Syracuse, 34 county horseshoe champions fought it out for the state championship. This is the 15th year that this contest has been conducted by the Farm Bureaus of the state and *American Agriculturist*.

The winner was Harry Harrison of Rensselaer County. Harry is 21 years old, has pitched horseshoes since he was 10 years old, and has represented Rensselaer County for the two previous years. This year he came through by winning all his games in the finals, making 250 points to 151 points for his opponent. Out of 324 shoes pitched, he made 185 ringers and 55 double ringers. Ringer per cent was .571.

Harry received a gold medal awarded each year by *American Agriculturist*, and \$50 in prize money given by the State Fair. Other prizes given by the Fair were: 2nd—\$40, 3rd—\$30, 4th—\$20, 5th—\$10, 6th—\$5, and 7th—\$5.

The game between Harry and Mike Belsky of Queens County, winner of second place, was an unusually long one because time after time both Harry and Mike would throw double ringers for no score. Mike, however, lost one other game in the finals and so tied with Lewis Thompson of Onondaga County for second and third. In the pitch-off Belsky won.

Clarence Baker of Chautauqua County, who has pitched in several previous contests, won fourth; and Charles Secord of Westchester County and Joe Kellner of Orange County tied for fifth and sixth, with Secord winning the pitch-off. Seventh place went to A. Holzhauer of Schenectady County who finished seventh in the round robin.



The winners of the Farm Bureau-American Agriculturist Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at the State Fair. In the front row, left to right, are: Dr. H. H. Turner, manager of the Tournament; Harry Harrison, Mike Belsky, Lewis Thompson and Clarence Baker. Back row, left to right: Charles Secord, Joe Kellner, A. Holzhauer and Edward McGuire, Auburn, official referee.

As usual, the contest started off with a qualifying round in which each contestant pitched fifty shoes. The result was the highest number of points made in any qualifying round in any tournament yet held at the Fair Grounds. Charles Secord was high in the elimination round with 108 points.

Interest in the tournament was increased by the presence of two ladies—Miss Ruth Allen of Nassau County and Mrs. Marian Warner of Broome County. The crowd was rooting for

them, but due to the exceptionally stiff competition neither of them qualified for the 16 player round robin.

An added feature of the tournament was an exhibition game pitched in front of the Grandstand Wednesday afternoon. Contestants were Miss Allen and Jimmy McGuire of Auburn. The exhibition was received with enthusiasm and should result in a few more enthusiasts for the game.

As usual, the contest was well managed by Dr. Harry Turner of Syracuse, with Ed McGuire of Auburn acting as official referee. Mrs. Turner assisted in keeping the records.

Contestants who were unsuccessful in surviving the elimination were: Stephen Babick, Broome County; Glenn Wallace, Cattaraugus; James McGuire, Cayuga; James Miller, Chemung; Dorman Clapper, Chenango; Robert Van Valkenburgh, Greene; Leonard Ackerman, Lewis; Paige Trew, Madison; Miss Ruth Allen, Nassau; Elmer Zoss, Niagara; Gordon Brown, Ontario; Edgar Wells, Orleans; Claude Armlin, Schoharie; Herbert Hitchcock, Schuyler; Willard Smith, Steuben; Robert Crary, Sullivan; Donald McCloud, Wayne; Lewis Patridge, Wyoming.

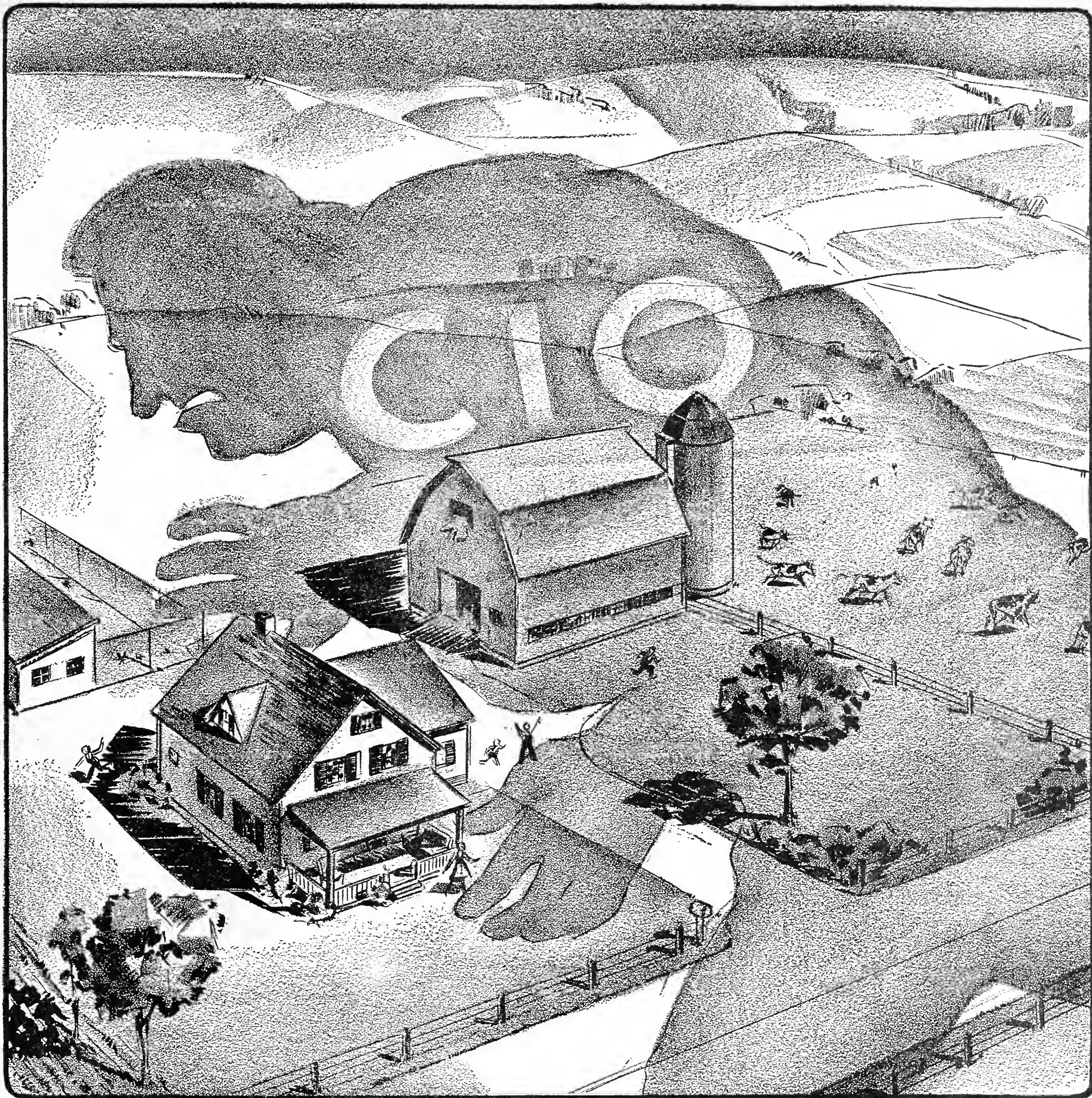
On this page are tables showing the results of the 16 man round robin, the 6 man finals, and the pitch-offs to decide the ties.

RESULTS OF ROUND ROBIN

Num- ber	Name	County	Games Won	Lost	Ring- ers	Double Rngs.	Shoes Pch.	Per Cent Ringers
1	Harry Harrison	Rensselaer	12	3	241	61	466	.517
2	Mike Belsky	Queens	12	3	215	48	420	.511
3	Clarence Baker	Chautauqua	11	4	215	40	478	.449
4	Lewis Thompson	Onondaga	10	5	223	50	476	.468
5	Charles Secord	Westchester	10	5	210	45	460	.456
6	Joe Kellner	Orange	9	6	223	52	468	.476
7	A. Holzhauer	Schenectady	9	6	225	54	488	.461
8	Roy Moore	St. Lawrence	8	7	202	45	448	.450
9	Charles Stauffer	Erie	8	7	202	40	482	.419
10	Sherman Green	Allegany	6	9	200	42	472	.423
11	Walter Borden	Oswego	6	9	174	24	474	.367
12	Ernest Randall	Oneida	5	10	179	45	430	.416
13	Leo LaLone	Jefferson	4	11	165	29	430	.383
14	Lewis Fisher	Washington	4	11	165	22	472	.349
15	Fay Giddings	Cortland	3	12	144	30	440	.304
16	Glenn Leininger	Albany	2	13	138	26	428	.322

Result of Finals—50 point game.

1	Harry Harrison	Rensselaer	5	0	185	55	324	.571
2	Mike Belsky	Queens	3	2	177	45	348	.508
3	Lewis Thompson	Onondaga	3	2	158	35	332	.475
4	Clarence Baker	Chautauqua	2	3	143	29	336	.425
5	Charles Secord	Westchester	1	4	163	32	360	.452
6	Joe Kellner	Orange	1	4	123	25	312	.394



A NEW MENACE *over Every Dairy Home!*

"THE MOST TRAGIC AND DEPLORABLE THING THAT HAS EVER HAPPENED IN THIS MILK SHED IS THE COMING OF THE C. I. O." a dairy farmer said the other day. And this same statement is being voiced by thousands of other farmers all over the milk shed.

Yes, the C. I. O. is here. It has left the brand of its tactics on many of our dairy farms—tactics which have been a shock to our peace loving farmers. **POISON BRAN LEFT IN PASTURES—WIRE FENCES CUT OR PULLED DOWN WITH TRUCKS—FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES THREATENED—KEROSENE PUT IN MILK AND WELLS. VIOLENCE—VIOLENCE—VIOLENCE,** from the time the C. I. O. started the sit-down strikes. All this happened after farmers had approved and established a peaceful and a sound method of adjusting milk prices.

What dairy farmer would like to have C. I. O. guards at the door of his barn telling him he couldn't milk his cows. What dairy farmer would like to have them tell him what he shall pay his help. These things happened in California. What dairy farmer wants a **SIT-DOWN STRIKE** on his farm.

These things may come. Already the C. I. O. are claiming they have won benefits for the farmers with the milk strike.

But here's a very hopeful sign. Dairy farmers are already asking: "Did the C. I. O. effort really gain anything for the dairy farmer?"

"Is this C. I. O. method a sound substitute for the State-Federal Order?"

"Hasn't the C. I. O. really helped the milk dealers further divide farmers and really put off United Farmer action?"

"Hasn't the C. I. O. caused dairy farmers to lose much of the great gains we have made during the past three years?"

If farmers are ever to unite on *anything*, let it be this—

WE WILL KEEP OUR INDEPENDENCE—WE INTEND TO RUN OUR OWN FARMS—WE WILL CONTROL THE MARKETING OF OUR MILK THROUGH THE MEANS PROVIDED BY STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS—WE WILL NOT LET THE C. I. O. RUN OUR FARMS OR DOMINATE OUR INDUSTRY.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Potato Growers in No Hurry to Sell

HERE are some facts for potato growers to keep in mind in determining their potato marketing program.

First, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington report recent seasonal declines in prices, but many of the best informed growers believe the trend of potato prices from now on will be up. The states that grow the intermediate potato crop, most of which is marketed fairly early, grew 10,000,000 bushels less than a year ago and about 8,000,000 less than the ten-year average. That situation is mainly responsible for better potato prices than were secured a year ago.

The second fact is that the late crop is also going to be shorter than a year ago. It is practically certain that the supply of late potatoes will be 3,000,000 bushels less than last year and 16,000,000 bushels less than the ten-year average, and there are those who believe that the late crop will be even smaller.

The third fact is that there is a war in Europe, and no one seems willing to predict just what effect that will have on our general price level. The chances are that if all prices do go up, potatoes will be affected less than some non-perishable crops such as grains. That, of course, is just a guess.

In order to find what farmers think about the situation, we asked for reports from a number of them. Vincent Canham, our Maine correspondent, writes that growers have begun digging potatoes in Aroostook County and that one or two carloads had been shipped by September 1. The price growers received was \$1 a barrel (2½ bu. or 165 lbs.).

As most of you know, the Maine crop is good this year. They have had abundant moisture, and the last crop report estimated the yield at 49,300,000 bushels, as compared with last year's crop of 39,600,000 bushels and a ten-year average of 44,968,000. Of course, later reports may show a drop in the estimate, but unless blight becomes very serious, the crop harvested will certainly be way above last year's.

Harold Evans (known to all of his friends as "Red"), who is Secretary of the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association, says:

"The bulk of the New York State crop of potatoes will undoubtedly be disappointing to many potato growers. This fact, together with recent reports from Maine which indicate that the estimate from that section will be materially reduced before digging is completed, would indicate that there would not be too many potatoes and that the market should be healthy all winter. The farmer who has good storage facilities will undoubtedly find this a good year to house them. People who study the potato business seem to think that we can expect an increasing price as winter advances."

In New Jersey growers are holding off on marketing their crop, and Amos Kirby of Mullica Hill reports that fewer potatoes had been dug up to the first week in September than at any similar date in history. He estimates that 40 per cent of the New Jersey crop was out of the ground on Labor Day, whereas commonly from 60 to 90 per cent of New Jersey potatoes are dug by that date. The prevailing price is \$1.00 to \$1.10 a 100-lb. sack. If the price should go up to \$1.25, New Jersey potatoes would be sent to market considerably faster.

Many New Jersey growers feel that they can make money by holding potatoes, but few growers have storage space that will keep potatoes after severe weather sets in.

C. E. Moore of Daretown, N. J., says that not over 10 to 15 per cent of the crop in that area has been harvested. Yields are poor, with 75 sacks per acre about tops.

Alfred Sloan of Shirley, N. J., believes that about ½ of the potatoes in that area have been dug, with yields ranging from 50 to 60 per cent of last year.

Russell Probasco of Allenton, N. J., says:

"Potato harvesting has been at a standstill, and growers are digging only one or two days a week. If prices do not advance, they will hold part of the crop for fall marketing."

Mr. Probasco has space for storing about 7,000 sacks.

Staats Stillwell of Freehold, N. J., says:

"Dry weather caused heavy reduction in the crop. Acreage is between 25 and 30 per cent dug, with some growers finished and others just started. Digging will have to be speeded up during the next few weeks."

Around Cranbury, N. J., the bulk of the crop has been harvested, while in the vicinity of Dutch Neck digging will continue for another two or three weeks. The estimate is that the crop there is about ¾ harvested.

Roy Porter of Elba, N. Y., President of the Empire State Potato Club, says: "The light production of potatoes in New Jersey, Long Island and other early districts, has created a supply situation justifying higher prices than prevail at present. The latest developments in Maine indicate a decided reduction from earlier estimates, thus removing the threat of surplus which has been bearing down the market. The best Maine authorities now predict a crop of between 42,000,000 and 45,000,000 bushels, or from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 less than was forecast earlier."

"Dry weather, general through late producing areas, promises average light yield. The present undercurrent indicates better prices and happier days for potato growers."

Orange County, N. Y., Expects Big Onion Crop

Orange County, N. Y., expects one of the largest onion crops on record, with an average of nearly 400 bushels from 6,700 acres planted this year, or approximately 2,680,000 bushels. This is in marked contrast with the tragic history of 1938, when nearly the entire black dirt area of the county was flooded as the result of the continuous rains in late July and August, with the crop badly hit in the fields.

"With a price averaging seventy cents a hundred, even this year's good crop, however, is not going to aid many of the farmers who were forced in debt by last year's disaster," said Wheeler Jessup, who has about seventy acres operated on shares in the Florida area. Mr. Jessup reports an average yield of about 500 bushels to the acre this year, the sowed onions having done better than those grown from sets.

He plans to sell a good part of his crop immediately, even though the price is low, as he has not had any too good luck in past years in storing. He says, however, that he may store more this year as he expects higher prices later on, particularly if the European war continues.

"We have nearly a record crop," reports Joseph Wiececk, one of Orange County's largest growers, who had approximately 100 acres in onions this year. "We expect to average 800 bushels to the acre from our 100 acres, which will give me 80,000 bushels to sell. I plan to store about thirty per cent of the crop and would store more if I had the facilities."

"The crop is of excellent quality this year, as onions always do better in a dry year than a wet one. There was

little or none of the root rot which did us so much damage last year and the year before—a disease which flourishes in wet weather—although there was considerable mildew. The large onions seem to be the ones most damaged, while the bulk of the crop is of excellent quality—well grown out and firm. I think they will keep very well this year."

Cabbage Crop Light

Charles Wilson of Hall, Ontario County, N. Y., says: "Around here the cabbage crop appears to be much smaller than a year ago—in my opinion, less than half. The dry weather and thrips, worms and aphids caused heavy losses during the growing period. Consequently, the market outlook is much better than a year ago."

"In the years of my experience, I have tried to find an answer to the question 'Should I hold or sell early?' I have missed it as many times as I have guessed right, and now I am content to follow the plan, so far as I am equipped to do so, of distributing the sales over the entire market season,

and also I like to 'begin to sell on the rising market."

Art Estey of Tully, Onondaga County, N. Y., reports that the acreage of cabbage in that section is 80 per cent of the five-year average and that the crop is about 25 per cent of normal for this time of year.

J. L. Salisbury of Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., states that the Domestic cabbage acreage is short and the crop light due to dry weather. Many fields, he states, will not be worth cutting if they do not get rain soon. Some cabbage has been sold in that area at prices of from \$15 to \$35 a ton. The kraut factory started operation September 6 at \$15 a ton.

Shipments of apples are reported light, although due to increased truck shipments it is difficult to get an accurate estimate.

Recent quotations at New York City were \$.75 to \$1.00 for New Jersey 2¾" to 3" Wealthies. Fancy McIntosh brought \$1.12 to \$1.25 for 2½" to 2¾", and a few from the Hudson Valley brought as high as \$1.50.

The Causes of Milk Strikes

By LELAND SPENCER.

THE *American Agriculturist* dealt so thoroughly with the milk strike in the last issue that I feel no obligation to fulfill my promise to discuss it in these columns. There is, how-



Leland Spencer

ever, something I might add with reference to the causes of milk strikes.

It is a fact that New York farmers have participated in strikes only when they became desperate. And usually the feeling of desperation among our dairy farmers has come to the point of boiling over only when their incomes were entirely too small to pay expenses and maintain even a minimum standard of living. This is shown conclusively by a comparison of the prices that New York farmers have received for milk and the prices paid for sup-

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES FOR THE THINGS FARMERS BUY, FOR THREE MONTHS OR LONGER, THERE WAS A SERIOUS MILK STRIKE. It will pay the dealers, milk control authorities, and all of us to watch these price relationships in the future, and to make every possible effort to prevent a recurrence of conditions that drive dairymen into radical, destructive action.

Of course, low milk prices have not been the only cause of strikes. In 1916, and again in 1919, the farmers withheld their milk to support the demand by their leaders that the dealers recognize their organization and negotiate prices with them. That was the end of dealer dictation of milk prices in the New York milk shed. Considering the favorable prices for milk that preceded the strike call in January 1919, it is remarkable that the men who directed the Dairymen's League at that time were able to muster enough support to make the strike effective. It is a tribute to their efforts, as well as to the loyalty of the League members, that they were able to compel the dealers to continue the policy of

PRICES RECEIVED FOR MILK AND PRICES PAID FOR COMMODITIES BOUGHT BY FARMERS, IN RELATION TO MILK STRIKES IN NEW YORK

Date of strike	Average of prices for 3 months prior to strike (1910-14=100)*		Difference	Contributing causes
	Milk sold	Supplies purchased		
Oct. 1916	104	124	-20	Dealers' refusal to negotiate with farmers' organization.
Jan. 1919	210	183	+27	Dealers' refusal to negotiate with farmers' organization.
Feb. 1933	75	104	-29	General depression.
Aug. 1933	86	102	-16	Severe drought.
Aug. 1937	110	134	-24	Leasing of Sheffield north country plants.
Aug. 1939	81	120	-39	Severe drought, and C.I.O. agitation.

* Based on United States average prices for commodities purchased by farmers. No similar index available for New York.

plies that are necessary for the household and for operation of the farm in the months just preceding each of the important milk strikes we have had since 1916.

In the past 24 years there have been six milk strikes in the New York territory that were serious enough to attract general attention. With one exception—that is, the strike of January 1919—each of these strikes was preceded by several months during which milk prices were very low in relation to the prices farmers had to pay for the things they bought. Likewise, IN EVERY INSTANCE DURING THIS 24-YEAR PERIOD, WHEN THE INDEX OF MILK PRICES FELL AS MUCH AS 20 POINTS BELOW THE

collective bargaining which had been established following the successful strike of October 1916.

In August 1933, and again in August 1939, severe droughts in the milk shed were partially responsible for the strikes. In July 1937 the Sheffield Farms Company announced that several of their plants in the north country were being leased to a manufacturing subsidiary and would be taken out of the Company's fluid milk pool. That was the spark that touched off the strike in August of that year, but the farmers were already in a desperate frame of mind because the returns they had been receiving for milk were wholly inadequate to pay their expenses.

Both Sides of the Milk Strike

FOLLOWING the recent milk strike, an investigator, representing an organization in no way connected with farming, spent several days visiting with farmers and farm leaders on both sides of the controversy in order to get an impartial view and in particular to find out what was the real connection between the C.I.O. and the Dairy Farmers Union.

We are fortunate enough to have a copy of the report made by this special investigator. It is impartial, except that running through it one feels the sympathy of the investigator for the conditions which dairymen have been up against in past weeks. Space will not permit printing all of this report, but following are some of the interesting comments, first, by the investigator and, second, under the heading "Dairymen's Comments", a summary of remarks made to him by dairymen, some of whom were in favor of the strike and some who were opposed to it.

"Causes of the Strike

"First, the Drought. This drought in the areas affected is the worst one that farmers can remember. Hay and corn, prime necessities for the dairyman, are especially short; pastures are burned dry, and great percentage of new seedlings have failed, many farms are without water, creeks are dry, in many cases water for thirsty cattle and for human needs must be carried several miles. Supplies meant for the winter are being used, so that during the winter farmers will have to buy shipped in hay at a high price. At the present price of milk, most farmers cannot afford to do this, and the strike is the expression of many of them protesting against low prices.

"The Second Cause for the Strike is Misunderstanding. Many did not know that there was to be a hearing to raise milk prices, many did not understand the way the milk marketing order operates.

"Third Cause of the Strike was Propaganda. There are many self-seeking men in the dairy business, and they make it their business to spread false reports, to issue misleading statements, as often as not to their own immediate benefit. For some reason milk seems to encourage hot tempers.

"The Dairy Farmers' Union

"Calling this strike was the Dairy Farmers' Union, headed by Archie Wright, a former C.I.O. maritime organizer. The Union claims a membership of 15,000. There are apparently many members of the Union who sincerely believe that the Union can change conditions for the better, others are members who do not know of any other means for settling their problems. The Union is set up like a labor organization.

"The Dairy Farmers' Union and the C.I.O.

"There seem to be many connections between the Dairy Farmers' Union and the C.I.O. The C.I.O. sent William Gandall of the Transport Workers' Union to Utica, where the strike headquarters were located, to aid in organizing the strike. The C.I.O. is alleged to have brought in out-of-state men to support the strike, but I can find no direct evidence of this. Many C.I.O. unions did support the strike with publicity statements, and it was said that even John L. Lewis was interested. There seems to be little doubt that the heads of the C.I.O. want to make the farm vote pro-labor.

"On the other side of the picture, I found that the majority of the farmers are anti-labor union, and especially anti-C.I.O. Most substantial farmers

Dairymen, Both For and Against, Give Their Views

are especially "anti", but even the members of the Dairy Farmers' Union do not care for any alliance with the C.I.O. The leaders of the Dairy Farmers' Union are wise to proclaim that no connection exists. If there is any agreement, I am sure it is only at the top.

"I have a report of a man who attended a meeting of C.I.O. delegates at which each local was encouraged to vote funds to support the strike.

"The Milk Strike Itself

"How can the Dairy Farmers' Union, with no great percentage of the dairymen in the milk shed, keep almost half of New York City's milk from reaching the city?

"In the first place, the strike was confined to those counties which have suffered most from the drought, and where the farmers' distress is most acute; these are in large part the same areas which produce most milk.

"Secondly, the large majority of the farmers were not striking, did not want to strike, but intimidation, violence, and the hope that this might really be the answer to the problem of low prices, kept much milk at home.

"Third, many plant managers closed their plants rather than risk the possibility of damage.

"Fourth, certain independent plants were closed by dealers who have encouraged the strike as a means of spreading dissension among farmers and as one way of rendering ineffective, or destroying, the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order.

"Dairymen's Comments

"FARMER A: 'Farmers in this area have been visited by an organizer by the name of Porter who is claiming a victory for the Dairy Farmers' Union and attempting to rush farmers into signing.' The first this farmer knew of the strike was when the man who trucks his milk brought his milk back to him and refused to take any more. He did not want to strike and understood that the milk marketing order would have made the same gains without violence. Some milk was dumped, but otherwise there was no violence.

"FARMER B: The drought was very bad in this neighborhood; wells are dry; new seedlings making a poor showing. He delivers milk to a cooperative creamery nearby; 30 out of 35 patrons voted to close the plant in the hope of higher prices. Most of the

other milk in the neighborhood, he thinks, was kept back by fear. He feels that there was no victory. No suggestion of C.I.O. in this neighborhood.

"FARMER C: This man was shot by a farmer deputy sheriff who was protecting his own milk. I talked with this man at length. He could not get enough returns for his milk to live, so worked four nights and Sundays in a paper mill, and still had a hard time. He has a small herd of nine cows, with poor land and buildings run down. His theory is that price of Class I or fluid milk is too high, and price of manufactured milk too low. He was an ardent Dairy Farmers' Union man. He feels the milk order is unfair because it is administered from the top, rather than democratically. He thought the vote establishing the milk order was not representative. Unfair, also, he thought, were the high salaries of the milk trusts. He feels that the Dairy Farmers' Union is really democratic. He knew very little about the milk marketing order.

"FARMER D: This man is a leader in his community. He was strongly against the strike and hauled his milk to the plant as long as it was open. He reports that much damage was done in the neighborhood by irresponsible men. Town loafers and subsistence farmers pulled such tricks as putting ground glass in one farmer's cow feed, cutting fences, letting out stock, dumping milk, throwing kerosene, and putting sand in motors. He saw nothing or heard nothing of out-of-state cars; there was no report of C.I.O. work in the neighborhood and no pickets were paid for their work. He claimed that in his neighborhood the responsible folk were against the strike, and many kept their milk home through fear.

"FARMER E: He had always made a living until the past seven years, and then things had become steadily worse until now he was in debt two thousand dollars and thought he would have to give up. He could see hope in the work of the Dairy Farmers' Union, and he had freely supported them. He admitted that those who opposed the Dairy Farmers' Union program in his neighborhood had been threatened, and if they had not complied with Union demands, their milk was dumped, fences cut, and stock let out.

"FARMER F: This man is a Master Farmer and a member of the Dairymen's League. The drought has been bad in his section, and he as well as most of his neighbors must draw water from a distance. He tried to take his milk to the plant, but it was dumped and he was beaten and dragged through it. The men who attacked him were not C.I.O. men but farmers from the neighboring county. After his experience he did not try to take his milk to the plant. He reports no other outbreaks of violence.

"FARMER G: This man and his brother own a farm together; they are strong Dairy Farmers Union men. He struck when the first word went around and so did almost everyone in his neighborhood. The price increase represents one-third of his milk check if he gets it. There is a strong resentment against the Dairymen's League in his neighborhood because it opposed the strike. There was nothing seen in his area of C.I.O. activity and pickets.

"FARMER H: He held milk at home because of the roving pickets. He did not believe in the strike. He felt the Union was to blame for the low prices because the Union did not approve the voluntary agreement to keep prices up when the marketing order was declared unconstitutional by Judge

Cooper's Federal District Court. He believed that the Jetter Dairy encouraged the strike. Men from the adjacent county were pickets in his neighborhood, and he also saw some from the Ogdensburg shipyards.

"FARMER I: Members of WPA gangs were active among pickets. No violence that he knew of. (Others in neighborhood report milk dumping).

"FARMER J: Reports that those active in the strike were share-croppers and village people. Most milk in the neighborhood was held back through fear. Much milk was dumped, kerosene was thrown, and spiked planks used in the road.

"Other Comments

"George Oppen, Chairman of the Communist Party in Oneida County is a Brooklyn Jew sent to Utica to help with the strike. He states that no out-of-state cars were brought into the country. He says that he knows that the State ILGWU sent the Dairy Farmers' Union \$300, and many other gifts from unions were received. The Communist party actively supported the strike and gained many members. He says that he was in close contact with the Dairy Farmers Union during the strike. He says that the releases of the Dairymen's League during the strike were Nazi inspired, since he held that they were aimed against the Jewish independent dealers. He denies that the C.I.O. will attempt to organize the farmers, but he does see the eventual formation of a farmer-labor party. He says, 'This strike has laid the base for important gains.' The Communist party has 100 members in Oneida County, of whom 15 are farmers."

How to meet the DROUTH CRISIS



This summer's drought has brought about a serious short roughage problem. The situation calls for special feeding strategy or you'll pay and pay for high-priced hay to carry through the winter, and pay in low milk production.

Here's how to save on feeding bills. "Piece-out" your hay and silage with TI-O-GA BIG BAG Dairy Feed, the ideal succulent feed when pastures are poor, hay is short, or silage is low.

TI-O-GA BIG BAG, a very bulky feed (5 bushels to the bag) contains 35% roughage consisting of high grade Alfalfa Meal and quality Dried Beet Pulp. BIG BAG fed now will help you take advantage of better milk prices. New booklet describes complete profit-making program. Send for it TODAY!

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☐ Dairy; No. cows..... ☐ Poultry; No. hens.....
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Name

Address



"Farmer Jones? I'd like an O.K. on the hired man's order for ten bushels of canned corn for your hogs!"

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Causes of the European War

IN THE PAST fortnight, the worst has happened. Twenty-one years after the close of the war "to end all wars", the world finds itself faced with another terrible conflict. Line-up so far is Germany on one side, and on the other the British Empire, France, her colonies, and Poland.

Present storm has been brewing since last March, when Hitler, breaking his word given at Munich last September, gobbled up what was left of Czecho-Slovakia. Shortly afterward, he forced Lithuania to surrender to Germany the seaport of Memel (taken from Germany after the World War). Next in Hitler's path was Poland, a state re-created after the World War, partly out of German territory.

In 1919, in order to give Poland an outlet to the sea, the Peace Conference made the city of Danzig (which had been the German capital of West Prussia) a free city, in which Poland was given special economic rights. This city has a 96 per cent German population and has been agitating for reunion with Germany. In addition to rights in Danzig, Poland got in 1919 a strip of land called the Polish Corridor, which has been a special grievance with Germany because it divides Germany proper from East Prussia. (See map on this page.)

Leading Up to the Crisis

For months, Germany has brought pressure to bear on Poland to agree to return of Danzig and the Corridor, although in 1934 Hitler signed a ten-year friendship pact with the Poles. On Apr. 28 of this year, Hitler tore up the treaty with Poland and demanded Danzig and a route through the Corridor from Germany to East Prussia. German newspapers began a violent press campaign, charging that the Poles were mistreating their German minority. The Poles, fearing the same fate as Czecho-Slovakia, refused to negotiate with Hitler unless the threat of force were removed. Instead they mobilized their army and stood guard along their frontiers.

Meantime, Great Britain and France determined to "stop Hitler" if possible by forming a "peace front" to include Poland and other European countries in Hitler's path. Military guarantees were given by them to Poland, Rumania, Greece and Turkey. Britain also tried to bring Russia into the "stop Hitler" bloc, but last month that country made a right-about-face and signed a non-aggression pact with Germany. All this time, the German army was mobilizing, chiefly along Poland's frontiers. With Britain and France completely committed to de-

fend Poland if attacked by Hitler, all Europe prepared for the crisis.

Before the final collision, Hitler was asked "again and again" by British Prime Minister Chamberlain to negotiate directly with Poland as an equal nation and to drop the use of force as a means of gaining his ends. Britain urged that both Poland and Germany refrain from any aggressive military moves during negotiations. Poland agreed to this, but Germany made no reply. Finally, deaf to all warnings from France and Britain that a German attack on Poland would bring them to her defense, Hitler invaded Poland on Sept. 1, his last excuse being that he had offered the Poles a 16-point plan for settlement of the Danzig dispute, and that they had rejected it. Records show that this plan was never transmitted by Germany to the Polish Government.

War Blame

Hitler has placed full blame for war on Poland, and on England for supporting her. "Danzig was always, and still is German," he declared, "and the Corridor always was and still is German." But British Prime Minister has placed responsibility for new World War squarely on Hitler's shoulders. "The German Chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions," he said, and added: "There can be no peace so long as the Ger-

man government pursues the method which it has so persistently followed during the past two years. We are resolved that these methods must come to an end and if, after the struggle, we can reestablish in the world the rules of good faith and the renunciation of force, then even the sacrifices entailed upon us will find their fullest justification."

One of Britain's first acts after declaring war was to drop leaflets in Germany from British airplanes. These were addressed to the German people and stated that Britain was prepared to "make peace with any German government which is sincerely peaceful."

Hitler's Record

During the six and one-half years that have passed since Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, Europe has gone through a succession of crises. Here are some of principal events leading up to climax of the latest World War:

- Oct. 14, 1933 — Germany withdrew from Disarmament Conference at Geneva.
- Oct. 21, 1933 — Germany resigned from League of Nations.
- Jan. 26, 1934 — Germany signed 10-year friendship pact with Poland.
- June 30, 1934 — Hitler ordered "blood purge" in Germany.
- July 25, 1934 — Nazis assassinated Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria.
- March 16, 1935 — Hitler tore up military provisions of Versailles Treaty and announced German rearmament.
- March 7, 1936 — Hitler tore up Rhineland provisions of Versailles Treaty and Locarno Treaty. German troops entered Rhineland.
- March 12, 1938 — Hitler seized Austria.
- Sept. 30, 1938 — Britain, France and Italy agreed to Hitler's demand for Sudeten area of Czecho-Slovakia. Hitler said that this would be his last territorial demand in Europe.
- March 14, 1939 — Hitler marched his

troops into what was left of Czecho-Slovakia, bringing it under German domination.

March 22, 1939 — Hitler took Memel from Lithuania.

April 28, 1939 — Hitler scrapped Polish non-aggression pact and British naval pact.

Sept. 1, 1939 — Hitler invaded Poland.

American Neutrality

Two days after war was declared against Germany by Britain and France, President Roosevelt proclaimed neutrality of United States and put into effect Neutrality Act which places embargo on munitions shipments to warring countries. Discussed is probability of Congress being called back to amend neutrality law, so that warring countries could buy munitions from us on cash-and-carry basis. Law as it now stands is considered by many to favor Germany, because it prevents France and Britain from getting munitions here. Law will not affect Germany, as French and British blockade of her shipping would make it impossible for her to get supplies from United States anyway.

As we go to press, it has been announced over radio that a Pan-American conference is being called to discuss ways and means of keeping this hemisphere out of war.

On the European Fronts

Since Britain and France made their formal declarations of war against Germany on Sept. 3, German Army and air force have redoubled their efforts in Poland, evidently hoping to conquer quickly there and then bring all their strength to bear against France and Britain. Another guess is that Germany hopes to subdue Poland in short order, and then force a peace with the allies, leaving her in posses-



The map at right shows some of the factors involved in the European War. Immediate cause of the conflict was the German-Polish dispute over Danzig and the Polish Corridor (indicated by arrow on map). Note how Corridor separates Germany proper from East Prussia. Heavy lines on map along German-French border show where Germans and Frenchmen face each other behind their great fortified lines — the French Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line. Cut this map out and keep it for future reference. It will be helpful in following war news. For a concise record and clear picture of the causes behind Europe's terrible conflict, read the article on this page.

sion of Poland. However, Britain and France are not expected to play this game. Their people are tired of "annual mobilizations" and of war scares, and prefer the certainty of war and the chance of putting an end to the fear and anxiety to which they have been subjected in late years. France has announced that she has begun attacks on Germany's Siegfried Line (see map). Britain has begun her blockade of Germany and attacks on German ships.

Most harrowing news received so far has been sinking of the British ship *Athenia*, with loss of over 100 passengers. Ship, which was carrying 1400 passengers from Scotland to Canada, was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning. Germany government has denied this, and suggested that ship may have struck a floating British mine. British government, however, states that there were no mines in those waters, and officers and passengers of the *Athenia* have testified to seeing the German submarine, which apparently rose to the surface and again shelled the ship after she had begun to sink and passengers were being taken off. If a German submarine was responsible for this tragedy, it means that Germany has broken her solemn pledge, under London naval treaty, not to sink merchantmen without warning, or without first putting passengers and crew in a place of safety.

SLANT: There is little doubt that if Hitler and Nazi Germany had a better record—a record of straight-dealing, of respect for international law and for the rights of individuals and small nations, instead of a record of broken promises and of ruthless aggression—there would have been no great crisis over the German-Polish dispute about Danzig. This territory was German and peaceful negotiations could have brought about a settlement more or less satisfactory to all concerned. The war is being fought not over what Hitler wanted in this case, but over his methods. The real issue is whether permanent European peace is possible while Nazi rule exists in Germany.

See editorial "No Blackout of American Peace," page 4.

■ Farm War Council Appointed

ONE OF first results of European War in this country is appointment by U. S. Department of Agriculture of an Agriculture Advisory Council to assist in formulating policies for production, distribution and marketing of foodstuffs under new conditions which now exist. Council members will include representatives of most groups involved in producing and distributing food.

Secretary Wallace, in announcing new farm war council, said that this country has abundant food and fiber supplies and that "by working together, farmers, business men and government can make these supplies available at prices fair to consumers and producers alike. New and difficult problems will confront us, but they can be solved without resort to the methods of dictators. We are going to work together to solve them, and we are going to do it within the framework of our economic democracy. We can, if we will counsel realistically and democratically together, avoid the economic turmoil which produced the regimentation that is now found almost everywhere in Europe."

First meeting of new Council is set for Sept. 19. Other meetings will be held from time to time as problems come up.

SLANT: Secretary Wallace has chosen a strong Council. The list of men representing the Northeast are

John D. Miller, president of the National Cooperative Council; Beardsley Rumf, of R. H. Macy and Co., New York City, and Paul Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, New York City.

■ Panama Canal Quarter-Century Old

LAST MONTH, 25th birthday of opening of Panama Canal to commerce was celebrated. First ship to traverse waterway, and now about to be scrapped, the Ancon, made one last trip through it in honor of occasion, bringing number of ships of all nations that have traveled it in past 25 years up to 155,131. Brig. Gen. Clarence Ridley, Governor of the Canal, praised friendly relations existing between Panama and the United States, stressed value of canal to United States Fleet and in promoting greater accord in Latin America, and pointed out that in spite of its half a billion dollar net cost, it is now paying its way with interest.

Good Books to Read

BACK ROADS, Katharine Haviland-Taylor. The story of a country doctor, Ezra Winters of the gallant heart. A character study of a good, simple and faithful man. In spite of malicious gossip and damage to property by one of the town's wealthy men, Ezra defies him, and, quietly and without malice, reveals him in his true colors to the town.—J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE. Dr. Livingstone, born in Scotland in 1813, was destined to become one of Africa's greatest explorers. His travels covered one-third of the continent, extending from the Cape to near the equator, and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. In the countries where he travelled his memory is cherished by the native tribes. This screen version of Stanley's search for the great explorer will appeal to all ages.

See Puffiness Go



Quick Relief Saves Horse for Next Day's Seeding . . .

Puffy knees mean time lost during the busy planting season. You must give your horse quick relief if you want to use him next day. Absorbine does this. It sends an increased blood supply to the sore muscle area where puffiness shows. And the blood carries off the congestion quickly. Use Absorbine before and after the day's work. Will not blister. Used by farmers for over 40 years! \$2.50 a bottle. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

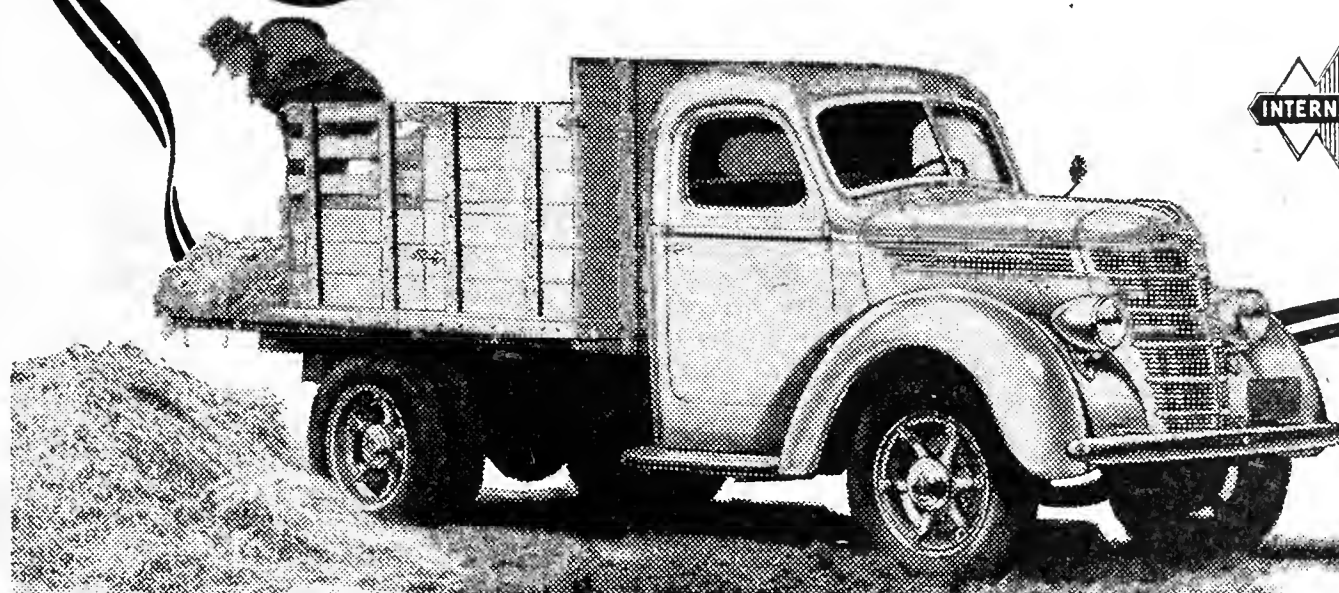
Absorbine's action goes direct to sore area

—ABSORBINE—

For relief of Your Own Strains, Muscular Aches and pains, use Absorbine Jr.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Here's Long Hard Mileage ..and Savings Spread over the Years



Left: The International Model D-30, for 1½-ton loads. Also available—as Model DS-30—with two-speed axle which doubles the number of forward and reverse speeds.

● When you invest in a motor truck, what is going to be its condition at the end of a year of hard service? Or two years, or three?

A demonstration and a ride, when the truck is brand new, can't tell you what you're going to find out after long mileage. And that's what you want to know when you buy. Satisfactory performance is common enough in most new trucks today, but not all trucks can keep on giving you trouble-free, dependable, low-cost service for long.

By far the greater part of a truck's economy is in lasting stamina—a steady procession of

ton-miles delivered over a period of years. That is being proved by these *all-truck* INTERNATIONALS in the hands of thousands upon thousands of owners.

Investment in International's lasting quality will give you liberal savings spread over many years. Sizes from Half-Ton pickup trucks to powerful Six-Wheelers. Ask any International dealer or Company-owned branch to show you the right truck for your hauling.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

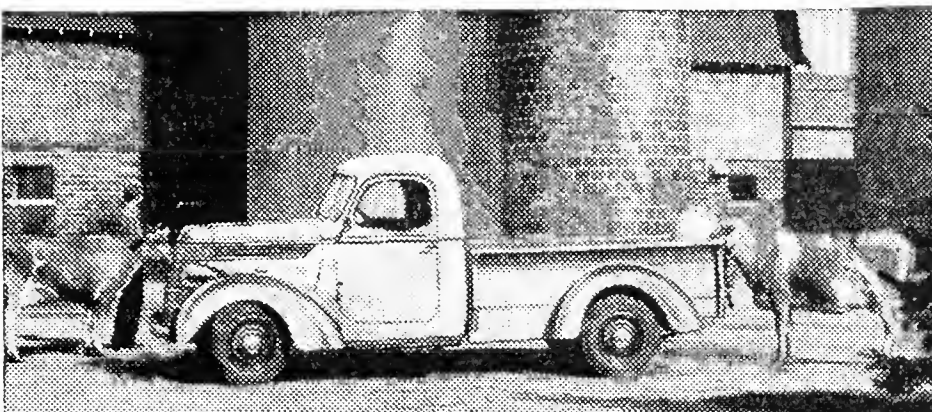
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Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS are built for low-cost operation in all classes of field and farm-to-market hauling. Some are available with a two-speed rear axle. This means *extra pulling power* when you need it in tough spots, and *speed* when you want it over good going. If you need a heavy-duty truck, here's a fact that will interest you: International Harvester sells more heavy-duty trucks—2-ton and up—than any other three manufacturers combined.

Right: International pickup trucks are available in three wheelbase lengths. Capacities ½-ton to 1-ton.



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Three Herd Sires classified Excellent.
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reported in United States in our classification.
Only herd in New York State awarded
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Holstein Heifer Calves

ALSO YEARLING SERVICE BULL FROM DAM
WITH 17,000 LBS. MILK, 700 LBS. FAT, C.T.A.
RECORD. HERD T.B. ACCREDITED AND
BANG APPROVED.

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"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka
May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His
dam out of 1078 lb. fat Miltland cow, now has 1036
lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. A few choice 400 lb.
fat up fall heifers.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm,
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YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

best Carnation blood lines. Ac-
credited for T.B., Approved for
Bangs. Ancestors classified for
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Introducing . . .

our new sire, Duke Rolo Posch, who succeeds the
proven sire, R.M.F. Inka, now owned by the Pioneer
Cooperative Breeding Ass'n. Duke's three nearest dams
ave. 28192 lbs. milk, 1055 lbs. fat, 3.7%. His calves
show a lot of promise. One son available, born May
12th, from a daughter of Carnation Inka Invincible.

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Holstein Baby Bull Calves

AT FARMERS' PRICES.
Sired by Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby's Son. Her rec-
ord 1224 Butter 1 year. Average fat per cent 3.9.
Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested
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F. C. WHITNEY
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Holstein Bull Calves

Sired by Montvic Chieftain 6th. His dam 600 lb.
fat, 4.36% test as Jr. 2 yr. old.
Calves from good daughters of Sir Inka Ormsby
Veeman. His dam 27,235 milk, 945 fat.

C. S. HARVEY
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YEARLING BULL FOR SALE

Dam has six twice a day 10 months
D.H.I. records averaging 10,777 milk,
459.4 fat. She has 2 year full sister
D.H.I. record of 10,444 milk and 571 fat.

Sire, seven nearest dam's average 13,601
milk and 679 fat. Own dam has 650 fat
as a two year old. Sire's sister is third
place class leader in EE with 831 fat.

PRICE \$125.00.

HAROLD C. TRIPP
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Choice Blood Tested

COWS

Fresh and coming fresh.
HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.
Willing to retest before moved.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON
Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

Purebred GUERNSEYS

YOUNG COWS FRESHENING SOON.
70 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM.
ACCREDITED - NEGATIVE.

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DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

ARE THE County and State Fairs, which we have all been attending the past few weeks, "girlie" and "razzle-dazzle", shows or are they of real value to agriculture? In spite of the midways and the clamor, there is no doubt that they are offering opportunities that cannot be found anywhere else.

How can any individual who is at all livestock-minded, or who has been associated with animals, see a two-minute, trotting or pacing race and not be impressed with the smoothness of movement, the power under motion, the soundness and the endurance of a true race-horse, and who can help but get an inspiration from the improvement that good breeding, good training, and good care have brought about in our standard race horses?

Is there anything more beautiful than a class of draft horses being shown at any Fair? And perhaps the educational value of such a class was best expressed when a good judge said this week, "Any real livestock man has a picture in his eye of the ideal animal, no matter whether it be horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, and should rate the particular animal in front of him according to how nearly this animal approaches the perfect, or the ideal". So, while the average farmer may not desire to own one of these wonderful show animals, it does give him a picture which is invaluable to him.

Incidentally, it appears to me that the big horse weighing a ton or over is very rapidly on its way out, and that the horse weighing from 1300 to 1600 pounds is very rapidly coming in. There is no real argument today for the great big overgrown animal, but neither is there a real argument against at least a team of good 1400 or 1500 pound horses for every farm; and it is my opinion that the draft horse, as it is appearing at the Fairs, is an illustration of the interest, the demand, and the economic value of such horses on any farm.

The man who will spend even a little while among the sheep pens will see the difference in the size of the breeds at the same age, will see the difference in the type of wool, the difference in their ability to convert food into flesh, as shown in their general conformation. You do not have to be an expert to see these things. In fact, I walked into the sheep pens with a man who had just told me that he didn't "know a sheep from a billy-goat", and he hadn't been there ten minutes before he had become interested, was pointing out to me the differences in the various breeds, and applying them to the conditions on his own farm.

When it comes to cattle, whether dairy cows and heifers, bulls, or beef breeds, there is no city woman who cannot very quickly see the difference between the angular Holstein and the round Hereford or Angus. This has value from that woman's consuming standpoint, to say nothing of the value to the man who is about to fatten an animal for his own use this winter, or whether he is going to fatten animals for sale.

To leave out the opportunities that Fairs are offering to the boys and girls would be the biggest mistake of all. These boys and girls are giving the old heads an awful run to keep up with them, and if they can get that sort of enthusiasm and education by producing something to show in competition, then the Fair is worth all that it is costing, and all the tired feet and buzzy heads that it is giving some of us who have outgrown the thrill. Young people are the ones who are

making up the bulk of the attendance at these Fairs, and are really showing the interest, and that's the way it should be.

War and its relation to livestock prices is, of course, anyone's guess, but with the generally improved conditions in this country, there is no reason to believe that livestock prices will collapse, and I believe there is no justification for the thought that they will pyramid. If this horrible thing should go on for a matter of three or four years, it might have a very decided influence on prices, but I even doubt that, because we are so regimented now that to hold prices would not be a very long step.

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 6)

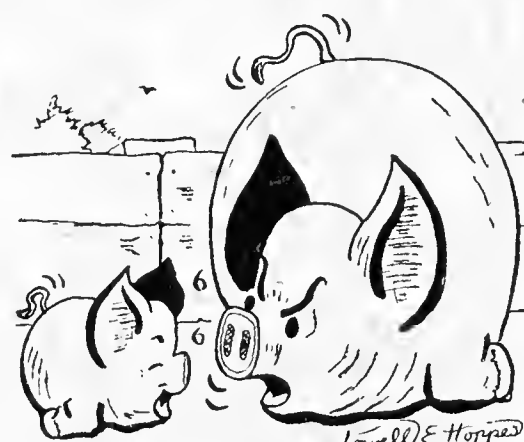
Mountain County Pomona; the oldest daughter, Virginia, is secretary of Morris Juvenile, and the youngest son, Bradford, is its treasurer. There are two other youngsters in the family, farther down the line, the youngest only five, and if a more loyal Grange family can be found anywhere their names should be inscribed upon the tablet of fame.

THE NEW ENGLAND Lecturers' Conference recently held at the State College at Kingston, R. I., brought together nearly 800 enthusiastic Grange hustlers and proved a four-day event of rare value. This was the 28th annual gathering of New England Grange workers. Vermont was unanimously selected as the meeting place for next year's conference, with the State University at Burlington the point of assembly.

TWO MEMBERS of Green Mountain Grange, No. 1, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, were recently presented with Golden Sheaf certificates by State Master Henry A. Stoddard. Of special significance was the fact that both were initiated into the Grange the same night, have worked side by side continuously for exactly 50 years and both are still hard workers and loyal boosters for the Grange.

HOOKSETT Grange in New Hampshire is very proud of the fact that in its officers' list this year are triplets—Sylvia, Samuel and Gilman Poor—who hold the respective offices of Flora, steward and gate keeper. Their father, the late Samuel Poor, was master of Hooksett Grange and for some years deputy of the New Hampshire State Grange, while their mother is a past master of Suncook Valley Pomona.

VERMONT has another new Grange, located at Lunenburg. State Master Henry A. Stoddard was the organizer. There are well-founded rumors of still more new Granges in Vermont before the annual session of the State Grange, which is due at St. Albans three days beginning October 17.



"Next time I ask whose little pig you are, I want you to say 'Mamas'—not 'Farmer Jones!'."

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28 years continuous Advanced Register Testing.
PROVED SIRE, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS.
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Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on request. Visitors always welcome.

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Exceptional Bulls from High Producing A.R. Dams.
Special prices to 4-H Clubs. Also a few females,
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JERSEYS

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MY HERD SIRE
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ARE NOW AVAILABLE. SOME OF HIS DAUGHTERS ARE NOW MILKING AND ARE THE BEST I'VE EVER HAD.

VISIT MY FARM AND SEE THEM.

H. C. Andrews, Phone 14, Waterloo, N.Y.

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Production bred Jerseys.
Sybil and Owire breeding
of the 4 highest proven
sires of breed in state.
Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven
years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day
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FOR SALE: GRADE AND PUREBRED

Jerseys . . .

Over 100 summer and fall freshening cows and
heifers to pick from. Herd T.B. Accredited and
Bangs Free. Retest guaranteed. Delivery furnished.

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Herefords For Sale

24 feeding steers. A choice lot. Weight
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CAMPBELL BROS.
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40 Head of Herefords

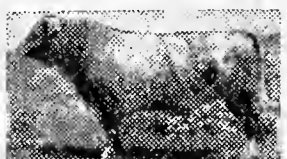
Some bred to Registered Hereford Bull.

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Dual Purpose Short-
horn bull calves and
young bulls up to
serviceable age.

Priced from \$50.00 to
\$150.00 according to
age and finish.

Guaranteed Breeders



W. J. Brew & Sons,
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FOR SALE—2 year old Purebred

Aberdeen-Angus Bull

Also 3 purebred Shropshire Rams.
Prices reasonable.

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NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

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FINE SELECTION. MARES, FOALS, FILLIES
40-52 INCHES. MOSTLY SPOTTED.
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Bred Gilts \$25.00 up
Pigs 6 to 8 wks. \$10 up

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REGISTERED BLACK AND SPOTTED
POLAND CHINA
YOUNG BOARS AND SOWS, LARGE STOCK.
ALSO REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMB.
C. W. HILLMAN
VINCENTOWN, NEW JERSEY

SWINE---Bacon Type

LARGE REGISTERED YORKSHIRES.
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

- Cattle Sales**
- Sept. 19 109th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
 - Sept. 19 Chester County Guernsey Cattle Club Con-
signment Sale, Chester Fair Grounds,
Chester, S. Carolina.
 - Sept. 22 Lancaster County Holstein Breeders' Fall
Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
 - Sept. 23 Dawnwood Farm Ayrshire Dispersal Sale,
Amenia, N. Y.
 - Sept. 23 Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale, Au-
burn, N. Y.
 - Sept. 26 Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hart-
land, Vt.
 - Sept. 29 Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders Sale,
J. B. Rymph, Staatsburg, N. Y., Chairman.
Glen Campbell Farm Ayrshire Sale, Dun-
das, Ontario, Canada.
 - Sept. 30 Pennsylvania State Guernsey Sale, Harris-
burg, Pa.
 - Oct. 2 Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
 - Oct. 6 Eastern N. Y. Holstein-Friesian Breeders'
Club Sale, Rhinebeck Fair Grounds,
Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 - Oct. 6 Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
 - Oct. 7 Clinton-Essex Ayrshire Club Sale, Ledgetop
Farm, Crown Point, N. Y.
 - Oct. 7 New Jersey Guernsey Breeders Association
Sale, Trenton Interstate Fair Grounds,
Trenton, N. J.
 - Oct. 9 Central N. Y. Holstein Breeders' Sale,
Cazenovia, N. Y.
 - Oct. 9 Moorland Farm Guernsey Dispersal, New
Britain, Conn.
 - Oct. 9 Treveryn Farm Ayrshire Dispersal Sale,
Spring House, Pa.
 - Oct. 10 Essex County Guernsey Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
 - Oct. 10 110th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
 - Oct. 10 New England Guernsey Sale, Hilltop Farm,
Suffield, Conn.
 - Oct. 12 W. A. Goodfellow Estate Holstein Disper-
sal, Newark Valley, N. Y.
 - Oct. 12 Capitol Ayrshire Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
 - Oct. 17 Lyndell Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Lyndell,
(Chester Co.), Pa.
 - Oct. 19 Allegany-Steuben County Holstein Breeders'
Sale, Hornell, N. Y.
 - Oct. 19 New England Fall Holstein Sale, Brattle-
boro, Vt.
 - Oct. 19 Knoll Farm Guernsey Dispersal, W. I.
Lincoln Adams, Littleton, N. H.
 - Oct. 25 Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hor-
nell, N. Y.
 - Nov. 3 The 111th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earl-
ville, N. Y.
 - Nov. 13-14 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale,
Waukesha, Wis.
 - Nov. 15 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale,
Watertown, Wis.
 - Nov. 17 Ohio State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Woos-
ter, Ohio.
 - Dec. 6-7 112th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville,
N. Y.

Coming Events

- Sept. 20-26 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
- Sept. 21 21st Annual Meeting of New York State
Fruit Testing Association, Experiment Sta-
tion, Geneva, N. Y.
- Sept. 24-30 New Jersey State Fair, Trenton.
- Sept. 25- Waterloo, Iowa. 30th Annual Dairy Cattle
Conference.
- Oct. 1 Annual Convention of Association of State
Foresters, Lake Placid, N. Y.
- Oct. 2-5 Connecticut Beekeepers' Assoc. Meeting,
Hotel Bond, Hartford.
- Nov. 15-23 National Grange Annual Meeting, Peoria,
Illinois.
- Nov. 22-23 Annual Meeting of N. Y. State Farm Bur-
eau Federation, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.
- Dec. 4-7 31st Annual Convention Vegetable Growers'
Assoc. of America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
- Dec. 12-13 49th Annual Meeting of Connecticut Pomo-
logical Society.
- Dec. 12-15 Annual Meeting of New York State Grange,
Syracuse.
- Dec. 6-7 Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable
Growers' Assoc., New Haven, Conn.

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BEST FARM AND WATCH DOGS.
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YIELDING WHITE WHEAT FOR EASTERN
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Information and Prices gladly furnished.
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SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818.
for large size, and high production of large white eggs.
Officially Certified since 1926. Male birds from 225 to
250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High
livability and high production of top market eggs is
the result.

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Sept. del., \$2.00.

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Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens
that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.
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banded; from old hens with known production, egg
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Progeny tested hens, 300 egg pedigreed sired. Pullorum
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PROGENY TESTED
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Pullets Make
Great Layers

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New Hampshire Pullets
February and March hatches.

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Our Seventh Year of Fall Hatching
For Winter Grown Layers
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available.
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New York State's Largest U. S.
R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

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44% in 1937
43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in
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We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of
Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register
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Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.
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 All First Grade Heavy Breeds.....
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with signs that are easy to read, meet the legal requirements, and withstand wind and weather. WE HAVE THEM. Write for prices in large or small quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Measure of Value

By J. C. HUTTAR

IT IS SAID that if you repeat a thing often enough it either sinks in or else it becomes pretty tiresome. In a dozen different ways I (and others too) have tried to impress egg producers with the importance of interior quality. Not so much because of what we have said, but because market men have been willing to pay an ever increasing premium for eggs of fine quality, the message has definitely sunken in with a larger and larger proportion of our northeastern poultrymen.



J. C. Huttar

I started to write this article two weeks ago. At that time I was in New York for about a week and it was intensely hot and "muggy". If there's anything that will bring out the weaknesses in an egg it's a combination of heat and high humidity. The humidity angle of this statement may confuse you a little because I have talked a lot about the importance of moisture in the holding of eggs. There is a difference though. Having the air in a cool holding room, fairly moist does not seem to bring on too much activity in those germs that cause eggs to spoil, at least for a short time.

When it is hot and humid, however, we have the conditions that are ideal for the activity of these germs. Furthermore, those are the times when eggs tend to pile up a little bit in wholesale markets.

This combination of weather and time wilts the inside of an egg just like it did my clothes two weeks ago in New York. First, the egg white loses its stiffness and appears to thin out and become watery. Then that thin but tough membrane, which holds the liquid contents of the yolk together and makes a nice round ball of it, loses its strength and stretches so that the yolk flattens out when an egg is broken on a plate.

Let's not get too far away from our original idea which is the measuring stick of egg prices. Two weeks ago the best quality eggs, weighing 59 to 60 pounds gross to the case, were selling for 28 to 29 cents. The grade called "Mixed Colored Firsts", which come from the middle west and are decidedly lower in quality but weigh from 54 to 56 pounds, had to be supported heavily by government purchases in order to maintain a price of 16 1/4 cents a dozen. So that you can readily see that if we allow about twelve pounds for the weight of the case, flats, and fillers, we have 47 to 48 pounds of eggs selling for about \$8.50 on the one hand as against 43 pounds of eggs selling for less than \$5.00 on the other hand.

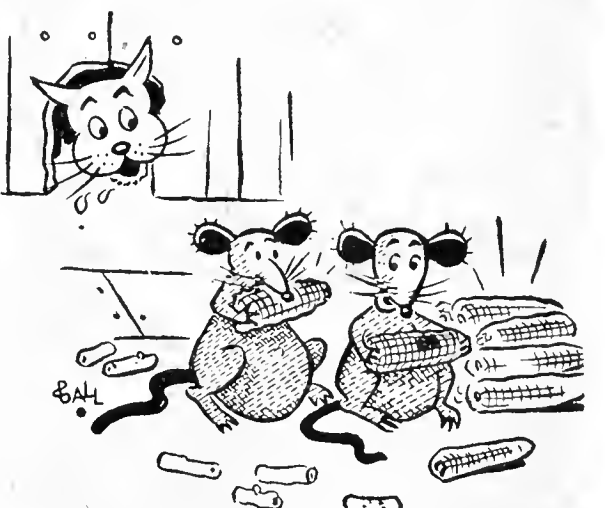
I do not believe that it costs any more per pound to produce large eggs than to produce Mediums or so-called "Mixed Colored Firsts". If that is true, you can see what I am driving at on this matter of quality. Two weeks ago the quality product brought 18 cents per pound and the average to poor product brought a little over 11 cents. In the past two weeks the government has raised its purchase prices a half cent on the Mixed Colored Firsts bringing them up to 16 1/4 cents but the quality eggs have jumped up to 36 and 38 cents or about 8 cents a doz-

en in the same time. Naturally, this is mostly due to supply and demand. In other words, these fine large eggs were coming into the market in smaller quantities against a fairly consistent demand. The supply of eggs of the quality of Mixed Colored Firsts were not dropping anywhere near as rapidly and the demand was certainly not increasing. As a matter of fact, there are a lot of eggs in the storage warehouses of the country which were of very fine quality when they were put away in the spring that can supply that demand for lower quality eggs with plenty to spare.

Nearby Eggs

Translating this into Nearby egg language it merely means this. A good percentage of our total production is definitely quality stuff and can be depended upon. Then there is another fairly sizeable chunk that is usually good but during haying and harvesting and a few other times when farmers are busy, the quality of these eggs shows the neglect which they have suffered. Finally we still have a small group of eggs which are thrown in direct competition with these hundreds of car loads of cheap eggs from other sections. I know it's very hard for a farmer who has a hundred hens that have dropped down to thirty or forty per cent production to understand how the value of his ten day old shipment can possibly be so much lower than that of his commercial poultryman neighbor. But experience has definitely proven that the poultryman who has a big stake in his chicken business produces the higher quality egg and here is something more. You walk through the wholesale market of any city at a time when the market is weak, go from store to store and find out how big an inventory is on hand and what kind of eggs make up this inventory. It's the exception if you can find any of the top quality eggs. On the other hand, lower quality eggs are in such keen competition with each other that it is almost impossible to keep them cleared in these low markets.

With war an actual fact now in Europe the possible demand for grains has already boosted the price of feed. How much higher it will go is anybody's guess. In these circumstances, with the prospect for egg prices not very bright, but the likelihood of higher feed prices, I see two very definite things in the present poultry situation. The first is that flocks must be culled very rigidly and only the highest producers kept for the coming year. This culling should be done every week so that boarders are not held on, eating high priced feed for more than a few days. The second thing is that we must do everything possible to get the very cream of these egg prices because even the cream will be none too rich.



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 Assorted Heavies, Wh. Leghorns, and up.
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 21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

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100% live del. Postpaid. 100 500 1000
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 R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 8.50 42.50 85.00
 New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 9.50 47.50 95.00
 White Leghorns..... 6.50 32.50 65.00
 R. I. Reds..... 7.00 35.00 70.00
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100% live del. P.P. Cat. FREE. 100 500 1000
 Large Eng. W. Leg. Plts. 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110.00
 Leg. Chks \$3.-100 — Unsexed Leg. 6.00 30.00 60.00
 Bar. & W. Rox. W. Wyand., R. I. Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Graduation Time for Pullets

IN THE pullet flock, Graduation comes in the fall instead of in June. It is an important event in the life of a pullet, not to mention her owner's, when she leaves the pullet range and begins to support herself and her owner as a member of the producing flock.

Poultrymen seem to worry very little these days about getting the pullets in the laying house before they begin to produce. A rather general rule, however, is to make the change before egg production gets much above 10 per cent. More and more chicken men are providing nests on the range so that the pullets will get accustomed to them. At the Rice Poultry Farm at Trumansburg, N. Y., they have a battery of movable nests which can be hung on the end of each brooder house, and in their case this seems to work very satisfactorily.

If we look at the situation from the pullets' point of view rather than from our own, we ought not to make many errors. Everyone likes to work in pleasant surroundings and chickens are no exceptions. That means that the first step to be taken before we move a pullet is a thorough house-cleaning, and we mean thorough. That will mean getting right down to the wood or concrete, a fresh coat of white-wash, and clean litter on the floor.

When that job is done, plan to move the pullets in with as little fuss as possible. Pullets will appreciate their clean quarters, but just like humans, they don't like to be crowded. Three to four square feet of floor space per hen is the standard rule. We often hear of men who get away with less space than that per hen, but they are courting trouble.

Again referring to the similarity between hens and humans, we can't logically expect them to do a good job for us unless we provide them with the working tools, which in the case of pullets means feed, water and a place to eat, roost and lay. It is frequently recommended that the ration should not be changed the day the hens are moved in. Feed them as you have been feeding them on the range, and delay the change to laying mash for a few days.

Another point, small but important, is to feed them in the same kind of hoppers. If the laying house hoppers are up on legs and the range hoppers have been on the ground, provide at least a few low hoppers until the pullets learn to use the new ones. If pullets are laying heavily when they are brought in off the range, the use of wet mash may lessen the shock of the change.

It should be unnecessary to say,

"Provide plenty of nests," but we have been in some chicken houses where this rule was not followed. One nest to five or six hens is about right. Put them high enough so that birds on the floor can't interfere with pullets when they are laying.

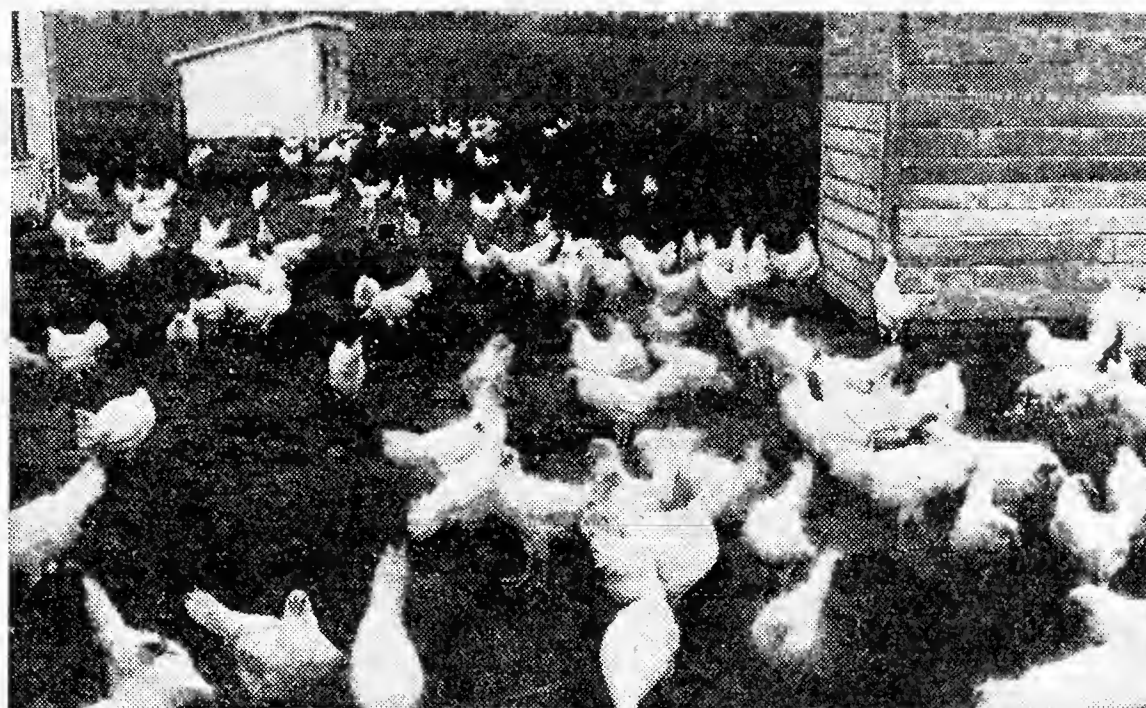
Pages have been written about the question of culling pullets when put into the laying house, but as yet it is difficult to get two men to agree as to just what should be done. Of course, it will be necessary to handle them if they are culled, and it is important to handle them gently, disturbing them as little as possible.

There is little disagreement over the idea that pullets put in any one pen should be about the same stage of development. In other words, pick out the finest, biggest pullets and put them in one pen and those not quite so far along by themselves in other pens.

It is not true that a pullet that is a little slow in developing is worthless. Put in a pen with other individuals like her and assuming, of course, that she has the inherited ability to produce, she is likely to develop into a profitable bird. Needless to say, there is no object in putting in a pullet that will never produce a profit, but right here is where the argument begins. My own opinion is that if pullets have been properly raised, it should be unnecessary to cull out many.

Weight changes in pullets are very important. So far as I know, there is just one way to know whether they are gaining or losing. That is to mark a few of them and weigh them once a week. Pullets should gain weight even though they are laying. The point is that they will lose weight but keep on laying for a time. Then they will go on a strike, and it will take several weeks to bring them back in laying condition.

With most poultrymen it is a case of using the houses they have and perhaps looking forward to the time when they can be improved. In that connection, it does no harm to keep in mind that unusually warm weather soon after pullets are put in may result in actual suffering from heat. The answers to the problem are insulation and ventilation. Properly insulated, a poultry house is cooler in summer and warmer in winter; but if the house isn't insulated and you can't insulate it this fall, attention to ventilation by seeing that windows are open to furnish cross-drafts will lessen the shock of change from range to house conditions. As the season progresses into the winter, one of the chief reasons for ventilating is to keep the house dry, but that is another story.—H. L. C.



A nice bunch of pullets on the farm of Ralph Space, Dryden, New York.



Their RECORD of PERFORMANCE PROVES their EFFECTIVENESS

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K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry: Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from Red Squill, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and 1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you \$200 a year. K-R-O Co. Springfield, O.

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Covered dishes like this one simplify community suppers by helping to solve the problem of keeping food warm and fresh. This aluminum server has a vent in the cover which may be adjusted to crisp or freshen, as the case may demand.

—Photo courtesy of West Bend Aluminum Co.

for average casserole. Bake one hour. And why not have ham loaf or steamed salmon loaf for a change?

Ham Loaf

2 pounds of ham	2 eggs
1 pound hamburger steak	1 cup of milk
1 lb. fresh pork	salt and pepper
3 cups of crumbs	

Put the meat through a food chopper. Add crumbs, salt, pepper, slightly beaten eggs and milk. Mix thoroughly. Bake in greased bread pan for about 2 hrs. at 350°. Do not overcook. Makes about 24 servings. A horseradish sauce (horseradish added to whipped cream) is an attractive accompaniment.

Steamed Salmon Loaf

1 can salmon	1 tbsp. minced onion
Milk added to liquor (enough to make one cupful)	3 eggs—yolks and whites beaten separately
1 cup cracker crumbs	Salt, pepper, and celery salt

Combine all but egg whites; mix thoroughly. Fold in whites. Steam in a greased double boiler.

PERHAPS you call them pot-luck suppers or picnic dinners or covered dish meals—every section has its own name—but whatever they are called you bring the whole family, your table service (so that no one will spend the evening washing dishes in the kitchen), and every one contributes a little toward the coffee expense. The purpose of the community supper is not just money-raising, but sociability; and if there's any place in the world where good standards of cooking and table service can be spread around, it's at this sort of a meal.

It's amazing what variety of food often appears at a neighborhood get-together. A city cousin of mine remarked when he viewed the table at a Church supper: "You don't mean that you get all this in return for the dish of Harvard beets you brought!" Of course, sometimes there's not enough variety. I remember one newcomer to country ways who wondered if she were attending a macaroni contest!

In our neighborhood there is a growing feeling that covered dish meals, in order to be happy affairs, need more planning. At least a committee needs to have the kitchen stove hot. It is dampening to enthusiasm to rush over to the nearest house and anxiously wait for the coffee pot to boil. If at all possible, plan the menu and ask in your publicity that folks bring items from that menu. Or else phone all those you possibly can and ask them to bring dessert. If people are coming from several neighborhoods, often each group can furnish one part of the meal. There is the Federated Church where the farm families often bring freezers full of homemade ice cream. A crowd always turns out those nights. Somehow the news gets around.

Tables for the community meal should be as attractive as the ones for the chicken supper when the city Kiwanis club is entertained. Try lavender paper, with whatever decoration is seasonal at the time—trailing myrtle or ivy from the stone wall, colored easter eggs in heirloom baskets, cowslips and violets, apple blossoms (forced blossoms of early shrubs are fine if you allow enough time), spring flowers, fall fruits, or winter berries. Even balloons tied to flower frogs give a festive air.

Have plenty of help to serve the tables; don't let one group manage all the food. Why not let the men help with the serving, and carry heavy pitchers of coffee, water, milk, etc? Tables arranged in hollow squares, or in friendly groupings, are better than long tables spread out the length of the hall. Singing at the tables helps

Community Suppers



By MARY HEALD WILLIAMSON

break the ice and often a program can be enjoyed while the group is at the table.

From the Home Bureau comes these good suggestions for committees for all community meals:

General committee: Decide time, place and number to prepare for.

Foods committee: Solicit food and arrange for its transportation. Also arrange for fuel, and for someone to be in charge of the kitchen before the meal.

Dining room committee: Secure tables and chairs, dishes, silver, salt and peppers, creamers and sugars. Set the tables, decorate them; be responsible for ventilation; restore order in dining room after meal.

Service committee: Determine those who shall do the serving, wait on table, prepare for clean-up committee.

Clean-up committee: Be responsible for plenty of hot water for dish-washing, soap, and plenty of fresh towels; wash dishes; leave kitchen in order.

Hostesses committee: Help with seating; get conversation started.

Publicity committee: Put notices in paper, in church and in school. Get out posters.

What to Take

What shall we take to the covered dish dinner? Perhaps you are tired of meat loaf and scalloped potatoes. I heard a city man refuse an invitation to a country church dinner the other day. "No, sir," he said, "no scalloped potatoes and meat loaf for me", and he hadn't even read the menu! Why not try this kind of potatoes: Cube your potatoes and boil until nearly soft. Make a thin white sauce, add cheese and 1 pimento cut fine

tightly covered. Serve with creamed peas and carrots.

Our Home Demonstration Agent, Mrs. Marguerite Dixon, has this to say about foods for the community meal:

"It is sometimes wise when you have such variable things as meat loaf and scalloped potatoes to have them made by two or three folks working together. Some dishes that need not be piping hot to be good are: Cheese fondue, salmon loaf, ham loaf, baked pork and beans, fish fillets. Some things hold heat well, like individual meat and vegetable pies, bacon and lima beans, spaghetti and meat balls.

"Salads can be in shape of relishes or dishes to pass, strips of carrot and celery. Vegetables can be kept hot and buttered in a steamer; serve hot cream sauce from a double boiler over them. For desserts, individual pies and cakes, large cookies, cup custards, and baked apples make easy servings, and left-overs are not messy to take home to use in the children's lunches the next day."

Here are some more suggestions of good things brought in carefully packed baskets that have brought forth ohs and ahs from neighbors, and made families mighty proud of their home-maker:

A large old-fashioned glass dish filled with carrot strips, celery curls, thin dill pickle slices and a few ripe olives to accent color and taste.

A wooden bowl at a fall supper filled with choice apples and, for a rare treat in the middle of winter, with crisp greens and a few radishes and a piquant French dressing.

On a winter night, a platter of little sausages surrounded by apple rings cooked in red cinnamon syrup.

An egg noodle-corned beef casserole, put together with a rich (Turn to Opposite Page)



Give Snap to the ALL-DAY FROCK

THE princess style in some form or other ranks high in favor this fall. Shoulders are squared, but softer than heretofore, with less padding and more dependent upon tucks, pleats and cartridge effects. Necks are high with simple collars, notches or self detail.

PRINCESS FROCK NO. 8592 is an excellent all-round dress that will go any place. Sizes are 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 27½ yards of 54-inch material, ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

GIRL'S SHIRTWAIST DRESS PATTERN NO. 2620 is delightful for the little girl and is as practical as the day is long. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material, ¾

yard 39-inch contrasting. Name embroidery pattern E-11171 must be ordered separately, price 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our attractive fall and winter fashion catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Borders Furnish Surprises

LAST FALL while my mistakes and little successes were still fresh in my mind I set about rearranging most of my perennial borders. I should say I had more failures than successes with that fall transplanting, in that I lost many phlox and chrysanthemums which I moved at that time.

This I feel sure was not altogether due to their being moved but to some peculiarity of the season, because I had often transplanted both phlox and chrysanthemums practically until killing frost without losing them. My personal theory is that the mild fall encouraged tender growth which was killed by the sudden and severe weather which fell upon them at Thanksgiving. At any rate this year I am minus some of my choicest and most colorful varieties which I had depended upon to make the patterns of my borders complete. Another disappointment came when I found that the double Shasta daisies had not lived over the winter. I should not feel too badly about this, however, because they are not reliably hardy.

Another thing which spoils my plan in the phlox border is the large number of seedlings which now show themselves in the most inconvenient places, in the center of a named variety, for instance, or in the middle of a clump of peonies. A year ago I took up what appeared to be bushels of seedling phlox and this year there are almost as many to be lifted. All this only emphasizes one feature of phlox propagation, namely, that it is easy to get new plants from roots left in the soil after lifting a clump. In fact some people make a practice of getting new plants by cutting under the old clump with a sharp spade, leaving the tips of the roots still in the ground, an easy way of increasing the stock of named varieties.

Another important thing to remember in dividing phlox is to discard the woody center of the clump. This applies equally well to chrysanthemums. Last year I built up a border of azaleamums, Amelia or cushion chrysanthemums, which ever you choose to call them. In order to complete the border, I yielded to the temptation of using centers of clumps as well as the younger outside shoots. This year I am punished for my horticultural sin by blank spaces where azaleamums should be growing. Another of my garden errors was in not removing all flower heads from the phlox as soon as they faded. That probably accounts for some of the many magenta shades in my border of otherwise clear colored hybrids.

Community Suppers

(Continued from opposite page)

cream sauce with a smart flavor of thyme, parsley and celery salt.

Big pitchers of chocolate milk.

Well, after all, life itself is just a covered dish, a dash of spice, an element of surprise, the ingredients for neighborly visiting, the nourishing of body and spirit in the good things from the soil and country kitchens. Let's keep the basket packed and invite all the neighbors to bring theirs!



**I'M AN OLD HAND AT
JELLY-
MAKING
SO I ALWAYS USE THE
"TRIED AND TRUE"
PECTIN-CERTO!**

Says
May Robson

PROMINENT STAR OF
STAGE AND SCREEN



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Look for the tested recipes under the label of every bottle of Certo—a product of General Foods.

Says Mrs. V. J. Daniels whose jams and jellies made with Certo took 7 prizes at the 1938 Midland Empire Fair.

Insist on CERTO THE "TRIED AND TRUE" PECTIN THAT TAKES THE GUESSWORK OUT OF JELLY-MAKING!



Old Home Week at Waynor

II. "The Last Panther"

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Old Home Week at Waynor" will run in four installments, but each story is complete in itself.

THE SECOND evening was wet, so very wet, that the corn roast and the moonlight ride through the town which had been planned by the young people had to be postponed.

In place of it "a dinner of ye olden time" was given at Dennett's. Roast pig, samp, squash pies, sweet-apple bannocks and other pioneer dishes were conspicuous.

There was great hilarity round the board at Dennett's that night. It was a good night for stories, and a great deal of the town's early history was overhauled and recounted. Indian stories, war stories, stories of "cold snaps", droughts and freshets followed stories of huskings, apple-bees and town meetings; and it was not till ten o'clock or past that they came to Rufus Long's adventure with the catamount. That was in the fall of 1858, the year of Donati's comet, which so many old people believe presaged the coming of the Civil War.

The first farmers who cleared land in the town occasionally saw a panther, or heard one scream at night. But panthers were never numerous in northern New England, and appear to have come at intervals from farther to the southwest. There had not been one seen in Waynor for twenty years, until this last one appeared.

The first heard of it was one evening about the middle of September, when a farmer named Brooks, who lived in the west part of the town, was astonished to see his herd of young cattle, fifteen or sixteen in number, coming on the run, with tails erect, from a back pasture.

The next morning it was discovered that two of them were badly scratched and lacerated, as if by the claws and teeth of some animal. At the time it was believed to have been a bear.

A day or two later Sally Edgecomb, a widow with children, was returning home alone in the evening, bearing a large basket of clothes. She did washing for her neighbors, and was accustomed to carry the basket on her head—a fortunate thing for her that night.

As she approached her door some animal sprang at her from behind with such force that she was knocked headlong from beneath her basket, which fell, scattering the clothes on all sides.

This so disconcerted the creature that it bounded suddenly away. The woman ran indoors, screaming loudly. People decided that a wildcat had attacked her.

It was very dry that autumn; there was no game in the woods. The ponds and lakes were unusually low, and all the small mill-streams. The farmers were obliged to send grists to "Folsom's Mills," in an adjoining town.

Rufus Long—a cousin to Charley and Frank—was sent to Folsom's Mills one morning early in October, with four bushels of wheat and two of corn. He travelled in an old "through-brace" wagon, drawn by a large red horse called Jim. The distance was thirteen miles; but he made an early start, and was expected to be back by three or four in the afternoon. Rufus was then nearly fourteen.

When he reached the mill, however, he found seven or eight other grists there ahead of him. Rufus had to wait his turn at the hopper.

Waiting was pleasant enough, however, for Rufus had the mill to see and the dam and water-wheel to look at; and later he went fishing up the river

with the miller's two daughters. When they came back the girls treated him to doughnuts, so that on the whole Rufus had a good time. But the six bushels of grist were not ground and sacked till after dark, and then Rufus had thirteen miles to drive, with the meal-bags piled in the back of the wagon.

The night was clear yet rather dark, but the weather had turned very warm, so warm that mosquitoes came out. High in the northern heavens shone the great comet with its curved tail. In the loneliness of the road Rufus fell to thinking of what people said of the comet, and watched it, as the horse plodded on, with an ill-defined sense of dread.

From contemplation of the comet Rufus was suddenly recalled to terrestrial things by a maniacal shriek off in the woods on the west side of the

By C. A. STEPHENS

road. His blood ran cold. He listened for an instant, then shook the reins over Jim. It was not the panther, however, that Rufus was thinking of, but the old madhouse on the Chandler farm; the cry had seemed to come from that direction.

Asylums for the insane were few in number then, and not much patronized. Lunatics had to be cared for at home. If mildly insane they were confined in a room of the dwelling-house, which was provided with bars for the door and windows. But when they were very violent and noisy, naught remained but to build a small, strong log house for them, at a distance from the farmhouse.

The Chandler madhouse was built for confining one Duncan Chandler, a Revolutionary soldier, who became insane in 1814, and was kept in it for eleven years. Afterward one of the

next generation was confined in it for a year. Insanity occurred in this family occasionally.

In 1846, Christobel Chandler, a woman forty years old, fell into a condition of such cunning, treacherous mania, that, after killing another member of the family with a knife, she was incarcerated in the old madhouse, which, however, was improved for her use so far as her mental infirmity rendered possible. The woman lived here for four years, but was found dead and frozen one bitterly cold February morning.

People imagined that they heard the shrieks of Christobel Chandler at the madhouse in the woods after her death, and the rumor went abroad that the old structure was "hanted" by her ghost.

That was Rufus Long's first thought when he heard that wild shriek. He started the horse at its best pace. But he soon came to the foot of a hill among the pines, where the horse could not make haste with the load; and here, glancing back, he saw the outline of some animal in the road behind the wagon, and caught the gleam of two pale shining spots close to the ground.

Rufus still thought that it was the crazy woman's ghost coming after him "on all fours," as he said afterward; and turning, he screamed, "Let me alone! You let me alone!"

His outcry seemed but to incite his pursuer. It glided nearer and jumped, striking its claws into the topmost meal-bag. But the bag gave way under its clutch and rolled off into the road behind, the animal with it. The horse, hearing or scenting the panther, went tearing up the hill at full speed.

The fall of the meal-bag stopped the animal for a moment, but it soon came after the wagon with long bounds and sprang up behind again, spite of the whip with which Rufus struck at it.

The boy's account as to what happened next was not very clear. He almost fell out, and came near going down between the wheels, for the horse was running and the wagon bumping and bounding wildly. He lost both whip and reins; and when he recovered himself he saw the form of the catamount on old Jim's back. The beast was apparently rabid from hunger. It growled fiercely and set its teeth in

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. \$2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, American Agriculturist, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Today

Today is today,
There is no tomorrow.
Laugh while you may,
Think not of the sorrow
A new day may bring.
Why bother to borrow
Trouble-birds on the wing?
By care unencumbered
Carelessly fling
Songs to the Spring.
Not one is unnumbered.
We have lived through today—
Sufficient tomorrow
Is the evil thereof.
Why bother to borrow?

—Elizabeth Webster,
Whiting, Vermont.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It has been called to our attention that the poem, "A Prayer for Courage", published in our August 19th issue, was written by Grace Noll Crowell, and not by the person who sent it in and signed her name to it. We regret this very much, and again call attention to the fact that this corner is reserved for amateurs, and that all poems sent in to it must be original—that is, written by the persons who send them in. No money will be paid to any person who sends a poem in under false pretense.

the horse's neck and mane. Jim was now running for his life, and squealing from pain and fear.

Two more of the bags were "jounced" out, and Rufus would gladly have jumped if he had dared. He clung to the seat with both arms; and after that fashion they went on for a quarter of a mile or more, till they came to the old Israel Blake farm, near Sheepskin Pond.

There the frightened horse turned in of its own accord. A little beyond the farmhouse stood three large barns, and in the one nearest the road two of the Blake boys, Mark and Lincoln, with three or four neighbors, sat husking corn. They had a lantern hung on the handle of a hay-fork, stuck in the mow; and the night was so warm that they had left the large barn door open. The frightened horse, squealing under the panther's nails and teeth, saw that open door and dashed in.

The boys heard a wagon coming fast through the door-yard; but before they had time even to get up, in bounded old Jim, wagon, Rufus, panther and all. The lantern was knocked off the fork-handle and extinguished.

Jim came to a standstill in a heap of corn shocks toward the farther end of the barn floor. He was still squealing; but the panther, frightened perhaps by the lantern, or by the sight of so many persons in the barn, leaped from the back of the horse to a low scaffold above the floor, and thence to the great beams of the barn.

"It's a catamount! It's a catamount!" Rufus shouted. "It's a big catamount!" He was still in the wagon. The barn was as dark as a pocket.

There were four or five cows in the "tie-up", also a yoke of oxen, and farther on two horses in stalls. Scenting the panther, the cattle began bellowing and bawling strangely, tearing at their stanchions, making such a racket that the boys could hardly hear one another. The two horses behaved in much the same way, squealing and pulling at their halters to break loose.

Farmer Blake and his wife, in the house, heard the uproar and rushed forth, calling out to know what was

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR says fall plowin' is the way to kill the weeds, gee whiz; you plow the ground and then they sprout, and start up, to be put to rout when winter comes and freezes dead, each weed before it seeds, instead of lettin' it come up in spring to raise a crop of seed by jing. If weeds would never go to seed then farmin' would be nice indeed, we wouldn't have to lame our back a-hoein' up them weeds; alack, the toil we waste, with muscles sore, a-hoein' weeds, when always more will grow in place of those we kill, because we let 'em seed and fill the soil with seed that sprout and grow before we can hang up our hoe. But if we just will plow in fall, them weeds ain't got no chance at all, they think it's spring, and each weed is no more than sprouted when it's friz.

My neighbor's scheme sounds good to me, some time I'll try it out and see if I can fool my weeds like this. yet on these nice fall days it is so pleasant sittin' in the shade that if I'd start to plow I'm 'fraid I'd spoil the finest time of year a-workin' all day long. I fear that neighbor missed lots of fun because he wants his plowin' done. If we'd appreciate this clime we've got to have some leisure time to sit and think and to commune with nature when she is in tune, I'd hate to spend the fall somehow, a-sittin' all day on the plow. So I'll let neighbor toil away, and do my work some other day.



IF NOSE "FILLS UP" AT NIGHT

Here's One Successful Way
To Get Welcome Relief

IF YOUR NOSE gives you a lot of trouble at night—fills up, makes breathing difficult, spoils sleep—just put a few drops of Va-tro-nol up each nostril.

RESULTS ARE SO surprisingly good because Va-tro-nol is expressly designed to relieve distress in the nose and upper throat, where transient congestion hinders free breathing. Enjoy the comfort Vicks Va-tro-nol brings... tonight!

COMFORTERS and QUILTS

LOOK NICER • WEAR BETTER • LAST LONGER
When they're filled
with

Lockport
COTTON
BATTING



Lockport Cotton Batting gives your patient needle work greater beauty, lasting charm. For fullest satisfaction with quilts, comforters, etc., use only Lockport Cotton, sold by leading stores everywhere.

SPECIAL OFFER

Mail only 10c for illustrated, 16 page Quilt Pattern and Comforter Instruction Book containing lovely patterns and designs. Address—Dept. D-2.

LOCKPORT COTTON BATTING CO.
LOCKPORT, N. Y.



FALSE TEETH

FIRM-FIT Dental Plates
Made in Our Own Laboratory!
AS LOW AS \$6.75

per plate. Should fit perfectly. Workmanship and material **Guaranteed**. Plates made from your personal impression, look beautiful. **Try plates 60 days** if not delighted with fit and your **improved appearance** we guarantee return of full purchase price.

SEND NO MONEY Rush postcard for **FREE** catalog of **LOW PRICES**. Do it right now! **SUPERVISED BY A DENTIST**

FERRIS - GRIGSBY DENTAL LAB., INC.
Dept. 555, 6217 S. HALSTED ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

BACKACHE

(due to Muscular Strain)



When your back aches and pains and you feel that you can't straighten up try rubbing **En-Ar-Co** (Japanese Oil) on the painful spot. It's soothing warmth brings relief—fast. Keep a bottle handy. It's a grand "first-aid" for muscular pains due to fatigue and exposure—simple neuralgia. All druggists. National Remedy Co., New York

YARNS Rug & Knitting. FREE samples: directions. Burlap patterns given with Rug Yarns. Lowest prices.
BARTLETT YARN MILLS, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

SHIP OLD GOLD TEETH, jewelry, watches—receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free information. **DR. WEISBERG'S GOLD REFINING CO.**, 1502-X Hennepin, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Are You Moving?



IF YOU ARE, you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your old and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

going on.

Rufus gave warning that a catamount was in the barn. The other boys had seen nothing distinctly, and Mr. Blake was incredulous. He bade his wife fetch a lamp.

Before she returned, a cackling and squalling broke out among the hens and turkeys that, according to early farm custom, were allowed to roost on the beams, high up in the barn. One or more of the fowls came fluttering down. There was trouble up there; and as soon as a lamp was brought, Mr. Blake entered the barn.

For some time he could see nothing unusual; but soon the sharper eyes of Mark and the others who had followed in espied the reddish-brown fur and gleaming eyes of the panther, crouched on a beam, with a turkey in its mouth. Their excited exclamations soon led the farmer to see it; and perceiving now that it was, in good truth, a formidable animal, he bade all leave the barn and closed the door.

The Blakes had a gun, but there were neither buckshot nor bullets for it. The young fellows who were there husking now set off to raise help; and so they spread the alarm that in the course of two hours ten of the neighboring farmers and twice that number of boys had collected with firearms and other weapons. The doors and all other avenues of escape were barricaded, and the whole party mounted guard round the building till morning. They knew that the panther was there, for the cattle and horses continued to be very uneasy, and cackling broke out at intervals among the poultry.

Even after it grew light, some time passed before they were able to find the panther. Not a few believed that it had escaped beneath the hay bay in spite of all vigilance. Nothing could be seen of it on the beams aloft. But high up in the roof of the barn there was a narrow scaffold of loose poles, laid across the beams, on which was a quantity of rye straw and cornstalks. The animal was at last discovered, lying at its ease up there. It had apparently satisfied the stress of its hunger by devouring two turkeys.

After considerable discussion of ways and means, a long ladder was raised at the gable end of the barn, on the outside. None of these old barns were clapboarded or shingled on the walls. The wall boards, too, were often shrunken, disclosing cracks. Tyler Long climbed up the ladder, and could now see the catamount through a crack.

He enlarged the chink by prying off one end of a board with an ax, and then an old "United States piece," loaded with buckshot, was passed up to him. Tyler shot the catamount in the head at short range. It leaped headlong off the scaffold to the barn floor, causing another tremendous commotion among the cattle and horses; but it was nearly or quite dead when the great door was opened.

This panther measured eight feet from nose to tip of tail, and was the last one ever seen in Waynor.

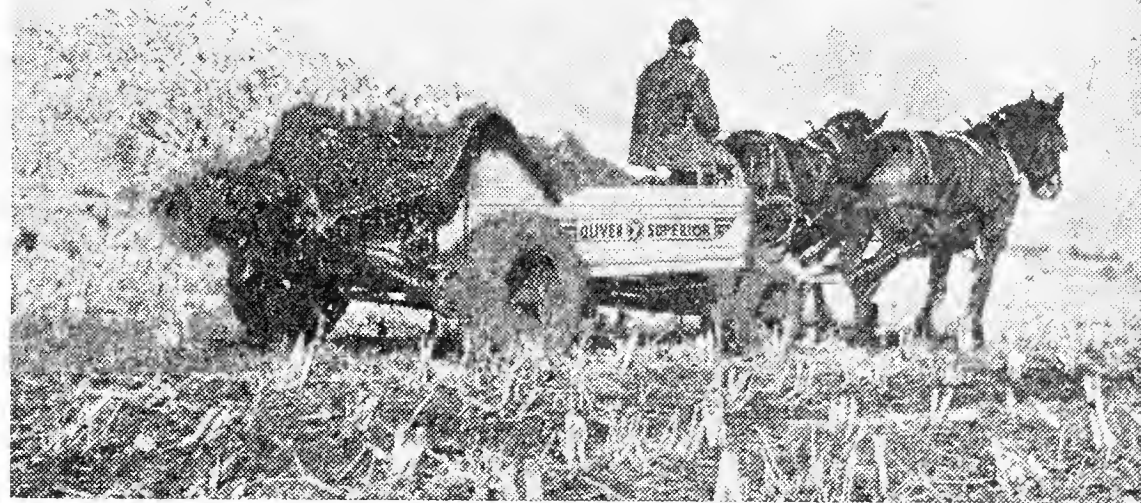


"The weatherman says the creek is really up, Paw—this ain't no prank."

With **AMERICAN**
AGRICULTURIST

Advertisers

New Superior No. 7 Manure Spreader



OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT CO. recently announced a new manure spreader called the Superior No. 7. It is claimed that this is the first manure spreader to be designed exclusively for rubber tires. The company states that it has more capacity per pound of weight and more capacity per dollar of spreader cost than any machine on the market. It draws easily, not only because of the rubber tires, but because of a self-aligning roller and bronze axle bearings and because of new features which eliminate excess weight.

The spreader is offered in three models—a four-wheel model for horses, a four-wheel model with tractor hitch, and a new two-wheel tractor model.

Recently Edward L. Fuller, President of INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., presented to Major Bowes of radio fame, a likeness of himself. There was nothing unusual about that, but it is interesting to know that the likeness in the form of a bust was carved from a 50-lb. block of compressed evaporated salt and was almost life-sized. The bust was carved by John Hovannes.

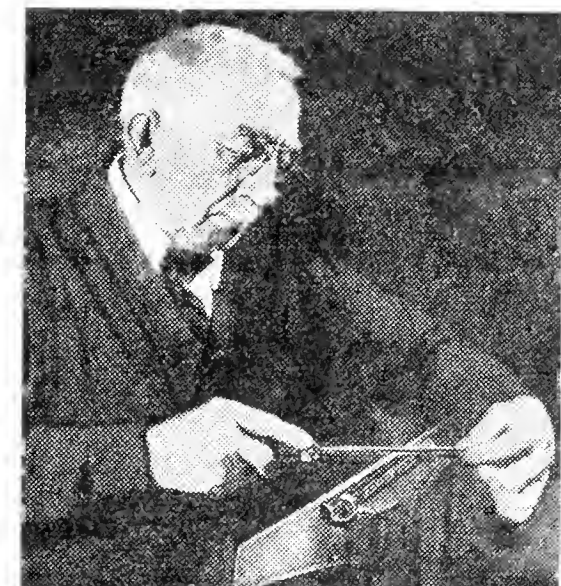
SWIFT & COMPANY of Chicago have just announced a new process in the manufacture of sausage. Months of study and experimentation in Swift Research Laboratories have developed the fact that the fresh juice of pineapples, when properly applied to the skins of sausages, will make them more tender. By the use of this new process, the natural casing of frankfurts become as tasty and tender as the meat they contain.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB is conducting a "Jersey Jingle" contest for boys and girls. The prize is a trip to the National Dairy Show in San Francisco, October 21 to 30.

Farm boys and girls under eighteen years of age are eligible for the contest, and official rules and entry forms may be obtained by writing to the American Jersey Cattle Club, 324 West 23rd St., New York City.

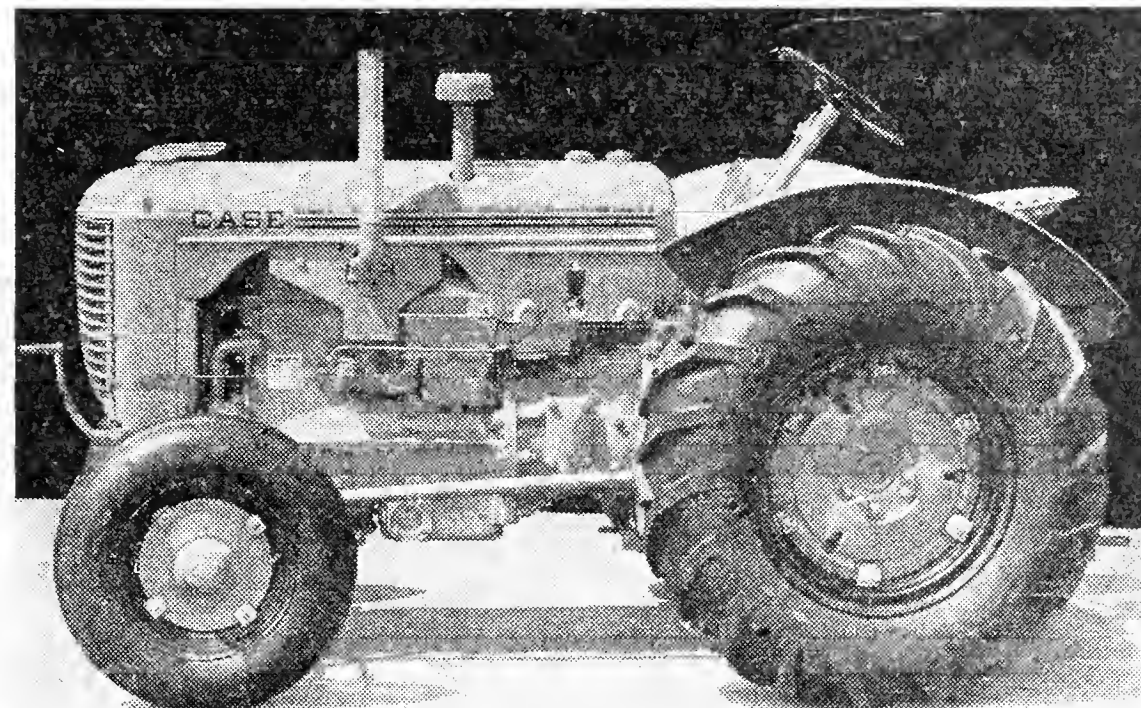
Entitled "How to sharpen a hand saw," this is one of the illustrations in a 48-page booklet "The Disston Saw, Tool and File Manual," published by HENRY DISSTON SONS, INC., of Philadelphia, Pa. Unquestionably a good proportion of the saws on farms need attention be-

fore they will do a satisfactory job. The Disston Saw, Tool and File Manual, which is yours for the asking, gives clear and complete illustrated directions not only for filing all types of saws, but also



contains directions on the care and sharpening of tools found on most farms. It is a booklet that should be filed away and referred to frequently.

ALBERT J. NICOLA of Enfield, Maine, employs real Indian workmen who make baskets, which, says Mr. Nicola, are ideal for preventing bruises to apples, pears, potatoes and other crops which need to be handled carefully. The brown ash from which the baskets are made is not sawed but is pounded until the fibre loosens in the manner which Indians have always followed. The result is a basket of exceptional durability.



THE J. I. CASE CO. have just announced a new line of Flambeau red-cased tractors. The one shown in the picture is a Model D. Mr. F. A. Wirt of the Case Co., says: "Many owners have already used their L and C series Case tractors from 30,000 to 32,000 hours, the equivalent of from 30 to 32 years of use at 1,000 hours per year; but the D and DC models are even better."

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

DAIRYMEN and poultrymen of the northeast are caught in a squeeze play. Milk and egg prices are low and always are much slower to adjust either up or down than grain prices. *Grain prices, as this is written, have been mounting daily.*

EVER-NORMAL GRANARY

For several years Secretary Wallace has been advocating an ever-normal granary. In August this granary was stocked at government expense with an estimated forty or fifty million bushels of corn. Chief arguments for the ever-normal granary have been:

(1) That it gives the nation a desirable backlog of food.

(2) That it prevents prices of big crops of cereal grains going as low as the law of supply and demand might send them.

(3) *That in years when crops are short the granary operates to hold down prices paid by consumers.*

TIME FOR ACTION

If the above arguments for the granary are sound, the time is here for its stocks to be used to keep down the prices which north-eastern poultrymen and dairy-men, many of whom are suffering from the worst drought in history, must pay for feed.

* * *

DROUGHT NOTES

In writing this page I have often been reminded that the climatic conditions under which we farm at Sunnysables are not common to all of the *American Agriculturist* territory. I know that this is true of the drought we are now suffering. However, there is enough other territory which is suffering from drought the same as we are to justify the heading I have used for these notes.

* * *

As the drought has progressed, I have wished I were more of a botanist so that I might know the names of certain weeds which seem to be resisting it especially well. It seems to me that the plant breeders of the United States might well consider starting out with some of the proven drought resistant weeds and seeing if they can't breed an edible plant which will grow well in dry weather.

* * *

Wild life, I imagine, suffers from the lack of rainfall even more than domestic animals. Have you noticed how far the woodchucks are traveling from their holes for forage? Some wise old farm dogs have got on to this situation and are cleaning up.

* * *

We are pasturing some alfalfa in a desperate attempt to furnish grazing for our livestock. From what I have heard and read I would expect that the close grazing which our alfalfa is



This is what the three years' clip of wool at Sunnysables looked like when it was loaded on a truck ready for market. It made the most valuable load of produce we ever moved off the farm.

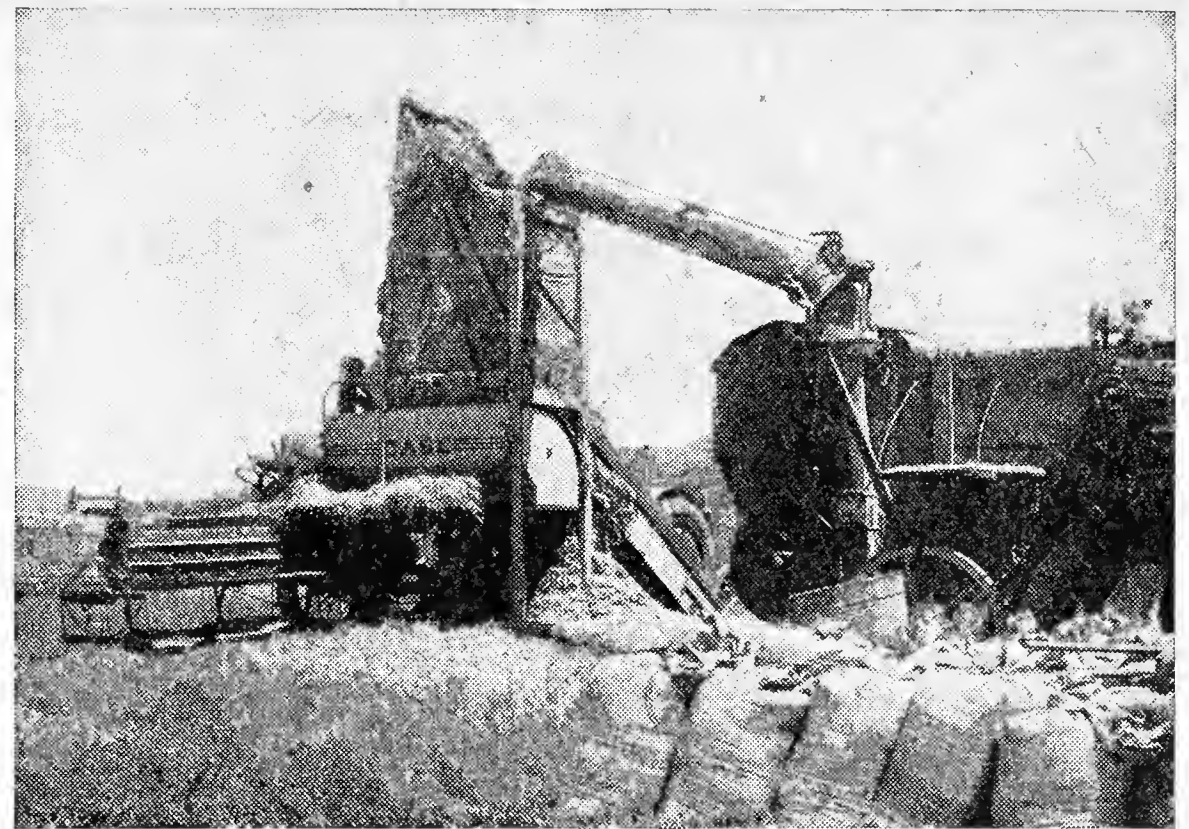
getting will ruin it. However, I have been watching a field of alfalfa on a neighbor's farm which has been closely clipped for several years and it is still kicking through a good crop. I wonder if we have paid enough attention to alfalfa for pasture.

* * *

We have forty acres of grass seed sown to take the place of part of the seedlings killed out by dry weather. One of the fields has been in nearly a month, yet not an alfalfa or clover seed has germinated. I presume that when the rains do come and start up these seedlings they are very likely to



This picture was sent me by Arnold R. Fisher of Hamilton, N. Y. Arnold excuses his presence in the picture since the real purpose of it was to show me a Southdown ram lamb which he is trading me for some ewes. Arnold also bought some ewes from Sunnysables some time ago and seems to be coming right along with his sheep breeding operation.



G. N. Allen of Waite Farms, Washington County, N. Y., uses his pick-up baler as shown in the picture above to bale straw blown into it directly from his threshing machine. He writes, "We obtain very fine straw similar to chopped straw by operating the thresher with all concaves in place and adjusted close to the cylinder, thus tearing and shredding the straw into small pieces. The bale wires hold this fine straw with all the chaff securely enough for our needs. Two men operate the baler and arrange the bales on the wagon (not shown in the photo). The press pushes the bales up a board incline to the wagon, thus avoiding lifting the bales. It is a cheap, easy, and quick way to handle and store straw for poultry litter."

ment steps into the picture and offers its big stock of surplus corn at a fair price.

* * *

For pumping water we are working on attaching a centrifugal pump right to the frame of one of our tractors so that the tractor can be driven up to the edge of a water hole and used to pump water. As we have progressed with this idea the thought has occurred to us that what we are building is in effect a miniature fire engine.

* * *

A year or so ago we stirred up quite a controversy about whether or not farm horses should be shod. In fact, we got so many controversial letters on the subject that I believe I announced that there would be no further discussion of it. We can report, for the record, that we shoe the horses we work at Sunnysables, but don't shoe them on the Larchmont Farm. The difference is in the farms and not in the horses. The stony, gravelly soil at Sunnysables soon wears the horses' feet down, while at Larchmont a horse with ordinarily good feet can be worked indefinitely barefooted.

Incidentally, one of the best permanent pastures we ever put down was gotten by sowing some pasture grasses and wild white clover in a year old sweet clover field and letting the cattle tread the seed in. The next year the sweet clover disappeared and the wild white clover and pasture grasses made a fine growth.

* * *

Clipped pastures have been the worst disappointment this season. Not only did early clipping rob them of any reserve of feed but it seems to have put them in a condition where they dried out much more rapidly than did unclipped pastures.

* * *

Had it not been for the declaration of war and the subsequent boom in commodity prices, I feel sure that the most acceptable substitutes for hay, on the basis of their cost and nutritive value, would have been corn and molasses. Now that war has been declared, the prices of both corn and molasses are booming and appear likely to continue to do so unless the govern-



"Steady, Ella, it's the Boss's newest idea to speed up laying."



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

EVERY MORNING H. M. Carty, who answers most of the letters you folks send in, brings in the mail. We read it together and discuss ways and means of giving you the information and help for which you ask. Today there is the usual pile of mail, so let's see what problems it brings.

PICTURE ENLARGERS

Here is a letter from a Maine subscriber that tells of a visit from an agent of a picture enlarging company. As usual our subscriber was lucky and drew the envelop which entitled her to a big reduction in price. Reading a bit farther, however, we find that in this case the answer was "no". The writer is a consistent reader of this page and has read on numerous occasions about the unsatisfactory experiences many of our subscribers have had. She just wrote with the idea that we might warn you again that this lucky envelop scheme is merely a clever come-on proposition, and this note is the reminder she suggested.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

We have come to expect at least one letter every day from someone either inquiring about a correspondence school or relating the troubles they have had. This one tells of a contract signed, of an unsuccessful attempt to cancel it, and wants to know what we suggest. Unquestionably the contract is legal, and in this case the school is one which is well recommended.

It is a case of signing before considering every angle, and much as we sympathize with our subscriber, we can't logically advise breaking a legal contract. We get plenty of letters about schools that we do not consider reliable, so we say:

"Investigate the school before you sign. Also, be as sure as you humanly can that you will have the money to pay for the course and that you have the ability to profit by it."

Again we say that no school can guarantee a job, and if an agent makes that guarantee, that in itself is sufficient to view the whole proposition with suspicion.

REGISTRATION PAPERS

The next letter comes from New Hampshire, and tells of sheep purchased and paid for as purebreds, but up to date the registration papers have not been forthcoming. We will try to straighten that out. I think it is a good practice to refuse to pay full price for any registered animal until you have the papers in your possession. While purebred associations have no legal authority to enter into a matter of this sort, they are in many cases able and willing to bring some pressure to bear to get them. In my opinion if papers are not available, our subscriber is morally entitled to a refund of part of the purchase price.

TRESPASSING

"A car pulled up beside the road. Three people got out and proceeded to pick several quarts of berries," writes the next subscriber. "I am getting tired of this sort of business."

Prompt action is important if you have a similar experience. If your state has State Police, and a majority of northeastern states do, I would suggest that you ask the telephone operator to get you in touch with them and report the case to them immediately. Then I would get the license number of the car so the trespassers can be traced. There has been a satisfying disposition on the part of judges to bear down on this type of offender re-

cently, and a few arrests and fines will go a long way toward increasing the respect for the rights of private property among the general public.

POSTING PROPERTY

"My father's farm and mine join," writes a New York State reader. "Can we post the two farms as one, or must we post them separately?"

The New York State law makes no provision for posting two or more farms as one. It specifically reads that each farm must be posted with signs at least 11" square, with reading matter occupying at least 80 sq. in. of space. A sign must be posted at the corners of each farm and at distances not greater than 40 rods along the boundary of the farm. Each sign must contain the name and address of the owner.

Therefore, it will be necessary to post each of these farms separately. It is important to post property strictly in accordance with the law. Otherwise, the trespasser may plead as a defense that the farm was illegally posted, and unfortunately he will get off.

REWARDS

Next are two letters claiming one of our \$25 fraud rewards. The first one, unfortunately, does not meet our regulations. In the first place, the offense was theft and not fraud; and in the second place, the man did not actually serve thirty days in jail.

The next letter comes from W. R. Reynolds, Whitesville, N. Y. This one does meet the requirements, and a check for \$25 will be made out today. It involves a protested check, and we have ruled that giving a check without sufficient money in the bank to cover it constitutes fraud. Interestingly enough, the inability of the man who gave the check to make it good won \$25 for the subscriber. The judge's sentence was twenty days in jail and the making good of the \$10 check. Failure to make it good resulted in ten more days in jail, which just met our requirement that the man actually serve a sentence of thirty days.

PATENT MEDICINES

What is this? An inquiry about a remedy which our subscriber saw advertised. In general, we know the answer because the disease suspected is one which should be diagnosed by a physician. As usual, we will check with the American Medical Association, but the answer will be disappointing to our reader.

No one will ever know with certainty how many people have had their lives shortened by pinning their hopes on some nostrum, thereby delaying a trip to their physician until it is too late.

This is by no means the end of the pile, but it is all I can tell you about this time. I just want to emphasize that we are anxious at all times to serve you. We don't guarantee results—in fact, we consider the man who does as worth looking into. But whether we are successful or whether we fail, there is no cost to you, so don't hesitate to tell us your problem.

* * *

A young married couple living in Lewis County, New York, are looking for a permanent position on a farm. They have lived most of their lives on a farm and know all about farm work and have three children. If you are interested in getting in touch with this couple, write to Box F, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York, and we will forward your letter to them.



ROBERT C. THOMPSON, FABIUS, N. Y.

STANDING on the highway between two parked cars Mr. Thompson's right arm was severely lacerated by the door handle of a third car that sideswiped them. He was totally disabled for six weeks and writes us saying: "I have your check in full settlement of my claim and appreciate the way you handled it."

\$608,070.18

has been paid 8,832 policyholders

Minnie Robinson, Owego, N. Y.	8.57	Mrs. Eva Finch, Plymouth, N. Y.	42.86
Struck by motorcycle—cut scalp & elbow		Auto accident—fractured clavicle	
Kenneth J. Risedorph, R. 1, W. Edmeston, N. Y.	40.00	Marie T. Haulet, 65 Lewis St., Southamp- ton, N. Y.	21.43
Auto overturned—injured chest		Auto collision—lacerations and sprains	
Charlotte E. Delcamp, Byron, N. Y.	82.86	Mrs. Florence M. Roberts, Waterville, N.Y.	20.00
Auto accident—sprained and cont. neck		Auto collision—fract. ribs, cut knee	
Nettie C. Moore, R. 2, Canandaigua, N.Y.	25.00	Edwin B. Clute, Fonda, N. Y.	65.00
Auto collision—fractured rib		Auto collision—fract. skull and arm	
Albert B. Cripps, Churchville, N. Y.	15.00	Amelia Rabideau, Mooers Forks, N. Y.	17.14
Struck by truck—scalp injuries		Auto collision—strained muscles abdomen	
Mrs. Ruth Wilson, R. 2, Campbell, N. Y.	30.00	George Amos Ost, Bolivar, N. Y.	50.00
Auto accident—strained back		Auto accident—cut forehead and knee	
Chas. G. Tomaschke, R. 1, Kendall, N. Y.	84.28	Clifford J. Murtha, R. 1, No. Java, N. Y.	30.00
Auto accident—fractured nose		Auto collision—fract. finger	
Emery S. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y.	18.57	George Sizer, R. 2, Johnstown, N. Y.	21.33
Auto collision—fractured rib		Truck accident—dislocated thumb	
Muri H. Brasted, Erin, N. Y.	30.00	Ellis J. Faro, Jr., R. 2, Marion, N. Y.	10.00
Auto accident—conc. brain		Auto collision—bruised chest	
Isaac Gilbert, R. 4, Potsdam, N. Y.	8.57	John B. Wheeler, Est., No. Haverhill, N. H.	1000.00
Truck accident—contusions		Auto hit tree—mortuary	
Robert A. Ackerly, Crystal Run, N. Y.	60.00	Daisy Gardner, Laconia, N. H.	10.00
Auto accident—fractured clavicle		Auto accident—fractured clavicle	
H. G. Honeywell, Westtown, N. Y.	130.00	Charles M. Parker, Hudson, N. H.	11.43
Auto accident—fract. first lumbar vertebra		Auto accident—injuries	
John L. Bushaw, 74 E. Main St., Canton, N.Y.	70.00	Ann F. Beggs, Durham, N. H.	130.00
Auto collision—inj. shoulder and arm		Auto collision—fract. pelvis	
Howard M. Ayer, 3 Sullivan, Cazenovia, N.Y.	30.00	Mrs. Averie S. Gray, R. 1, Alexandria, N.H.	130.00
Auto collision—wrenched sacro iliac		Auto collision—fract. tibia, knee joint	
Robert C. Thompson, Fabius, N. Y.	30.00	Thomas E. Bixby, Francetown, N. H.	20.00
Struck by auto—injured arm		Auto collision—injuries	
Clare Rearwin, R. 1, Angelica, N. Y.	20.00	Mrs. Lesta Ballantyne, Windsor, Vt.	8.57
Wrecked wagon—injured shoulder		Auto collision—cont. arm, hip and leg	
Michael J. Ginnam, Corning, N. Y.	15.00	Evelyn G. Hubbard, Bridgewater Cor., Vt.	50.00
Truck accident—fractured knee		Auto accident—injuries	
Marjorie M. Carpenter, R. 3, Dundee, N.Y.	10.00	Herbert Heath, R. 1, Cabot, Vt.	40.00
Bus collision—cut leg		Auto collision—sprained back, fract. rib	
Charles Phillips, Gouverneur, N. Y.	21.43	Maude Blanchard, No. Adams, Mass.	42.14
Tire blew out—fractured ribs		Auto accident—fractured arm	
Arthur Thompson, 136 Main St., Delhi, N.Y.	30.00	Paul A. Upton, 350 Plymouth St., Bridge- water, Mass.	77.14
Wrecked wagon—fractured arm		Auto collision—fract. skull, cut lip	
Samuel Bowen, R. 1, Westmoreland, N. Y.	12.50	William H. Hicks, R. 1, E. Sumner, Me.	30.00
Pole of wagon broke—lacerations		Tire blew out—injured shoulder	
Theda M. Lyon, Box 90, Forestport, N. Y.	10.00	Richard Hodgkins, Ellsworth, Me.	20.00
Auto collision—bruised chest		Struck by car—fractured pelvis	
William Schrader, R. 1, Wellsville, N. Y.	30.00	William A. DuBois, Freehold, N. J.	80.00
Auto accident—cut head, bruised knees		Auto collision—fract. leg and ribs	
Erie E. Brown, R. 1, Middletown, N. Y.	37.14		
Auto accident—contusions & abrasions			
N. L. Hawks, Jr., Main St., Batavia, N. Y.	50.00		
Auto collision—fract. ribs, bruised thigh			

* Over-age. ** Under-age.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



WAR STRIKES CLOSE AT HOME

An Important Message to G.L.F. Patrons

THE EUROPEAN WAR has already had its effect on grain and feed prices. Everybody is anxious to own stocks of grain and feed. Nobody wants to sell.

Orders for G.L.F. feeds are piling up, even with the mills running at capacity.

Many ingredients have been temporarily withdrawn from the market; others are offered only at \$8.00, \$10.00, and even \$15.00 higher than two weeks ago. In the face of such tremendous speculative demand, grain processors have been forced either to withdraw from the market or to ask what may prove to be abnormally high prices for bran, distillers grains, middlings, and other by-products.

It may be days, possibly weeks, before true values can be determined—probably at higher than mid-summer levels, but almost certainly not as high as today's asking prices. Doubtless by that time the marketing efforts of dairymen in the New York Milkshed will bring the milk price into better relationship with feed costs.

Meanwhile, the management of G.L.F. accepts the responsibility of doing everything possible to protect established G.L.F. patrons against the effects of present chaotic market conditions.

War Emergency Exchange Dairy

To established patrons only, G.L.F. now makes available a new 20% dairy feed, simple in formula, using as far as possible natural grains and other ingredients still plentiful in supply, and ingredients which G.L.F.

had already contracted for. The present formula is shown below:

WAR EMERGENCY EXCHANGE DAIRY

600 lbs.--Corn Gluten Feed
180 lbs.--41% Protein Cottonseed Meal—Prime Quality
200 lbs.--41% Protein Soybean Oil Meal
300 lbs.--Wheat Bran
400 lbs.--Corn Meal
100 lbs.--Ground Barley
180 lbs.--Cane Molasses
20 lbs.--Steamed Bone Meal
20 lbs.--Salt

2000 lbs.

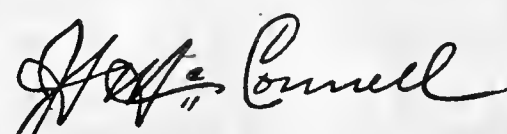
1482 lbs.--Total Digestible Nutrients

Protein . . . (minimum) 20.00%
Fat (minimum) 3.00%
Fiber (maximum) 10.00%

Digestible Protein . . . 17.20%

This formula is designed to avoid some of the by-products made in lesser volume and therefore more tightly held.

This is an announcement of a service to established patrons of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., as defined above. It is not to be construed as an offer of feed for sale.


GENERAL MANAGER

For Established Patrons Only

Up to and including September 16, War Emergency Exchange Dairy will be available to established G.L.F. patrons in the Rochester-Syracuse rate zone at \$30.00 per ton, cash-off-car, in 100# bags. Prices in other rate zones will be higher or lower according to delivery point. The price may have to be revised the following week.

An established G.L.F. patron is one who has received or is entitled to receive a patronage dividend on his purchases of dairy feed during the past year.

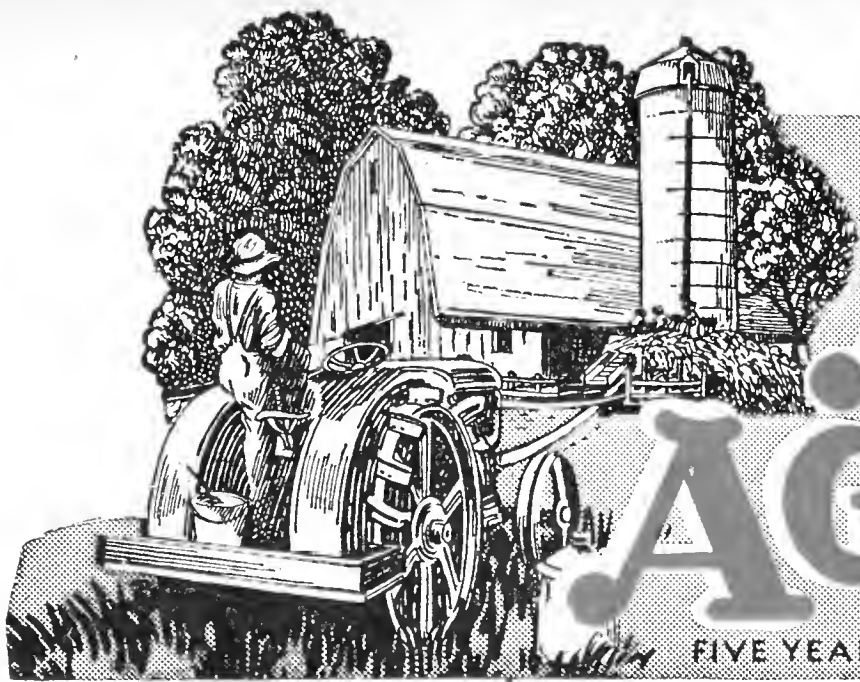
Such patrons will be able to purchase enough War Emergency Exchange Dairy to take care of their current weekly needs as soon as supplies can be shipped.

War Emergency Exchange Dairy is not offered for sale to the general public. The regular G.L.F. dairy feeds—Milkmaker, Exchange Dairy, Legume Dairy, the Super feeds, and the Cow feeds—are still available and are priced on the basis of day-to-day markets.

Watch For Announcements

Making War Emergency Exchange Dairy available is the first step in carrying out the G.L.F. policy of protecting the interests of established patrons. Further steps will be taken and announced as the situation develops. Watch for them on this page.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N.Y.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

MARKETS for America

By

L. J. TABER

MASTER OF THE
NATIONAL GRANGE

THE FARMER today finds himself in the midst of one of the great periods of change in the world's history. Mechanical equipment, scientific information, improved transportation, mass production and similar problems affect the open country. Once, most of the farmer's markets were near at hand; today they may be a thousand or more miles away. New developments, like the quick freezing of fruits, modern methods of canning, preserving, refrigeration and standardization, all affect the farmer and his products. Just as the marvel of the radio is revolutionizing the thinking of both country and town, so modern industrial life and the machine age, science, and education are bringing the farmers of this nation face to face with one of the greatest challenges of all the years.

While the problems of agriculture are acute, the most outstanding question after all can be summed up in the one word "Markets". If we could assure the farmers of the nation, markets for the things they grow, markets for the possibilities ahead, markets for the energy and enthusiasm of the youth of the country, markets for the skill of agriculture, a great age of rural development would await us.

Agriculture dare not be selfish, however. Markets for the muscle of the men who toil, and markets for the products of industry are equally important. Also, there must be an opportunity to use the brains, the experience, and resources of our land. Now, when banks bulge with money, there must be markets for

EDITOR'S NOTE:

One of the big events in northeastern agriculture and in rural life each year is the Northeastern-New York Grange Rally and picnic, held on the farm of Assemblyman Maurice Whitney, at Berlin, N. Y. This year the date of the big rally was August 2nd, and the speaker of the day was National Grange Master L. J. Taber. In his talk, "Markets for America", Worthy Master Taber said so many things of vital interest to farmers that we asked his permission to print it for the benefit of every reader of *American Agriculturist*.

as much last year, leaving out governmental costs and wars past, present, and prospective, as did the five hundred million people in Europe, or the more than a billion people in the Orient.

The Home Market is the only market and the best market for many things that the farmer has to sell.

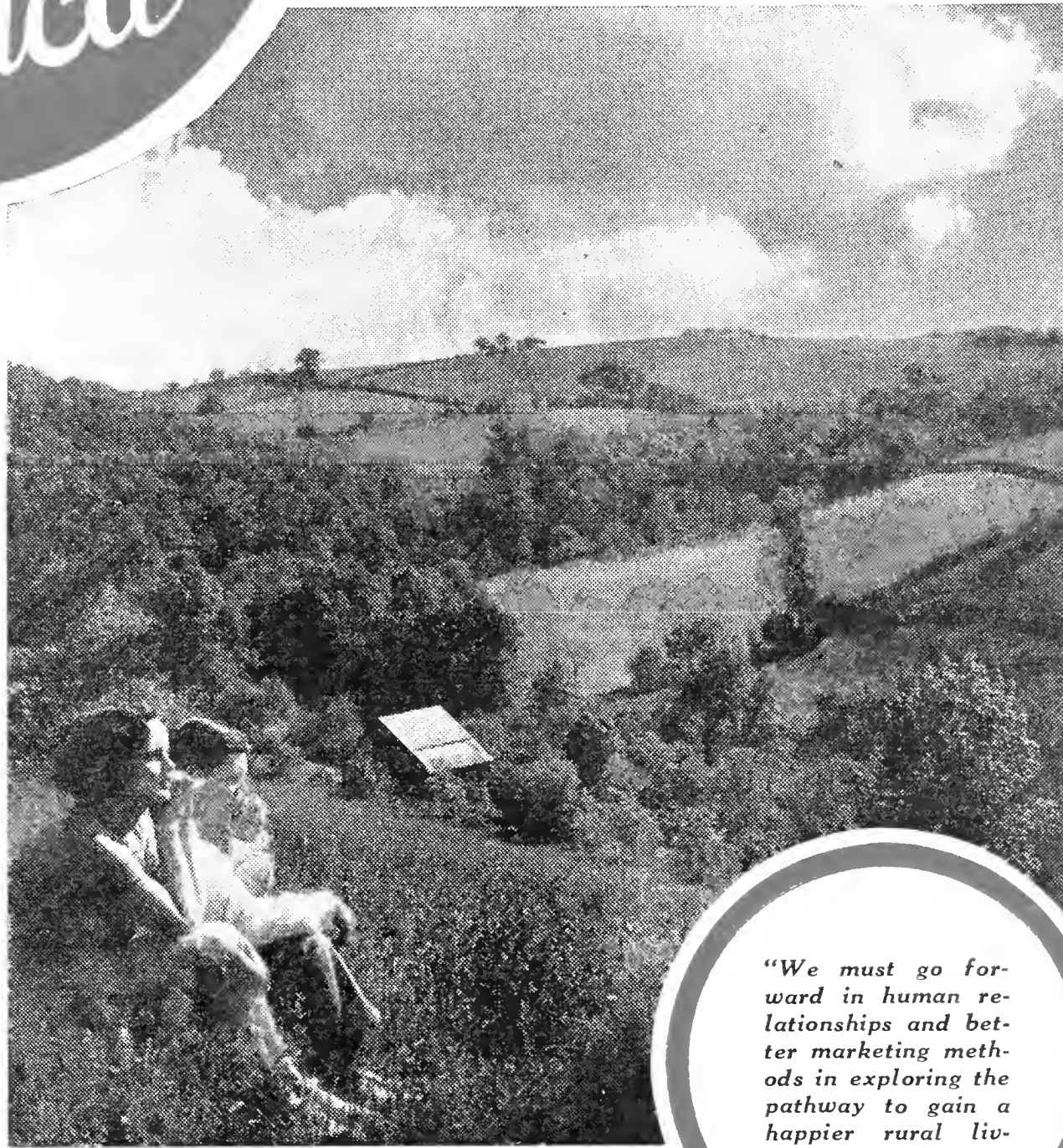
As we face a changed economy of soil conservation and balanced production, we create

entirely new questions in the problem of imports into our land. We cannot restrict or deny the right of the American farmer to produce, unless at the same time we assure him the right to the markets nearest at hand. I repeat that it is neither good economics, good patriotism, good arithmetic, nor good agriculture for that matter, to deny the production of commodities in the United States and permit the importation of that same commodity from abroad. The Home Market must mean vastly more than just the right to produce for our own people. It must mean efficient and low-cost production, efficient processing, and economical and reasonable distribution. It means more than this. We must have a consuming public that has both the desire and the resources with which to buy.

The Home Market is not enough to take care of the expanding agriculture that is ours. We must open up new markets for the abundance from the farm. We must find not only new plants and new crops, but new methods, and new ways to use the produce now grown, as well as the crops that can be produced in the future. We must put effort and energy into this program of new crops and uses.

And when we do, we will open new and vast avenues for employment.

This is the greatest agricultural pioneering challenge in thousands of years. Man has slowly moved from the fertile valleys of the East ever westward in search of new fertility and new natural resources. This march is over, and in its place comes the unending march forward on conserving the soil, rebuilding its fertility, restoring the wild life, improving the flora and fauna of our land, and, at the same time, gathering new plants and new crops from the four corners of the world and planting them somewhere in the vast diversified domain of our Republic. (Turn to Page 7)



"We must go forward in human relationships and better marketing methods in exploring the pathway to gain a happier rural living."

—Photo courtesy of Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

capital if the nation is to prosper. It is time to relearn the lesson that property honestly acquired is but labor in stored-up form. Property must enjoy some wages along with brains and muscle.

Our greatest need is simply MARKETS FOR AMERICA and on that challenge, I want all to ponder on the privileges and opportunities that are ours.

Markets divide themselves into three great heads, namely, the Home Market, New Markets and Foreign Markets. It cannot be said too often that the greatest and best market in the world is that of the hundred and thirty million people in the United States who spent

WAR WILL RUIN OUR DEMOCRACY—SEE PAGE 4.

NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ Congress Back in Washington

THEIR vacation cut short by European War, Congressmen are back at their desks in Washington to consider changing Neutrality law. Present law forbids sale of American arms, ammunition and implements of war—chiefly airplanes—to warring nations, though it permits American ships to carry all other goods into belligerent ports. Administration wants arms embargo lifted, and sale of arms and other goods to belligerents put on cash-and-carry basis.

"Peace bloc" of Senators (called "ostrich bloc" by one commentator) have announced that they will fight against lifting arms embargo. They argue that such a change would be an

to enter waters near zone of combat, even if ship is bound to some neutral port. It is pointed out that these restrictions would get rid of present danger to our ships, some of which have already been stopped and searched by British and German ships, both of those countries having published contraband lists and asserted their right to stop ships carrying that trade on the high seas, and to search and even sink them if they attempt to evade search.

■ War and the Farmer

FIRST effect of war on northeastern dairymen and poultrymen was skyrocketing prices of purchased feed, followed by increases in some things they have to sell. From August 31 to

Good Milk Prices Assured for All Winter

WE stopped the presses at the beginning of the run to announce **BEST NEWS FOR NEW YORK MILK SHED DAIRYMEN IN A LONG TIME. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL FROM ALBANY SHOWS NEW YORK STATE MILK ORDER AMENDMENT WON BY A TOTAL OF OVER 97%.**

A total of 27,963 votes were cast. Of these, milk marketing cooperatives voted a total of 23,296. 823 votes could not be counted for various reasons such as being received too late, bearing no signature, etc., but even these 823 rejected votes were mostly in favor of the order. A total of 3,849 votes were cast by individual dairymen in favor of the amendment, while only 768 individual dairymen voted against the amendment. A total of 33,000 ballots were mailed to individual producers.

Commissioner Holton V. Noyes has signed the New York State order, to become effective October 1, putting the amendment into effect. This report does not include the thousands of voters outside of New York State who will be counted in the Federal amendment. But it is expected that the favorable vote on the Federal amendment, including all states in the Milk Shed, will be fully as large as it was on the New York State amendment, and, therefore, dairymen can count on higher prices for milk after October 1.

THEY CAN BE ASSURED, ALSO, THAT THESE PRICES WILL CONTINUE DURING THE ENTIRE WINTER. There is no reason, if evidence proves that these better prices are still too low and too far under the cost of production, why they cannot be again amended and raised to where they should be.

We predict that when the dairymen begin to feel the effect of these better prices we are going to see a more peaceful and happy situation in the New York Milk Shed.

unfriendly act to Germany, and might eventually draw us into the conflict. (Germany would not be able to take advantage of cash-and-carry system because of Britain's powerful navy which controls the seas.)

Those in favor of cash-and-carry system say that present law is not neutral in its effect, because it deprives Great Britain of advantage to be gained from its huge fleet and control of the seas, which would enable it to buy in American market. Chief argument in favor of cash-and-carry system is that it would take American ships out of danger zones. Administration advisers point to losses of American vessels and American lives caused by submarines early in World War, which finally led U. S. to declare war on Germany.

Under Administration cash-and-carry plan, all types of exports would be permitted, but belligerent nations who bought from us would have to "come and get it." No American ships would be permitted to carry goods to warring nations. In addition, Secretary of State Hull favors giving President authority to forbid American ships

September 19 grain prices jumped between 19 and 39 per cent, potatoes 20 per cent, eggs 12 per cent, butter 16 per cent, livestock from 1 to 18 per cent, lard 54 per cent, sugar 13 per cent, and flour 2 per cent. These are net gains following some drop from the high point. Much of rapid price gain was result of hysteria and speculation.

Washington is concerned over rapid rise. Seems inclined to put on brakes to prevent runaway, but with little or no pressure to keep down prices of farm products.

SLANT: The fact is, farm product prices have been too low relative to supplies farmers must buy. There should be some increase. War always has brought higher prices. There is no reason to expect different situation now. But remember that in general, U. S. crops are excellent, and Europe is reported in better shape for food than in 1914. In laying plans remember, too, the headaches that follow war. Next year or two looks like excellent time to keep out of debt or to reduce debts. U. S. Department of

Agriculture has warned against big increase in production due to hope for high prices, and in light of events since last World War, this looks like excellent advice.

■ Nazis and Reds Divide Poland

SINCE first Sunday of this month, when Britain and France declared war on Germany in fulfillment of their pledge to aid Poland, events have moved swiftly. Poland, though fighting desperately to save her independence, has been quickly overrun by Nazi war machine. Her defeat became practically complete on Sept. 17, when troops of Soviet Russia's vast Red Army poured into her back door to grab their share of spoils of Germany's victory.

They came, said the Russians, to "protect" Ukrainians and White Russians in eastern and southern Poland. (When Poland was recreated after World War, 101,196 square miles of former Russian territory was included in it. Much of this territory was won by Poles after bitter Polish-Soviet warfare, which ended in 1920).

Germans and Russians, former enemies but now best of friends since their recent non-aggression and trade pact, have fixed a line in Poland beyond which their armies will not trespass on each other. Report is that best that Poland can now hope for (unless France and Britain eventually win this war) is to become a small buffer state, stripped of most of her territory and independence, between Germany and Russia.

Speaking at Danzig on Sept. 19. German Chancellor Adolph Hitler served notice on Britain and France that Poland, as created by Versailles Treaty, "will never rise again," and that Germany and Russia are masters in eastern Europe. Claiming that he had no "war aim" against Britain or France, Hitler offered the democracies peace on his terms, or a finish fight. Reaction in Britain and France to Hitler's speech was that it did not change situation, nor increase their belief in his good faith or in Germany's ability to wage a long war.

Meantime, on Western front, British and French troops are massed along German-French border, but comparatively little important action there has been reported. Bitterest warfare is on high seas, where British ships and German submarines are sinking each other as fast as possible. Worst blow to Britain since sinking of passenger ship *Athenia* on Sept. 3, was loss of British aircraft carrier *Courageous*, torpedoed by German U-boat on Sept. 19. Over 500 persons were lost.

■ Brief Farm Notes

NEW SEED LAW

New Federal law to protect farmers against fraud and deception in buying farm seeds forbids false labeling, and importation and shipment of seed containing noxious weeds. Law requires plain labeling of seeds shipped in interstate commerce, with statement about their germinating qualities, amount and kinds of weed seeds present, and point of origin.

Seeds produced by farmers on their own farms and sold directly to consumers do not come under some provisions of new law, provided seller is not engaged in business of selling seeds not produced by him, and also on condition that product complies with seed laws of state in which the seed is sold.

COWS TO FINANCE RESEARCH

Each Washington State cow is to be taxed from 25 cents to 75 cents a year, depending on how much butterfat she can produce. Money will be used to

I Am An American

WHEN I hear the roar of an airplane overhead I do not run for cover in the fear that it may be an enemy bomber.

When my wife goes to the grocers she can buy as much food as I can pay for, and not just so much of what the government says we can eat.

The fall shopping list for my family includes no item of gas masks all around.

My newspaper is as nearly truthful about conditions at home and abroad as it possibly can be, and my government does not tell it what it may print and what it may not print to keep me in ignorance.

I may belong to Rotary and as many other organizations and clubs as I wish to or have time and money to.

When I get my mail I know that it has not been opened and read by government agents, and I am sure that the government has not tapped my telephone line.

I do not have to keep registered with the police, and I am free to move my office and my residence as I choose. The only identification cards I carry, I carry voluntarily in case of accident.

I may belong to any political party I want to, and I can criticize it, its leaders, or any other political party without being sent to a concentration camp or a firing squad.

I can talk freely to my friends, or even to strangers, about any subject at all, without fear of arrest.

I can worship God in my own way without having a government tell me whether I can or not, and how it must be done.

I think of those in other lands as international neighbors, rather than foreign enemies, and I shall not be jailed for the thought.

In short—I am an American, the heir to many priceless privileges which I shall try to preserve for my children and my children's children.

—Ithaca Rotary Club News.

finance newly created Washington State Dairy Commission which, through intensive research, plans to discover new uses for surplus dairy products. Commission estimates that about \$60,000 a year will be raised through State's new one-mill tax on 60,000,000 pounds of butterfat. Creameries and distributors will collect this tax from milk and cream producers and will turn it into State Treasury.

HELPED TO RESEED

More than 29,000 farmers in drought sections of Northeast took advantage of free grass seed for reseeding purposes on more than 200,000 acres. Such seed has been supplied only for reseeding in cases where seedlings made last Spring were destroyed. Cost of seed has been paid by U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is expected that this reseeding program will do much to increase supplies of hay and forage next year and to protect soil from erosion this winter.

Good Books to Read

THE SACRED FALLS, Mark Channing. A novel of India, interpreting in fiction form the drama of life in a small Indian village near the Himalayas. This book mirrors the daily life of the simple Indian village community, and quietly, powerfully, tells a simple truth that is universal.—J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. \$2.50.

Grange GLEANINGS

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

NO PHASE of the Grange work of the nation is more interesting or of more practical worth than the establishment in recent years of scholarship funds, contributed by Granges and Grange members, and designed to aid young people in obtaining a higher education than the public schools af-

ford. From such funds loans are made to Grange young people on low interest terms and with easy payment arrangement after the graduate has found employment. Massachusetts was the leader in this movement, establishing its Educational Aid Fund in 1911, which has now grown to almost \$125,000. Since that time 16 other states have created similar funds, in some of which decided magnitude has been attained and out of all of which hundreds of deserving young people have been able to obtain an educational equipment for themselves otherwise impossible.

The total of all these scholarship funds in the 17 states is \$285,000, and several of the states and the present amount of their funds are as follows: Massachusetts, \$125,000, besides the interest on an \$11,000 endowment; New York, \$70,000; Vermont, \$13,600;

Maine, \$10,000; Connecticut, \$7100; Rhode Island, \$5400; New Hampshire, \$5300; Delaware, \$2500; Pennsylvania, \$2500, plus income from \$14,000 endowment.

* * *

MAINE'S "grand young man" of the Grange, Charles H. George of South Paris, reached his 105th birthday on Sunday, September 3, and the occasion was quietly observed. Beyond all possibility of challenge Mr. George is the oldest Grange member in the world and retains his mental and physical faculties to a remarkable extent.

* * *

IN VERMONT, closely-organized as it is, the Grange field is not fully covered for a new unit has just been instituted in Essex county, named Grange-Victory, No. 537, with a good charter list and a very promising start. The

organizer was E. M. Farr of Chester, chairman of the executive committee of the Vermont State Grange.

* * *

MELLENVILLE GRANGE in Columbia County, N. Y., presented at a recent meeting, a program entitled "The March of Time". It interestingly typified the respective advances in civilization made during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. A brief summary of historical events was accompanied by vocal and piano illustrations of the development of American music — all providing a most instructive entertainment hour.

* * *

IN MASSACHUSETTS the Grange is making a mighty effort to meet the year's goal which will put it into the Model State Grange class, a position

(Continued on Page 17)

YOU NEVER SAW SUCH STYLE AND ROOM IN ANY LOW-PRICED CAR



And never such luxury! The 1940 Plymouth is the low-priced beauty with the Luxury Ride! New Sealed Beam Headlights give 50-65% more road lighting... rear doors are full width at the bottom...Steering Post Gear Shift is now standard equipment on all models!

THE 1940 PLYMOUTH is bigger all around...has brilliant new styling...the great *Luxury Ride!* Inside, outside, it's an *all-time high in value!*

Notice the new *spaciousness*...the greater visibility. Running boards are optional on all models.

Take the wheel...enjoy the luxurious "feel" of the big Floating Power engine—*Superfinished* in vital parts

for long-life economy and smoothness! Oil filter is standard on all models.

Shifting is a luxury, too, with new design transmission and clutch. The big, precision-type hydraulic brakes have *Superfinished* drums.

The 1940 Plymouth is the low-priced beauty with luxury looks, luxury performance. *Don't miss the Luxury Ride!*

MAJOR BOWES, THURS., C. B. S., 9-10 P. M. E. S. T.

THE LOW-PRICED BEAUTY with THE LUXURY RIDE
1940 PLYMOUTH!

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

War Will Ruin Our Democracy

THIS DAY I ate lunch with a man who served as an aviator in the World War, and we talked of the ruin that is again sweeping Europe after only a brief 25 years since the last holocaust began. We commented on the news that both the Russian and German soldiers are on Polish soil, that Poland is defeated and ruined, and that now German soldiers by the tens of thousands are being transferred to the western front to meet the armies of the European democracies, Britain and France. Then, with terrible earnestness, my friend said to me:

"Whatever happens, America must keep out of this conflict. We who took part in the other one know how much we paid, and that nothing, absolutely nothing, was gained. By the grace of God I happened to return with a whole skin, but many of my comrades did not, and the lives of many of those who did come back were ruined. And think of the suffering of our parents, who every morning picked up the newspaper, and with trembling hands looked at the casualty lists to see if our names were there!"

My friend is right. It is doubtful if America could survive actual participation in another war without a revolution here. We have been on the verge of one for the last ten years, as a result of the first world war. Our national debt has increased from \$16,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000 since 1930. The ultimate cost of the first world war will run well over \$100,000,000,000. What man with any sense would dare add on to those ruinous figures the cost of another war?

But suppose we lay all selfishness aside, and think unselfishly of the future civilization of the people of the entire world. If America enters this conflict and is ruined thereby, as she very likely would be, who will then carry forward the torch



One of the finest things in life is the ability to grow old gracefully, the ability to travel with and not against the years. Here are two women who have done it. They are twins, Mrs. Carolina Comstock and Mrs. Catherine King, of Randolph Center, Vermont, who on October 11 will celebrate their 89th birthday. They were born in 1850. Each raised a family of children, took an active and responsible position in life, and both were, the last time we heard a few weeks ago, perfectly well and spry. Both are church members and Grangers.

Not all successful people live in palaces or hold high positions!

OUR PLATFORM

1. STAY OUT OF WAR.
2. BETTER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.
3. LOWER FARM TAXES.
4. A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY FARM FAMILY.
5. MORE FUN ON THE FARM.

of democracy? Colonel Lindbergh, who knows Europe backwards and forwards, well expressed the truth in a recent speech, when he said:

"If we enter the war fighting for democracy abroad, we may end by losing it at home."

Some men who ought to know say we will be in this conflict by January. Our ships may be attacked, property abroad destroyed, and American lives lost, with the result that war hysteria will sweep the land.

We must prevent this. We must let stern reason rule unstable and unwise emotion. We must be sure that every one of our representatives, Congressmen and Senators in Congress, and every one of the high officials of the Federal government, know that we, the American people, will hold any and every politician personally responsible who for personal power or glory, or for any other reason, has any part in leading America into war.

Congress is going into special session. Write your representatives and senators today.

Would Make the State a Gambling Partner

VOTERS of the State of New York at the November elections this fall will be asked to approve or disapprove a race track gambling amendment to the New York State Constitution.

This amendment is known as the Pari-mutuel Amendment. It legalizes race track gambling, makes the State a partner with those who gamble by providing that 3 per cent of the betting goes to the States as taxes.

Several of the states who have tried this scheme have repealed it. Ex-Governor Cross of Connecticut, in vetoing a similar bill, said:

"It appears to be primarily a mechanized gambling scheme on a large scale for exploiting all classes of people, the poor as well as the rich, for the benefit of the few, with the state as a partner. From no point of view would the bill, if enacted into law, be conducive in my opinion to the moral or economic welfare of the people. It may well prove to be disastrous."

Voters will follow their own judgment and conscience in this matter, but personally I shall vote a great big "No."

Some Hints for Better Apple Prices

NORTHEAST fruit growers, in fact fruit growers throughout America, are blessed this fall with a splendid crop of apples and other fruits. The size of the blessing will depend upon what that fruit can be sold for. We can be sure that apples could be sold for much more than they

will bring had more growers contributed to and supported advertising and educational efforts to increase consumption such as those made by the New York-New England Apple Institute.

Citrus fruits have in some measure replaced apples in recent years, not because oranges and grapefruit are better than apples, but because the consumer *thinks* they are, and because consumer demand has been built up tremendously through advertising.

Porter R. Taylor, chief of General Crop Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in a recent speech to the International Apple Association convention, summarized the following important steps which growers might take individually to get better apple prices:

1. Market U. S. No. 1 and commercial grades in fresh fruit channels.
2. Consider carefully whether it will pay to pack and sell utility grade and undesirable sizes of varieties which will be difficult to market.
3. Keep cull fruit and utility grade of undesirable varieties out of fresh market channels and dispose of them in by-product outlets.
4. Place only the better grades, sizes and varieties in cold storage so that the storage volume may not exceed that of last season (31,000,000 bushels) or preferably less, as common storage stocks may be expected to exceed those from the 1938 crop.

5. Keep good quality fruit of seasonable varieties moving into consumption from the beginning of the season. This is important because of the abundance of fall varieties.

6. Remember that competition with citrus fruit will be as great as last season and that apples can be marketed more readily during the fall months than after the first of the year, when citrus supplies may be expected to be more liberal.

A Nation is made great not by its fruitful acres, but by the MEN THAT CULTIVATE THEM; not by its great forests, but by the MEN WHO USE THEM. America was a great LAND when Columbus discovered it. AMERICANS have made it a great NATION.—Lyman Abbott.

Eastman's Chestnut

BACK in the good old days, according to my friend, William T. Vann of Ithaca, a New England Yankee storekeeper put a placard in his window reading:

"A drink with every trade."

Soon another Yankee came down the road, entered the store, and the following conversation ensued:

Yankee: "How much are eggs?"

Storekeeper: "One cent."

Yankee: "Here's an egg. Give me a darning needle."

The trade was made, and the storekeeper was going about his business, when the customer said:

"Haint you forgot something? Read your own sign. It promises a drink with every trade."

Storekeeper: "Oh! all right." Pours him a drink.

Yankee: "Always take an egg with my drink."

Storekeeper: "Well, I'll be darned! All right, here goes."

Breaks the Yankee's egg into the glass. The egg proved to be a double-yolked one.

Yankee: (In some excitement). "Do you see that? Now you owe me another darning needle."

OUR READERS . . . Wrote this PAGE

TAKING THE EDITOR FOR A "RIDE"

COMPLIMENTS for your fine article, "By Gorry, We've Got 'em!—Aroostook County Potato Empire." The *American Agriculturist* is excellent. BUT—may I ask just where is the State of MAINE? Is it North or South of the 49th parallel which forms the boundary of western U.S.A. and Canada??!!

You write, "I doubt if even Maine folks realize how far North they are." True! You were the only one! You must have lost your sense of direction up among those acres of potatoes. Look at the map once, yourself. I had gathered the idea that the map changers were mostly in Europe, but here we find one right in good old New York State! Well, congratulations anyhow. You've succeeded in pushing northeastern United States farther north than old Dan Webster and all the hard boiled Yankees were ever able to do.

—M. T., New York.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Just a fool mistake! Editors can make them, you know.)

* * *

CASH FROM SWAMPS

WITH DEMAND for barrels increasing, the flag cutting industry has transformed the vast swamp areas of central and western New York into scenes of bustling activity. The cutting of flag begins along the shores of Cayuga Lake and the Seneca river and in the Montezuma marshes about October 1, and gives employment to several hundred workmen.

Under rulings of the state department of public works, cutting of flag on all state land is prohibited until on and after September 25. This ruling became effective several years ago. Flag dealers have agreed not to buy any flag cut before that date, which permits the flag to attain better growth for use in making barrels, chairs and kegs. The narrow flat leaves of the cattail contain a natural glue and are used in calking barrels. When pressure is applied to seal the barrels, the leaves between the staves adhere throughout its life.

Using a corn knife to cut the stalks, the worker threads his way into the mazes of swamp, walking carefully to avoid deep holes. When the harvester has finished his cutting for the day, he retraces his steps, gathering and bundling the flag as he returns.

The cattail patches are cared for as carefully as a garden. When the season's harvest is over, the marsh is fired to burn down the small stalks so that they will not interfere with the next cutting.—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

* * *

A FALSE ECONOMY

VERY OFTEN when we try to be economical and make the hard earned dollar go as far as possible, we just squander money because we do not know the value of the things we buy.

For example, when the dairy farmer buys oleo, he gets an inferior substitute not worth half of the price he pays for it. And for every pound of oleo he buys, he takes away the market for 25 pounds of his own milk, which is worth much more to him than the few pennies he thinks he is saving. How can he expect to get a living price for his milk?

When city consumers pay 18 cents

for a pound of oleo, they are paying 62 cents for the same food value they get in one pound of butter that they can buy for 27 cents. There is no economy or saving in that. They only fool their own stomach.

How can we expect business to pick up as long as consumption of substitutes is as general as it is now?

Business lags because the farmers

When the planting was finished, we set a stake at each of the four corners, and halfway between, on all four sides.

We always let the plants develop a good root system and become thoroughly acclimated to their surroundings. In about three weeks we stretch open-mesh burlap over the celery bed, fastening it to the stakes with safety pins, through the staples and allowing



The harvesting and selling of flag is a big industry among farmers in northern Seneca County (N. Y.) along the low lands of Cayuga Lake. Vast swamp areas will soon be turned into scenes of bustling activity. See letter on this page, entitled "Cash from Swamps".

who are producers of new wealth have no money to buy what the city man produces. As human beings we are interdependent upon one another. The daily lives of the city dwellers are decidedly more dependent upon each other than any of us are on the tree climbers of the South Sea Islands who gather the raw material for oleo. Why constantly insist on saving a penny when in so doing we actually throw away dollars?

We farmers need the city man's market for our products, and the city man needs the farmer's market for his products. So let us cooperate with one another. When the city man buys the farmer's butter and cheese freely, we will have money to buy the city man's products and we will all prosper.

If we can keep these facts before the public for three months, the 100,000,000 pounds of butter now in cold storage will be consumed and the dairy industry relieved of its surplus.—J. A., N. Y.

* * *

BLEACHING CELERY UNDER BURLAP

MY FAMILY are very fond of celery, but no one wanted the job of banking it for bleaching; the result was we had very little home grown celery. One cold winter day in 1935 I had a bright idea, so when planting time came we put the idea into practice. After three successful seasons I am going to pass my plan on to the readers of *American Agriculturist*.

We decided to set out one hundred plants, so after the ground was prepared we marked off a plot five feet each way. Then we selected nine stout stakes, about thirty-eight inches in length; in the top of each we drove a small wire staple. Before we began planting we set one stake in the middle of the plot.

Beginning at one corner we set the plants six inches apart each way, until the one hundred plants were set.

the burlap to drop down around the sides of the bed.

The celery grows tall, because it seeks the light which comes through the burlap. Each head helps to bleach those around it, and the burlap, which drops down on the sides bleaches the outside rows.

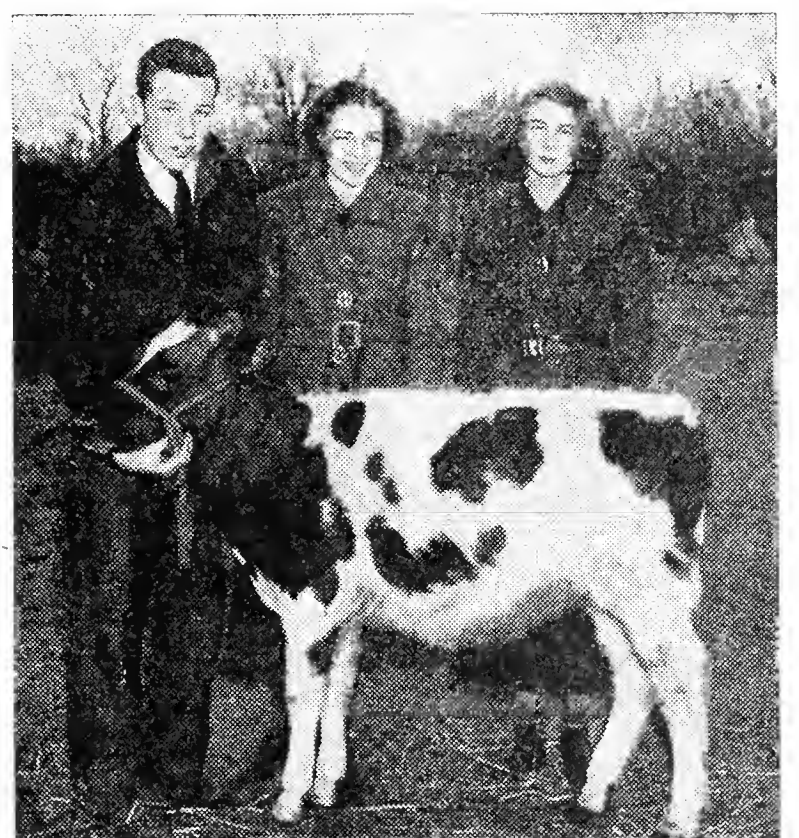
The burlap is easily removed for weeding and sprinkling, or to take advantage of a good rain.—E. A. Wallenbeck.

* * *

A. A. COOKING SCHOOL HELPED HER

I WOULD like your staff to know that it was the help received from the cooking school, which you conducted in the columns of *American Agriculturist* last winter, that enabled me to place second in the state (New Hampshire) in the Egg Meal Menu recently sponsored by the Poultry Growers Association. So you see I gained many things from

This is "Toy", not Ferdinand the bull, and his name is made up of the first letters of his youthful owners' names—Peggy M. Taylor, center; Donald K. Overend, left, and Frances J. Young, all Niagara County (N. Y.) 4-H Club members. To them goes the honor and distinction of starting the first 4-H Club Ayrshire bull ring in Western New York, perhaps the entire state. "Toy's" real registered name is Glen Campbell's Oasis, and he hails from Canada, being only a couple of generations removed from the famous Scottish "Oases", if you know what we mean. The 4-H Club trio purchased him each on a one-third ownership basis to build up their Ayrshire herds, and will take turns in stabling him.



ENJOYS STEPHENS' STORIES

WHEN the A.A. comes, I look first to see if there is anything from the pen of my old (he is not quite as old as I, at that) college friend, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., read Eastman's Chestnut, then read C. A. Stephens' story. The story, "Hudson Maxim's First Fight," was an interesting tale, and as I read it, I noticed the title of the book Maxim was selling. Immediately I went into my library and took from its place a large leather-bound book of eight hundred pages "The Polar and Tropical Worlds," printed in the early 70's, the author Dr. D. Hartwig.

This book was in a barrel of books I bought at an auction and has this book plate in the blank covers:

"Fred F. Livermore, Prairie Township, Wyandotte Co., Kansas."

Livermore was born in Vermont, went to Kansas, took up land, when it got high in price, sold it, came back to his native town, and died a few years ago.

Also, I got a map of Maine, found Kent's Hill, Wayne, and East Livermore, noted the distances, and feel that the story was, what the note said, absolutely true.

When you see Jared, you may tell him I wait somewhat impatiently for his articles.—H. J. H.

* * *

LIBERTY APPRECIATED

I WAS particularly pleased to read the editorial "Liberty—Our Sheet Anchor." I hope this is a true story and that it was carried out. Every foreigner not pleased with this country and not obeying its laws should be deported. Our ancestors fought, prayed and worked to make this a country of freedom, and everyone living here today should have gratitude in their hearts. It is the greatest country on earth. If these dissatisfied ones cannot live in harmony with us, they should be deported. If this is not done, we can look for utter destruction. I wish someone young and strong could make this their aim in life to bring about an awakening on this subject. You have a great paper.

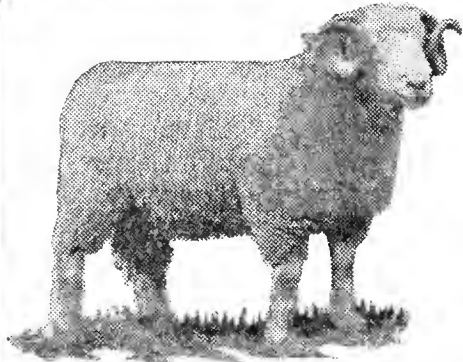
—Mrs. E. L. B.

* * *

LUCKY DAY

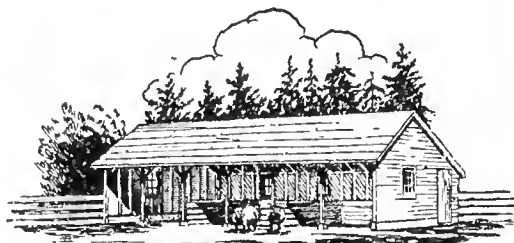
WE LIKE the helpful suggestions in the paper, other farmers' views of life, and always the articles by Paul Work. The little poems always inspire one, too. The whole paper is a splendid farm paper, and I'm very glad we take it, as are all my family. I heard of it through a stranger, and consider that as one of my lucky days.—Mrs. L. D. C.

"Isn't it a fact—"



Champion Dorset Ram Lamb, New York State Fair 1938, College of Agriculture New York

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125 Acres \$1800; Cost \$5500

A-1 shaded 10-room house, 60 ft. barn, fertile soil, spring water, timber; 1½ miles to village; terms arranged; in Free catalog supplement. **STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.**

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commissions now and year around distributing our quality nursery products. Full or part time. **CHASE BROS., NURSERYMEN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS. 8-12 mo., weight 8-10 lbs., \$2. **JOHN PARRY, CAMDEN, NEW YORK.**



Loading the truck of a potato buyer at the farm of Ernest Bowman, Evans Mills, Jefferson County, N. Y. Mr. Bowman has a storage capacity for 20,000 bushels, but he believes in selling when he has a buyer rather than holding them all for a possible better price.

Potato Prices Up

MANY potato growers expected that the September crop estimate for potatoes would be lower than the August 1 estimate. Such was not the case. The latest estimate put the total U. S. crop at 364,208,000 bushels, an increase of 7,374,000 bushels over the August 1 figure.

The State of Maine is the important exception to the general trend of good potato growing conditions during August. The September 1 outlook for Maine was for production of 47,600,000 bushels, compared with the August 1 estimate of 49,300,000 bushels; and for all New England the September 1 estimate was 56,833,000 bushels, as compared to the outlook for 58,355,000 bushels a month earlier.

One crop commentator guesses that Maine is likely to ship potatoes in heavier volume than usual during fall months, especially if the market holds

its present strength. Should prices drop, more of the Maine crop will move into storage.

The biggest improvement in potato crop prospects were in the midwestern states. Both Michigan and Wisconsin report increases over the August estimate, with Minnesota, North Dakota and Nebraska remaining about the same.

Probably the September 1 estimate will have relatively little effect on the market. The crop is still below average, demand seems to be good, and commodity prices in general are climbing.

Recent potato prices in the country were quoted as high as \$1.65 per cwt., and then slid off from 10 to 15c. One result of better prices was to start New Jersey and Long Island potatoes to market where growers had not been anxious to sell at prices that prevailed earlier in the season.

Apples Promise Bumper Crop

For apples, the September 1 estimate showed a slight but unimportant increase over the August 1 figure. In general, there were some decreases on probable crops in western states, which were slightly more than offset by increases in eastern and central states.

The September 1 estimate for the commercial crop, which is defined as that part of the total crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption, is 103,260,000 bushels. Some uncertainty is injected into the situation by the dropping from crop estimates of the total apple crop, a figure which has been given in previous years. The commercial crop, as defined, is to some extent influenced by demand as well as supply. Here are some comments for leading varieties:

BALDWINS are reported to be about half a crop in New York and New England, while the prospects for that variety are good in Michigan and Indiana.

DELICIOUS are light in most states compared with prospects for other leading varieties. Production of that variety is lighter than last year in Washington and Idaho and in most eastern states, but is heavier than last year in Oregon.

GREENINGS show a better than average crop in Michigan and New York, and are good in Pennsylvania.

MCINTOSH have been increasing in importance in New England and New York, and all indications point toward good crops in these states. However,

McIntosh is relatively light in Michigan.

NORTHERN SPY prospects are below last year in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

Apples in the Champlain Valley

By JAY GELDER.

Prospects indicate a record McIntosh crop in Clinton and Essex Counties. Color and quality are excellent. Some sections have suffered from lack of moisture during part of August and September, but it has been a better than average growing season. There is some scab and the wind will no doubt take more than usual, because of the heavier load so that the actual commercial pack will not be large.

Spot picking is just starting (September 15th) on the lighter soil, but the major part of the crop will probably be picked during the week beginning September 25th. A few sales have been made at \$1.10 per crate for U. S. No. 1, 2½" up, but the majority of the larger growers are storing.

There is much controversy between grower and buyer about the method of packing. Buyer wants a bulge packed crate, faced and filled, which contains about 48 pounds of apples, and necessitates the crate being piled on side the same as oranges. A bushel of McIntosh weighs about 42 pounds. In other words, the buyer wants a gift

(Continued on opposite page)

(Continued from opposite page)

of one bushel in eight and is getting away with it in some instances. No pack can be made so large but what some grower can make it larger. Yep, buyers will pay a few cents more if they have to for one extra bushel in five than they will for only one extra bushel in ten. I am wondering if growers will not be forced to sell apples by weight. Many growers claim that would be impracticable but it has worked very satisfactorily with us for several years when selling to truckmen.

Indications are that all of our commercial growers will support our New York and New England Apple Institute this year. The Institute has done an almost unbelievable job with mediocre support. The officers deserve much credit. This year the New York and New England Apple Institute, with duplicate organizations throughout the apple growing sections of the United States, are to support a scientific research project by actual feeding tests of about two hundred children. This will further support the work pioneered by Dr. Manville, which has done so much to prove why an "Apple a day keeps the doctor away". The project will be directed by Dr. Lydia J. Roberts, Chairman of Home Economics and Household Administration, University of Chicago. There is already enough evidence to indicate that if the consumer realized the food and health value of apples there would not be enough produced to supply the demand. All of us born before the gay 90's remember Grandma feeding the baby scraped apples. Grandma knew it was important, but she didn't know why. Indications are that we will soon know why apple folk lore has persisted for ages. But this one is from a brain cell of our good friend Stuart Hubbard.

"They scraped them for the baby,
Because he could not chew.
And Grandpa, having lost his teeth,
He ate them that way too."

Markets for America

(Continued from Page 1)

Neither the Home Market nor New Markets in themselves can bring enduring prosperity to agriculture or to the nation. It is true that with the exception of cotton, tobacco, and wheat, more than 95 per cent of the total products of our farms is consumed in this nation. Increase home consumption 10 per cent and we have done more than if we were to increase exports 100 per cent, yet we dare not forget that commerce is the life-blood of civilization. America does have the right, and must maintain its share of the world markets for such commodities as cotton, tobacco, wheat and meat which can be produced here efficiently, cheaply and in vast abundance.

Those non-competitive raw materi-

als that we must have can be wisely exchanged for crops that we grow in abundance and the things which America manufactures so efficiently. We have a tourist deficit running into hundreds of millions of dollars. We have a freight and transportation deficit of a substantial amount. In other words, American tourists and shippers spend vastly more abroad than foreigners spend here. Equally important, our exchange in payment for services, etc., leaving this country, is hundreds of millions of dollars more than the exchange from across the seas. All of this adds up an exchange balance sufficient to make the three-fold challenge of markets work — The Home Market, New Markets, and Foreign Markets. They are all within our grasp.

All of the things I have mentioned are not enough. We must do some pioneering in the fields of new markets. Farmers must learn to cash in on the scenery, beauty, health and recreation of the farms and homes of our land.

Here is a place for all the enthusiasm, research, inventive genius and practical information of the nation in putting young men and women in rural areas to work.

It is time to realize that it takes more than the program and the crops of our dads and granddads to save us. The youth of tomorrow will starve to death if they just stick to old plants, old commodities, old markets and old methods. We must capitalize on the recreational side of life. Some day farmers will sell their sunshine and fresh air, their scenery and their fields for cash. Some day fishing and hunting and game in the wooded areas will be an attractive farm crop. Health and recreation must have a new place, and all of this brings me back to my place in the beginning — **MARKETS FOR AMERICA**. We must find a new place for the faith and courage of the nation. We must not stop here. We must re-challenge the faith and the enthusiasm and the pioneering spirit of our land.

We must go forward in human relationships and better marketing methods in exploring the pathway to gain a happier rural living. Here looms two factors we may not neglect. We must bring back the moral, the spiritual and the patriotic faith in America. The Church and Sunday School must re-establish themselves as building agen-

cies of national prosperity and the Grange and organized farm activities must take a larger place in building a better rural life. We must practice team work with business and labor, remembering we can only go forward as a united people. Go back to church and Sunday School. Have renewed faith in America, and then fight for better markets, better income, and better living. If we do this, better days are ahead.

Big Onion Crop

The New York state onion crop on September 1 was forecast at 4,092,000 100-lb. sacks. Last year's crop was 2,961,000 sacks, and the 10-year average 2,104,000 sacks. The New York crop is uniformly good this year, having been favored by dry weather.

On the other hand, the Massachusetts crop is way below normal, being forecast at 388,000 sacks, compared with 732,000 sacks a year ago.

The entire crop for late states is forecast at 12,825,000 sacks. This is an increase of 15 per cent over last year's crop, and an increase of 29 per cent above the 1928-37 average. Harvesting on September 1 was reported as well along for the time of year.

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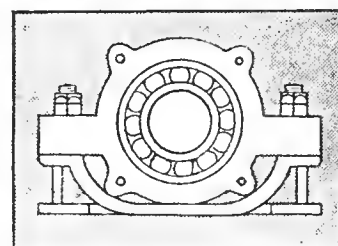
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SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—won't irritate eyes or hide. Effective all day long.

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GRAHAM HUNTER



"I feel better after Sunday's past. Y' never know when another coup d'etat may be pulled off over a week-end!"

Milk Producers Vote on Amendments

Unofficial Returns Indicate Heavy Vote For Price Increases --- Hearings on Other Amendments Scheduled in October.

ON SEPTEMBER 13 Secretary Wallace approved the amendment to the Federal Milk Marketing Agreement for New York City. The voting was by mail, and ballots to be counted had to be in by September 22. Unfortunately this was too late for us to report the official results in this issue. As we go to press official announcement of the results of the vote on the Milk Price Amendment has not been made but from news we have been able to gather there is no question that the vote will be overwhelmingly in favor of the Amendment.

Next important event will be hearings to consider further amendments to the Marketing Order. Hearings will be held in Albany, October 10, and in New York City, October 16.

Proposals include:

1—Reducing market service differential of \$.23 per hundred paid to cooperatives for milk diverted from fluid market to manufactured products;
2—Reduction of the \$.05 per hundred payment to cooperatives that have

manufacturing facilities for handling surplus.

It is also proposed to write into the Order minimum prices to dairymen from April 1 to August 1, 1940.

There is considerable opposition to some of these amendments. Before approving them dairymen should study them carefully.

The amendment provides for changes in class prices of milk. Class I (fluid milk) will be increased from \$.25 to \$.282 (since August 25 under Mayor LaGuardia's strike settlement Class I price has been \$.260). The Class II-A (fluid cream) price will be \$.190, an increase of 35c over the price provided in the Agreement; and Classes II-B and III-B will each be increased 30c. The amendment provides that the increased prices shall continue until May 1, 1940.

Assuming that the amendment receives a favorable vote, which is probable, there is a question of what will happen to retail prices in New York City. At present, New York consumers are paying 14½c for Grade B milk delivered on the doorstep. The chances are, if the amendment becomes effective, the price to consumers will go up ½c a quart.

Rochester Producers Ask for Order

Producers in the Rochester area have asked for a State Milk Marketing Agreement, and a hearing is being held in Rochester on September 29. Rochester producers are asking for a Class I price of \$.315 until April 30 and a Class II-A price of \$.190.

Dairymen supplying the Buffalo market are voting on several amendments to the Niagara Frontier Milk Marketing Order on September 25. The proposed amendments are as follows:

1. Reducing the direct delivery differential from 30 to 20 cents.
2. Making a separate classification for milk to be made into cream cheese, and a separate classification for milk to be made into ice cream and other milk products.
3. Including two additional towns in the Niagara Frontier Milk Marketing Area, namely the towns of Clarence and Newstead in Erie County.

Farmingdale Contest Near End

At the Farmingdale, N. Y., Egg Laying Test, leaders at the end of the 49th week were as follows:

White Leghorns—First, Foreman Poultry Farm, Lowell, Mich.; Second, Miami Chick Hatchery, Sidney, Ohio; Third, Kauder's Poultry Farm, New Paltz, N. Y.

R. I. Reds—First, J. J. Warren, No. Brookfield, Mass.; Second, R. O. Wage-maker, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Third, Redbird Farm, Wrentham, Mass.

Among **Barred Rocks** the lead was held by V. H. Kirkup, Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y.

Leading **White Wyandottes** was Colonial Poultry Farm, Pleasant Hill, Mo. **N. H. Reds**, C. D. Cummings, Greenboro, N. C. **Cross-Breeds**, Hall Brothers Hatchery, Wallingford, Conn.

At the close of 49 weeks, all of the birds in the contest had averaged to produce at a rate of 40.4 per cent. We might add that the pen of Reds owned by J. J. Warren was first in all breeds. Also, the leading pullet was a member of the Warren pen, with 275 eggs.

D. H. I. A. Results for August

Although small in number, the Holstein herd of Peter Bodine, Wayne County, during the month of August made up for lack of size by heavy production. His three cows led the herds in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association by averaging to produce

1592 lbs. of milk and 59.6 lbs. of butterfat.

Other herds that averaged over 50 lbs. of butterfat were owned by Adolf Gaworecki of Onondaga County, John Ryan of Columbia County, and Arthur Williams of Allegany County.

Of 2880 herds tested, 40 herds averaged between 40 and 50 lbs. of butterfat per cow. Due to serious dry weather, production for the month of August was far below normal.

Cabbage Crop Short

On September 1 the estimated yield of late Domestic cabbage in New York state was 58,700 tons. The crop last year was 147,300 and the 10-year average, 87,900.

A.A.-Grange Bread Baking Contest News

THE COUNTY bread baking contests have gotten under way earlier than usual this year. Already six Pomona Granges have held theirs and reported winners to us, as follows:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Chenango	Coventry	Mrs. Gertrude A. Ingersoll
Genesee	N. Alexander	Mrs. Alta Strong
Jefferson	Champion	Mrs. Ethel Fleming
Livingston	Keshequa	Mrs. Leon Goldthwait
Steuben	Prattsburg	Mrs. Lou Roloson
Yates	Rushville	Mrs. Earl Lafler

Each of these county winners is now eligible to take part in the State bread making contest, which will be held in December at State Grange annual session.

Names of Subordinate Grange winners are still pouring in and we are

The crop in the late states (Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wisconsin) is expected to be 285,100 tons, which is 44 per cent below last year's and 6 per cent below the 1928-37 average. A considerable proportion of the Domestic crop will be used for kraut.

The late Danish crop in New York is forecast as 134,600 tons, compared to last year's figures of 219,400 and the 10-year average of 165,900.

Below average yields are expected from Colorado, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin. The total late Danish yield is forecast as 238,800 tons, which is 36 per cent below last year's crop and 15 per cent below the 10-year average.

Doughnut contest sponsored jointly by State Grange and *American Agriculturist* in 1937.

Mrs. Ruth Kleis Schletter, chairman of Hamburg Grange, Erie County, writes us: "The winner, Mrs. Frank Kleis is, I am proud to say, my mother and she has been baking bread for 30 years. Each Saturday morning, nine big loaves go into the oven. This is her schedule, but don't be surprised if you should drop in about Wednesday of any week and find her baking a 'few extra loaves.'"

Winner of Pine Plains Grange's contest (Dutchess County) was Mrs. A. C. Winans, with a score of 99. Grange Chairman Margaret Ames writes: "Mrs. Winans has passed the three score and ten and yet lives a very active life. She is a Past Master of Pine Plains Grange and has filled very capably several other Subordinate and County offices in Grange work. To us of the committee, it was most interesting that her bread was made with homemade liquid yeast which her mother taught her to make."

Chairman Mrs. Helen Seymour, of Cannonsville Grange, Delaware County, writes: "The contest aroused much interest and I think we all gained new ideas and learned something from it. Some of the women were not used to baking bread but tried it this time."

And now here are names of recent Subordinate winners:

Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Almond	Mrs. Ruth Sisson
Broom	Susquehanna Valley	Mrs. Earl West
	Union Center	Mrs. Ralph Young
Cayuga	Owasco Lake	Mrs. H. L. Burlew
Clinton	Champlain	Mrs. Hersey Deso
	West Chazy	Mrs. Charles Atwood
Columbia	Hillsdale	Mrs. John J. Mettler
	New Lebanon	Mrs. J. C. Johnson
Cortland	Miller	Mrs. Marion Dixon
Delaware	Cannonsville	Mrs. Helen H. Seymour
	Delhi	Susan Lasher
	Onleout	Mrs. Agner Cotton
	Shavertown	Mrs. Hattie Dibble
Dutchess	Pine Plains	Mrs. Amanda C. Winans
	Waldo	Mrs. Ira W. Bennett
Erie	Evans	Mrs. Elsie Wilson
	Hamburg	Mrs. Frank L. Kleis
	Marilla	Mrs. Bertha Tomlinson
Franklin	Westville	Alice Stark
Fulton	Crum Creek	Mrs. Marjorie Loe
Herkimer	North Star	Mrs. Estella Brooks
	Salisbury Ctr.	Mrs. Cora Homerighans
Lewis	Denmark	Mrs. Emma Zecher
	Gardners Corners	Mrs. Kent R. Denning
Monroe	Mendon	Mrs. Raymond Peters
Montgomery	Palatine Union	Mrs. John C. Fusmer
	Seabers Lane	Mrs. Leola Borchert
Onondaga	Tully	Mrs. Henry C. Blaney
Orango	Goshen	Mrs. Edward A. Hasbrouck
	Hamptonburgh	Mrs. E. Reynolds Farley
Oswego	Mexico	Mrs. D. W. Pickens
Otsego	Flycreek	Mrs. Dora Winne
Putnam	Mahopac	Mrs. Minna Hartwig
	Putnam Valley	Mrs. Harold Smith
Saratoga	Galway	Mrs. Vivian Drako
	Halfmoon	Mrs. Edna Crotty
	Milton	Mrs. Frank M. Englehart
Schuyler	Tyrone	Mrs. Ward Crawford
St. Lawrence	Rensselaer Falls	Mrs. Cecil Chambers
Sullivan	Hortonville	Mrs. Margaret Bauernfeld
Washington	Argyle	Louise MacDougall
	Easton	Mrs. Bertha Johnson
	Mettowee	Edith S. Cary
	Whitehall	Mrs. John Turnbull
Wayne	Macedon	Mrs. Leighton Thomas
	Newark	Mrs. Wm. Van Norman
	North Rose	Mrs. Greta E. Barnes
	South Shore	Mrs. Carrie La Gasse
Westchester	Yorktown	Mrs. George E. Holmes
Wyoming	North Java	Mrs. Mary Gaffney
	Perry	Mrs. Charles Habersaat
Yates	Barrington	Mrs. Paul MacMaster

Mrs. Alta Dye of South Dayton, N. Y., who won the bread contest held by Villenova Grange, Chautauqua County.

publishing another long list of them below. Here are a few of the interesting news items sent us by Subordinate Grange Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees, who have had charge of the contests:

Eighteen-year-old Louise MacDougall, winner of Argyle Grange's contest, Washington County, scored two points higher than her mother, who makes bread every week.

Mrs. Edna Crotty, winner of Halfmoon Grange's contest, Saratoga County, writes that her winning loaf was her second try at making bread, the first having been only a week previous to the contest. She adds: "It was fun making it, and I am sure I would not have tried if my husband hadn't encouraged me to do it. I am grateful to the Grange and to *American Agriculturist* for having this contest."

Crum Creek Grange, Fulton County, held its bread contest in connection with the Grange's final "Neighbors' Night" meeting, and had the largest meeting of the year with 135 members present.

Westville Grange's bread contest (Franklin County) was won by the second generation of prize winners—19-year-old Alice Stark, daughter of Mrs. Carrie Stark who won the State



Monday, October 2nd
12:35—"Trees Can Trim Your Farm Fuel Budget," Prof. F. E. Carlson.
12:45—"Parent's Court," "Psychology and the School—Reading," Dr. Robert Fredrick.
Tuesday, October 3rd
12:35—"Diversification for the Fruit Growers," W. H. Thies.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "Feeding the Multitude," Dorothy Verdin.
Wednesday, October 4th
12:35—"Farm Electrification Mailbag," "Tomorrow's Farm—Today," Ed W. Mitchell, WGY Farm Advisor.
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.
Thursday, October 5th
12:35—"How Rensselaer County Farmers Make Progress," E. R. Harrington, farmer, Rensselaer County.
12:45—"Future Farmers of America," "The F.F.A. at a County Fair," F.F.A. Chapter, Schoharie High School.
Friday, October 6th
12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—"Women's Corner," Talma Buster.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.
Saturday, October 7th
12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Working Over the Wardrobe," Dutchess County, (N. Y.) 4-H Club Member.
12:45—"Grange Views and News," "Common Sense and Spray Residues," Columbia Pomona Grange.
Monday, October 9th
12:35—"The Price Situation," Dr. M. C. Bond.
12:45—"New York Census," Dr. Hugh M. Flick.
Tuesday, October 10th
12:35—"Keeping Up with the Cow Cycle," J. A. McKee.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic," "Reading, Lighting, and 'Rithmetie,'" C. D. Hollister.
Wednesday, October 11th
12:35—"Getting Returns from Your Electrified Dairy."
12:45—"Countryside Talk," Harold W. Thompson.
Thursday, October 12th
12:35—"The N. Y. State Poultry Program," Fulton County farmer.
12:45—"Controlling Stream-bank Erosion," Arthur Packard.
Friday, October 13th
12:35—"Harvest Prospects," Dr. R. L. Gillett.
12:45—"Women's Corner."
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.
Saturday, October 14th
12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Socializing 4-H Club Activity," Miss Dorothy Purinton, Bennington Co., (Vt.) 4-H Club Member.
12:45—"Grange Views and News," "What Does the Gas Tax Buy?" Berkshire North, Pomona Grange.

A Peaceful **VICTORY FOR DAIRY FARMERS** *at the Ballot Box*

IT LOOKED IMPOSSIBLE THREE YEARS AGO ...NOW IT'S BECOMING A REALITY

A firm price for milk for months to come, established by farmers' vote and enforced by State and Federal action. This is the victory won by farmers in their battle of ballots.

Dealers for years turned farmers against each other. They drove milk prices down by playing one group of farmers against another. They delayed payments, failed to pay, broke agreements, cut prices—did all the things the human mind could conceive to get milk cheaper than their competitors.

All this came out of the farmer's milk check. Now dealers are compelled to pay farmers by legal and lawful means. Farmers are having a chance to say what their milk is worth. Three years ago it did not look as if the farmers would ever get legal machinery to enable them to raise milk prices. In those days many people,

including some farmers, said it could not be done.

For the first time in the history of the milk shed, farmers are granted the privilege of working together. By working together they have been able to win the support of State and Federal governments. This support — these privileges—provide the right means by which farmers are now controlling their industry.

No destruction of property, no injuring of neighbors, no threats of violence are necessary. If farmers will stay united and stick to their legal means, prosperity which is permanent can be brought to this milk shed. And for the first time dealers are being compelled to pay for the milk they buy from farmers on the date and at the price established. For the first time by legal and fair means farmers have control of the surplus.

"A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand"

Yes, milk prices are on their way up and they are being raised with the legal machinery we have been fighting to build for the past three years. But if we are to have permanent prosperity on the farm, we must be on guard against division in the farmers' ranks. We must hold fast to unity. We must have a common purpose. For now we have the right to fight, the chance to fight and the legal machinery with which to fight for our rights.

Yes, it looked impossible three years ago, but now the State and Federal order, approved by the highest court in the land, is making this a reality.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

War Time Price Trends

By LELAND SPENCER.

FOLLOWING almost immediately upon the outbreak of war in Europe, there was a sharp rise in prices of grains, sugar, hides, lard, metals, and other products in this country. A little later butter joined the upswing in prices, gaining about 4 cents a pound within a few days. These events have raised many questions as to what happened to prices during the previous World War, and what is likely to happen this time.



Leland Spencer

We all know that prices went up to a high peak during the last war, and then crashed some time after the fighting was over. But most of us are not so sure whether the rise in prices began at the start of the War, or which prices advanced the most.

Some of these questions will be answered by the figures that are given in the accompanying table. Changes in the general level of prices are shown by the index numbers of prices of basic

price. Many housewives remember that there was a shortage of sugar during the last war. So, in their minds, the first item of preparedness for war was a big supply of sugar. It may be cheaper again when the rush is over.

Another important change from the previous situation is that this war has been preceded by a long period of uncertainty for business people and investors. There is said to be a tremendous accumulation of funds in this country waiting for profitable investment. War makes inflation more certain, and therefore brings investors and speculators into the markets for commodities and stocks rather than government bonds.

In spite of all this, it would be rash for farmers to plan on a continued rapid rise in prices. The purchasing power of the countries at war is limited, and the abundant supplies already on hand will not be exhausted immediately.

Milk producers seem to be in a better position in some ways than they were at the beginning of the previous World War. Consumers are now accustomed to changes in the retail price of milk, and might accept further increases with better grace than they did in 1916.

The dealers now pay classified prices instead of a flat price, and the price for each class of milk is hitched to the

more than last year's supply. The grain supply per animal is estimated at slightly less than a year ago, but slightly more than the average for 1928-32.

MEAT ANIMALS—Hog prices rose sharply in early September. It is stated that the rise from September 4 to September 6 was the greatest for any similar period on record. It is expected that total slaughter of hogs in the year beginning October 1 will be considerably greater than during the past year.

Beef cattle prices also rose sharply during the first week in September. Slaughter of grain-fed cattle for this fall and early spring is expected to be larger than during the same period a year ago, but total slaughter of cattle is likely to be smaller during the coming months than it was a year ago.

WOOL—Supplies of raw wool in this country on August 1 were smaller than a year ago, but stores of wool in Europe and the United Kingdom are believed to be relatively large. Wool has been trending sharply upward in price. The last World War brought a boom to the domestic wool manufacturing industry, and history may repeat itself.

POULTRY & EGGS—On September 1 storage stocks of eggs were about 10 per cent above a year ago, and it is expected that egg production during the fall and winter will be slightly heavier than a year ago. On the other hand, a better demand is expected partially to balance this situation. Eggs, too, have been increasing somewhat in price, but it appears to be the usual seasonal increase and eggs have been bringing slightly less than a year ago.

Milk Production Down

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets, in latest dairy report, states that on September 1 production per cow on dairy farms was lowest for that date since 1934. For month of August, milk available for delivery at larger plants was estimated at 460,000,000 lbs., a drop of 7.5 per cent below August 1938 and the lowest production for August since 1922, except in 1926, 1930 and 1933.

On the basis of the month's figures, says the report, milk strike reduced deliveries for the entire state by about 5 per cent. Consequently, actual deliveries were about 437,000,000—the lowest August deliveries during the 18 years records are available.

Heavy Grain Feeding

State report indicates heavy feeding of grain to cows. Grain feeding was not quite as high as September 1936, but compared to amount of milk produced, it was highest for that date

since 1931 when figures were started.

Average pasture condition for the state September 1 was 50 per cent of normal. Other low years were: 1936—49 per cent; 1934—49 per cent; 1930—51 per cent; 1933—56 per cent. In other years September pasture conditions have been about 60 per cent of normal. Hardest hit, according to crop reporters, was southern New York where pastures are 30 per cent of normal. Best is northeastern area with 64 per cent of normal.

New Seedings Poor

Condition of new seedings for the state is given as 39 per cent of normal, which is much poorer than previous dry years. Only 16 per cent of the hay acreage will be cut for second crop, but about the usual amount of hay land will be pastured this fall.

Crop reporters indicated the average price of dairy ration on September 1 was \$1.49, as compared to \$1.52 on September 1, 1938, and \$1.90 on September 1, 1937; but of course this year's price was reported before feed prices started up.

Returns for August Milk

The August milk price to producers, as announced by Administrator Harmon, is \$1.965 for 3.5 milk in the 200-mile zone. The price under the provisions of the Federal-State Agreement was \$1.89, and added to that was 7½¢ as a result of the strike settlement terms negotiated by Mayor LaGuardia.

The Dairymen's League announces an average net pool return for August of \$1.945, which is 46½¢ more than League members received for July milk and 67½¢ more than was received in August a year ago.

The price of \$1.89, without the addition secured by the strike settlement, was based on the following class prices:

Class I (fluid milk)	\$2.25
Class II-A (fluid cream)	1.55
Class II-B	1.381
Class III-A	1.281
Class III-B	1.051
Class III-C	.951
Class III-D	.926
Class IV-A	.851
Class IV-B	.988

Of the 328,169,911 lbs. of milk involved in the figuring of the August price, about 84 per cent was used for fluid milk and cream.

Rumors and counter-rumors are flying thick and fast among producers, both those who favor the amendment and those opposed to it. In these days we all understand the necessity of studying conflicting news reports about Europe's war and of considering the sources of reports in order to get a clear picture of the situation. It is just as important to read between the lines of charges and counter-charges in the milk situation and to reach conclusions based on facts rather than on emotion.

CHANGES IN PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND OTHER COMMODITIES DURING THE WORLD WAR PERIOD, 1914-21

Index numbers: 1910-14 = 100

Month and year	Wholesale prices basic commodities (U. S.)	Farm price of milk (N. Y.)	Farm price of other products (N. Y.)	Prices paid by farmers (U. S.)	Retail price of dairy feed (N. Y.)
July 1914	98	96	106	100	102
Sept. 1914	103	95	101	100	105
Dec. 1914	97	99	94	102	104
1915	113	101	106	114	101
1916	157	124	144	135	131
1917	205	180	171	160	189
1918	212	234	176	190	185
1919	238	214	204	200	220
1920	176	183	163	180	170
1921	125	157	150	147	124

commodities. As most readers of this column know, basic commodities include such raw materials as wheat, cotton, lard, butter, hides, silk, copper, petroleum, pig iron, and rubber. The World War began early in August 1914, but there was no striking up-turn in prices until late the following year. The same is true for the prices of farm products in New York and for the prices farmers had to pay for feed and other supplies. One product that was affected almost immediately by the War was beans. The New York farm price of beans jumped from \$2.70 per bushel in December 1914 to \$3.88 per bushel in December 1915 and to \$6.44 in December 1916.

Beginning in 1915, the prices of basic commodities rose more rapidly than the prices of New York farm products. This is not surprising, since a number of essential war materials are included. In 1915 and 1916, the price of milk did not rise as rapidly as the prices of other farm products. As shown in the table, the farm price of milk had gone up only 24 per cent by December 1916. Meanwhile, in October 1916, there had been a milk strike, which was won by the farmers! The market prices of butter and cheese also lagged behind the general price trend during 1915 and 1916. The big rise in butter prices did not come until 1918.

Of course, it is true that conditions are never twice the same, and therefore there is no certainty that the price trends experienced during the previous World War will be repeated. In fact, we have already seen some striking differences. This time, prices of commodities and prices on the stock exchange both jumped upward at the outbreak of war. On the previous occasion, commodity prices were steady and stock prices slumped.

Our recollection of what happened to prices during the previous war makes a difference. Anticipating inflation, many people have rushed to buy things that are expected to rise in

market prices of butter or cheese. New York dairymen will therefore get the benefit of any advance in butter or cheese prices.

Another condition that is more favorable to farmers now, than in 1914, is the fact that a great many people are better informed about the prices of farm products and their proper relation to the general price level, to costs of production, living costs, and the like. It is likely to be easier for farmers to get fair consideration by public bodies that have, or are given, the authority to fix prices.

Prices of Farm Products Trend Upward

Recent trend of farm products has been upward, with degree of rise influenced by possible prospective exports, by some predictions of better demand, and of course, as always, by supply.

WHEAT—Wheat prices are up until they are now above amount of loans made to wheat growers by government. This, plus increases in corn and cotton prices, may avoid necessity of government's making up difference between loans and market values. Total U. S. wheat crop is estimated at 736,000,000 bushels, which includes jump in spring wheat estimate of 5,000,000 bushels during August. The crop is about 50,000,000 bushels bigger than we are likely to consume in the 1939-40 season. The wheat carry-over on July 31 was 254,000,000 bushels.

CORN—Corn price advanced about 15¢ a bushel during first half of September. This year's crop is expected to be 2,523,000,000 bushels, the September estimate being 63,000,000 bushels larger than the August 1 estimate.

The total supply of all feed grains is estimated at 112,000,000 tons—an increase of 2,000,000 tons over the August 1 estimate and 1,000,000 tons

Government May Buy Apples

It now appears that federal government will step into the apple deal in response to requests made by growers' organizations. The present plan, which is expected to receive O.K. of Secretary Wallace, calls for reducing the available supply of fresh fruit by 20 per cent through a diversion program.

Under this program the government will buy approximately 10 million bushels of apples of Combination Grade or better, but not more than half of the purchases will be at the lower grade. The price to be paid will be the going market price for the fruit at terminal, less cost of transportation, handling and commission. In addition, each grower selling apples to the government will be required to divert to the by-products field the same amount that the government takes. It is expected that the price will not be set, as was the case in 1937, but will be subject to revision at least every two weeks in accordance with the market.

A committee named to represent growers includes W. Raymond Tousey of Waterport, James G. Case of Sodus and George Bradley of Middleport.

Consideration of a possible diversion plan was given recently at Cincinnati by representatives of the New York

and New England Apple Institute and other growers' groups from various parts of the country. New York was represented by F. W. Beneway, of Ontario, vice-president of the Apple Institute, who also appeared for the Farm Bureau Federation. Tom O'Neill, institute manager, and E. S. Hubbard, institute treasurer, also participated.

The outlook for the crop was reviewed by Porter Taylor of the general crops section of the United States Department of Agriculture, and by other representatives. The total U. S. commercial crop was placed at about 100 million bushels. Opinion was expressed that about 10 million bushels would go into the export market and culls would account for another 10 per cent. This would leave a crop for the domestic market only slightly larger than normal consumption. Since then there has been some fear that war may upset export trade.

A feeling upon the part of growers has been that a considerable part of the early fruit should be moved early in the season. With this in mind grower representatives got busy with government officials to develop a program that would prevent the market from sudden gluts and help in stabilizing prices.—Skeff.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN



Mrs. Gebhardt cleaning and weighing eggs to be put in dozen cartons. In the background are chickens which have been dressed ready for delivery.

"I Sell at Retail" Says Edmond Gebhardt.

QUALITY, honest dealing and punctuality are the three fundamentals followed by Edmond H. Gebhardt of Sicklerville, N. J., in developing a successful retail egg and poultry route. Mr. Gebhardt, a former salesman, turned farmward when the depression came, and by the adoption of the same methods that sold merchandise a decade ago, finds that eggs can be sold and a real business developed.

Four years ago the Gebhardts started their retail egg route. Within six months they had developed the route to the capacity of their plant, and outside of a sudden shortage of eggs which may be purchased from a nearby quality flock, only eggs from their own farm are sold. Most of Mr. Gebhardt's customers have been with him from the start of his retail route, and the only time he loses a customer is when he moves away.

When I called on this salesman-poultryman, he had just returned from his Camden, N. J., egg route. He showed me his returns for the day. They were as follows: Jumbos, 30 ounce eggs @ 48 cents; Large, 24-28 ounce, 42 cents; Mediums, 21-23 ounce, 36 cents; and Pullets, 18-20 ounce, 28 cents. Mr. and Mrs. Gebhardt operate a 700 bird plant, and every egg and every chicken goes to market through the retail channel. The only exception

By AMOS KIRBY.

might be days of heavy culling, or special periods when a part of the birds are sold wholesale. The eggs are all sold at retail.

The first fundamental on this farm is to produce a quality egg. Everything else is of a secondary consideration. The best feed that money can buy is the first step. "You can take a poor hen and the best feed and make a good egg, but you cannot take the best hen and a poor feed and produce a quality product," says Mr. Gebhardt. After the hen does her part, the Gebhardts leave nothing to chance. The eggs are gathered three to four times daily, stored in a cool cellar, carefully candled and marketed twice each week. All eggs are graded for size and top prices are realized at all times.

The second important factor in this producer's success is his system of merchandising. He tells the consumer all there is to know about good eggs. The customers come out to the farm and see the way the eggs are produced. Few consumers know anything about eggs except that they come in a shell.

"I have found," explained Mr. Gebhardt, "that most city folks will pay a few cents extra if you can show them that you have a quality product. I tell them everything about eggs. I talk to them about feeds and feeding. I show them around when they come down to the farm, and they get to know that it takes real effort to produce good eggs."

Another thing Mr. Gebhardt never does is to over-sell the customer. No more eggs are sold to a consumer than can be used within the next few days. It has been the experience of this salesman that an extra egg that may be kept too long is a detriment to the next sale. If eggs are to be sold as fresh, they must be fresh when the consumer wishes to use them.

The third fundamental is punctuality. Eggs are

delivered twice each week. Tuesday and Friday are market days and Mr. Gebhardt tries to get to the same house at the same time every market day.

"Keep the consumer satisfied with a good egg delivered on time and you will have a steady customer," is a motto on this farm, and from the returns received and the little turn-over in customers, there is plenty of evidence that the idea is sound.

The same methods are followed in the marketing of meat. All chickens are sold dressed and ready for the pan. Chickens are sold on order. Mrs. Gebhardt helps in the preparation of the meat birds for market, as well as assisting in the preparation and grading of the eggs.

Mrs. Gebhardt is a bit "fussy" about picking. She insists that each bird be picked clean. She knows from experience the reaction when a customer is forced to "pin-feather" a bird that has been purchased from the butcher, and she does not want her customers to find the same fault.

Every chicken is immediately chilled and packed in crushed ice. The killing, dressing and preparation of 72 chickens in two days has been about the limit that she has done for one market trip.

Top prices are realized on dressed poultry.

The dressed chicken business has grown like the egg trade. Their one slogan has been: "Sell no chicken that we would not eat on our own table."

Mash Hoppers

We used to hear a lot about big feed hoppers that would hold a week's supply of mash. Now it seems that most houses have the small floor hoppers. Is there any good reason for this?

Unquestionably floor hoppers, which of course have to be filled more frequently, are gaining in popularity. I think the chief reason for that is that a poultryman can keep a closer check on the amount of mash the hens are eating. Also, the hen's can feed on both sides of these hoppers, which cuts in half the amount of hoppers necessary. Some poultrymen have found that mash consumption is stimulated by frequent addition of fresh mash, or even by stirring up the mash in the hopper occasionally.

NOTICE OF SALE BY VIRTUE OF DEFAULT In Conditional Sale Contract the General Motors Acceptance Corporation will sell at public auction on **OCTOBER 11, 1939, AT 11:00 A. M., E.S.T.** at E. J. Miller & Co., Inc., 209 S. Cayuga Street, Ithaca, New York, one 1938 Chevrolet 131 Dump Truck, Motor No. 71712157, Serial No. 12T1042552, retaken from Edwin Lokkin, R.D. No. 1, Trumansburg, New York, and Warren Lyman, R.D. No. 1, Trumansburg, New York.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
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Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

TOLMAN'S WHITE ROCKS BABY CHICKS \$12. per 100

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100% live del. Postpaid. 100 500 1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sexed Pullets, 90% guar. \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120.
Bar. Rock & R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 8.50 42.50 85.
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 9.50 47.50 95.
White Leghorns 6.50 32.50 65.
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds 7.00 35.00 70.
New Hampshire Reds 8.00 40.00 80.
Day Old Leg. Cockerels \$3.50-100. H. Cockerels \$6.50-100.
H. Mix \$6-100; L. Mix \$5.50. Breeders Blood-Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box D, McAllisterville, Pa.

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Leghorn Day Old Cockerels 3.50 17.50 35.00
Barred Rocks and White Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
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Large Type English Leghorns 6.50 32.50 65.
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Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 7.00 35.00 70.
N. H. Reds 7.50 37.50 75.
Heavy Mix \$6-100. All Breeders Blood-tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAllisterville, Pa.**

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S. C. White Leghorns, Large Type \$3.50 \$6.50 \$31.75 \$60
Barred, White or Buff Rocks 3.75 7.00 33.75 65
Wyand., R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds 3.75 7.00 33.75 65
White or Black Giants 4.75 9.00 43.75 85
Red-Rock Cross Breeds 3.75 7.00 33.75 65
Heavy Assorted 3.00 5.50 27.50 55
Either Pullets or Cockerels, any Breed: \$1-100 extra.
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Large Eng. W. Leg. Pts. 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110
Leg. Chks. \$3.50-100 — Unsexed Leg. 6.50 32.50 65
Bar. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds 7.00 35.00 70
H. Mix \$6.50-100 — N. H. Reds 7.50 37.50 75
McAllisterville Poultry Farm, Box 20, McAllisterville, Pa.

Pullets BOS QUALITY Barron and Hanson White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, 14 wks. to ready to lay age. C.O.D. Immediate shipment. **BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN**

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Three Herd Sires classified Excellent.
Two Herd Sires classified Very Good.
Herd average last year second highest ever
reported in United States in our classification.
Only herd in New York State awarded
Progressive Breeder's Registry Certificate.
Prices within reach of every breeder.

THE WAIT FARMS
J. Reynolds Wait, Owner
AUBURN, NEW YORK

"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036 lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. A few choice 400 lb. fat up fall heifers.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm,
M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

best Carnation blood lines. Accredited for T.B., Approved for Bangs. Ancestors classified for type and proved for production transmission.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Introducing . . .

our new sire, Duke Rolo Posch, who succeeds the proven sire, R.M.F. Inka, now owned by the Pioneer Cooperative Breeding Ass'n. Duke's three nearest dams ave. 28192 lbs. milk, 1055 lbs. fat, 3.7%. His calves show a lot of promise. One son available, born May 12th, from a daughter of Carnation Inka Invincible.

ELMVALE FARM

Sidney L. Smith, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 50 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

FRESH AND COMING FRESH.
ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

Charles D. Seymour & Son
GREENE, NEW YORK

BULL CALVES

from 1 mo. to 9 mos. of age.

Sire King Bessie Ormsby Boast 593854.
Proven Sire. Dams are heavy producing
cows with good C.T.A. Records.

MAYNARD L. SMITH

R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Holstein Bull Calves

Sired by Montvie Chieftain 6th. His dam 600 lb.
fat, 4.36% test as Jr. 2 yr. old.

Calves from good daughters of Sir Inka Ormsby
Veeman. His dam 27,235 milk, 945 fat.

C. S. HARVEY

CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK

Choice Blood Tested

COWS

Fresh and coming fresh.

HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.

Willing to retest before moved.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON
Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 340 HEAD - Negative

28 years continuous Advanced Register Testing.
PROVED SIRE, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS.
Bulls from 1 month to a year for sale at Farmer Prices.
Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on
request. Visitors always welcome.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Purebred GUERNSEYS

YOUNG COWS FRESHENING SOON.

70 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM.

ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.

BLACK RIVER FARMS

Perry Jones, Mgr.,

Phone 922F15, BOONVILLE, N. Y.

Registered Ayrshires

CALVES, YEARLINGS, COWS AND A BULL.
D.H.I.A. Records.

PINE GROVE FARM

Mrs. Lottie A. Marks,

DEPOSIT, NEW YORK

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

"THIS LITTLE PIG went to market, and this little pig stayed at home."

Why the one stayed at home is nobody's business, but the one that went to market has such an economic influence on so many different people that it does become everybody's business. And this is largely because the average farmer only gets 41% of what his product ultimately brings, the other 59% being taken for marketing, distribution, or processing, and 59% of farm income is still a lot of money. Nevertheless, the one that did stay home really did keep the 59% of its value at home—that's one thing to remember, and it is also another reason why there is a place for at least a few hogs on every farm.

The pig that went to market then, is the real problem, and it is a problem of price, plus saving as much as is possible of this 59%. PRICE—Somebody has said with a fair degree of accuracy, "The market price on any farm product is the lowest price at which any seller may move or sell that product." The reason that this is at least partly true is because as a farm product goes to consumer trade, every retailer must compete with price against every other retailer, regardless of supply, and except in cases of shortage, regardless of demand as well. Pig prices, then, can only be maintained by a concerted and determined effort on the part of every producer, to be sure that the pig he markets is not sold for less than the prevailing market price, and the realization that when his pig does sell for less, it tends to break down the price of every other pig.

How then, can the man who has a pig to market, help to raise, not lower, the hog market, and how can he get the most money himself for that pig? If I could solve these questions, I would

be solving the entire farm marketing problem, and that is ridiculous. Yet we do have marketing aids and marketing services, which, while imperfect, can reasonably assure you that you can help the market price level, and also help yourself. The livestock market reports, put out in almost all of our newspapers by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are reliable and authentic, but they are of no real value unless a man understands grades. While this sounds as if it was a big order, it is not. The average farmer can get a comprehensive idea of market grades, either by visiting a stockyard in his community, through his County Agricultural Agent, or by attending the livestock meetings which are held in almost every section, at least a few times every year. Then he can refrain from selling his livestock, except according to grade, and refuse to "lump" it off.

Most reliable firms on the larger livestock markets send out weekly price reports, which can be obtained by request, and free of charge, which will keep any man pretty fairly well posted on what his livestock is actually worth. These firms also offer visits to your farm, within a reasonable radius of the market, by men who can go over your livestock and give you reliable information. They are also available by telephone or letter and are continually answering requests for information from both these sources. So do not feel afraid to call upon them. The Extension and Animal Husbandry Departments of all our State Colleges also offer marketing services and grading information. From all these sources, you can be free of a local price situation, and get away from the idea that because your neighbor sold some of his stock at a price, that is all your stock is worth.

Local farm sales do not make livestock prices. The price you get is always based upon the price made on open, competitive, livestock markets. Therefore, to help, see that your livestock enters into this competition, either by your truck, or local trucks, or local buyers who go to market with it, and that it does not get into the hands of either processor, packer or consumer without at least some competition for it.

Sheepmen Plan Field Days and Ram Sales

SHEEP growers from all parts of the state are being invited to the Batavia Fair Grounds at Batavia, New York, on Wednesday, October 4 and to the Penn Yan Fair Grounds at Penn Yan, New York on Friday, October 13. The occasions are the annual Field Days and Ram Sales which are staged by the Western New York Farm Bureau Sheep Committees and the Sheep Committees of the Finger Lakes region.

These sales have been developed by the Sheep Committees in response to requests from sheepmen as a means of lessening the ever burdensome problem of finding desirable breeding rams for farm flocks. Hundreds of flock owners are planning to come to these sales in order to avoid the time, the expense and the bother of riding the roads in search of desirable breeding rams to head their commercial flocks.

H. A. Willman of the State College of Agriculture says that prominent breeders will be on hand with over a hundred selected young registered rams for sale. Nothing but purebred rams are offered and all rams are guaranteed breeders. The rams will not be sold at auction. All transactions will be privately made between buyer and seller.

The committees in charge of the

two events are arranging features of interest for both adults and for club members. These meetings will provide an excellent opportunity for sheepmen to learn more about sheep problems. For instance, Dr. D. W. Baker of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine will perform a post mortem of a sheep to show worm troubles. It is important, too, that sheepmen know more about internal parasites and the damage which they cause.

The committees have arranged some sheep dog driving demonstrations, judging contests and for demonstrations on the selection of rams and exhibits showing the kind of a ram which would be the most desirable on your flock. Four-H club members interested in sheep raising are also invited to attend the Field Day and Ram Sale. Of particular interest to the boys and girls will be wool grading and judging contests and also contests in judging rams.

At Batavia the annual Lamb Feeders' Banquet will be held at the Presbyterian Church in the evening of October 4. Delmar LaVoi of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, will be the principal speaker. Another feature of the day will be a program for consumers held in cooperation with the Genesee County Home Bureau and

the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. The program will include the preparation and cooking of lamb, and will be held at the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Building at Batavia.

Make your plans now to attend one of these Field Days and Ram Sales, keeping in mind that October 4 is the date set by the Western New York Committee for the Batavia Field Day and Ram Sale and October 13 has been calendared by the Finger Lakes Ram Sale Committee for their event which is to be held on the Fair Grounds in Penn Yan.

Large selection of Sept. and Oct. freshening

Jerseys . . .

Both grades and purebreds. Can supply Bangs Free Herds. Also fresh and close-up, type, P. B. heifers out of bulls and sires with records.

J. K. KEITH

Oneonta, Phone 722F3, New York

JERSEYS

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MY HERD SIRE

IMP. SAMARITAN 373031

ARE NOW AVAILABLE. SOME OF HIS DAUGHTERS ARE NOW MILKING AND ARE THE BEST I'VE EVER HAD.

VISIT MY FARM AND SEE THEM.

H. C. Andrews, Phone 14, Waterloo, N.Y.

Jerseys

Production bred Jerseys. Sybil and Owlrest breeding of the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state. Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.

ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Dual Purpose Short-horn bull calves and young bulls up to serviceable age.



Priced from \$50.00 to \$150.00 according to age and finish.

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

Guaranteed Breeders

BROWN SWISS

70 head bred for production and type. Approved—Accredited. 13 years D.H.I.A. records and Herd Test Records. Nevard of Bowerhome, Senior Herd Sire, was selected to head Swiss herd at New York World's Fair on basis of proven breeding record. A few bulls of his breeding available.

FOREST FARMS

EARL D. MERRILL, Manager, WEBSTER, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS

IN CARLOAD LOTS.

NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT

Leonardsville, New York

HORSES and COWS

WE SPECIALIZE IN HIGH CLASS DAIRY COWS. PRINCIPAL BREEDS.

FANCY BELGIAN AND PERCHERON HORSES.

GLADSTONE BROS.

'Phone 36, ANDES, N. Y.

Ponies for Children

FINE SELECTION. MARES, FOALS, FILLIES
40-52 INCHES. MOSTLY SPOTTED.
BARGAINS.

F. REXFORD

EARLVILLE, NEW YORK

PERCHERON AUCTION SALE

20 head — mares, fillies, weanlings, stallions of desirable breeding and showyard caliber.

CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND, OCT. 14.
Request catalog from

PIONEER POINT FARM

ERNEST W. GRUBB, Mgr.

CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND

— or —

OLDFIELDS FARM

KEN A. CLARK, Mgr.

GALENA, MARYLAND

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

FOR SALE —

3 Fine Fillies

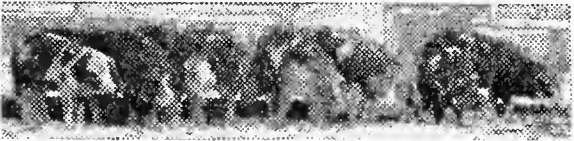
BY PERCHERON STALLION OUT OF GOOD GRADE MARE.

Ages 6 months, 1½ and 2½ years.

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R.D. 2, Telephone 10F12, Ithaca, N. Y.

Spotted Poland China



Bred Gilts \$25.00 up
Pigs 6 to 8 wks. \$10 up

M. G. ADAMS
Kenwood, Oneida, N. Y.

FOR SALE:

REGISTERED BLACK AND SPOTTED

POLAND CHINA

YOUNG BOARS AND SOWS, LARGE STOCK.
ALSO REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMB.

C. W. HILLMAN

VINCENTOWN, NEW JERSEY

SWINE---Bacon Type

LARGE REGISTERED YORKSHIRES.
From imported champion stock. All ages.

SERVICE BOARS—BRED SOWS—PIGS

HAROLD F. STEWART

R.D. No. 2, Canisteo, New York

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

C. E. CASSEL & SON

Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Registered Hampshire Ram Lambs

Best quality and most uniform in N. Y. State,
weighing 105 lbs. up. Bred ewes later.

Registered Jersey Bull

Twenty months old. Sired by Coronation Owl Rest King 364975; Dam Exp's Princess Jewel's Last 905851. Sire's dam Owlrest's Alice 307492, gold medal cow. Dam's dam and dam of bull both high producing and high testing cows. Price on this bull is cost of production. Bull of show type.

Certified Yorkwin Wheat

grown from Reg. Certified seed. Inspectors pronounced it best field inspected at inspection time.

Chas. E. Haslett, R.D. 2, Geneva, N.Y.

KEYSTONE Registered BERKSHIRES

Penna. and Cornell Strains

BOAR AND SOW PIGS.

Also S.C. Black Leghorns, English strain.

The hardy breed. Circular free.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

DUTCH HILL FARM

SHROPSHIRE

A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GEORGE C. SPRAGUE

DANBY, VERMONT

Suffolk Ram Lambs

A FEW CHOICE PURE-BRED RAM LAMBS FOR SALE. PRICE \$25.00.

MULHOCWAY FARM

CLINTON, NEW JERSEY

Stock For Sale This Fall?

Plan Now to Place
Your Advertisement
In these Columns.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

- Cattle Sales**
- Sept. 30 Glen Campbell Farm Ayrshire Sale, Dundas, Ontario, Canada.
 - Oct. 2 Pennsylvania State Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
 - Oct. 3 Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
 - Oct. 5 Ballard Farm, Holstein Consignment Sale, Troy, Pa.
 - Oct. 6 Eastern N. Y. Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, Rhinebeck Fair Grounds, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 - Oct. 6 Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
 - Oct. 7 Clinton-Essex Ayrshire Club Sale, Ledge-top Farm, Crown Point, N. Y.
 - Oct. 7 New Jersey Guernsey Breeders Association Sale, Trenton Interstate Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.
 - Oct. 7 Ram Sale, Fair Grounds, Trumansburg, N. Y.
 - Oct. 9 Central N. Y. Holstein Breeders' Sale, Cazenovia, N. Y.
 - Oct. 9 Moorland Farm Guernsey Dispersal, New Britain, Conn.
 - Oct. 9 Treweyn Farm Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Spring House, Pa.
 - Oct. 10 Essex County Guernsey Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
 - Oct. 10 110th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
 - Oct. 10 New England Guernsey Sale, Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.
 - Oct. 12 W. A. Goodfellow Estate Holstein Dispersal, Newark Valley, N. Y.
 - Oct. 12 Capitol Ayrshire Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
 - Oct. 17 Lyndell Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Lyndell, (Chester Co.), Pa.
 - Oct. 19 Allegany-Steuben County Holstein Breeders' Sale, Hornell, N. Y.
 - Oct. 19 New England Fall Holstein Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.
 - Oct. 19 Knoll Farm Guernsey Dispersal, W. I. Lincoln Adams, Littleton, N. H.
 - Oct. 25 Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.
 - Nov. 3 The 111th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
 - Nov. 13-14 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.
 - Nov. 15 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Watertown, Wis.
 - Nov. 17 Ohio State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Wooster, Ohio.

Coming Events

- Sept. 25-26 Waterloo, Iowa, 30th Annual Dairy Cattle Conference.
- Oct. 1 Western New York Field Day, Ram Sale and Lamb Feeders Banquet, Batavia, N. Y.
- Oct. 2-5 Annual Convention of Association of State Foresters, Lake Placid, N. Y.
- Oct. 13 Finger Lakes Sheep Field Day and Ram Sale, Fair Grounds, Penn Yan, N. Y.
- Oct. 21 Connecticut Beekeepers' Assoc. Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford.
- Nov. 15-23 National Grange Annual Meeting, Peoria, Illinois.
- Nov. 22-23 Annual Meeting of N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.
- Dec. 4-7 31st Annual Convention Vegetable Growers' Assoc. of America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
- Dec. 12-13 49th Annual Meeting of Connecticut Pomo-logical Society.
- Dec. 12-15 Annual Meeting of New York State Grange, Syracuse.
- Dec. 6-7 Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Assoc., New Haven, Conn.

25 Young Rambouillet EWES

REGISTERED.
Ram lambs, \$12. Large type, sired by ram shearing 24 lbs., 1 yr. growth. Wool is up; buy long-lived, rugged sheep, seldom sick.

H. C. BEARDSLEY

MONTOUR FALLS, NEW YORK

FOR SALE

Purebred Shropshire, Dorset, Hampshire, Southdown and Delaine-Merino rams. These include a number of prize winners at the New York State Fair.

Animal Husbandry Department

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Purebred Dorset Ewes

due to lamb during October and November, \$25. each. One ram eleven months old, \$25. One ram twenty months old, large, good fleece, took second prize at New York State Fair; One ram three years old, bred by Tranquility Farms, New Jersey, took second prize at New York State Fair this year; either one for \$35. My farm is one mile from the foot of Lake or Marcus road.

George D. Brice, Skaneateles, N.Y.

JONSOWN COLLIE KENNELS, Reg.

JONSOWN is the registered name of fine collies. Beautiful, intelligent and loyal. Whites of unusual beauty. Sables and tri-colors. For best results for herding get a collie you know is registered. Get a puppy in the fall all ready for starting in the spring. Full information given on request. Stud service.

Phone 111M2 BRANCON, Route No. 4. VERMONT

Mink Profitable in N. E.

due to cheap feed and climate.
Choice breeders, 3 for \$55, shipped on approval.
Book, tells how, 50c.

H. S. MUDGETT

RUPERT, VERMONT

Certified Yorkwin Wheat

A NEW VARIETY AND THE HEAVIEST YIELDING WHITE WHEAT FOR EASTERN CONDITIONS. SEND FOR PRICES.

HARWOOD MARTIN

HONEOYE FALLS, NEW YORK

Certified Yorkwin Wheat

Plant this new variety of white seed wheat for high yields.

ALSO POLISH WINTER BARLEY.

Information and Prices gladly furnished.

JERRY A. SMITH & SONS

Ludlowville, New York

Certified Yorkwin Wheat

HIGH YIELDING VARIETY, COLLEGE INSPECTED. WRITE FOR PRICES.

APPLETON BROS.

CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK

For Sale:

Rye and Oats THRESHER

R. W. LAPHAM

R. 1, GHENT, N. Y.

BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM

Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818,

for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

ARTMAN POULTRY FARM

LE ROY, NEW YORK

Hartwick Pedigree S.C.W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.

All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.

Hartwick, N. Y.

SQUARE DEAL POULTRY FARMS

4000 Leghorn Pullets

SEPT., OCT. LAYERS FROM APR., MAY HATCHES. BRED AND PRICED TO MAKE MONEY FOR YOU. Please ask.

WM. A. CRANDALL

KENDALL, NEW YORK

ELMCLIFFE FARM

250 Leghorn cockerels, individually pedigreed, wing-banded; from old hens with known production, egg weight, body weight, hatchability and chick livability. Progeny tested hens, 300 egg pedigreed sired. Pullorum clean and fowl pox vaccinated. N. Y. State certified for 2 years.

Discount if ordered before July 1. Write for special prices on quantity lots.

Gerald Boice, R. D. 1, Tivoli, N. Y.

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PROGENY TESTED

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.

Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

OUR STORRS PEN HIGHEST For All U. S. Egg Laying Contests, 1939

Pedigreed Cockerels from 300-351 Egg Dams

Our Pen 79 — Highest Official Egg Record for all breeds to date. 100% Livability. My Contest Pens now have made a 96% Livability average to date and a new high 5-Pen Official Egg Average for Kauder Leghorns seems assured.

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD EGG RECORDS for Long-Life Egg Production at Vineland. Grand Champion 4-year old, 3-year old, 2-year old Pens. Champion Individual Hen now in 6th year, lifetime production.

New FREE 24-Page Catalog. Breeding Stock, IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN

Our own strain lays 75% large white eggs.

FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

BABCOCK'S

Healthy Leghorn

Pullets Make

Great Layers



Leghorn Pullets for sale, 6 weeks to 4 months old. Breeding: all from old hen breeders mated to pedigreed males of Kimber, McLaughlin and Hanson breeding, practically all of which have dams records 250 to over 300 eggs. You'll be well pleased with these pullets. Write for price list today.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY

501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

New Hampshire Pullets

February and March hatches.

The Rogers Farms

BERGEN, N. Y.



Our Seventh Year of Fall Hatching

For Winter Grown Layers

THEY LOWER OVERHEAD - INCREASE PROFITS

Order now for Sept. delivery.

Leghorn and R. I. Red Pullets

available.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S.

R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937

43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in

New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders, also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

HIGHEST PEN AND HIGHEST HEN IN ANY

NEW YORK STATE CONTEST, 1938.

LARGE BIRDS—CHALK WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH

Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

For Advertising Rates

in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist

P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

FALL FASHIONS

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



ELEGANCE, dignity, womanly youthfulness and a new sophistication distinguish fall and winter fashions. From mid-Victorian and Godey periods and from the 1890's, the designers bring sweeping hiplines and full skirts, natural shoulders but baggy sleeves, blouses, feather trimmed hats, much jewelry, and simpler gloves. Emphasis is on the tight bodice and the full skirt. Puffed shirring, used extensively for wraps and bonnets worn back off the face, carries out the old time illusion. Other hats are modified Empress Eugenies, and pillboxes trimmed with feathers, fur or veils.

Many suits show long jackets, easily fitted and belted. Geometrically shaped pockets as well as collars or revers may be finished with narrow pipings of leather. Belts are highly decorative.

When it comes to fabrics, the accepted mid-Victorian silhouette calls for materials with enough body to shir and drape easily. Lightweight woollens meet this need. Besides the drapy types, there are the velvety textures, hairy surfaces, plaids, velveteens and self designs which look almost like matelasse. Fancy finishes are feather cloths, novelty stripes, box checks, two-tone mixtures, twill types, bayadere ribs, hidden stripes and nubs showing many contrasting colors.

Rich fall colors crowd the ever

popular black. Greens, browns, wines or grays offer a choice from light to dark and all between.

Velvets, especially the crush-resistant ones, are strong for evening, while velveteens, very colorful ones in striking effects, make compelling daytime dresses and costumes.

Coats have more fullness either in front or all around. Collars are larger and fur jacket coats are excellent. Reefer coats will be tops in sports coats, while favorite materials are tweeds, plaids and checks. Suits come in three types: costume, 3-piece, or fur jackets and dressmaker suits. Dress coats and suit woollens have a dull rather than lustrous appearance. Smooth faced duvetyns are chosen because of their richness for better type coats. Diagonal weaves, self stripes and some with a hairy nap are a variation from the smooth fabrics.

Skirt length remains short this season, with no increase in length looked for. Belts when used do not detract from the gracefully flaring silhouette. The narrow front belt, attached to the sides of the garment, is most frequently seen. A separate girdle belt of cloth or suede is wide in front but tapers down to normal in the back.

Sweaters and skirts are more important than ever, sweaters even appearing in fancy forms as even-

(Continued on opposite page)

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

NOTHING quite takes the place of the different sandwich breads for lending interest to the school lunch or for afternoon tea. And who, child or man, can resist tasty, satisfying Peanut Butter Bread?

PEANUT BUTTER BREAD

2 cups flour	1 jar peanut butter (6 oz.)
2 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon salt	2 eggs
1/2 cup sugar	1/4 cup shortening

Sift dry ingredients together. Work in peanut butter and shortening. Stir in milk and eggs beaten together. Bake in well-greased loaf pan in moderate oven (350° F.) about 1 1/2 hours.

(Continued from opposite page)

ning garments. Stockings lean to the light side because of short skirts.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2739 is right in the swing with its modified bustle which is fashionable without being too extreme. Crisp faille would carry out the 19th century appearance. Size 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 2 5/8 yards of 54-inch material.

JACKET SUIT PATTERN No. 2771 gives you a chance to have a fling with plaids if you feel in that mood. The jacket, with or without collar, can do double duty with other outfits. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 1 1/2 yards of 54-inch material for long sleeved jacket; 1 5/8 yards 54-inch for skirt.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2663 is for a classically simple frock with the becoming heartshaped neckline, ideal for the mature face and figure. Sizes 14 to 44. Size 36 requires 3 3/8 yards of 39-inch material.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2793 is a good basic frock which could well be the mainstay of the fall and winter wardrobe. Its surplice front and 6-gored skirt make for smart becomingness and good fit. Sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 54-inch material, 3/4 yard 35-inch contrasting.

COAT PATTERN No. 2800 will fit and flatter every type of face and figure. It may be plain or fur trimmed and gives a choice of several necklines. Sizes are 16 to 50. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 54-inch material; 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch for lining.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2844 with its high up pockets and swing skirt has an air of youthful jauntiness and interesting details which everyone covets. Sizes are 11 to 19. Size 15 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material, 3/8 yard 39-inch contrasting.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2836 features the new and popular front fullness with nipped in waist and wide hemmed skirt. Its unique shoulder line is another fine detail. Sizes are 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material.

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Honey Treats

By LOUISE PRICE BELL.

UNLESS we raise bees ourselves, we often overlook the importance of honey on our tables, and yet it is a delightfully nourishing and adaptable food.

If you want a drink that will call forth *ohs* and *ahs* from both children and adults, try beating an egg with three ounces of strained honey, then adding to a pint of whole milk. Pour this egg, honey and milk mixture over ice cream (home-made is of course the best!), add a glass or paper straw, and serve with a smile. It is *Honeyade*, if your friends or family ask you—which they will.

Here's another treat: Mix one ripe banana (which has been well mashed) with two tablespoons of honey and one teaspoon of vanilla. Add this to a pint of milk, shake well, and pour into glasses. Top with a dab of whipped cream and a sprinkling of cinnamon.

For sandwiches that are "different" and call for repeat orders, mash a cream cheese well, add strained honey to make a smooth paste. Add a half cup of shaved pecan-meats and spread the mixture between thin slices of fresh whole-wheat (or white) bread. Remove crusts and roll, or leave plain if you prefer.

Honey really comes into its own at dessert time. When you tire of the same desserts, see what you think of Frozen Honey Ambrosia for a real change. To make it, soak a teaspoon of gelatin in two tablespoons of water and let stand for a few minutes. In the top of the double boiler, place 1/2 cup of strained honey, 2 egg yolks, and 1/4 tsp. of salt. Beat hard with egg-beater until well mixed, then place over boiling water and cook until thick. Remove from fire, add gelatin, and stir until dissolved. Cool, add 3 tbsps. lemon juice (strained) and 1 cup of whipping cream beaten until stiff. Pour mixture into freezing tray and freeze for three hours, stirring occasionally if you wish, though stirring is not necessary. This dessert may be frozen in a hand-freezer also.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For another delicious honey dessert, and one that is easy to prepare, try this: Fill individual sauce dishes with shredded eating apples just before serving. Pour some cream over each, and then add a little honey—not too much, just enough to drip lightly over shredded apples and cream. This is a real farm dessert which is sure to please everyone.



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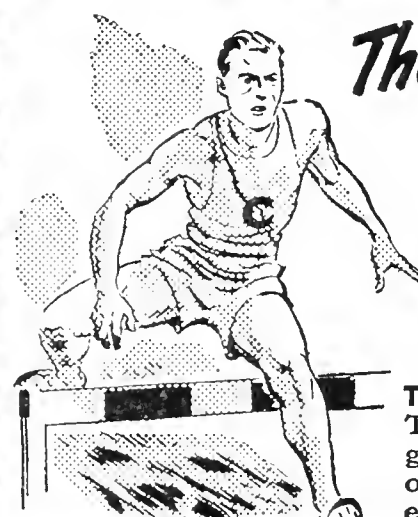
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Old Home Week at Waynor

III. "When the Savings-Bank Was Robbed" (PART I.)

FROM 1846 to 1856 was a time of prosperity in Waynor. Abundant crops were raised, for most of the farms were new, and as yet the soil was rich enough without fertilizers. The storekeepers at the "Center" shared in the general prosperity. Savings were accumulating in farmhouse chests and bureau drawers; and in the fall of 1851 Newell Chapman, who had been one of the selectmen for six years, proposed to start a savings-bank.

That was then a new idea, but it found favor at once. Chapman became president, and Henry Barron was named as cashier. The necessary legal steps for incorporation were taken that winter, and in March the Waynor Savings-Bank opened for business in a room in the rear of Henry Barron's shoe-store, rent-free.

Very little expense was incurred. The president and even the cashier served without salary. The office furniture consisted merely of a desk and two chairs, a table, two blank books and a small iron safe of most primitive construction. The cashier carried the key of the safe in his pocket along with his jack-knife.

President Chapman was a long-headed Yankee, who knew how to invest funds safely, and almost every prosperous farmer in town was a trustee. Bank examiners were not needed.

Chapman and Barron were shrewd and close, but strictly honest. It had not occurred to bank presidents then to use deposits for stock speculations. People brought in their savings, and Chapman and Barron invested them as fast as they could in mortgages, bearing the legal six per cent interest, with sometimes a "bonus" in advance, which was also legal where both parties agreed on it at the outset.

In 1856 the bank had in investments a hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars, not a dollar of it drawing less than six per cent, and much of it more, owing to Chapman's shrewdness.

The entire bank expenses that year—largely costs of foreclosures of mortgages, registration fees, and so forth, with some necessary travelling expenses on the part of the president and the cashier—were seventy-eight dollars and twenty cents.

This was before the great financial panic of 1857. That crisis, however, was little felt by the Waynor bank. The deposits were in farm mortgages, upon which the panic had no effect.

But during the season of 1856 we heard of a savings-bank robbery for the first time in our state. The bank at B. had been entered by night and the door of the safe broken open. Everyone felt that it was a crime too audacious, too outrageous to have been committed by any ordinary person or resident of the town; and the idea prevailed at once that it was the work of some new and desperate kind of reprobate.

President Chapman called a meeting of our savings-bank trustees to talk over this new danger. He was a wary man. What had happened in B. might happen in Waynor, he said. If such daring rascals were roving about the country, it behooved us to be on our guard; for the bank often had considerable sums of money in the safe.

From accounts of the robbery at B., it was conceded that no safe door or brickwork could withstand such resolute rogues. Chapman came to the conclusion at once that a watchman was the safest precaution.

But to hire a watchman at a dollar a night was a piece of extravagance that shocked the minds of the trustees.

Chapman himself recoiled from it.

Chapman held to this idea, however. He and Barron fixed up a little sleeping-room directly over the bank, and by judicious persuasion prevailed on a young fellow, named Pinckney Danbridge, to sleep there. Then Chapman—who never took a cent in payment for his own services—worked privately for two days on a contrivance for waking young Danbridge in case the safe in the room below was approached in the night.

In some way a wire was conducted from beneath the floor boards in front of the safe, up the wall and through the floor of the chamber to a clock alarm. If anyone trod on that board in front of the safe door, the alarm

By C. A. STEPHENS

would go off close by Pinckney's head.

What he had to do then was to throw up his chamber window and fire a double-barreled gun, which would wake not only Barron, who lived in a house directly across the street, but everyone else in the vicinity.

For sleeping there, Danbridge was to receive ten dollars a year and his room rent; and Chapman did not fail to impress on his mind, at frequent intervals, a profound sense of his responsibility to the bank and to the public. There is no doubt that Pinckney felt it.

He slept over the bank for a year or more; and it was one of Chapman's rules that he should be in his room every night at half past nine. Chapman took no chances on a boy's carelessness. He or Barron wound that clock and set the alarm every night.

The apparatus was all right, and would have worked according to schedule every night of the month and year. But Pinckney had become enamored of a maiden living at the other end of the hamlet; and it has to be said of him that he fell into a habit of making long calls at her house in the evening.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR says a silo full of feed for ev'ry cow and bull, is best insurance that the kine will be well-fed and never pine for blue grass pastures when the snow is blowin' round at ten below. At silage they will make a pass nor ever miss the taste of grass, all winter long a taste of green will keep their appetites all keen, with glossy hides and placid eye they'll chew their cud without a sigh, with milk they'll run the buckets o'er while figures on the cream checks soar. The way to make the dairy pay, according to my neighbor's say is just to feed them critters right, with silage morning, noon and night.

I used to have a silo, too, but when the wind came up and blew it over one wild summer night, I've never found the time yet, quite, to build that silo up again, and so in winter weather when my neighbor's cows eat silage green, my critters allus can be seen humped up behind a stack of straw. It ain't much good, but when their craw is full of straw they think they're fed, they're healthier than in a shed. Their milk flow isn't up to par, but then, it's good to know they are not pilin' up a big surplus to bust the price and cause a fuss. They're savin' up their strength till spring, when they'll roll out the milk, by jing!



Bashfulness in part may have led him to conceal these visits. But it has also to be related that he was accustomed to go to his room over the bank at eight o'clock, and leave it privately later in the evening, after Barron and Chapman had gone home, supposing that he was snug in bed upstairs.

This was all very wrong, of course, as the event proved. For the bank robbers really came one night in August while Pinckney Danbridge was making a protracted call at the other end of the village.

There were two of the robbers, and one of them, as afterward transpired, knew the place very well. The night was wet and foggy, on the dark of the moon, but the robbers pried up a side window of the bank room and entered without difficulty.

Beyond doubt they trod on the board by the safe and set off the alarm upstairs. But no Pinckney was there to fire the gun. The robbers appear to have heard the alarm, and beat a retreat for the time being; but as no one stirred, they went back and wedged open the safe door at their leisure.

There were, as it happened, about eleven thousand dollars in the safe, besides promissory notes, mortgages and other papers of value to the bank. The men took all these, put their booty in an old leather valise, and decamped by the window, as they had entered.

But it chanced that Pinckney was now tiptoeing his way back to his bed-chamber, and in the fog and darkness he nearly ran into the robbers as they emerged from the narrow alleyway between the shoe-store and the building next to it. He was stealing home so quietly that the robbers did not hear him, but he heard them; in fact, he had heard them getting out at the window, and surmised instantly that mischief was on foot. He stood quite still as the two men hurried past him, and he heard them go down the middle of the road, so as to make no noise on the plank sidewalk.

Pinckney's suspicion was fully confirmed when, on going in between the buildings, he found the bank window open. Owing perhaps to these nocturnal trips, he carried matches in his pocket. Striking one, he held it in at the window. Even by the fitful light it gave, the open safe door caught his eye, and he knew what had happened.

He was conscience-stricken. What would Chapman say to him? What

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. \$2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Autumn

The cricket's chirp is dry and harsh,
Grass is brown and the flowers are old;
But red leaves fling across the marsh,
And mountain tops are rimmed with gold.

When life's short summer days are past,
And Youth's bright birds have sung
their lays,
May warm, deep courage come at last,
And Autumn glory crowd our days.

—Julia Lounsbury Wallace,
Brooktondale, N. Y.

would Barron say? What would everybody say? It would all come out that he had been calling on Elsie Dunn. And now the bank's money was gone and he was to blame for it! Even while he stood there, striking matches, the robbers were escaping with all that money. He ought to follow them and see where they went.

That seems to have been what passed through Pinckney's mind, and it accounts for what he did. For instead of giving an alarm, he ran like a fox down the road after the robbers. The miscreants had a wagon and horse, which they had left at the lower end of the village, hitched in a church horse-shed. Pinckney heard them back out and heard the chafe-iron squeak as they turned and drove away along the country road to the southward.

It was too dark to see them, but he ran on, and for a mile or more kept within hearing distance of the wagon. He was a long-legged youth and a good runner. They drove fast, however, and gradually drew out of hearing.

The pace, too, had begun to tell on Pinckney, and he now realized that he would be unable to follow them far. He was near the old Chase farm, a mile below the village, and pulled up to get breath and think what to do.

As he stood there, he heard the step of some animal, and made out the head and neck of a horse looking at him over a gate by the road-side. The horse was standing in a stable-yard.

Pinckney knew the Chase boys and, indeed, knew the horse. He considered the necessity so urgent that, without stopping to wake the family, he entered the stable, and by striking another match, found the head-stall of a harness; and having bridled the horse, he mounted, bareback, and went on in pursuit of the wagon. In the course of an hour he heard the wagon ahead, and then followed on more cautiously for several miles. He was not cautious enough, however, for at the foot of a long hill in the Town of Roland, the robbers either heard the horse's hoofs behind, or from some other circumstance suspected that they were pursued. They stopped in the shadow of some pines a little off the road and lay in wait there.

It had now begun to grow light a very little, for it was past three o'clock in the morning. Pinckney came on and did not see the team till he was within a few yards of it. He pulled up then, very suddenly and with good reason, for there stood the two men with derringer pistols pointed at his head.

(Part II, which concludes this story, will appear in our next issue.)

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Pointers for Wildflower Gardeners

ONE TOPIC of particular interest to home gardeners on the recent Massachusetts Farm and Home Week program was the wildflower garden, discussed by Mrs. Taylor of Dover, Mass. She said that almost all people dream of having a wildflower garden some day with a brook and a patch of woodland, but that really most wildflower gardens have to be created.

Her own has a background of native trees and shrubs, flowering dogwood, sassafras, hornbeam, gray birch, witch-hazel, etc., with choice wildflowers placed here and there. She also uses numerous rocks to help hold moisture and to create a cool atmosphere.

She said that the first requirement for a wildflower garden is a soil rich in humus and unless one will take the trouble to make the plants happy, it is best not to start such a garden. She recommended for a shady garden, hepaticas, bloodroot, yellow lady's slipper, dutchman's breeches, false mitrewort, bishop's cap, columbine, trillium, baneberry, spikenard, rue anemone, and many of the ferns, but said that orchids should be avoided with the exception of the yellow lady's slipper, and the showy lady's slipper.

A sunny bog with a lily pool would provide a home for such things as pitcher plant, monkey-flower, etc. Mrs. Taylor pointed out that many state laws protect choice native plants, hence best results are often obtained from raising plants from seeds and cuttings.

Another wildflower garden is simply native shrubs surrounding appropriate plants in a sunny field. Such plants are butterfly weed, black-eyed susan, rose-mallow, closed gentian, many varieties of the goldenrod and wild asters. The shrubs might include spice-bush, mountain laurel, viburnums, sweet pepperbush, azaleas, blueberries, bayberries, and others.

Since there is still time to move or to identify some of these plants or shrubs for moving later, it is a good idea to do this before leaves and flowers have entirely disappeared.

Grange Cleanings

(Continued from Page 3)

long striven for. The necessary requirements include five new subordinate units, 15 new Juvenile units, a net gain of 500 in subordinate membership and of 200 in the Juvenile roll. Present prospects are that all these specifications will be met.

DECIDED HONOR has come to a prominent Vermont Grange member. Governor G. D. Aiken has appointed Orlando L. Martin of Plainfield as as-

sistant judge of the Washington County Court. Mr. Martin is a former Master of the Vermont State Grange and for several years was Lecturer of the National Grange. He has had wide experience in public affairs, not only in local and county circles, but as speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives, later a member of the Vermont State Senate, and from 1909 to 1913 Commissioner of Agriculture of the Green Mountain State. He has also been prominent in Odd Fellowship

Prayer

By AMY ATWATER.

At sunset
When I knelt to pray,
A singing thrush
Made me forget the words
That I would say.
His song poured out
So much more
Glad some praise
Than my lips could,
I kept quite still
And listened. . . .
I'm sure, God,
You understood.

circles, having headed the Order in Vermont several years ago.

The position of "assistant judge" is a survival of the old English common law and is still retained in this country only in Vermont. Holders of this position function principally in exercising a "common-sense influence" between the technicalities of the law and the rights of the common people. A second Vermonter holding a similar position is Wilmer H. Vaughn, of Middlesex Center, also a prominent Grange member.

A PENNSYLVANIA Grange lecturer, Mrs. Gabriella Schuler of Alleghany County Pomona, No. 42, recently responded to a "hole" in the program of one of the Pomona meetings by the difficult performance of playing the piano with her nose. She did it so skillfully that her fame traveled far and near, and shortly after she was called upon to go to New York and repeat her interesting musical performance over the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

FIFTEEN STATE GRANGES will hold their annual sessions during the month of October, quite in contrast to the custom of a generation ago, when practically all these gatherings were held in mid-winter. Of this group Vermont is the only one in the Eastern section of the country. Eight of the states have biennial election of officers this year.

MORRIS GRANGE, NO. 105, in New Jersey, sponsored a unique project when it chartered an airplane and took a score of poultry men and women from its vicinity, including four 4-H

Club boys, on a trip to the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland. With them on the trip went several cases of certified eggs as gifts to the mayor of Cleveland from the Morristown mayor; to the county commissioners of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, from the Morris county board of freeholders; to the president of the Cleveland Kiwanis Club from the Morristown club; and to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce from the Morristown organization.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Maine, had an interesting feature as part of its Grange Field Day, August 31, in the presentation of an original pageant, "God Save America", under direction of the Pomona lecturer, Mrs. Beatrice Milliken. Grange members and their friends came from a wide area. The pageant was beautiful and impressive.

A CONNECTICUT Grange meeting out of the ordinary has just been held by Bolton Juvenile, when the latter made itself host to all the Juvenile Grange units in the state east of the Connecticut River.

ANOTHER NEW GRANGE HALL in Maine will soon be a reality, the possession of Mariaville Grange in Hancock County. Every Saturday night for a long time this subordinate has been serving a baked bean supper, to which people have come from a wide radius, and in consequence clinking dollars are rolling rapidly into the Grange building fund.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANGE about to observe its 65th anniversary is Stark at Dunbarton, whose celebration date will be October 30. An elaborate program is already in preparation, with a large attendance of visiting Patrons certain.

CHILDREN'S Frequent COLDS



For relieving discomforts of chest colds and night coughs, rub VapoRub on throat, chest, and back at bedtime. VapoRub's poultice-vapor action relieves congestion of upper air passages—eases soreness of chest and back muscles—helps the youngster relax into healing sleep.

For coughing and irritated throat caused by colds, put VapoRub on the child's tongue to relieve the irritation. Then massage VapoRub on throat and chest.

For "sniffles" and misery of head colds, melt VapoRub in a bowl of boiling water. Have the child breathe in the steaming vapors. This loosens phlegm, clears air passages, makes breathing easier. Also massage VapoRub on throat and chest. Millions of families use these three time-tested treatments.

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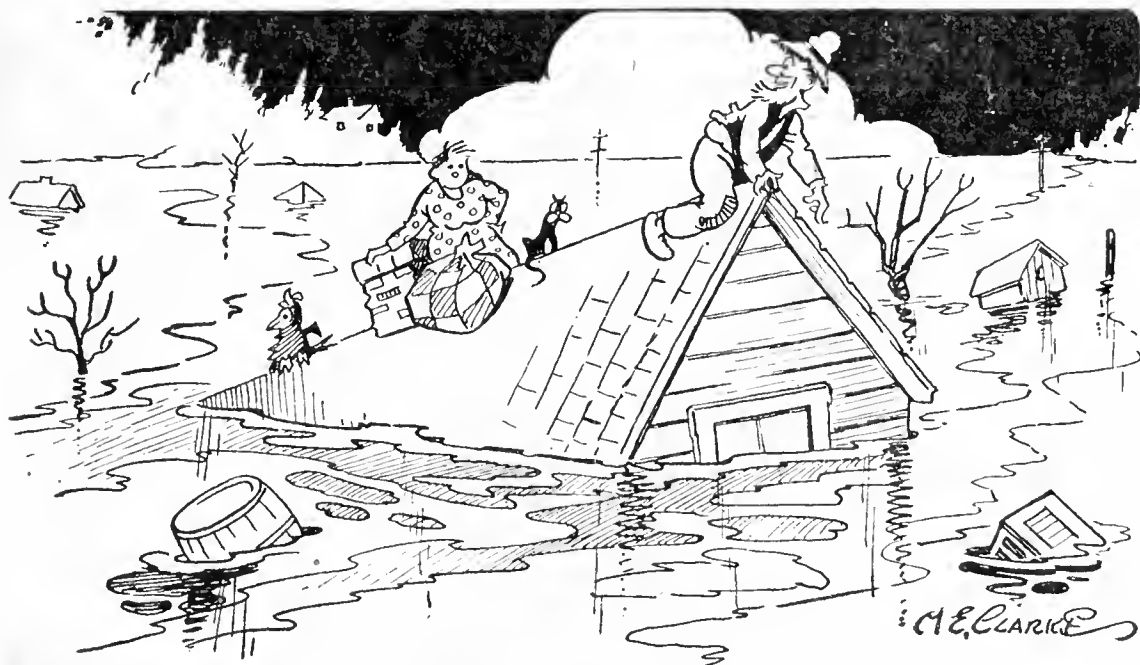
THERE'S a good deal more to the job of a milk distributor than bottling and delivering milk in the city. There is always the problem of getting and keeping more satisfied customers for the finest milk that is produced in the country.

The man whose picture you see here is Captain Tim Healy, favorite authority on the world's most popular hobby. He is on the air for Sheffield Farms. You can hear Captain Tim Healy's SEALECT Stamp Club of the Air every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:15 P. M. WEA. He is telling thousands of people thrilling adventure stories, news about foreign countries and stories behind the stamps of the world. At the same time, over this same program, people are learning more and more about the milk that is produced on Sheffield farms. This radio program is really the dairy farmer's program—because it is helping to sell more fluid milk to more people.



SHEFFIELD FARMS

TUNE IN the "WEEKLY MILK BULLETIN." Important news and information for milk producers. Every Monday Evening, Station WGY, 6:45 P. M.



"One good thing Maw,—ya won't have to wash the upstairs winder now."

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

ONE OF the inevitable effects of a long war, particularly of a war in which the United States becomes a source of foodstuffs and war materials for the belligerents, **is sure to be a shortage of farm labor.**

To complicate an almost certain shortage of farm labor, I believe that we as farmers have every reason to expect a great deal of labor union activity. This, sooner or later, will affect the attitude and the demands for wages of both seasonal and year-around farm labor. It may even result in unionizing farm labor.

A WORD OF CAUTION

During a period of rising prices such as is likely to occur in this country if there is a long world war, the simpler farm products usually tend to rise faster in price than those in which more labor and management are invested. For example, milk for cheese will probably go up faster than milk for the fluid market. Wheat and corn will go up faster than eggs and beef. The tendency of prices to rise in this order usually results in farmers switching rather rapidly to the production of cash crops. This practice in turn upsets normal demand for labor and increases seasonal demand. **In view of what will probably happen to farm labor, those of us who are considering making such a switch may want to be pretty certain that we will have available the help required to handle our new ventures.** Also we may want to remember that while cash crops usually go up much faster than more finished farm products, they also come down much faster when the inevitable break comes.

VALUE OF PRIVILEGES

In any period of rising prices the cost of living goes up. This means that the high wages which attract men and boys from farm labor do not turn out to be as high as they first seem. **It also means that the house, the fuel, the eggs and milk, the hog in the fall, and the garden of the year-around hired man take on a definitely increased worth.**

In view of the uncertainties which are ahead, it would seem to be indicated that farmers who have good year-around men, and hired men who have good year-around jobs have an excellent basis for getting together and talking things over.

In my opinion, as farmers we might plan a little more on giving hired men of proven ability more recognition than they have had in the past, particularly in the way of privileges and in sharing any prosperity which may come to the farm. Hired men, on the other hand, should fully consider the very real wages they get in the way of privileges.

THE GIST OF IT

In view of the uncertainty which is ahead, all northeastern farmers might well pause before they switch their farm practices into operations which will make them more dependent on hired help than they are now, and farm laborers, particularly year-

around men, should study carefully the real wages offered by city employment before they move into town.

My own conclusion is that the safest place for both farmer and hired man is on the farm, and that the safest agriculture is a continuation **with only such modifications as may be handled with the regular crew** of the practices which have proved to be the most sound in the community over the long pull.

* * *

Quality Excellent

Last night, September 18, we had the children all in and had a roast beef dinner at SunnYGables. Of course, there is no news value in such an event, but there is, I believe, news—and important news—in the fact that the beef we ate was killed right here on the farm last December.

The particular roast about which I am writing was quick-frozen and placed in our zero storage box. We have kept a pretty accurate record of what it has cost us for current to maintain a zero temperature in our box. From our figures as nearly as I can calculate it, it cost us 2½ cents a pound to store this six-pound roast for ten months. It cost probably another ½ of a cent a pound to quick-freeze it. Allowing another fraction of a cent for the interest on the investment in the box and the depreciation, we therefore have a total cost of approximately 3 cents a pound for quick-freezing and storing a roast of beef ten months.

We were offered 18 cents a pound for the carcass of the steer from which the roast came at the time it was quick-frozen.

From these figures, those of you who are familiar with wholesale and retail prices of meat can make your own calculations. I can't go any further because I haven't much idea of the retail cost of cuts of meat. Our family has been living almost entirely on poultry, lamb, beef, and pork killed last fall, quick-frozen and stored in our zero box.

Oh, yes! I forgot to say that despite the propaganda which is being circulated against frozen meats, the quality of the roast has not been excelled by any other roast we have ever had on our table. Of course, it came out of an Angus baby beef, raised and fed right here at SunnYGables, which didn't hurt its quality any.

* * *

Drought-Resistant Grasses

I have come to rely on this page as a means of drawing reactions from folks who are interested in what I write about. You may recall that two weeks ago I wondered why plant

breeders had not done something to breed drought-resistant, eatable plants.

Apparently they have, for I have the following letter under date of September 18 from R. E. Culbertson, nursery manager for the Soil Conservation Service. Mr. Culbertson writes:

"As you know, the Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with Cornell University, has maintained a grass nursery at Ithaca since the fall of 1935. During that time more than 1200 grasses and legumes from all over the world have been tested in order to determine their adaptation, establishment and conservation-utility values for use in the Northeastern states. As a result of this work we now have grasses and legumes for almost every purpose, and I am happy to report that certain of these have made excellent and sustained growth under the droughty conditions of the past season.

"The selections which stood out are tall oatgrass, creeping and non-creeping brome, meadow fescue, orchard grass, Reed canary, prairie lovegrass, birdsfoot trefoil and zigzag clover. These all made growth comparable with the most luxuriant weeds of the neighborhood so we will not have to start any breeding work with weeds to produce edible forage as you suggested in your Kernels, Screenings and Chaff of September 16th. It has been reported that the prairie lovegrass will grow on a billiard ball but I cannot vouch for this."

* * *

Seeding Insurance

We still have had no good rains around SunnYGables and as a result part of the reseedings we made in August are not yet even up.

After considerable deliberation we have decided to attempt to insure at least some fresh pasturage and hay next year by fall plowing several fields, fitting them up, and sowing them in December to sweet clover.

If we have any moisture at all, such fields should produce considerable pasturage next summer and, if we need it, either hay or a crop for legume silage. From past experience we know that

we can seed pasture mixtures in stands of sweet clover and get good catches if we have the right sort of weather. From this experience it would seem that we might also plan on making some hay seedings in the same manner.

At any rate, we are facing a desperate situation and the sweet clover gamble, as I indicated two weeks ago, seems to us at SunnYGables to be about the only way out.

We would rely on wheat and rye instead of the sweet clover if we dared, but most of our fields are so dry that I am afraid fall-sown grain won't have moisture enough to grow until it is too late.

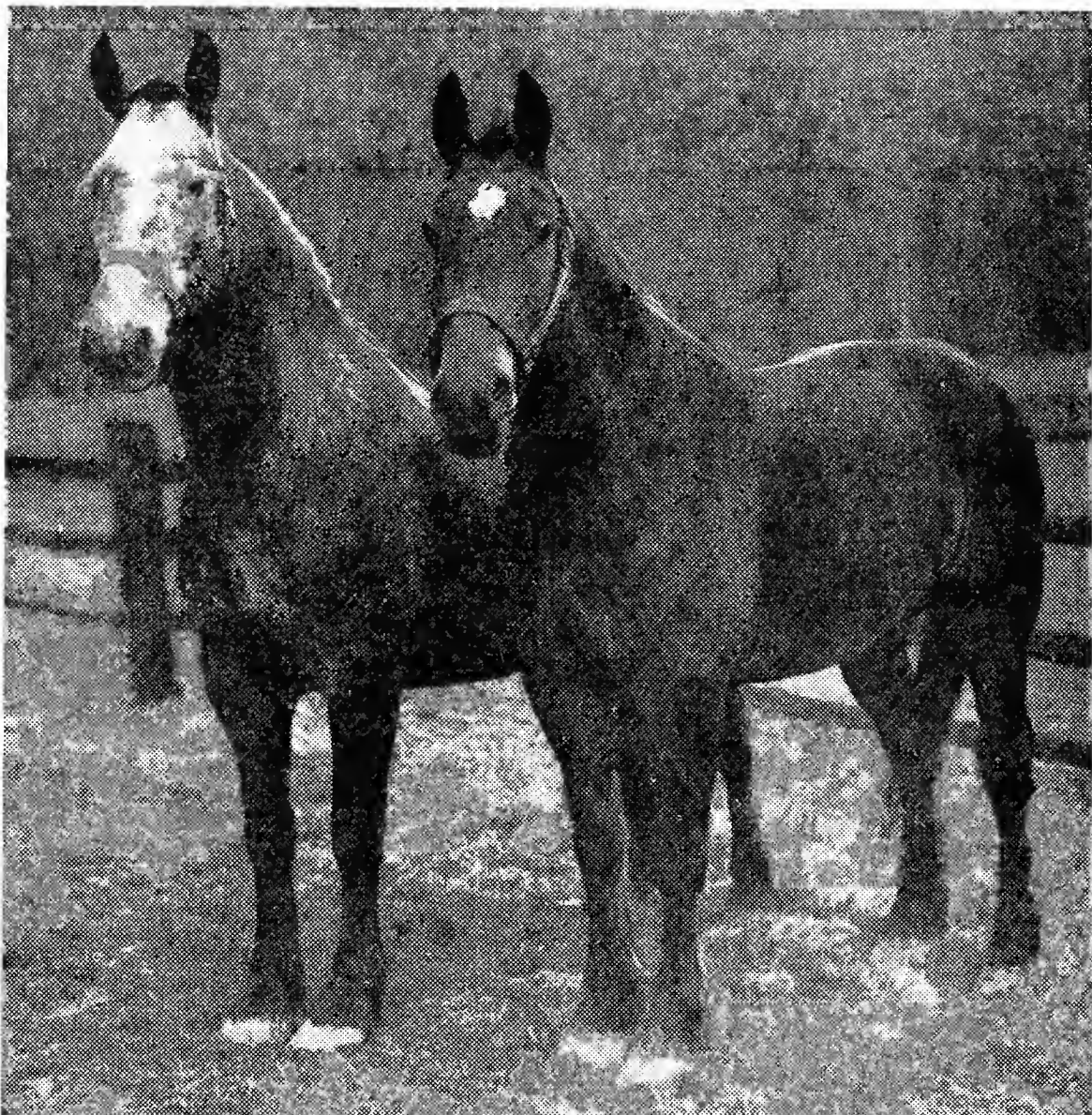
EVER-NORMAL HAY MOW

The time to lock the barn is before the horse is stolen. The time to build up reserves of hay in the Northeast is when it is plentiful and cheap. The fact that we adopted this procedure two years ago at SunnYGables is going to save our neck this winter. We are going into the winter season with a lot of old hay accumulated when the best we could get for it was around five dollars per ton.

I am not reporting this fact for any other reason than to get a lot of farmers who are going to be short of hay this winter thinking about building up ever-normal hay mows, if it ever rains and they get a chance to do so.

There is another conservation measure which seems to me can be applied in the Northeast in the future and to which more attention should be given. I refer to the weight of our dairy cattle. In periods of cheap and plentiful hay and pasturage, I can think of no smarter thing than to manage our livestock so that it puts on a little extra weight. As a matter of fact, we did just this thing with the Guernsey heifers we had bred to freshen this fall and the high condition they were in when they were turned out carried right through the summer without any supplemental feed, and I know was a big factor in selling them this fall.

Incidentally, we have sold most of our Guernsey heifers which were due to freshen in October and November, so far at least another year we will not be back in the business of producing milk.



The picture of the two young horses shown above was taken last spring just after I had bought them at an auction. I am running it here because to my mind it shows horses carrying just about the right amount of flesh to bring the best price. The man who put them in shape for the sale knew his business. Had they been any thinner or very much fatter, I probably would not have bought them.



Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Valuable Because Rare

"I just read an ad from a concern that buys old books. For example, they state that they will pay \$100.00 for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' which seems to me too good to be true. I have the book and would be glad to get that much money for it."

Misunderstanding about the sale of old books seems to be very common. There is no question but that some old books are valuable and that there are reliable companies dealing in their purchase and sale. Without exception as far as I know these concerns first require the purchase of a catalog and do not accept shipment of books until a complete and definite description has been sent to them. Prices quoted are for books in first class condition, and for a PARTICULAR EDITION, usually the first edition. Books are valuable not because of their age but because of their scarcity. Some first editions printed years ago are very rare and collectors of old books are willing to pay good prices for them. The chances that one of these rare books is hidden away in your attic are small.

* * *

Sellers of Worthless Stocks Again Active

The National Better Business Bureau has issued a warning that, with the recent increase in prices of stocks, the seller of worthless stocks has again become active. At least 400 crooks engaged in the sale of worthless stock are wanted by authorities. While the majority of them are likely to stay in the city, past history indicates that some are by no means averse to trying their game in the country. The recent upswing in stocks will ease the way for sale of worthless stocks sold on promises of doubling your money overnight.

At least it will do no harm to notify the police if stock salesmen call. If they are conducting a legitimate business, they will have no difficulty in convincing the police of that fact. But, on the other hand, your action may result in picking up someone who is badly wanted by the police authorities.

* * *

More 'Verbal Promises'

"An agent has been in this vicinity selling cooking utensils. He gives a demonstration by cooking a piece of ham from 9 to 15 minutes but does not tell prospective customers that it has been parboiled for 45 minutes. He gets the down payment by telling women that there is no extra charge for carrying the installment payments, but when they receive the goods, they find that there is a carrying charge. He also tells that there is a life-time guarantee but those who purchase the pans find no guarantee."

As far as we can see this agent is operating in an entirely legal manner except for statements made that do not appear to be backed by fact. Even so, the buyer's "comeback" is governed by the general understanding that companies are not bound by the verbal promises made by agents. As to the ethics of the situation, we'll let you draw your own conclusions. It has always seemed to me that the prices charged for many such utensils are high but that is, of course, a matter that must be decided by the purchaser.

* * *

A Good Day's Work

"On August 21 I was working in a field and saw two men jacking up a truck which was standing along the road. I wondered what they were doing, and went to the truck just as the men left to find that the wheel was gone. I got into my car and started after them. I chased them for about six miles at a speed of about 80 miles

an hour, and when I got close enough to them, took the license number and called the State Police. The Troopers caught them, and that night I had to go to court to testify against them. It was reported that the car they had was stolen and that they were wanted in New York State. The Judge told me I did a good day's work."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Judge was right. The boy who wrote this letter, Andrew Hlubich, is only 17 years old, and he deserves all kinds of credit for the prompt, courageous action he took.

* * *

He Checked Before He Shipped

"Could you please send me the names and addresses of a couple of reliable brokers or commission men of New York City who handle red kidney and jumbo marrow beans? Any information you give will be appreciated."

A list of commission men is available from the Department of Agriculture, Albany. In addition we are glad to check further on receivers. Some commission men have better ratings than others, and some buyers who do not handle produce on a commission basis are not therefore listed in the pamphlet, but have excellent ratings. We are sending our reader this information by return mail.

* * *

Postal Fraud Orders

Some time ago we stated on this page that a fraud order had been issued against Columbian Music Publishers of Toronto, Canada. We were then informed, and so stated on this page, that the company had filed suit in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia for an injunction to restrain enforcement of the order. The court directed that mail be held pending outcome of an appeal.

Later the appeal was dismissed, the order of the lower court directing holding the mail was dissolved, and we are informed that the fraud order against the Columbian Music Publishers is in full force. Mail addressed to this company is being returned to senders stamped "Fraudulent: Mail to this address returned by order of the Postmaster General."

* * *

The Post Office Department recently issued fraud orders denying the use of mails to several concerns as follows:

THE WHITESTONE CO., Whitestone, Flushing, N. Y.—This concern advertised to sell through the mails miniature cameras. Numerous complaints have been received by the Post Office Department from persons who sent money but received nothing in return.

LINDAY LABORATORIES, New York City.—This concern sold a preparation advertised to replenish and regenerate the hair growing substances in the scalp. The inspector who investigated this case noted that the top of the owner's head was sparsely covered with hair.

* * *

Albert Blackmore who lives on a 588 acre farm in New Zealand would like to hear from another boy between the ages of 18 and 22. On Albert's farm many cattle and pigs are raised, also great flocks of sheep, so he would be particularly interested in corresponding with a boy who also lives on a large farm in the center of a great farming district. Address your letter to Albert W. Blackmore, Waihi R.D., Waihi, New Zealand.

* * *

"I would like to get a job as team master in some part of the country where I could get steady work. I prefer no cows."—Shirley Leonard, Feeding Hill, Mass., R.F.D. 1.

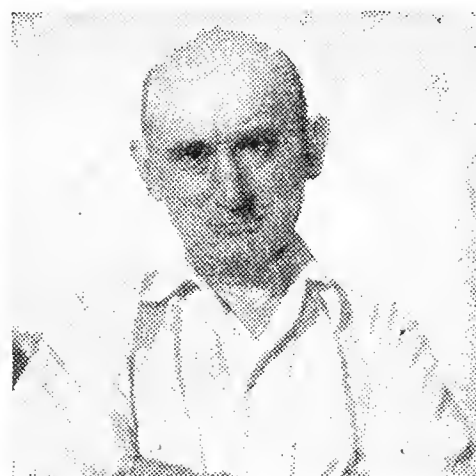
FOUR ORANGE CO. FARMERS IN TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

COMING HOME from a meeting of dairymen held in Syracuse, N. Y., their automobile was wrecked. Two were killed, the others severely injured. Three carried our travel policy so had protection in the time of need. Harold Ayres, local agent, insured them.



MORTIMER L. CLARK — Deceased
Johnson, N. Y.

Mrs. Clark wrote us saying: "It is with sincere and deep gratitude that I thank you for your payment of **\$1,000.00** to the estate of my late husband, Mortimer L. Clark. The policy had only been in force four months."



CRAWFORD E. CLARK
Westtown, N. Y.

"It was a big help to me in these trying times," says Mr. Clark, who received **\$42.86** Weekly Benefit. He closed his letter saying: "I shall always carry this insurance for myself and members of my family. Thanks again for the courtesy and promptness."



H. G. HONEYWELL
Westtown, N. Y.

"After the accident I had plenty of trouble so you can see that the **\$130.00** I drew on my policy was a great help to me. This policy was the only accident insurance I carried. I think anyone who can get it should have the protection," says Mr. Honeywell.

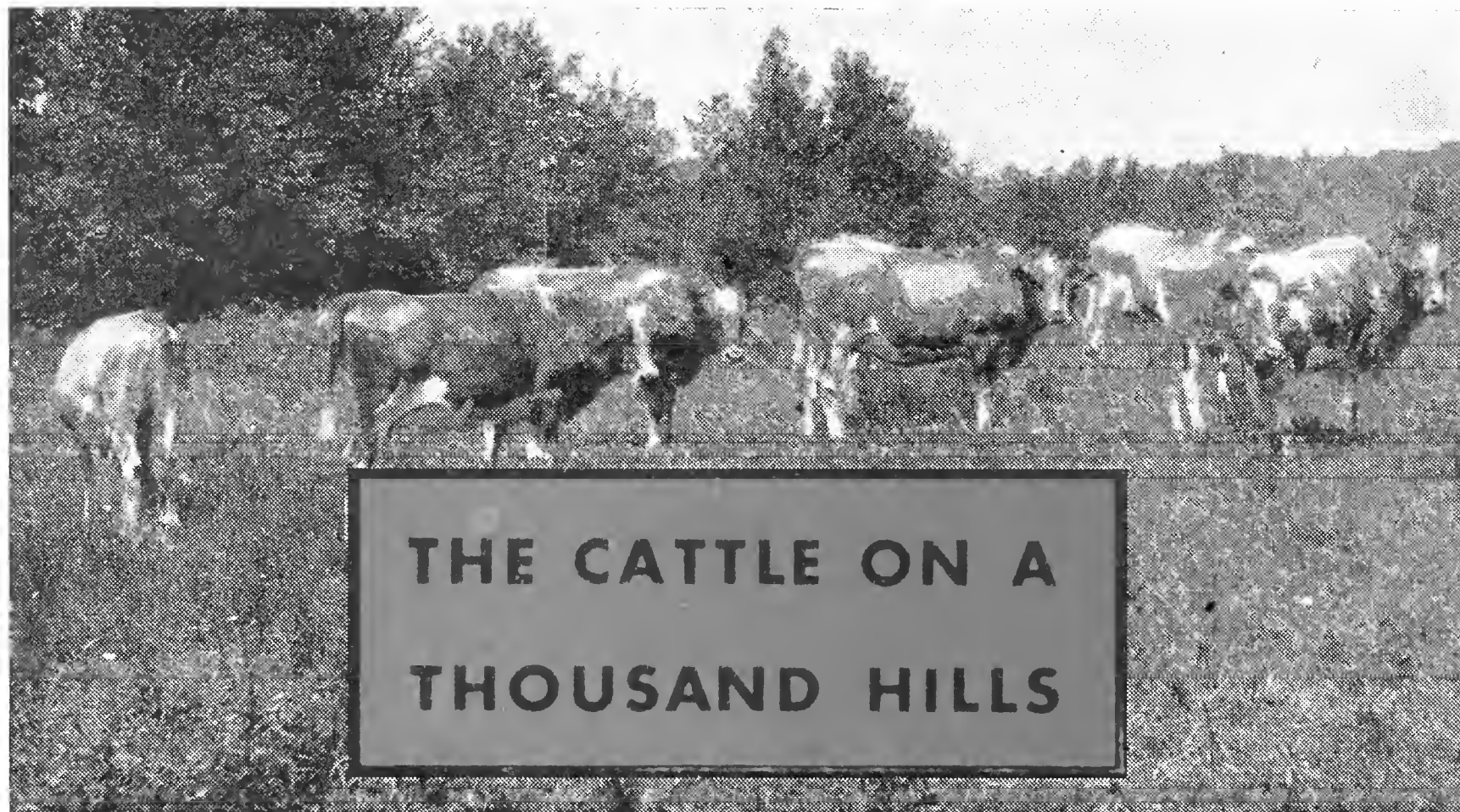
Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.





THE CATTLE ON A THOUSAND HILLS

Feeding Them In An Emergency Like The Present Is A Serious Problem

IN THE LAST ISSUE of this paper, G.L.F. reported to patrons the effect of the war in Europe on the prices of grain and feed. Prices which may have been too low were pushed up by a wave of hysterical buying to a level much higher than seemed likely to hold. Heavy buying resulted in the almost complete disappearance from the market of certain ingredients normally used in G.L.F. feeds. This condition is probably only temporary.

To relieve a very acute situation in both supplies and price, a simple 20% dairy feed was worked out and offered to established patrons. This Emergency Exchange Dairy was priced on the basis of the cost of materials already on hand, rather than the present high market cost. Many dairymen cooperated and shifted to this feed. Thousands of tons are being shipped each week.

Shipments of Emergency Exchange Dairy at the price of \$30 per ton, cash-off-car, Rochester-Syracuse rate zone, will be continued for the benefit of established patrons at least until the end of September.

Regular Feeds Priced on Market

On September first, G.L.F. had on hand and in commitments enough ingredients for about thirty days' supply of feed under conditions of normal demand. Buying hysteria threatened to wipe out these stocks within a few days. To protect the feed supply of regular patrons and to insure proper distribution of the profits from increased value of inventories, G.L.F. followed a strict policy of pricing all its feeds, except Emergency Exchange Dairy, on the basis of day-to-day markets.

When prices go up, anyone who

owns a commodity cannot help but make a profit. In a cooperative, such profits are used to build working capital or are returned to patrons. This is illustrated by the fact that G.L.F. has returned to patrons over \$2,000,000 in patronage dividends, in addition to saving up enough capital to carry on the regular business.

Markets Steadier

As this is written (September 20), markets have settled somewhat. Prices are still sharply higher than a month ago and under war conditions no one can guarantee that they may not advance still further. But one thing must not be lost sight of—the enormous supplies of feed and grain available in this country must

eventually find a market at prices which the consuming farmers can afford to pay. It seems almost unthinkable under these conditions that feed prices will not settle down sooner or later at somewhat lower than present levels.

Considering these facts there seems to be no reason for farmers to become alarmed and contract for feed far ahead at present high prices, or to lay in winter stocks which would be subject to rat damage, insurance costs, interest charges and shrinkage.

G.L.F. will continue to operate on the basis of buying materials far enough ahead to take care of normal needs; and it will continue to use this page to report developments to patrons.

Dried Milk Is Scarce

The increased use of dried skim milk in human foods, coupled with the hot, dry summer which reduced production in many areas normally producing large quantities of milk for creameries and cheese factories, has resulted in a serious shortage of dried skim milk and dried whey. One large producer and handler of dried milk products reports that the present shortage of milk powders for animal use is the most serious in his long experience.

Both dried skim milk and dried whey are used extensively in G.L.F. mashes to furnish high-quality protein, minerals, and in particular some of the vitamins which are essential for growth and reproduction.

G.L.F. buyers and research men are seriously concerned with this problem. They point out that there are several milk substitutes which G.L.F. has not used up to the present because ample supplies of milk products have been available at favorable prices. But if the shortage continues it may become necessary to turn to some of these substitutes which careful investigation, now under way, indicates may be used with very satisfactory results.

GET THE JUMP ON NEXT SPRING'S WORK . . . LIME NOW

Liming is one of the things most farmers tackle in the spring. It is not only a job that can be done this fall, but one that is better done now for several reasons—

1. You can drive on the land in the fall with less danger of bogging down.

2. Liming in the fall leaves one less job to do in the busy spring season.

3. Lime has a better chance to react with the soil before planting.

According to Professor E. Van Alstine of the New York State College of Agriculture in a recent letter to growers: "The easiest and best place to lime crop land is on meadow which is to be plowed this fall or next spring. Spread the lime before plowing. The land is firm and spreading is less work at this time than after the plowing has been done."

"If lime is spread before plowing for corn, the plowing helps to mix the lime with the soil. Harrowing, plowing again before seeding down, and other operations on the soil further mix lime and soil together. Furthermore, two years is not too much time to allow before expecting best results from liming."

In the New York Milkshed more lime is applied to new seedings than to all other types of crops combined. "Liming sour soil on dairy farms is highly important," according to Professor A. F. Gustafson, "because home-grown hay and pasture are the foundation of more economical milk production." Liming to grow clover enables the producer to spend less money for feed.

Rates of application for any lime job should be checked with your County Agricultural Agent. Lime is now being furnished to cooperators in the Agricultural Conservation Program for use this fall. Get in touch with your County Agricultural Conservation Office concerning this.

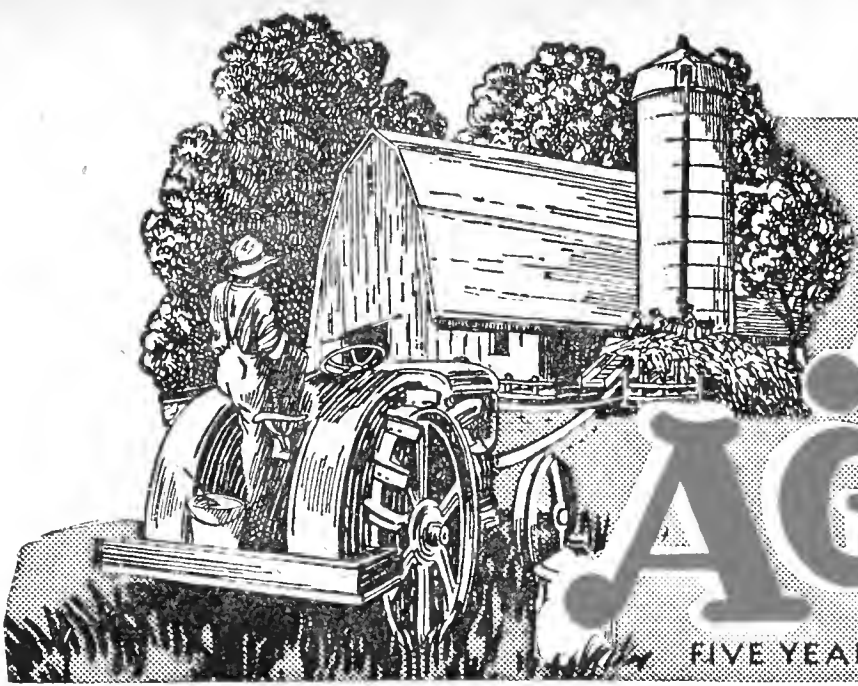


In some parts of G.L.F. territory, limestone meal is trucked from the quarry and spread directly on the field.

It is impossible, under present conditions, to make any statement about markets that events in Europe and at home may not change the next day. Every man must make his own decisions. I personally have to buy feed for 600 hens and about 40 milking cows. After watching the situation carefully for the past few weeks, I have decided to buy my feed supplies this winter as I need them each week, figuring that the average cost will be lower than if I were to buy my entire winter supply at present prices.

W. A. Connel
GENERAL MANAGER OF THE G.L.F.

An Advertisement of
Coop. G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, N. Y.

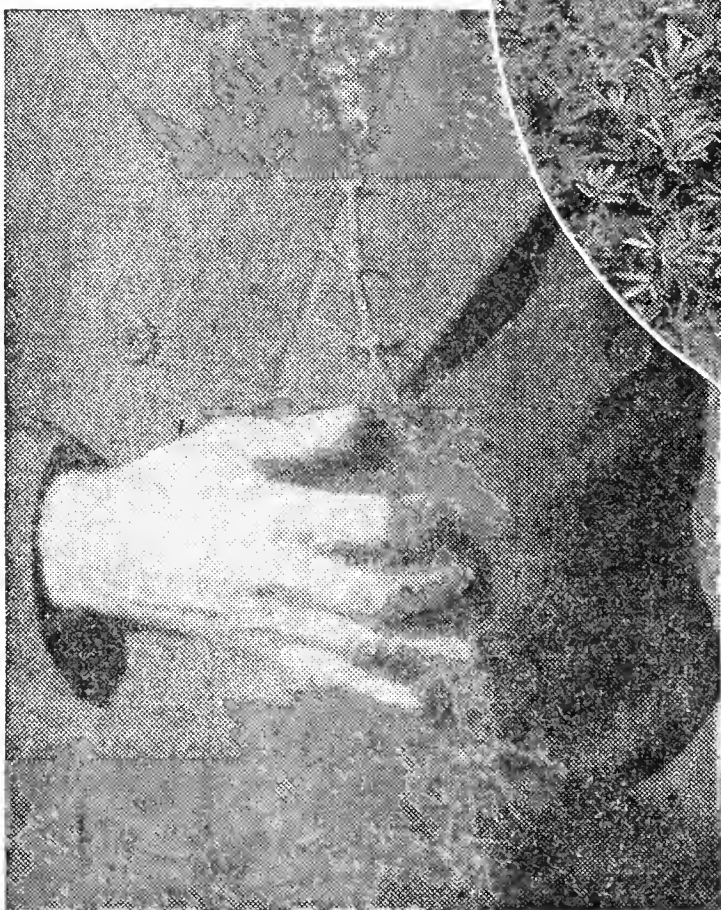


AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

GRASS to SOIL— or SOIL to GRASS?

By E. R. EASTMAN

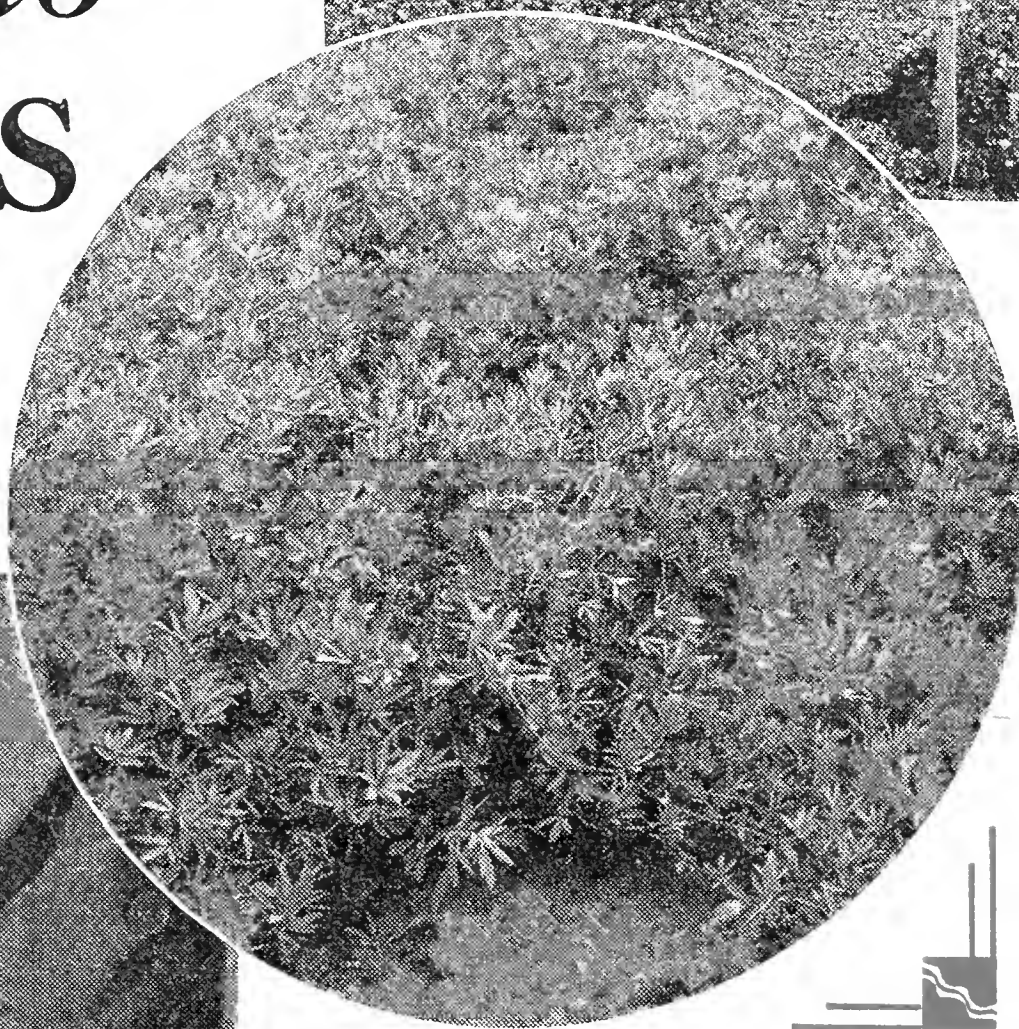


For centuries this plant fed millions of buffaloes, and bound the soils of the plains so that there never were any dust storms. Yes, you have guessed it, it is buffalo grass. Tests so far show that it has possibilities as an eastern pasture grass. Note the way it propagates itself, and you will see why it is hard to kill.

In circle: Lotus corniculatus, birdsfoot trefoil. You are going to hear more of this legume both as a hay and pasture plant.



Each one of these plots (in the government grass nursery at Ithaca) grew from ONE Wild White Clover plant, showing its spreading and pasture possibilities.



7 OR MANY YEARS both scientists and farmers have been trying to make soils fit the grass. They have limed and limed, fertilized and fertilized, drained and drained, and then often ended by giving many locations and soils up as hopeless. But Mr. Ray E. Culbertson, of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, believes that not enough effort has been made to find grasses that fit unfavorable soils, instead of trying to make the soils fit the grasses.

Mr. Culbertson is in charge of a grass nursery and experiment plots at Ithaca, New York, conducted for the main purpose of finding grass plants and legumes that will make good sod on poor soil, not only to control erosion but also to furnish feed. At Ray's invitation last week I went with him to visit this

nursery, and after a half day there I wished every one of our readers could have the same privilege.

Now, everyone familiar with farming knows how important it is to get the best variety of potatoes, or corn, or apples, or of any other crop except grass. But how many people know that there are over 4,000 known grasses in the world? In the nursery at Ithaca there are more than 1,200 different grasses and legumes. It seems reasonable to conclude that some of these are much better for our northeastern farms than those we are growing. The question is how to find the right ones. To me, and I suspect this is true of nearly everyone else, timothy is just timothy, and clover is just clover. But, thanks to the research men in the colleges and department of agriculture, we are just beginning to realize that there is even more difference between varieties of timothy, for example, than between varieties of silage corn. Here is a kind of timothy, to illustrate, that will produce one-third more tonnage to the acre than another one growing right beside it under exactly the same conditions. Here is a timothy that will rust and turn dead before it has completed its growth, while next to it is one that is disease free because it has more resistance. Here is still another timothy that contains more nutrients, more feed value, than the average.

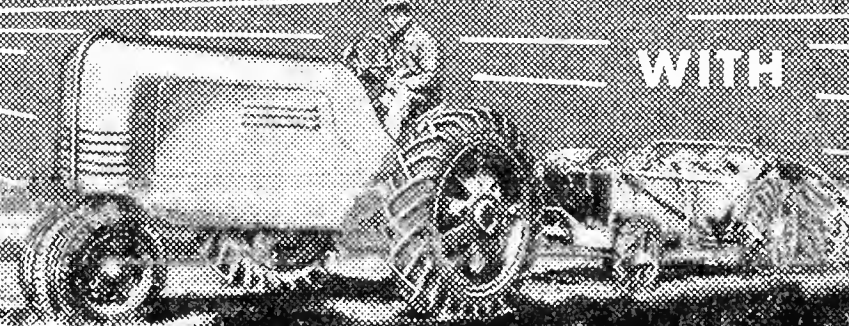
When it comes to other kinds of grasses, how little most of us really know about the possibilities of brome grass, meadow and red fescues, blue grasses that are particularly adapted to our climate and soils, the grasses and varieties that do best on heavy soils, and the other varieties best suited for light, dry, sandy or gravelly soils. (Turn to Page 8)

STEUBEN COUNTY DAIRYMEN SAVE PREPOTENT SIRES — SEE PAGE 5.

**NOW
MORE THAN EVER BEFORE
TIME SAVED
MEANS
EXTRA MONEY
FOR THE
FARMER!**

**SAVE TIME
SAVE WORK
SAVE MONEY**

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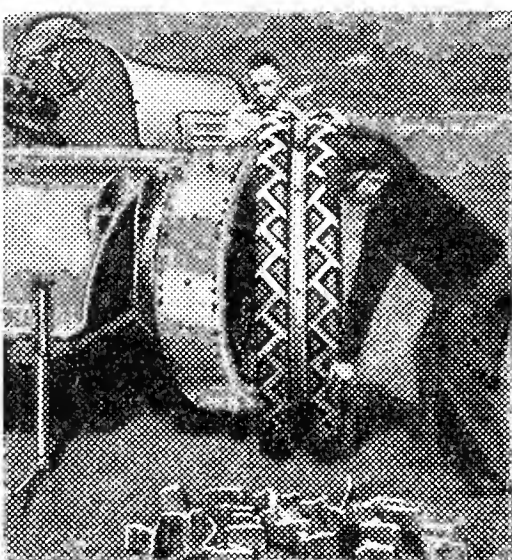
WITH fall litters of pigs to watch, soy beans to thresh, corn ready for harvest, silage to grind, farm buildings to repair and paint, and manure to spread, October is a busy month for the farmer. An hour or two away from the farrowing pen may mean the loss of one or more pigs—yet other farm work must be done.

Thousands of farmers have found that equipping their tractors and implements with Firestone Ground Grip Tires saves two or more hours every working day. And that's only one of the many savings that Firestone Ground Grip Tires provide.

Order your new tractor and implements equipped with these greatest of all traction tires—or, call upon your nearby Implement Dealer, Firestone Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store and find out how little it costs to put your farm on rubber by changing over your present steel-wheel tractor to Firestone Ground Grip Tires.

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CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

NATIONAL GRANGE session at Peoria (Nov. 15-23) will attract special interest because in process of construction in that city is one of the government research laboratories authorized by the last session of Congress. The principal purpose of the laboratory will be devising industrial uses for agricultural products. For many years the National Grange has been advocating extended research work and the increased appropriation, which made possible the new laboratories, of which Peoria is one, was largely the result of persistent Grange agitation.

MASSACHUSETTS will see all Grange roads leading toward Dover, Tuesday evening, October 17. On that evening a class of candidates to be initiated into Dover Grange will include Governor Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Saltonstall. The Massachusetts chief executive has frequently commended the Grange for its influential stand on Massachusetts public questions.

IN VERMONT the stage is set for the 68th annual session of the Vermont State Grange, to be held in the city hall at St. Albans, October 17-19. This is the first time the state session has ever been held at St. Albans and that busy little city is making extensive preparations for the entertainment of its guests. The principal address this year will be given by State Master David H. Agans of New Jersey, Overseer of the National Grange, and representing that body.

WINDSOR FAIR in Maine, in addition to staging a big Grange Day this year, offered liberal cash prizes for subordinate Grange exhibits and the latter were numerous and attractive. First prize was won by Arlington Grange of Whitefield, China second and Windsor third. Grange exhibits were also a prominent feature at the Maine State Fair in Lewiston and first honors were carried off by Thorne's Corner Grange.

ALL RHODE ISLAND Patrons extend sympathy to former State Master J. Curtis Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins over the sudden death of their son, a fine young man of great promise. This occurrence is the more deplorable because within the past two years a daughter of the family has died and another son was burned to death by a gasoline explosion.

HOMER GRANGE in Cortland County, N. Y., sponsored a tent caterpillar contest this season for the Juveniles, offering cash prizes for the largest number of nests collected. The result was more than 1,000 nests brought in and the youngsters were very enthusiastic in carrying through this commendable community service project.

SEVERAL CONNECTICUT Granges have been fortunate in having United States Senator John A. Danaher as their guest speaker. He has given some very timely addresses, stressing many of the important matters pending at the National Capital. Not only is Senator Danaher an enthusiastic member of Hemlock Grange at Portland, but he was its master when elected to the United States Senate.



—Photo courtesy of Prof. A. M. Goodman.

“And the Waters Under the Earth”

By
ROMEYN BERRY

THERE is a wet spot in our North Lot which has annoyed the owners of our farm from time immemorial. Mr. Harrison, from whom we got the place, told us lots of times that his grandfather, who moved on to it in 1844, used to get mad at that wet spot periodically and spent days and weeks trying to ditch it and drain it. But nothing did any good, he said, and Mr. Harrison advised us to let it alone and accept the wet spot as it was.

We let it alone for three years. But a wet spot is a continuing, provocative challenge on any farm, and when the Great Drouth of 1939 came along and seized us in its grip; when the little spring brook dried up “and the fountains were themselves athirst”; when the cows refused to be driven to a dusty, sterile pasture and looked at us reproachfully; when each burning, cloudless sunrise served only to introduce a new day of increasing dread—then Elmer and I decided to have a try at the wet spot in the North Lot ourselves.

It was not that we expected to succeed where Jephtha Lee and Reuben Jewell had failed, where three generations of Harrisons had been defeated between 1844 and 1936; but we figured we'd never have a drier time in which to explore the mysteries of the wet spot in the North Lot, and anyway the work would take our minds off a sick farm and the frightened eyes of our animals.

What, if anything, we have done to the wet spot in our North Lot, it is still too early to determine, but a half day's labor down there served at least to make us the humble instrumentalities in the working of a miracle, the like of which has not been seen since Moses smote the rock and the waters gushed out of it to sustain the children of Israel. For, three feet under the surface, we struck a great stone which, being removed, disclosed an ancient hollow log set in the perpendicular, and down in the dark depths thereof, the stirring of living water.

That was a pretty exciting discovery, I can tell you, and we dug away at it (the neighbors helping) with all the frenzy of escaping prisoners until we were down in gravel and had uncovered a bubbling spring which flowed lavishly in the driest season of recorded time.



“I’m pouring back what we didn’t use, Mr. Johnson.”

Four days sufficed to lay bare this unsuspected fountain of the earth and to wall it up and prove its flow in quantities sufficient to provide for all our needs, and for the neighbors, too. Then, and then only, could we sit down calmly and speculate upon the unsuspected spring and upon the mysterious

pioneer who had hewed out the basswood log which housed it for a century and more down underneath the cat-tails and the flag. It wasn't any of the Harrisons and it couldn't have been Reuben Jewell, and when you go back of Reuben Jewell, you are getting pretty close to panthers and Indians and to Jephtha Lee, the veteran of Washington's army who cleared our land in the last decade of the eighteenth century.

With the aid of land maps and deeds and our own poor powers of deduction, we've about decided that none of the previous owners of our farm (there were only five of them) developed the spring in the North Lot and hewed out the basswood log to house it. If any one of these had been aware of its existence, the knowledge would surely have been handed down to Mr. Harrison's grandfather in 1844.

We lean rather to the theory that it was a squatter and a forest runner who dwelt here for a season and then moved on further toward the sunset (first clearing up his litter and covering his spring) at the approach of Jephtha Lee with his legal title, his brass earrings and his Yorktown musket.

But whatever its origin, we're still a little shaken and emotionally stirred by the discovery of this ancient, un-

suspected fountain underneath our farm, its dramatic discovery at the crucial moment of our task. The hurricane, the lightning bolt, the flood and all other natural catastrophies that overtake the hapless dweller on the land, strike without warning, and by the very shock of their unheralded descent, supply an opiate against the agony and terror they create. But drouth toys with its victim—teases and tortures him—as it offsets increasing dread against dwindling hope, and forces him to stand and watch his farm and the work of his hands sicken and die in the manner of a fever-stricken child for whom he can do nothing. It saps his endurance and weakens his spirit to resist.

And then in our case—think of it! When help from the skies failed utterly, the earth beneath our feet opened and a fountain burst forth! Who shall say that the age of miracles is over?

It is true that the spring in our North Lot cannot save our seedlings, change our little nubby peaches into big ones, or do much for our golf-ball-size potatoes; but it has saved our hope and faith and self-respect, for it “turneth the wilderness into a standing water and the dry ground into water springs.”

FOR YOUR OWN FEET'S SAKE

Make these tests at your Goodrich Dealer's!



Stretch them!

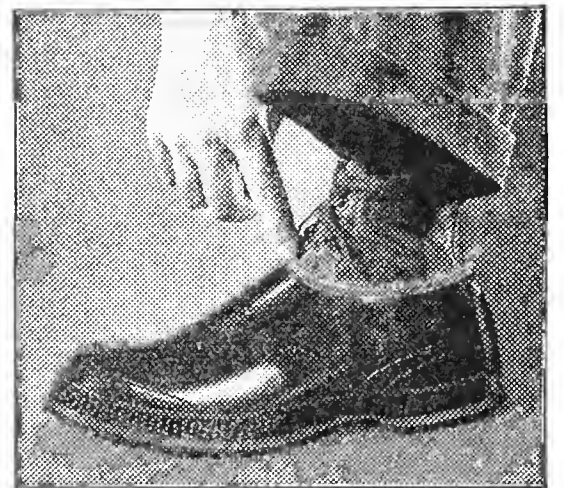
Do this yourself—or ask the dealer to do it. The amount of “stretch” in a Goodrich Litentuf Work Rubber is astonishing! Easy on and off and snug-fitting too!

WORK RUBBERS! ARCTICS! BOOTS, Plain or Lace!

You can get every kind of rubber footwear a farmer uses in Goodrich Litentufs! Every model is light-weight, flexible, stretchable, and much more comfortable. You'll find yourself much less tired at the end of the day with Goodrich Litentufs.

SHORT ON WEIGHT, LONG ON WEAR!
Special Goodrich processes take the weight out, leave the wear in. Actual farm tests prove this. And remember, Litentufs are backed by the unsurpassed workmanship in rubber of B. F. Goodrich! You get more value for your money!

GOODRICH FOOTWEAR, WATERTOWN, MASS.



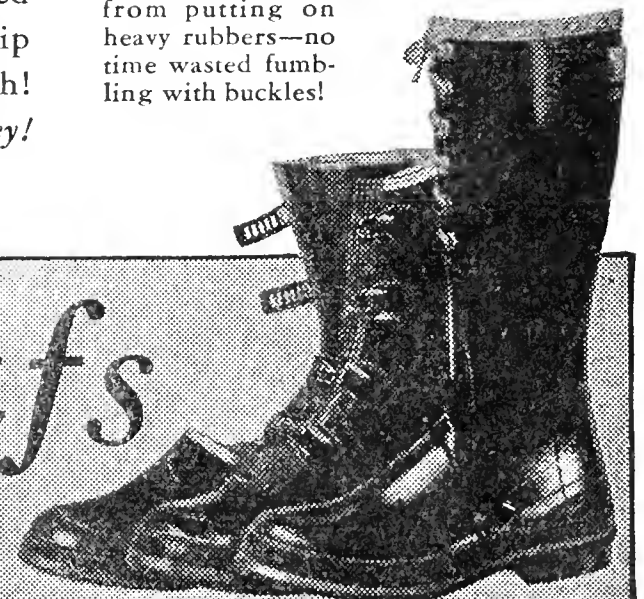
Measure them!

Litentuf Work Rubbers give you all the protection of ordinary 2-buckle Rubbers without any buckles to bother about!



Slip them on!

See how quickly Litentuf Work Rubbers fit over your shoes!—they're so flexible, so “stretchy.” No more skinned knuckles from putting on heavy rubbers—no time wasted fumbling with buckles!



Goodrich *Litentufs*

1

This advertisement (one of a series) explains the convincing tests you can make yourself on Litentuf Work Rubbers. Similar tests can be made on Litentuf Boots and Litentuf Arctics.

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Wake Up, Americans!

THE COMMITTEE for the Nation, composed of many representative citizens of America, whose chairman is Frank E. Gannett, is right in calling attention at this time of the leaders in Congress to the danger to the American people of concentrating so much power in the hands of the President of the United States. Did you know that the President has as much power in many ways as any of the dictators of Europe? Don't believe it? Look at these facts:

The President of the United States can:

1. Close all banks of the nation.
2. Close every stock exchange, and forbid for 90 days at a time the sale of stocks and bonds.
3. Prohibit export of coal or other war materials.
4. Restrict travel between the United States and foreign countries.
5. Suspend the eight-hour law on Federal contracts.
6. Within certain limits, further revalue the dollar.
7. Reduce the weight of the standard silver dollar.
8. Commandeer all silver now in the hands of the people as gold was commandeered in 1934.
9. Regulate rates of exchange of all foreign currencies and the amount of such currencies that American citizens may acquire.
10. By declaring that an emergency exists, which President Roosevelt has just declared, he has absolute, unlimited power to stop free speech over the radio. He can take over the entire radio broadcasting of the nation, he can suppress public discussions by radio of views contrary to his own, he can seize any or all broadcasting stations and turn them over to any department of government, for example, to Secretary Ickes, to be run as instruments of Administration propaganda. Hitler has the same power, and no more, over radio in Germany, and he used it to gain a dictator's throne. Stalin has the same control in Russia, Mussolini in Italy. Control of radio has been a stepping-stone to dictatorship in Europe.

While Congress has the direct power to declare war, the President can by his broad powers force us into war.

Congressman Dies, Chairman of the Congressional Committee to investigate the "isms" and radicals of the United States, charges that there are Communists on the Federal payrolls. Those with behind-the-scenes information in Washington claim that radicals have the ear of the President and determine many of the policies.

In any case, whether these statements are true or not, they *could* be true with any President, and emphasize the fact that at the first upset, such as war, any President could, if he wished, become dictator. Thus the American people would lose the liberties and the heritage second in value only to life itself, and Democracy would be lost to the world for another thousand years.

If any of these broad powers are necessary at all in government, no one man should have them,

but they should rest in Congress, which is directly responsible to the American people.

These facts emphasize two principles: First, America must stay out of war so that there will be no reason for the President to exercise emergency powers; and second, the people must insist on decentralization of powers in the executive department of our government. Wake up, Americans, before it is too late!

Why Lose Nearby Potato Markets?

WITH the beginning of the earliest white settlement in America, that newly discovered vegetable, the potato, became a staple food. It has been so ever since, and rightly so, for a good potato ranks with milk, bread and meat as a fundamentally necessary food.

Yet in recent years consumers are eating fewer potatoes, substituting other products for them. Frankly, I believe that producers are partly to blame for the lessening consumption of potatoes. Talk with almost any housewife in many villages or small cities in the Northeast and she will tell you with some emphasis that it is almost impossible to get good quality potatoes. Without a good cellar, or with one that is hot because of the heating apparatus, it is not possible for consumers

to store potatoes, nor are they well kept and handled in retail markets. The result is that the winter is not far along before many potatoes turn as black as the ace of spades when they are boiled. You cannot expect consumers to show much interest in a potato, either, that has a black hole on the inside, nor in one that is watery and squashy on your plate. So what do these consumers do, even when they want to be loyal to their own state growers? They either cut their supply of potatoes and eat substitutes, or they buy a potato, even though they have to pay considerably more for it, that comes from some other section.

Now, most potatoes are of good quality, but up-State markets apparently don't get them. So I cannot understand why the growers cannot manage some way to give the consumers who live right under their noses a potato that will make them come back for a second batch. Why not take a look at the possibilities of these nearby markets?

Remember Those Apple Dumplings?

WHEN I was a boy, the family used to dispose of nearly a panful of apples every evening. In addition, we had plenty of baked apples, apple pies, and apple dumplings. It makes my mouth water to think of the apple dumplings that Mother used to make!

It's too bad for everybody that folks are not eating as many apples now. Instead, we are eating fruits brought in from other sections no better than apples, and in some cases not so good.



—Photo by courtesy of Clarence Evans.

This is the Washington Oak, located at Gaylordsville, Connecticut, one of the most famous trees in America. It was a large tree when General George Washington and his staff held council under it on September 30, 1780. They were on a trip from Peekskill to Hartford on horseback.

The tree is cared for by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

Let's make a resolve to help ourselves and our fellow farmers who grow apples by eating more apples this winter. Turn to the Household Page and try some of the tested recipes for making delicious things from apples. Send for our bulletin containing more apple recipes. It's free for the postage.

Eastman's Chestnut

GATHERED around the stove in the back part of a Vermont grocery store were several farmers, bragging about the big messes their cows gave. One old fellow had little to say until finally one of his companions said to him:

"Bill, you haven't got but one cow, but how much does she give?"

"I don't rightly know", said Bill.

"That's funny, why don't you know?"

"Well, you see it's like this. I go out and sit down to old Betsy, and I milk and I milk and I milk, until the wife hollers down and says:

"Bill, I guess you got enough for this time. Better come on in!"

OUR PLATFORM

1. STAY OUT OF WAR.
2. BETTER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.
3. LOWER FARM TAXES.
4. A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY FARM FAMILY.
5. MORE FUN ON THE FARM.

Steuben County Dairymen Save PREPOTENT SIRES

BY WILLIAM S. STEMPFLE

A GROUP of enterprising Steuben Co., N. Y., dairymen recently won distinction for themselves and their county in organizing four cooperative bull associations in two days.

In fact, they established three records! In the first instance, no other New York county has more than three such groups, and Steuben now has six. Another credit mark is due to the fact that two of the rings are Ayrshire herds, the first of the Scottish breed to be formed in the state. And the third record is that never before in his experience, (and he has been doing that sort of thing since 1916) has Prof. S. J. Brownell, Cornell dairyman, officiated at the organization of as many as four groups at one time.

This development has been no mushroom growth, nor is it the spontaneous acceptance of a new and novel idea. It is based on the successful experience of the group of farsighted dairymen who organized in 1935 the first Steuben Holstein Bull Association. In its short lifetime this association is responsible for having proved and kept alive and vigorous Fobes Sir Colantha, whose daughters excel their dams by 64 pounds of fat.

Save Good Bulls—Discard Bad

Four years old when the group was formed, Fobes had already served the usual term in the S. H. Lyke herd and was due for the discard because he had been bred to the entire herd.

But Fobes, who gave to his daughters well proportioned and sturdy bodies, was accepted by the other members of the ring, Clair, George and Bert Bennett of Howard, and I. J. Calkins and Kenneth Mattoon of Neil's Creek. And it was well they decided to keep Sir Fobes because nine

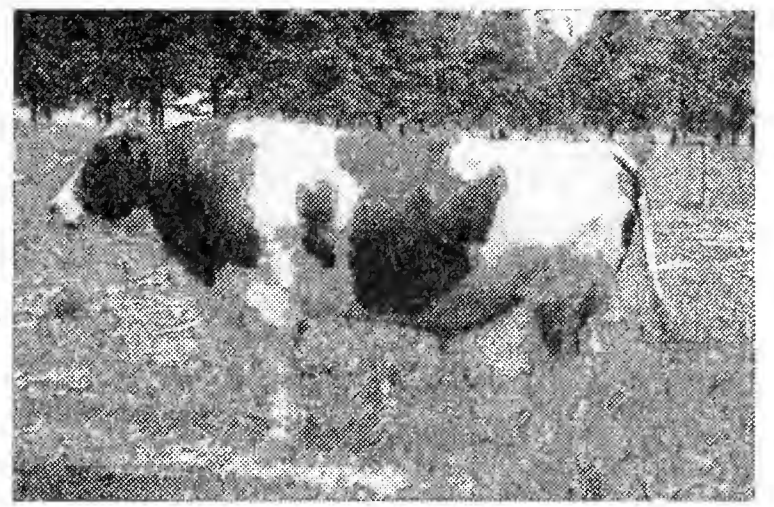
of every ten of his daughters are better than their dams. Fobes, and others like him, is the answer to the breeder's prayer, a sire that builds rather than tears down production.

A breeding program is a process of culling which puts undesirable sires in the discard. The minutes of the last annual meeting of the first Steuben Association include the death sentence of Evergreen Carnation Dewdrop, for the good and sufficient reason that his daughters are not of the desired type and because Evergreen is a shy breeder.

The daughters of the fourth of the original sires, Dexter Pontiac Ormsby, do not show promise of the desired production so this bull also went to the block.

Junior Sires Well Bred

Not until last fall when two promising young herd sires were purchased has any money been spent. Previously all members of the group had



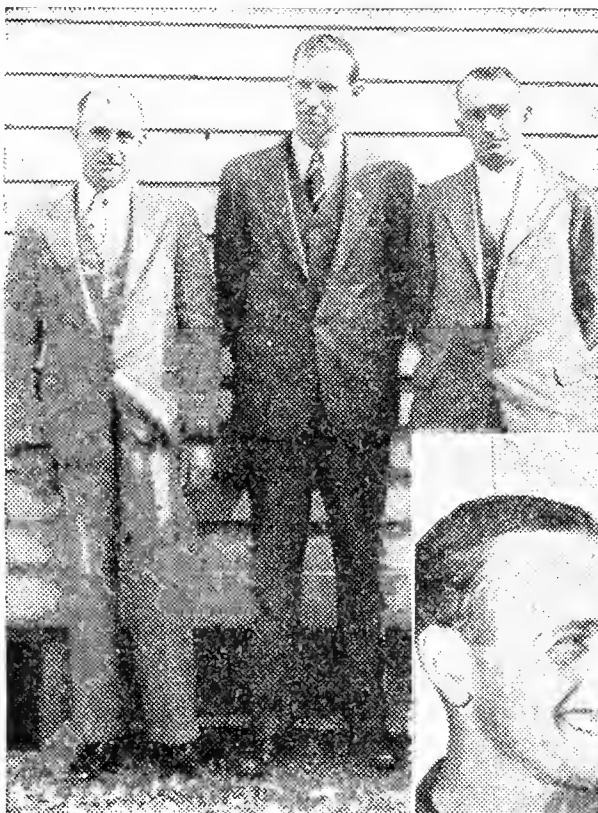
FOBES SIR COLANTHA, proven sire of the First Steuben Holstein Bull Association, who has demonstrated his ability to transmit high production, his daughters yielding 64 lbs. fat more than their dams.

simply exchanged the sires owned at the time the group was organized.

For \$700, (the discarded bulls netted \$225 and the difference was raised by assessment), two richly bred youngsters, Cornell Pride 25th, and Prilley Bessie Sadie Vale, sons of proven sires and of cow families of uniform high production, were purchased last December. These young bulls are to be rotated at about a four-month interval, (the older bulls move every second year) so that each herd may have a sample of the blood. They will not be placed in heavy service until, through the daughters, they are proven to be proficient breeders.

A Boon to Small Breeder

The proving of sires is a major problem to the small breeder for the obvious reason that



(Left): The owners of the three herds that were high in butterfat production in Steuben County Herd Improvement Associations in 1938. Left to right: Floyd Soper of Hornell, owner of the high Ayrshire herd; Burton Ketch of Wallace, high Holstein herd; and Harry Sanford of Savona, high Jersey herd.

(Below): Two of Steuben's Bull Associations are composed of Ayrshire breeders as might be expected since this region is noted for its Scottish cattle. Pictured from the left are: Lawrence Parks, Harold Stanton, and Lester Schwingel, members of one of the Ayrshire groups.

Members of the Second Steuben Bull Association. Seated, from left to right, are: Vincent Kurtz, Cohocton, president; Charles Babcock, Prattsburg; and Burton Ketch, Wallace, secretary-treasurer. Standing are: L. J. Keeler, Wallace; Ed Wetmiller, Cohocton; and Fayette VanWormer, Wallace.



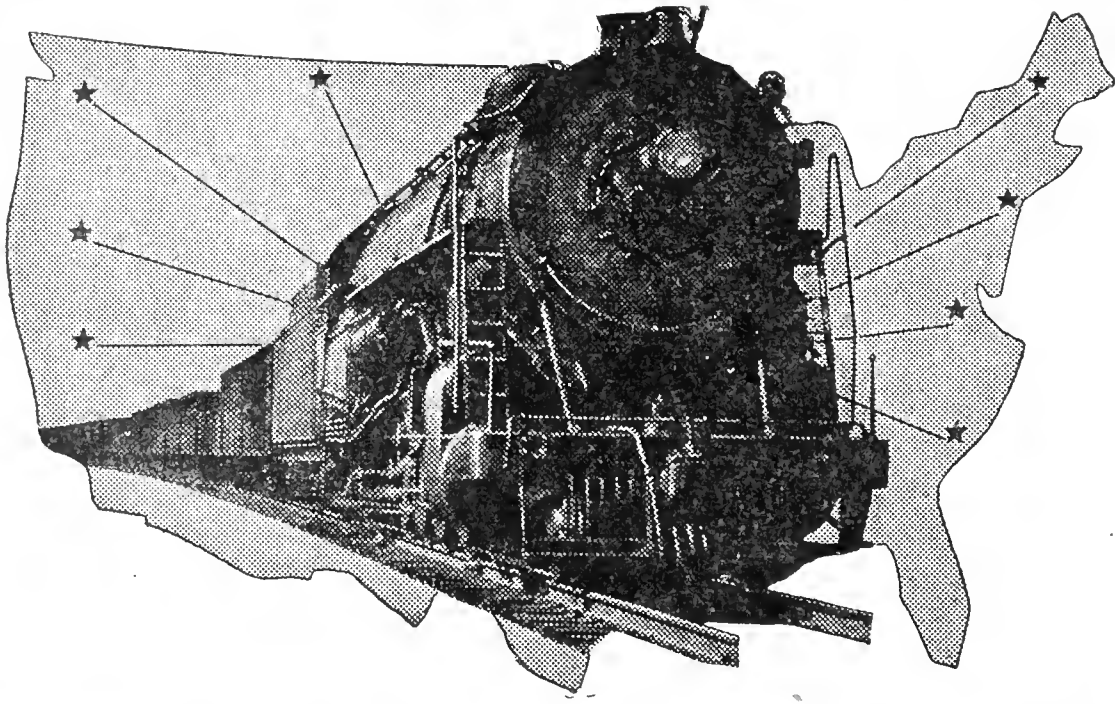
he cannot afford to keep bulls over the trial period. Again he can ill afford to breed extensively an untried and unproven bull from which inferior daughters might be got.

A practical solution to the problem is to join with other dairymen in a cooperative bull association as a means of dividing the risk, and to perpetuate the lives of bulls that can not immediately be used again in the individual herd.

Essential to a successful bull association is a group of dairymen who desire to cooperate in a long time program of herd improvement, who think somewhat alike as to the desired level of production and as to type and quality, and whose herds have a similar health standard.

Steuben dairymen are enthusiastic about the possibility of herd improvement through cooperative bull associations. They recognize this simple and practical arrangement as the only means by which the small breeder can 'prove a living sire' and thus carry on a constructive breeding program.

Steuben will have more cooperative bull associations in the future.



Here's what gives value to your crops!

YOU haul your crops to town and sell them—and so far as you are concerned the transaction is ended.

But it is ended only because those crops, and the products made from them, can reach their final markets, usually at far-distant points.

And that's where the railroads come in, with their real super-highways of today and tomorrow, built and maintained by private enterprise, stretching into every part of each of the 48 states.

Do you know that the railroads are called upon to haul more than eight times the tonnage moved by any other sort of common carrier? Do you know that on their super-highways a single freight car can carry 50 tons—a single freight train, 5,000 tons or more? And that the charge for all sorts of freight averages only about one cent for hauling a ton one mile?

That's the sort of hauling which it takes to move America's crops to market. No other form of trans-

portation can do the job the railroads do.

The fact is, the American railroads provide the most modern transportation in the world—mass transportation by means of a single power unit pulling a long train of cars over a steel highway used for no other purpose but mass transportation. Without this mass transportation by the railroads a large part of the crops produced in the country would never leave the farm.

While railroads have been doing our hauling since oxcart days, they have kept pace with the times by constantly improving and modernizing their tracks and equipment. The billions of dollars invested in improved facilities have been railroad dollars—not tax dollars. For railroads build their own tracks, maintain them, and pay taxes on them.

When you look at the record of the railroads and the job they are doing, you can see why government should give all carriers equal treatment and an equal opportunity to earn a living.

**A FAIR FIELD.
NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR-
IN TRANSPORTATION**

**ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS**
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gossip from the APPLE ORCHARD

WHEN it comes to selling apples, color is becoming more and more important. Recently, while I was walking through the orchard of Frank Beneway, Ontario, Wayne County, N. Y., Frank emphasized the relationship of good foliage and good color. Said he: "I sometimes hear the thought expressed that apples color better when the foliage is not too thick. I think that is wrong. In my opinion, it is necessary to have plenty of healthy leaves to manufacture the food necessary to mature apples properly."

That sounds like common sense. It is true that an unthrifty tree will sometimes bear a crop of small sized apples with high color, but frequently it is nature's last attempt to grow a crop before the tree gives up.

There is, of course, some relation between applying nitrogen too heavily and lack of color. However, the chances are that more people feed trees too little than too much.

Some growers are putting apples under the trees to give them additional color. I recently noticed this in the orchard of James Case, Sodus, Wayne County, N. Y. A block of Wealthies had been picked and put under the trees for a couple of days. Mr. Case pointed out that it was essential that the apples should not be in direct sunlight. It is generally admitted that coloring on the ground adds nothing to the keeping qualities of apples, but where a choice must be made between color and keeping qualities, it would seem that color is the more important. Incidentally, a cool sunny day is much better for adding color than a day when it is sunny and hot. Where possible, Mr. Case likes to turn the apples over at least once.

Removing Spray Residue

Mr. Case is an advocate of washing. Several years ago he had a test made on fruit, found the spray residue was considerably over the tolerance, and bought a washer. His packing house is conveniently arranged, and he says that it requires no more labor to wash apples than it does to put them up without washing. Some valuable experimenting has been done to develop a spray schedule that will control insects without washing. Success has attended these efforts, the "nigger in the woodpile" being that a non-residue program is more costly.

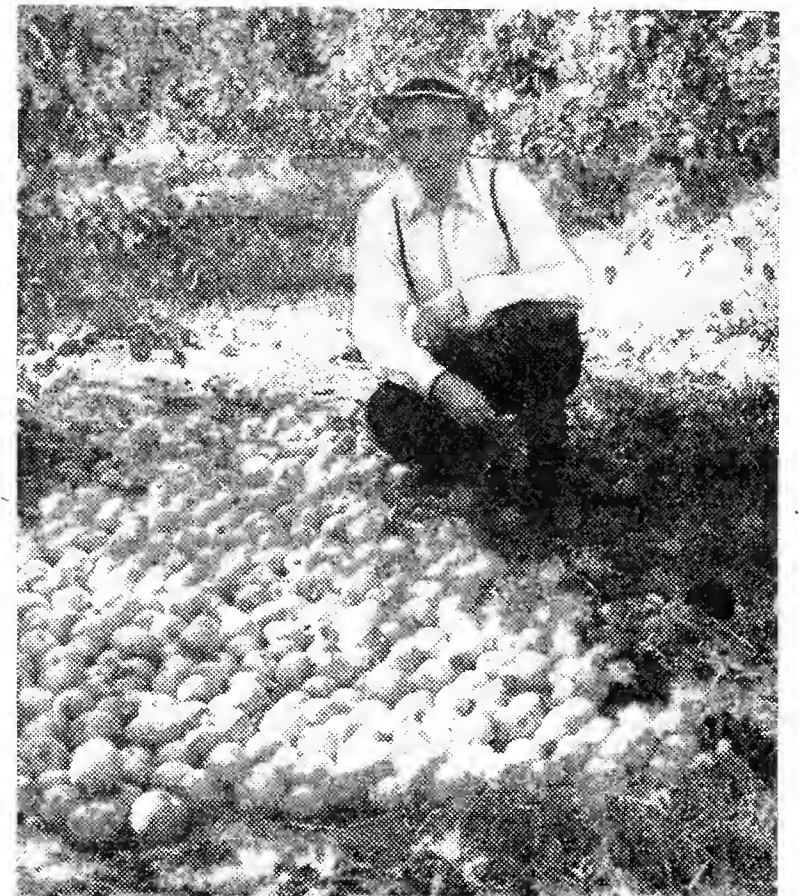
Incidentally, all that is necessary to start an argument with the average western New York apple grower is to mention spray residue. The opinion in that area, and we expect in other areas too, is, first, that the tolerance is too high, and second, that some inspectors are inclined to pick out the smallest apples for test, which naturally have more surface in relation to total weight and, therefore, contain a bigger percentage of residue. Incidentally, many growers doubt that any scientific evidence is available to show that a single consumer has even been harmed by spray residue on fruit.

Mr. Case puts up a fine pack of apples. He has sold for years to the same

New York City buyer, with satisfaction both to himself and to the dealer.

Fan for Common Storage

I also stopped at the farm of M. N. Wadsworth, Oswego, Oswego County, N. Y. Mr. Wadsworth has a dairy and grows fruit. Part of the apple crop is kept in common storage. The storage is in a basement which is well banked on one side—in fact, only one end of the building is really exposed to the weather. The interior has been covered with roofing paper and boards, the floor is dirt so moisture conditions are



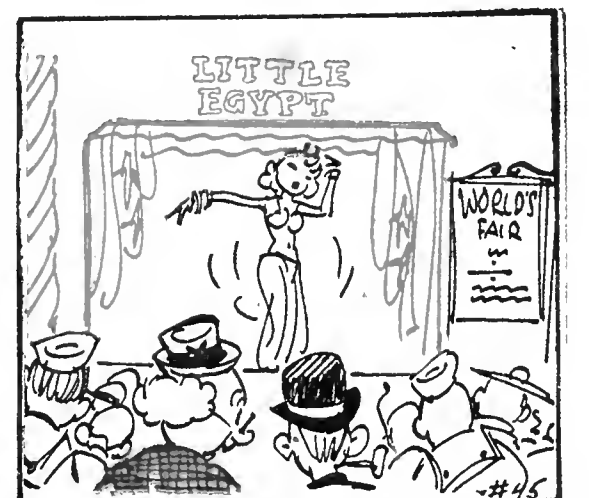
No, they are not windfalls. Mr. James Case of Sodus, N. Y., picks them and adds color by leaving them under the trees for two or three days.

favorable, and Mr. Wadsworth says the apples keep in good shape.

He follows one management practice which is not universal. There is an outlet flue at the top of the storage which goes clear through the roof, and in the fall an electric fan is placed in this outlet to pull air out of the storage. As is common practice, the storage is open during cool nights and closed during warm days.

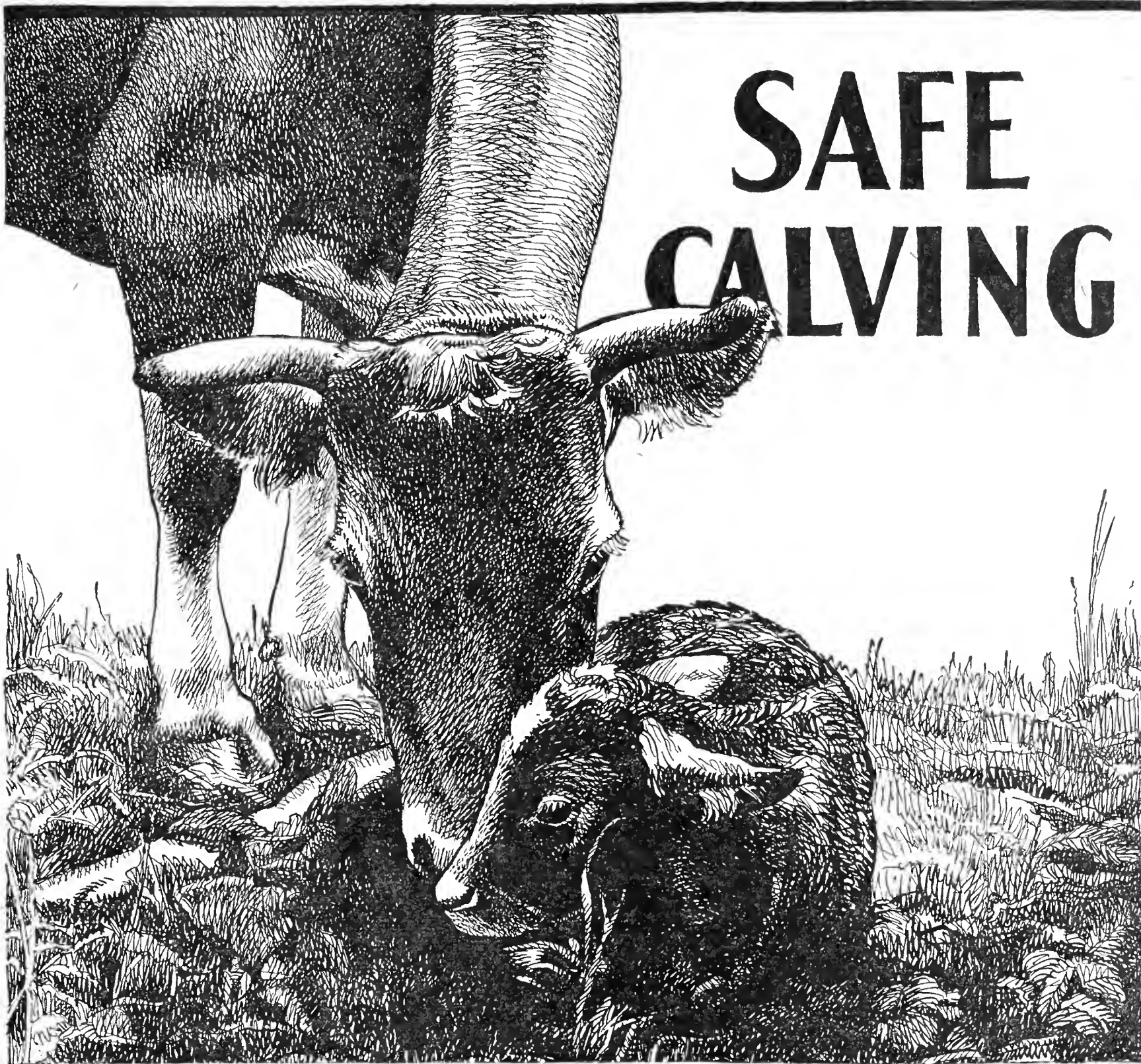
There appears, however, to be a distinct trend away from common storage and toward cold storage, as well as considerable interest in recent experiments on modified cold storage in an atmosphere containing more than the normal amount of carbon dioxide. There are still some wrinkles to be ironed out but in August I saw some McIntosh that had been stored in an atmosphere high in carbon dioxide and they would tempt any consumer.

—H. L. C.



"I don't know what we would do if they didn't have these places where we could come in and rest our feet."

SAFE CALVING



This Plan Is Made To...

1. Keep Down Calving Troubles
2. Get Extra Milk after Calving

We all know the high cost of troubles which come or are started at calving time—udder troubles...slow cleaning...milk fever...breeding failures. On many farms these difficulties cause so large a loss in milk and good cows that they "steal" most of the profits the whole herd should make.

Fortunately, there's a tried and proved plan to help keep down these troubles. It's the Purina Dry & Freshening Chow Plan of managing and feeding dry cows for 60 days before calving. Dry & Freshening Chow is made to build back condition milked off in the last lactation. It is made to build up strength and resistance—to help cows calve and clean quickly and to throw off udder congestion.

Condition put on by Dry & Freshening Chow also steps up production after freshening. At the Purina farm we put about 100 pounds weight on a cow while dry. This 100 pounds makes from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds *extra milk*, as compared to cows not conditioned before calving.

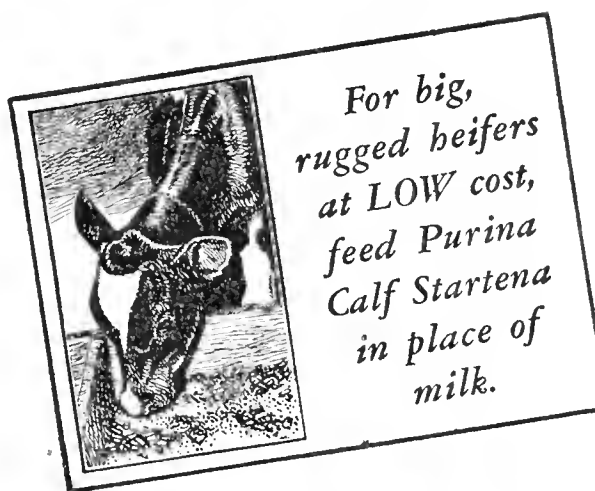
The Purina Plan is easy to follow. And the cost is *low*. Takes only 5 to 8 bags Dry & Freshening Chow for the average cow. See your Purina dealer. Try Dry & Freshening Chow on your next dry cows. See how well they calve, clean and start off milking.

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Wilmington, Del.



I.

ABOUT BIRTHDAYS

BACK in the country whenever I had a birthday, my dear old sainted mother always said to me something like this: "Willie, you are nine years old today. Remember now you are going on ten."

When a man has a birthday and is sixty-nine years old, as I was a few weeks ago, and is "going on seventy," he is entitled to certain privileges not accorded a younger man. He may, for instance, presume upon his years to discuss with his friends the matter of LIVING from a very personal, but practical, viewpoint. Certainly if I have discovered anything that makes Life more worth while, it is my responsibility to share my experience with others.

A friend of mine, James E. Mooney, President of Beaver College, told me of a visit he had long ago with Henry Van Dyke. As he was leaving, the home of this great man he felt a friendly hand on his shoulder, and heard these words: "I am about over the trail, and you are just at the beginning, but whether at the beginning or the end does not matter. It's how you and I have used, or will use, our trails which counts."

LIVING is such a thrilling adventure to me that I long to get over to others some secrets that I have discovered. I feel that I have found a great treasure located right in my back yard, and also in the back yard of everybody I know, and I ought to be rushing breathlessly from door to door to tell them about it.

So, whether you are a young man or young woman just starting out in this great adventure, or whether you are in middle age with the responsibility of rural leadership or homemaking on your shoulders, or whether you are in the autumn of life, I want to share with you some simple, fundamental rules which I feel work in life's great adventure.

Along the trail of life I have always tried to be three people. There have been many forks in the road where decision has been necessary. At times I call in my Yesterday, the voice of Experience, which recalls both defeats and victories. It says, "Anyone can travel the easy way. The fun, however, is in getting to destination, which often means a hard climb over many obstacles." When my Yesterday says: "Take this fork," I take it, because I believe Experience is a wise teacher. Later on I come to other forks in my road. Then my Tomorrow comes to my rescue and because of its Vision directs me toward my goal. But it takes my third self, Action, to make me follow the direction that the Experience of Yesterday and the Vision of Tomorrow point out. These three . . . Yesterday, Tomorrow, and Action . . . have helped me work out a life philosophy which is an all-embracing Religion with a Four-Fold program to keep

My Body Strong (fight weakness)

My Mind Alert (fight ignorance)

My Personality Agreeable (fight a grouch)

My Character Upright through Truth, Honesty, Purity, Unselfishness, and a deep Faith in God (fight sin).

To sum it all up, to me, body, mind, personality, character, home, church, business, and, in fact, every activity of life is Religion—all together with one great obsession to bring the Kingdom of God here on earth.

What do you do on your birthday? Make resolutions? Or what? Maybe you can help me in my next Column which will contain more birthday thoughts.

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

Executive Offices

898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

How to meet the DROUTH CRISIS



This summer's drouth has brought about a serious short roughage problem. The situation calls for special feeding strategy or you'll pay and pay for high-priced hay to carry through the winter, and pay in low milk production.

Here's how to save on feeding bills. "Piece-out" your hay and silage with TI-O-GA BIG BAG Dairy Feed, the ideal succulent feed when pastures are poor, hay is short, or silage is low.

TI-O-GA BIG BAG, a very bulky feed (5 bushels to the bag) contains 35% roughage consisting of high grade Alfalfa Meal and quality Dried Beet Pulp. BIG BAG fed now will help you take advantage of better milk prices. New booklet describes complete profit-making program. Send for it TODAY!



TI-O-GA Dairy Manual

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BIG-BAG
DAIRY FEED

TI-O-GA MILLS INC.

Dept. AA-1039, Waverly, N. Y.

Please send me FREE Feeding Booklet on:

☐ Dairy; No. cows..... ☐ Poultry; No. hens.....
☐ Turkeys; No. birds..... ☐ Hogs; No. hogs.....

Name

Address

HOOF ROT-THRUSH

Dr. Naylor's Linite gives prompt relief. Easily applied, quick in action—just pour it on. A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and poultice compound for hoof rot (fouls) in cattle, thrush in horses. Keep a bottle on hand, use at first sign of lameness. At reliable dealers or by mail postpaid. Per bottle \$1.00.

H W Naylor Co., Morris, N.Y.

DR. NAYLOR'S LINITE



BREEDING TROUBLES?

TRY WHEAT GERM OIL! When cows won't catch, when they lose calves — when bulls are inactive, impotent — the trouble may be too little vitamin E. Find out how dairymen are correcting breeding troubles with ADM cold-pressed Wheat Germ Oil. Get our helpful book *Free*. Write:

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601 Roanoke Bg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Consult Your Veterinarian

FREE!
ASK FOR
YOUR COPY

OTTAWA LOG SAW

\$39 PUTS THIS **OTTAWA** **GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE** **TO work for you** **MAKE MONEY!** Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 5-hp. engine for other work. Write for **FREE** book. **OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1421 Wood St., Ottawa, Ks.**

BLOOD TESTING

Blood tests for Bang's disease, 50c each. Minimum charge, \$2.00. Canine and directions for drawing blood, \$1.00. **WILLIAMS DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY, Bronson Terrace, Springfield, Massachusetts.**

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Grass to Soil—or Soil to Grass?

(Continued from Page 1)

What are the real possibilities of the different kinds of orchard grasses and red tops? In particular, how do all of these grasses and legumes stand up under drought conditions?

Mr. Culbertson showed me varieties of grasses and legumes that were perfectly green after the terrible drought we have had in this section this summer, while next to them were other varieties completely destroyed or injured by the drought.

Birdsfoot Trefoil Is a Comer

When it comes to clovers and legumes, we have not begun to scratch the surface in their possibilities for our northeastern meadows and pastures. *American Agriculturist* has already several times pointed out the possibilities of the comparatively new legume in this section called Birdsfoot Trefoil. But there is more than one strain of trefoil. Which is best? Under Mr. Culbertson's direction at Ithaca there are several plots of trefoil strains growing in his tests which will make good hay, and there are other low-growing varieties for pasture purposes. One of the big possibilities of trefoil is the fact that it will grow on acid soil without liming. This illustrates Mr. Culbertson's point that what we need is to find grasses that will suit our soils without having to build the soils to fit the grasses.

Most farmers do know, sometimes from sad experience, that certain varieties of alfalfa and all southern-grown alfalfa seed will not stand our northern winters. In the government plots at Ithaca there is an interesting test showing alfalfa grown with smooth brome grass which promises an economical pasture mixture. It has been found that seeding of 8 pounds of alfalfa with 5 to 7 pounds of brome grass gives good results. The alfalfa can be sown by a seed attachment, but the brome grass is better sown by hand or with a hand seeder. The mixture eliminates the danger of bloating from alfalfa alone, is very palatable, high in feeding value, and there is no need to keep the pasture grazed closely to keep the grass palatable.

Alsike Can Take It

Continued experiments with alsike clover show why it is popular. "It can take it!" It stands up to wet and acid conditions, and is less susceptible to disease than red clover. It fits unfavorable soils.

Crimson clover, also, probably has more possibilities than have been tried in northeastern farming. It is a good soiling crop, has hay and pasture possibilities, and is a soil builder. Crimson has a lower lime requirement than alsike clover, and will thrive on a wide range of soils.

I was much interested in another clover which I saw in the government nursery at Ithaca, because it had a blossom exactly the shape of a straw-

berry, and for that reason is called strawberry clover. It is a perennial similar to white clover, and good to grow under wet, swampy conditions where white clover will not grow.

Some other varieties that farmers are going to hear more about in the future — grasses that show promise — are:

Tall Oat Grass, Reed Canary, Meadow Fescue, Red Fescue, Creeping and Non-Creeping Brome Grass, Pasture and Hay Orchard Grass, Plains Love Grass, and most of the western grasses, including Buffalo Grass, Crested Wheat Western Wheat, Grama Grasses, and Blue Stems. All of these made an excellent growth during the past dry season.

How Many of These Legumes Do you Know?

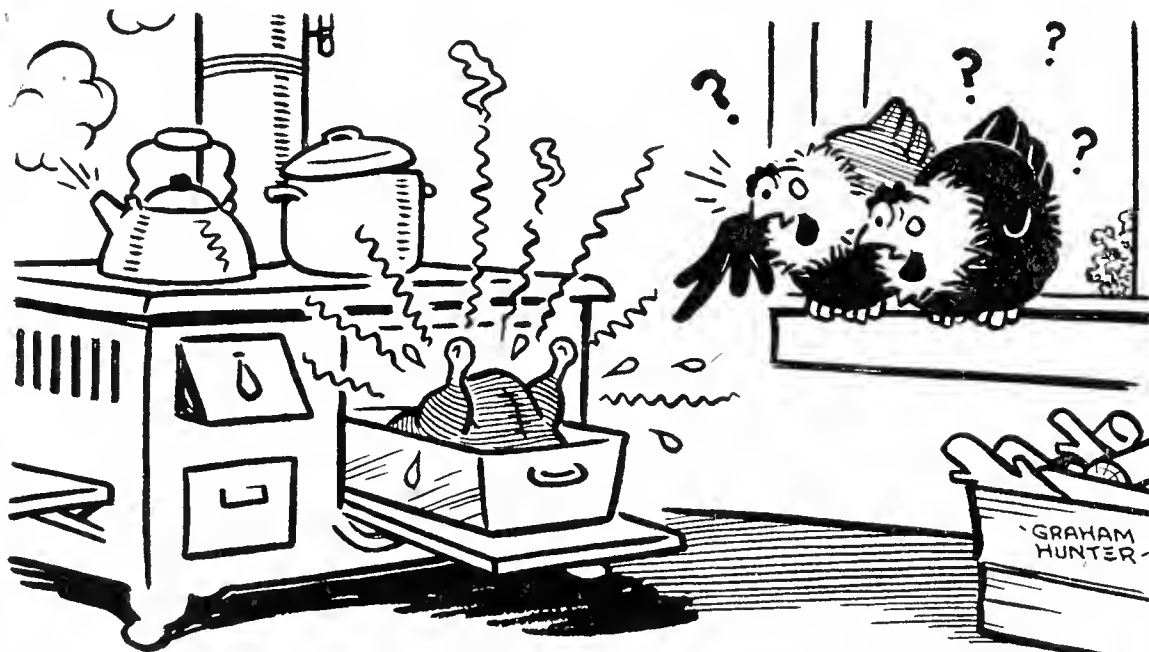
As for the legumes, here are the names of just a few growing in the government nursery at Ithaca which show promise:

Alsike, Crimson, Strawberry, Yellow Suckling, Subterranean, Sweet, Hubam, White Clover (the shamrock of old Ireland), Black Medick, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Lespedeza. There are four varieties of White Clover, as follows: Ladino, Giant or Mammoth White, White Dutch, (intermediate between Ladino and Wild White), Wild White, and New Zealand. Professor Johnstone-Wallace of New York State College of Agriculture, and other scientists, have made a great contribution in recent years by demonstrating the use of Wild White Clover for northeastern pastures, and in connection with other pasture improvement practices.

In addition to the above, some strains of common grasses have been developed, including four strains of Kentucky Blue Grass, a Creeping Timothy, a strongly Creeping Red Top that has fine leaves, and a Creeping Alfalfa. Experiments and tests have also shown that some strains of common grasses are resistant to disease while others are very susceptible. In other words, some of the failures of common grasses under unfavorable conditions are caused by disease rather than by anything that is inherent in the plant.

When a farmer reads an article like this about new and better farm practices, if he is progressive he says, what can I do about it? That is a fair question, because too often the scientists and experimenters get some good results in their work and then stop short of getting this valuable information out to farmers so it can be used. Well, so far as these new grasses and strains that are being developed in the government nursery are concerned, seed of those that prove best is being increased as rapidly as possible. Small amounts of seed of the good strains developed in the nursery are distributed to farmer cooperators and to seed

(Continued on opposite page)



SULFANILAMIDE

Veterinarians are finding Sulfanilamide of value in treating disease in cattle. We have prepared a booklet on this subject which will be mailed to any veterinarian on request.

Pharmaceutical Division

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(A Division of American Cyanamid Co.)

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—keeps horse plowing

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Absorbine sends an increased supply of blood through the injured part to carry off the congestion. Gives direct relief to the sore muscles and ligaments. Apply frequently during the work period. Will not blister. Used by many veterinarians for over 40 years. \$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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The best and most economical on the market is the opinion of users for the past 50 years. Nothing to wear out. Impossible to flood the barn. Fresh water before the cows at all times. Water drained from basins without their removal. Will not make the cow's nose sore. Send for circular and price list.

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We present the sensational new Fisher and Early-Red-Fre, America's earliest free-stone peaches; "Colora", a great hardy peach of superb quality, and other new fruits that lead to greater profits. Modernize your plantings this fall with disease-free, well matured Bountiful Ridge stock of proven merit. Our low prices and stock must satisfy. Send today for our new fall catalog.

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BLUEBERRIES New Improved GIANTS

easy to grow, delightfully ornamental. Fruit delicious, wholesome for young and old. Plants all sizes, grower's prices. Booklet free for fall planting.

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OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN

in unassigned territories. Make quick cash returns selling reliable Growmore Seeds direct to farmers. No investment. Commissions weekly. Start now!

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EARN \$25 to \$100 WEEKLY

commissions now and year around distributing our quality nursery products. Full or part time. **CHASE BROS. NURSERYMEN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

FEEDING Grass Silage

"In the spring cows will produce a fair amount of milk on pasture grass alone. Of course, it is generally agreed that a cow that gives 40 lbs. of milk a day has to have some grain along with pasture. What I can't understand, however, is why a man couldn't put up all of his hay in the silo and why a dairy herd wouldn't give excellent winter production on grass silage and a good grain ration."

THIS theory was advanced recently in a group of dairymen who were discussing cows and milk. Without giving any definite reasons, several men thought it wouldn't work. Later the idea was presented to Professor E. S. Harrison of the New York State College of Agriculture, who immediately pointed out a number of weak spots in the proposition.

Succulent grass, such as we have early in the spring or late in the fall, is very low in fibre, very high in protein and highly digestible. Even so, a cow finds it impossible to eat enough grass to produce more than 40 lbs. of milk and also maintain her body weight. We make up the difference with a grain ration. It is interesting to note that heavy producing cows on pasture seem to enjoy a little good high-quality roughage even when pasture is abundant. The same has been noted with growing heifers who, after a time, will leave the best pasture and nibble away at dry hay.

As compared to succulent grass, hay silage is lower in protein, higher in fibre and less digestible. To an even greater degree than with pasture, a cow is unable to consume enough grass

silage, when fed as the only roughage, to maintain production and body weight.

Then there is the question of variety. You wouldn't like an exclusive diet of potatoes and a cow would get tired of grass silage three times a day.

There are other objections. This year in some sections the hay crop was very poor due to dry weather, but the corn crop was fairly good. Having both corn silage and hay was a form of insurance. If some men had depended on hay alone, they would have been even shorter of feed than they are now.

Distribution of farm labor—that is, keeping the help busy without bearing on too heavy at any one time—is an important element of farm management. The growing of corn silage and hay, plus the putting up of grass silage under certain conditions, gives a much better work distribution than could be secured by attempting to have all of the land in grass and putting all of the hay in the silo. Anyway, on a big dairy farm there just isn't time enough to put all the roughage needed by the herd into a silo. At least not while the grass is in just the right stage to make the best silage.

Grass silage has its place, but it appears that it will never entirely replace hay.

There are also some new wrinkles in putting up dry hay. For example, there is baling in the field. This method saves on storage space, is an efficient way to harvest hay, and baled hay is handy to feed. There's a smaller fire hazard, too.

Grass to Soil—or Soil to Grass?

(Continued from opposite page)

growers associations, who try them out under practical farm conditions, and increase the supply of seed. It takes some time, of course, before seed of a new variety or strain can be put on a commercial basis.

What You Can Do About It

Owing to the good work that has been done for years by the colleges and departments of agriculture, we do know much more about grass and legume seed than we once did, and there is much information available about the right varieties, strains and mixtures to use on different soils. So, if you are interested—and what farmer isn't?—and if you live in the northeastern states, I suggest that you write to Mr. Ray Culbertson, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, or to *American Agriculturist*,

Ithaca, New York, or to your own college or experiment station, and ask for any information on grasses and legumes for meadows and pastures, and for the best combinations of mixtures for your soil and conditions, and also for general suggestions on pasture and meadow improvement.

Vegetable Crops

A New Book by Homer C. Thompson.

ONE OF the latest books to come to my desk is "Vegetable Crops" by Homer C. Thompson, head of the Vegetable Crops Department at the New York State College of Agriculture. This is the third edition of the book, the second edition being dated December 1930. The new edition brings the book up to date by including results of experiments with much entirely new information discovered since 1930.

"Vegetable Crops" is well organized. It is not a volume to read through in a sitting for entertainment. It is a book to be read in installments, remembering that too heavy doses of concentrated food, either for the body or mind, may result in indigestion. It is a book to keep on the shelf for reference because in it can be found the latest information on the problems, both in production and marketing fields, that trouble the commercial vegetable grower.

Do not conclude from that that it is a book only for the man who grows vegetables for a living. After all, diseases and insects never boycott the home garden. On the contrary, they often seem to favor it, doubtless because the fight for existence there is less strenuous than on the commercial farm where control measures are necessarily followed more religiously.

The book is published by the McGraw Hill Publications, New York City. The price is \$5.00, and it can be ordered direct from the publisher or your local bookstore will be glad to order a copy for you.—H. L. C.

Farm Service Bulletins For You

IN ORDER to make available to readers more information which will help increase profits, the editors of *American Agriculturist* have prepared several mimeographed bulletins on timely subjects. These are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and shipping costs. Bulletins now available are:

- ☐ No. 101—HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 102—PULLORUM DISEASE OF CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 103—HOW TO CONTROL MASTITIS.

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return the coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York.

From time to time we plan to make additions to the list available.



THIS LITTLE "MILKMAID"
LIVES IN THE CITY!

IN A real sense, Isabel Manning Hewson is a "milkmaid"—working for you. But instead of helping to produce milk, she's helping to *sell more* of it to *more people*. At the same time she is selling fruits and vegetables and other products from Northeastern farms. She talks to thousands of women food shoppers—on the air—three times a week, for Sheffield Farms.

TUNE IN Isabel Manning Hewson's "*Morning Market Basket*." Every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9:30 A. M., WEAF. She is telling the families of the great Metropolitan area more about the fine milk produced in the New York Milk Shed . . . suggesting many new and different ways to use it . . . helping to get more people to use more milk.

SHEFFIELD FARMS



"Isn't it a fact —"



"Cornell Ollie Catherine", Grand Champion Holstein 1938 National Dairy Show, owned by Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

that an average cow will produce about 170 pounds of butter fat in a year, while a champion may exceed 500 pounds? If a cow doesn't produce enough, she soon ceases to be a cow, and becomes roast beef.

And isn't it a fact that when you go to all the trouble of erecting a house or farm buildings, that it will pay to use good plans, good workmanship and good lumber, so that as years go by you will still have good buildings?



This is one of the many expertly designed farm buildings in the 4-Square Farm Building Service. See your 4-Square Lumber dealer.



GENUINE
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By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

POSSIBLY by the time this is in print a referendum will be called on a milk marketing order for the Rochester market. Concluding a day-long hearing on a tentative order, Commissioner Noyes announced the evidence would be studied and a revised order submitted to producers. If 75 per cent approve, it is expected the order may go into effect around Nov. 1.

Of the score of witnesses who appeared none disputed that dairymen needed higher returns. Opposition to the proposed order was based on obtaining exemptions for special groups.

The proposed order called for a Class 1 price of \$3.15 per 100 pounds. Frank Lant of Ovid, attorney for the Dairy-men's League and a member of the lawyers' committee of the Rochester Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency testified that as a result of further conferences the agency was willing to accept a fixed Class 1 price of \$3 until May 1. The tentative order would have called for a fluctuating price as the butter market moved up or down.

Producers stuck to their demand for \$1.90 for Class 2-A, fluid cream, although Smith O'Brien, attorney for the dealers, urged that it be made \$1.60. He urged this in order to keep the retail price of cream down and stimulate greater consumption.

Opposition to the equalization pool feature of the order was voiced by Miss Linda Puffer, Avon producer of certified milk; B. J. H. Rikert of Syracuse, representing the Guernsey producers, and by Earl D. Merrill of Webster, representing producer-distributors.

The producer-distributors asked the same exemption from equalization that is granted similar producers under the Buffalo order. However, it was pointed out that an amendment has been proposed to the Buffalo order, under the Nunan-Allen law which would eliminate these exemptions.

Harvey R. Way of Churchville, president of the bargaining agency, said that all except one of the cooperatives affiliated in the agency had approved the proposed order. This latter cooperative includes about 94 members. There are about 1,900 producers supplying the market. Independent producers have formed a co-op and are affiliated.

Way testified that dealers had declined to avail themselves of voluntary features of the law until after the producers had made application for an order. He said conditions had been especially bad in the market after suspension of the New York and Buffalo orders.

* * *

Information Wanted!

What do fruit growers want to know? This was the problem faced by program planners of the New York State Horticultural Society. At a recent meeting of the program committee, following letters to officers, committeemen and others, the answers to a letter from Secretary Roy P. McPherson dovetailed so much that the committee was able to summarize a great many of the topics under two general heads:

- 1—"How can we produce apples at lower cost?"
- 2—"How can we improve our returns from market?"

Accordingly, the theme for the winter meetings next January will be "the economics of production and marketing." A tentative program is being drafted and will be sent to a large cross-section of the society to "shoot at."

An Advertising Tax?

President J. R. Stevenson of the Horticultural Society has announced that he will advocate a tax of one cent a bushel on apples to provide an

advertising and promotion fund. At a recent meeting of Western New York fruit committee sentiment favored a tax, although there was some suggestion that it might be less than one cent. The same group by vote favored a law to bar all apples below combination grade from the fresh fruit market.

The question of barring culls from market has been agitated for years. There seems to be a widespread belief that dumping a lot of poor fruit on the market kills the chances of selling good fruit advantageously. A number of states do bar culls or low-grades. This year Michigan has an apple tax and a cull law.

Michigan, like Washington, shifted from a voluntary to a compulsory advertising assessment after a trial of the former method. The same is true of the Maine potato-advertising campaign. I have listened to many growers talk on both sides of the question. On one hand, President Stevenson says the Apple Institute has demonstrated the effectiveness of advertising and merchandising apples, so that this work ought to be carried forward on a much larger scale under a state-wide tax plan. W. R. Tousey, institute director, says all growers obtain the benefit of institute work and many of them do not contribute. It is this burden of carrying "free riders", he says, which has developed agitation for a tax.

My slant is this: The promotion work carried on by the institute has been very effective, but perhaps hard to trace in direct returns to growers. The institute cannot raise general price levels, but it has succeeded in moving a great deal of fruit that otherwise would not have moved. Because of the activities behind competing products the Northeastern apple was being driven out of its markets until the institute began to change this situation. I am convinced the work must be continued unless growers wish to quit the fresh fruit market. How it should be paid for is up to the growers.

* * *

Government Will Buy Apples

"Don't make any mention of surplus apples, because the market is bad enough without advertising it," a grower friend wrote me. I agree.

Actually, there has not yet been enough movement of apples to establish a market. Three things have been responsible for this:

- 1—The heavy movement of peaches which attracted attention in fresh fruit circles, pushing apples into the background.

- 2—A glut of early apples. Apples came on very rapidly, possibly due to dry weather, with some of them small.

- 3—The shutting off of export markets by war.

One of the best sales I know of is a chain store deal. It has bought in supplies at \$1.50 per 100 pounds for McIntosh and Spy and \$1 for Greening and Wealthy, furnishing containers.

The government has decided to buy apples. The plan this year to buy at the market, rather than a fixed price. There are some reports that the trade is holding back, eyeing this deal. Processors' prices have been low this season. One big company paid 55 cents per 100 pounds for Number 1 canners and 35 cents for Number 2 canners. I have heard of other offers at lower figures and some canners report they have signed all their requirements. The dryhouse deal is an unknown factor. There is some belief that war conditions may develop a strong demand for dried apples. Likewise there is some fear that a large Canadian crop may seek outlets in the U. S. It is not believed, however, that Nova Scotia ap-

ples go so well in American fresh markets. However, growers and the trade are watching to see what Nova Scotia and Virginia does with the apples that normally it would hope to export.

Apples have also been put on the list of surplus products which can be purchased with food stamps. Food stamp plan, designed to furnish surplus crops to those on relief, is now in operation in several cities including Rochester.

* * *

Good Job on Peaches

From a rather gloomy outlook early in the season, marketing of Western New York peaches moved along fairly well. Early in the season when it looked like a big crop and possibly glutted markets, the Farm Bureaus in the fruit counties called meetings to set up a state peach committee. Frank Beneway of Ontario was named chairman and Mort Adams of Sodus secretary. Contacts were made immediately with chain and independent store groups and plans initiated for a great promotional campaign about the time peaches would be moving.

In spite of hot weather and the Jewish holidays which threatened to upset plans, the deal moved fairly well. This is not to say that all growers got as high prices as they wanted, but it does mean that retail outlets kept up a steady demand for great volumes of peaches.

This plan has worked so well that it has given impetus for setting up permanent committees representing different products around the important markets. An apple committee headed by W. R. Tousey of Waterport has been doing good work, especially in the direction of inducing the government to buy some surplus apples. Leo A. Muckle of the Cornell extension staff, who has worked with these committees, has pointed out that a better job can be done where the committees are organized permanently and plans made well in advance to meet whatever situation may arise.

Potato Estimate Lower

Reports from Maine continue to emphasize poor growing conditions the latter part of the summer. The September 1 government estimate knocked about 1,700,000 bushels off the August 1 estimate, but private guessers believe that the October 1 estimate when released will show another big drop.

Private estimates vary. Pessimists guess that Maine will ship no more cars of potatoes than they did last year, while others with a more rosy point of view believe that carlot shipments may be 2,000 cars ahead of 1938. Averaging guesses, it may be that the Maine crop when finally harvested will be as much as 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels below the September 1 estimate of 47,600,000 bushels.

Turkey Crop is Big

It is generally admitted that turkey buyers always want growers to believe that there is a big crop of turkeys and that the price is bound to be low. But even with the proper amount of discounting, there is no doubt but that this year's turkey crop is big. The government report for September 1 indicated 22 per cent more turkeys than last year, putting crop at 31,957,000 and exceeding the previous record crop of 1936 by 15 per cent.

Northeastern States are showing a substantial increase in number of turkeys kept. It appears that producers are marketing more than the normal amount of turkeys early. Cold storage holdings of turkeys on September 1 were 10,808,000 pounds, which is about double last year's figures. Increase in holdings over last year is equivalent to about 300,000 birds, or about 1 per cent of this year's crop.

Onion Crop the Heaviest

This year's U. S. onion crop is the heaviest ever grown in the country. It is also one of the best from the standpoint of keeping quality. Past records show that onion consumption does not vary greatly from year to year unless there is an extreme scarcity. Consumers buy in small quantities and a cent or two a pound makes



Monday, October 16th
12:35—"How Farmers Fight Fire," Prof. R. A. Polson.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News," Francis E. Griffin.

Tuesday, October 17th
12:35—"Winter Window Gardens," G. O. Oleson.
12:45—Homemaker's Clinic, "Putting Spirit in Your Hallowe'en Party," Gabe Renaud.

Wednesday, October 18th
12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Next Year's Hot Beds," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, Bristow Adams.

Thursday, October 19th
12:45—"The N. Y. State Fruit Program," Columbia County farmer.
12:45—"Farm Credit," Peter Ham.

Friday, October 20th
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—Women's Corner.
8:30—WGYP Farm Forum.

Saturday, October 21st
12:35—WGYP 4-H Fellowship, "What 4-H Does for Health," Delaware Co. (N. Y.) 4-H Club Member.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "Use and Misuse of Land," Vt. State Grange.

Monday, October 23rd
12:35—"Combating Disease in the Flower Garden," Dr. A. W. Dimock.
12:45—"Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

Tuesday, October 24th
12:35—"Milk Stool Philosophy," R. F. Pollard.
12:45—Homemaker's Clinic, "What You Can Learn from a Light Meter," Laura Wing.

Wednesday, October 25th
12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "A 2-Star Poultry House," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Countryside Talk, K. D. Scott.
Thursday, October 26th
12:35—"25 Years of Farming in Delaware County," C. S. Denton.
12:45—"What the Farm Bureau Has Contributed to Farming," H. P. King.

Friday, October 27th
12:35—"Our State Department of Agriculture at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—Women's Corner, Marjorie Planty.
8:30—WGYP Farm Forum.

Saturday, October 28th
12:35—WGYP 4-H Fellowship, "Planning the 4-H Club Program," Otsego County, (N. Y.) 4-H Club Member.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "Holes in the Tariff Wall," Schenectady Pomona Grange.

little difference in demand. Consequently, when next summer rolls around, we may find onions still in storage and no demand for them.

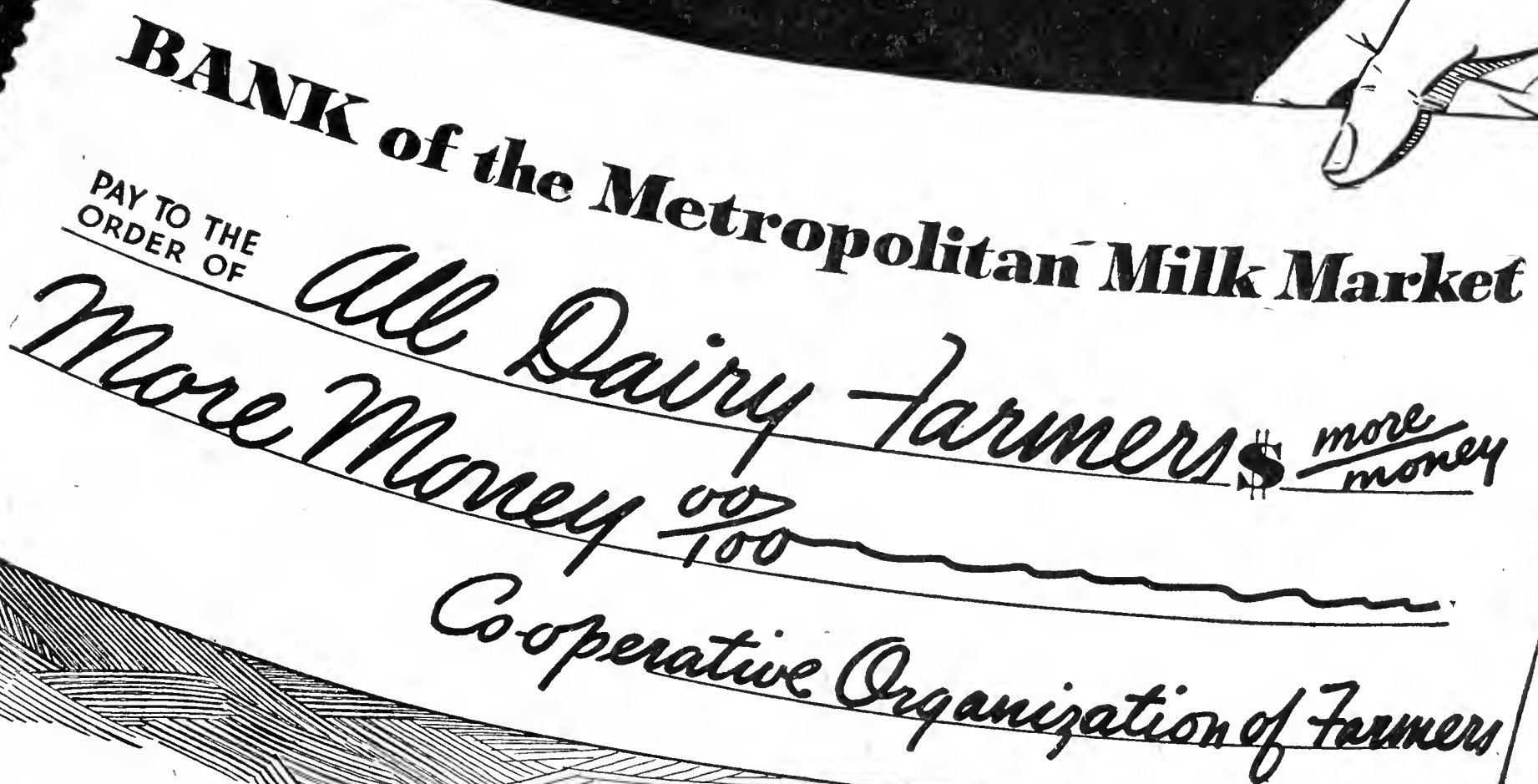
The State of Michigan has taken steps to limit the marketing of undesirable onions by restricting the sale of those which do not grade U. S. No. 1 Northern Grown Onions. A tolerance of 10 per cent allowed. Up to date no other onion growing states have followed this lead.

Bad Business

Those who would put New York State into the gambling business by the Pari-Mutuel Amendment to the Constitution, to be voted upon this November, argue that this amendment would increase the income to the State and reduce taxes. That argument is unsound. First, the 3 per cent tax which the State would put on the betting is so small that the income would not amount to much. Gamblers, not the State, would get most of the money. Second, making the State a partner in the gambling business is wrong, and therefore no amount of money raised can justify it.

There is grave danger that this race track amendment will be passed, because folks who oppose it may not turn out to the election this fall because there are no other big issues at stake. On the other hand, those interested in gambling are making every effort to get those in favor of this amendment out to vote. This betting scheme will disgrace the State if approved. It should have attention on Grange and other farm programs, and everyone be urged to go to the polls purposely to defeat it.

Your Check for October Milk will be **LARGER**



BANK of the Metropolitan Milk Market
PAY TO THE ORDER OF *All Dairy Farmers* \$ *more money*
More Money 97/100
Co-operative Organization of Farmers

97%

of the farmers of the Metropolitan Milk Shed said: "We want a larger milk check for October and the months to come." And because of that united demand, YOUR October milk check will be LARGER.

Remember, it will be larger because you ASKED FOR IT LEGALLY ...

- ... NOT because of strikes and violence!
- ... NOT because of property destroyed!
- ... NOT because the peace and happiness of you and your neighbors were threatened!
- ... NOT because communities, families and churches were split and made bitter enemies!
- ... AND NOT because of the C.I.O.

You will get these LARGER MILK CHECKS only because farm organizations have been fighting for three years for the right to demand LEGALLY *a living price for Milk!*

For years, the co-operative farm organizations have been fighting to protect the rights and further the interests of ALL farmers, and today we are ALL receiving the benefits of that fight.

We farmers of the Dairymen's League are proud of the fact that our fellow farmers have seen that we ALL can win by legal methods. We are proud of the understanding which has come to thousands of farmers outside our organization ... an understanding of the value of organization and of co-operative effort.

Let us hold fast to our legal rights and we will never have to spill our neighbor's milk, tear down his fences, or allow outsiders to poison his cows or threaten his family.

For at last we are winning the right to put OUR OWN price on OUR OWN milk.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Congress Debates "Cash-Carry" Bill

GOING ON in Washington as we go to press is history-making debate to decide best means of keeping this country out of war. Bitter lessons learned in World War went into writing of revised Neutrality Act, now before Senate, which may be divided into two parts:

First: Removal of present embargo on export of arms to warring nations. As law now stands, this country can sell to belligerents all goods, including what goes to make "implements of war", but not the actual fighting weapons. (In other words, it can sell the needles, thread, and cloth, but not the finished coat.)

Second: Establishment of a cash-and-carry system for sales to warring nations, which would keep American ships and citizens out of war zones. If passed, this would confine U. S. shipping largely to Latin-American trade.

Not only in Washington, but from coast-to-coast, are speakers being heard for and against this legislation. Here are some of opposing views being heard:

Seventy-four year old Senator Borah of Idaho, leader of those against repeal of embargo, warned Senate that lifting of it would eventually get this country into the war. He argued that American munitions plants would become targets for sabotage by belligerents who couldn't take advantage of cash-and-carry system.

Senator Key Pittman, chairman of Senate Foreign Relations committee which wrote the bill, has branded present arms embargo as unfair. To continue it, he told Senate, would be to discriminate in favor of Germany, "because it prevents Great Britain, which is surrounded by water, from buying in our market the implements of war, while Germany, being a land power, can buy from Russia, Italy, and Central European countries." He described proposed amendments to neutrality law as "best guarantee against this country's being dragged into war, because they would keep American ships and citizens off the high sea in zones where they are in danger of being destroyed."

Former New York State Governor, Alfred E. Smith, speaking over nationwide radio hook-up, appealed to American people to support the new bill, because it is "so clearly right." Calling cash-and-carry system "just common sense", he said that it was undoubtedly the lack of such a law in 1917 that brought us into the World War.

Also being heard from is plain John Q. Public. This is one bill on which every American citizen has a strong opinion, and Senate and House post-offices are being flooded with letters for and against it. One day alone saw arrival of 300,000.

SLANT: Whether or not Congress lifts arms embargo, it should certainly enact cash-and-carry clause of the bill without delay. This is by far the most important point in keeping this country out of trouble. As Europe's war grows more and more destructive, ships and crews of neutral nations will find their way to bottom of ocean along with those of warring nations. Therefore, let us firmly resolve to safeguard American peace by keeping our ships at home.

March of War

"RUSSIA has been doing very well," as one news commentator puts it in describing the way that Soviet Republic is taking advantage of European situation. Besides getting large slice of Poland through her deal with Germany, Russia is forcing small Baltic nations into her camp. Estonia, tiny nation about size of Vermont plus New Hampshire, has had to give Russia right to build air and naval bases on her islands, making Estonia practically a Russian dependence. Soon to meet same fate is Latvia, another small Baltic state. Also in line to feel Russia's heavy hand are Lithuania, Finland, Turkey and Balkan States.

Germany, meantime, has finished off Poland and as result gotten all of it that is west of the Rivers Pissa, Bug and San—the rest going to Russia. Joint Russian-German statement, announcing partition of Poland, declared that defeat of Poland should automatically end Europe's war, there now being nothing to fight about in their opinion. Both powers said that they would work for peace, but threatened that they would take joint military action if France and Britain refused their terms.

Later, in speech to German Reichstag, on October 6, Hitler made clear kind of peace he would make with France and Britain. He suggested general disarmament, to be followed by a conference of the powers to settle group problems. As usual, he promised that he had no further territorial claims in Europe. As we go to press, French and British governments have not yet made their reply to Hitler. However, they are expected to repeat their stand that they cannot discuss peace with present German government, in view of the past record of broken promises.

"Keep-Out" Sign

Delegates of the twenty-one American republics, meeting at Panama this month, approved establishment of a broad safety zone in American waters for inter-American shipping; also, a general declaration of neutrality in European war. Safety zone will begin at Canadian-United States border in the Atlantic, take in the Caribbeans and Panama Canal approaches in both Atlantic and Pacific, cover commercial shipping lanes of entire South American continent, and West coast of United States up to Canadian border. Zone excludes only the territorial waters of foreign possessions in the Americas. Coastal patrols will be established where necessary.

Won't Freeze Farm Prices

LAST WEEK as special session of Congress got under way, subject of prices received by farmers popped up in House of Representatives. Representative Jones of Texas, chairman of Committee on Agriculture, and Representative Cannon of Missouri, chairman of appropriations sub-committee handling funds for U.S.D.A., made it plain that they would oppose any freezing of farm prices until parity has been attained.

Except for corn-hog producers, and possibly wheat producers, American farmers are not expected to profit

greatly by war abroad. Some, in fact, will suffer lower prices for their products because of closing of foreign markets. This is already true of some classes of tobacco growers and apple producers.

Since war started, prices have gone up, but are very far from being "run-away". Only ones recorded at or above parity (1914 levels) are beef cattle and wool. During last war, general level of farm prices sunk during early months, and it took some commodities two years to climb back to pre-war levels. After this country entered war in 1917, farm prices in general skyrocketed, and there were shortages of some commodities. Different, today, is agricultural picture from either 1914 or 1918. There is a much larger supply of oils and fats, of wheat, corn, and cotton now than then, both here and abroad.

Farm-Price Index Rises

FEDERAL Department of Agriculture reports that general index of farm prices went up 10 points from middle of August to middle of September, reaching highest level since January 1938. Rise meant reversal of downward trend that had continued for 2½ years.

Taking part in upward climb were grains, up 19 points; meat animals, 16; chicken and egg prices, 12; dairy products, 7; cotton and cotton seed, 5, and fruits, except apples, 3 points. Apples and tobacco were the only major commodities for which prices fell.

Further prop for prices of dairy products in New York Milk Shed was referendum resulting in order by Secretary Wallace to increase Class 1 price from \$2.60 a hundredweight to \$2.82 for fluid milk, for seven months beginning Oct. 1. This boost in milk prices, it is estimated, will mean \$10,000,000 more income for dairymen affected by it.

Brief Farm Notes

MAKES APPLES BLUSH

A new chemical spray, discovered by two chemists at West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, is said to have power to heighten color of naturally red apples, and even to put a slight blush on yellow apples, like Grimes Golden, that ordinarily have little or no red coloring.

The glow will be a natural one — not a mere paint job. The new spray stimulates formation of a pigment called Idaein, to which natural red color of apples is due. Large-scale orchard tests of this spray have now been made for four years.

DROUGHT IN WEST

Northeast is not the only section of United States to be hit by drought this year. Severe drought conditions have developed in Western wheat belt, and dry seeding conditions are reported all over southern half of it, from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains. In some sections, ground was so hard latter part of last month that plowing had ceased.

TURKEYS EAT 'HOPPERS

Grasshoppers, and not Thanksgiving, were what the Wiseman family of Channing, Texas, had in mind when they bought 1,200 young turkeys last spring. With their farm almost covered by the insects, the Wisemans decided they would bring in a flock of poults to clean them up. The young birds went to work and almost over night made the farm hopper-less. Since then the Wisemans have had to

provide standard rations for the turkeys, as there has been no return engagement of the grasshoppers. However, the Wisemans say they don't mind having to supply the birds with regular feed, as they will have a crop of 300 ready for Thanksgiving, and the rest of them will be plump enough by Christmas.

NEW GRAPE VARIETIES

Promising new varieties of grapes have been developed by scientists at New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y. Quality and flavor of European types have been bred into United States variety, known for its hardiness, vigor and resistance to disease. Twenty-five thousand seedlings are said to have been used in the experiment, of which only 900 came through the rigid requirements necessary for a second test.

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

This is National Fire Prevention Week, and farmers everywhere are urged to check up on any fire hazards they may have around their farms. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace reported at beginning of this week that fires on farms last year took about 3,500 lives and caused property damage estimated at \$95,000,000, or about one-third of fire loss for entire nation. These losses, he said, were largely preventable, and were caused chiefly by defective chimneys and heating apparatus, combustible roofs, lightning, matches and smoking, gasoline and kerosene, and misuse of electricity.

Federal Department of Agriculture and State agricultural extension services provide free publications giving advice on fire protection and prevention. Write for them.

Getting the Lowdown On Labor Board

MORE than 60,000 questionnaires were recently sent to employers and to union organizations throughout nation by Chairman Howard W. Smith of special committee appointed by House of Representatives to investigate National Labor Relations Board. Public hearings are to be held later, but in meantime these questionnaires are expected to furnish committee with plenty of gunpowder. Every employer in the country who has dealt with Labor Board in one way or another will, it is said, be asked to file with the committee a fairly complete story of the dealing and his reaction.

Good Books to Read

THE BLIND SIDE, Patricia Wentworth. Readers of Patricia Wentworth's excellent mysteries will rejoice in this latest effort from her pen. The characterizations are particularly good—lovable, old-fashioned Miss Lucy among the smart, sophisticated younger members of the Craddock family, Lee Fenton waking up to find her foot covered with blood and a footprint leading to an apartment where her cousin was murdered during the night. The sense of foreboding and impending disaster is well built up, and the reader will probably not reach an answer until the last pages of the novel.—J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. \$2.00.

Good Movies to See

THE WOMEN. Highly entertaining picture, with not a man in the play. Rosalind Russell, Joan Crawford, and Norma Shearer are among the 135 representatives of their sex who take part. Train of events started by beauty-parlor gossip leads to Reno. The whole story is a satire on useless metropolitan women.

Practical Steps

THAT POULTRYMEN CAN TAKE
TO KEEP PRODUCTION COSTS IN
LINE WITH EGG PRICES

Floyd Neal of North Pitcher, N.Y. inspecting his flock of a thousand cross-breeds which will soon be housed for the laying season. Mr. Neal has always used G.L.F. Laying Mash and reports that his egg production is very satisfactory.

A YEAR AGO this page carried an article entitled "Eggs UP, Feed DOWN." Today the reverse is true. Last October $5\frac{3}{4}$ dozen eggs would buy 100 pounds of feed. Now it takes more than $8\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

This is not the first time that poultrymen have been squeezed between high costs and low prices. It won't be the last. There is no simple solution. But there are several things the individual poultryman can do to get higher production per bird and lower cost.

1. Cull Closely

Right now all pullets going into laying houses should be looked over carefully, and only large, strong, vigorous looking individuals housed. The old birds should be culled down very closely and only the very best layers kept over for another year.

Ask your County Agricultural Agent about culling, or write for Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 175—a good, practical handbook on how to cull.

2. Save on Mash

The sharp rise in feed prices at the beginning of the war was made worse by the scarcity and consequent high price of dried milk products. (See G.L.F. PAGE, *American Agriculturist*, September 30.) Mashers have now declined considerably in cost, and the milkless feeds have declined more than the mashers containing milk.

Milk is a good poultry food. It is used in several of the G.L.F. mashers to supply minerals, high quality protein, and particularly as a rich source of the vitamins essential to growth and hatchability. It is not necessary for egg production. This has been clearly proved by experiments at Cornell, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other state colleges.

The poultryman who is producing eggs for market need not feed a mash containing milk. He will get excellent results by feeding G.L.F. Laying Mash. This feed is especially designed for commercial egg production. It provides everything that Super Laying & Breeding Mash does except the hatchability factor—at a saving of \$7.00 a ton.

Make Change Gradually

With reasonable care, layers can be shifted from one mash to another without suffering a drop in production. Put a few handfuls of the new mash in each hopper the first day while the hoppers are still fairly full of the old mash. As mash has to be added daily, increase the proportion of the new mash and decrease the amount of the old mash in each addition, until after a week's time only the new mash is being fed.

3. Use Home-Grown Grains

If you have good corn, oats and wheat or can buy them at reasonable prices from your neighbor,

you can use them to make a good mash in this way:

650 lbs. G.L.F. Laying Mash Supplement
200 lbs. Heavy Oats
700 lbs. Yellow Corn
450 lbs. Wheat

The oats, corn, and wheat should be ground and mixed with the Supplement. This will make a ton of mash about equal to Super Laying & Breeding with just a little less milk. Figuring a good price for your grains, you can still save about \$6.00 to \$7.00 a ton.

Then there is always the chance of using home-grown grain for scratch. As high as 10% buckwheat can even be used in place of oats in the scratch feed if the birds will eat it readily. Barley also can be used to replace half the oats in the same way.

4. Take Care of Your Bags

The big jump in burlap prices caused by the war is another factor that tends to increase costs. But

this very increase can be used right now to make a saving—because used bags, as well as new bags, are worth more money. Good, G.L.F.-branded, 10-oz. burlap bags in perfect condition are now worth 8 cents f.o.b. Buffalo, Albany, or Worcester. Service Agencies, because they have to sort and ship the bags, cannot pay quite as much.

Take care of your bags. If your Service Agency cannot give you a good price for them, ask for tags and ship them direct to Carl Burwick & Co., authorized receivers for G.L.F. bags.

5. Get Top Prices

Getting top prices for eggs is not difficult if you produce premium eggs and market them through a good agency.

To produce premium eggs, just remember these facts: (1) Eggs must be gathered at least 3 times a day. (2) They should be cooled quickly. Some moisture in the egg room is needed. (3) Grade them well and pack in clean cases.

G.L.F. Egg Marketing Services will help you get premium prices for such eggs.

C. J. Fairchild of New Berlin, N. Y., is now housing 3,000 layers. As in every other year for the past ten years, the pullets are being switched from Starting & Growing Mash to G.L.F. Laying Mash. Last year's production averaged around 60% for all birds. There were times when some houses were giving as high as 75% production. No breeders are kept in this flock.

An Advertisement of
Coop. G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, N.Y.



Their RECORD of PERFORMANCE PROVES their EFFECTIVENESS



THEY GET the WORMS

Rota-Caps expel large round worms, capillaria worms, and these tapeworms (heads and segments): R. tetragona and R. echinobothrida in chickens, M. lucida in turkeys.

They DON'T Knock Egg Production

NOW—worm laying hens without egg loss! The Record Of Performance back of Rota-Caps proves they don't interfere with egg production of laying hens, or sicken the birds.

They DON'T Set Back Growing Birds

Rota-Caps cause no loss of weight—no set-back to growth! See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, or order direct. State quantity and size, enclose check or money order. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

PRICES: Pullet Size: 100 Rota-Caps—90c; 300—\$2.50; 1000—\$6.00. Adult Size: 100—\$1.35; 200—\$2.50; 500—\$5.00; 1000—\$9.00.

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS

The ONLY Worm Treatment Containing ROTAMINE

New COOL-EASY RUNNING Electric COW CLIPPER



Preferred the world over for its greater speed, ease of handling, rugged, lasting durability.

NEW ANTI-FRICTION TENSION CONTROL

STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. Exclusive Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely encased in the insulated EASY-GRIP handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25 value for \$19.95 complete. Slightly higher West of Denver. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's or send \$1.00. Pay balance on arrival. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. 50 years making Quality products.

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.

North American Accident Insurance Co.,
10 NORTH CHERRY ST., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Don't Be Late

ordering your "No Trespassing" signs this year. Don't wait this year until the day before hunting season opens. Get your signs up early so the "game" scouts what is what in plenty of time.

Post Your Farm

with signs that are easy to read, meet the legal requirements, and withstand wind and weather. WE HAVE THEM. Write for prices in large or small quantities.

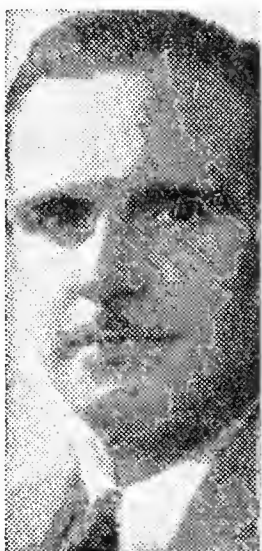
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Boom Goes Boom!

By J. C. HUTTAR

AS I SIT DOWN to write this the first month of what we often hear mentioned as the "Second World War" has just passed. I know there is a great deal of confusion in the minds of most henkeepers as to what it will do to them if it continues. And, why wouldn't there be?



J. C. Huttar

The month has seen a war boom start which swept everything before it. War commodities such as metals, grains and oil were the first and most radically affected. Stocks and bonds followed immediately and business in general responded to the rush of retail orders as distributors always want to accumulate stocks at a time of rising prices. Eggs were caught in the wind and up they went, even though they are certainly not a direct war commodity.

Let's just look for a moment how things stood on September 1, the day before Mr. Hitler's troops walked across the Polish frontier.

Nothing Exciting

Prices had been holding below last year's by quite a margin. Production seemed to be running about 10% ahead of August 1938. Storage holdings on September 1, 1939 were about 11% higher than the same date last year. More layers were reported on farms and no great selling off of birds had begun. Consumption was just a little better than last year.

Certainly this is not a situation to get very jubilant about.

Now I'd like to give you some quotations and comments from the Producers' Price Current, published for 80 years by the Uner-Barry Publishing Company. This is a paper that reports the egg market just as they find it. I also have found their reporter's judgment to be about the best, year in and year out.

A moving picture such as these reports present gives us a good birds-eye view of the past month.

Upsy-Daisy!

From September 5 to September 12 egg prices climbed. The Producers' Price Current reported from time to time that trade was excellent in the finer grades, that the market was firm, and that consumption was encouraging even at rising price levels. Credit for increased prices was given to the war, and by September 11 the boom was on full strength. Buying was brisk at all quarters, chain stores reported lively demand, while receipts were beginning to fall off. In other words, it was a sellers' market.

On September 11 a note of caution was interjected in egg market reports with this statement: "In the final analysis the price structure is largely a matter of exercising some judgment in not permitting the advances to get out of hand and skyrocketing to dangerous heights. In fact, the present market is a bit treacherous, yet there is little or no present anticipation of any break in prices."

On September 13 prices were unchanged, but the trade was beginning to get uneasy, and the September 18

report quoted White Specials down 2 cents. Commenting on the situation, the Price Current said: "Receivers this morning find themselves with supplies on hand and a restricted call for goods. High retail prices have curtailed consumption and distributors are becoming a bit anxious. Indeed, it is no longer a sellers' market—rather the contrary."

The September 19 report showed another decline of 2 cents in White Specials, followed on September 21 by another drop of 2 cents. On the later date the Price Current said: "The entire egg situation is in a confused and very uncertain position. Retail prices are coming down. The International situation is bad and is further undermining confidence."

On September 28 we saw the first ray of light. Price of White Specials had been running steady for several days. Demand was better, and on September 29 quotations on that grade went up 1 cent and the comment was made: "Today's one cent rise was a conservative move in face of the premiums lately realized."

On October 2 there was a further increase of 2 cents, and I note this significant comment: "Receivers are anxious to avoid repetition of the situation a few weeks ago when prices shot up too rapidly and later fell even more rapidly."

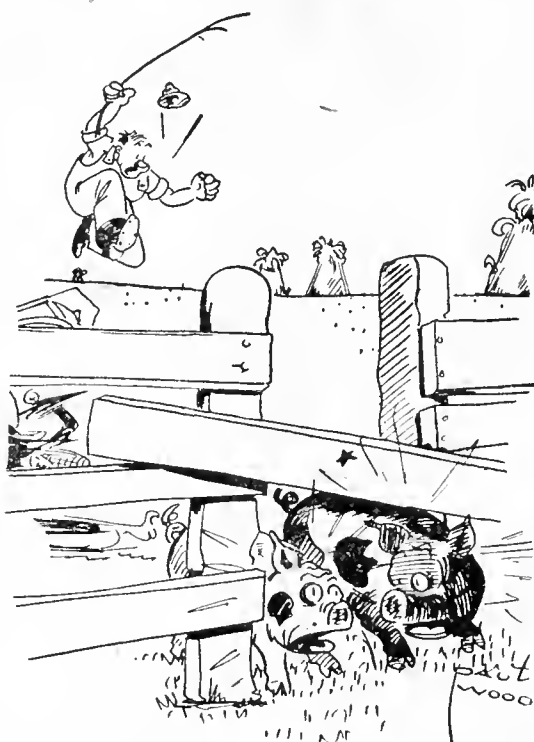
It Seems to Me

It seems to me that I can draw a few conclusions from the above story. I'll list the things that I'm thinking about in 1, 2, 3 order. I wonder how they check with your thoughts.

Here are mine:

1. Since eggs came down faster and more than grains, oil or metal, they are not much of a war commodity.
2. Eggs will be affected in price only as the supply and demand situation warrants it.
3. The egg-feed-price ratio will probably be unfavorable to the egg producer for the coming year.
4. A speculative price ratio without a firm foundation doesn't help the poultryman any.

To meet these situations I will repeat the ideas that I expressed several weeks ago. It's going to take all the cutting of corners on costs plus very good producing birds to make poultry pay. Be sure to keep this in mind when you hatch or buy your chicks for the coming season.



"Squeezing may hurt a little—but it's going to hurt a lot more if we don't."

keep

your layers on the job—shorten their moulting period by giving them plenty of good feed—rich in Vitamins A & D. This will help

layers

stage their come-back from the moult quicker and better—get back on the job full of pep. "Nopco X"—Standardized Cod Liver Oil is an economical source of both vitamins. Included in your mash it will help keep your layers

working

and laying more eggs the year round. Fed regularly at recommended levels, the guaranteed potency of "Nopco X" (1500 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 200 A.O.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram) is flock protection against possible Vitamin A & D deficiency. For dependable low-cost protection

feed "Nopco X"

to your layers in mill-mixed mash—or buy "Nopco X" from your dealer for home use.

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Vitamin A guaranteed in U.S.P. units
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850 'A'-85 'D' units per gram

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3000 'A'-400 'D' units per gram

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YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry. Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from Red Squill, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and \$1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you \$2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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Kirstin One Man Stump Pullers

One man alone pulls big tough stumps, without help or horses. Many models to give you world's most powerful leverage, 99% to 1. Sold on 30-day test—3 year guarantee. Write for NEW LOW PRICES direct from THE KIRSTIN COMPANY, 1001 Lud. St. Escanaba, Mich. Be catalog.

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CATTLE

50 Registered Brown Swiss Cattle

mostly young cows and heifers consigned from the leading Brown Swiss herds in Eastern United States, hand-picked, sell at auction in the sale auditorium.

EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.,
Wednesday, October 18, 1939

T.B. Accredited, negative, many from Bang Approved herds that can go into any state. Send for catalog to H. C. MAGNUSSEN, Chairman, REXFORD, N. Y., or R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE AT AUCTION

50 SELECTED PUREBRED AYRSHIRE COWS AND BRED HEIFERS WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT THE 20TH ANNUAL SALE OF THE ALLEGANY-STEUBEN CLUB AT MAPLE CITY PARK, HORNELL, N. Y., ON OCT. 25, 1939. Most of these cattle are from Bangs Approved herds, accredited for T.B. and tested within 30 days of sale date. Cattle show during the forenoon, sale at 12 o'clock. Please mention this ad. when writing L. E. DENNIS, Greenwood, N. Y., for catalog.

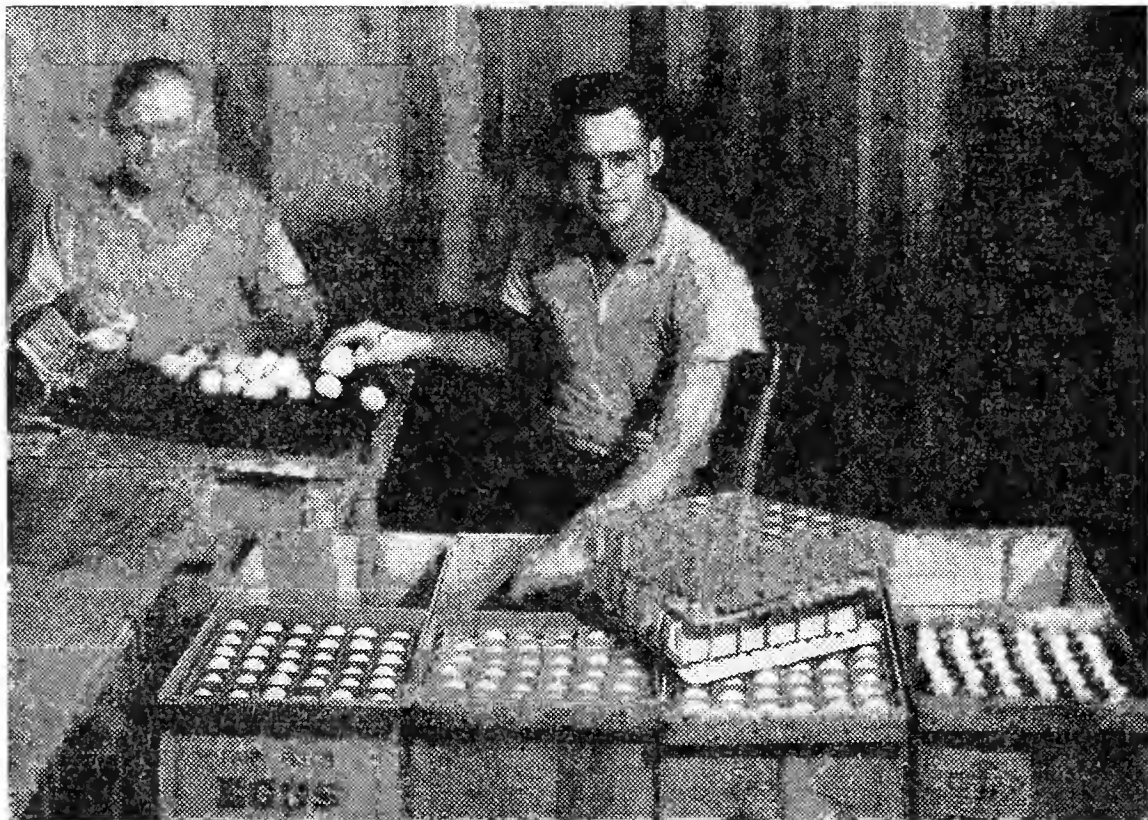
CHOICE DAIRY HEIFERS, \$12.00. SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE COMPANY, LANCASTER, PA.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN



Elmer Stone, at left, and his son Willard grading and packing eggs at the White Egg Farm, Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y.

With Emphasis on QUALITY

*Good Eggs Handled Right
Get the Buyer's "O.K."*

By H. L. COSLINE.

ONE DAY recently Johnny Huttar told me that for consistent high quality of eggs shipped, you have to go a long way to find a better record than that made by Elmer Stone & Son of Clyde, Wayne County, New York. Johnny's statement was backed up by Mr. Stone's winnings at the State Fair, when in the Egg Show he took first place on a dozen whites, first on three dozen mediums in cartons, first on a crate of eggs (in this class a package was also considered in judging), and second on three dozen large eggs in cartons.

That interested me, and so I made it a point a few days ago to drop in at

bag. The floor of the room is kept covered with water. We pack eggs in the crates the same day they are brought in, dividing them into four grades as follows:

Large	24	to 27	oz. (60 lbs. to the crate)
Medium	20½	to 24	oz. (54 lbs. to the crate)
Pullets	18	to 20½	oz. (49 lbs. to the crate)
Peewees	16	to 18	oz. (44 lbs. to the crate)

Then the eggs are put back in the egg room until shipped. We ship twice a week.

"That is not the entire story because we believe that there is a distinct relation between breeding and egg quality. We put no eggs in the incubator that do not have good shell texture, and in our pedigree breeding every egg that is put into the incubator is also candled. In fact, breeding for high egg quality goes one step further and that step is important. If a family of sisters produce eggs of poor shell quality, they are eliminated from the breeding program, regardless of the fact that they may be good producers.

"An attempt is made to keep eggs clean so that a minimum of washing will be necessary. We use shredded sugar cane in the nests, and find it one of the best materials we have ever tried. As a result we find it necessary to wash very few eggs. When we do wash them, we do not wipe them but put them on an incubator tray and allow them to dry."

"Your program sounds simple," I remarked. "If it is that simple, it seems that every poultryman would ship eggs just as good as yours."

"I think the two things most commonly neglected," was the reply, "are frequent gathering and keeping the eggs in a moist atmosphere. I believe that moisture is fully as important as low temperature.

Eggs from the Stone farm are shipped under the Wayne County label. The Farm Bureau Poultry Committee has adopted the label as a method of identifying high quality Wayne County eggs. The Committee has full authority over the label. When a poultryman decides he wants to use it, he makes a number of trial shipments, and if the eggs are satisfactory to the buyer, he is given permission to use the label. Later if the buyer complains of the quality of the eggs from that shipper, the Committee tries to see what is wrong and correct it; but if complaints continue, the use of the label can be denied to that shipper.

Elmer Stone has been in the hen business for 21 years. In 1935 his son Willard went into partnership with him, and they are now carrying on together.

LIGHT

YET LONGER WEARING THAN
THE HEAVY OLD-FASHIONED
KIND BECAUSE THEY'RE

TEMPERED RUBBER

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

U. S. ROYAL Patrols

are the work overshoes of Tempered Rubber. Rugged Pigskin finish. Tire tread soles.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY, 1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS



All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

HALL'S Chicks have been selected by the Agricultural Committee for the POULTRY FARM OF TOMORROW at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

TOLMAN'S WHITE ROCKS BABY CHICKS \$12. per 100

Tested. (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglut. 100% State Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. ROCKS, famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B. ROCKLAND, MASS.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival Guar. Cat. Free. Will Ship C.O.D. 50 100 500 1000 S. C. White Leghorns, Large Type \$3.50 \$6.50 \$31.75 \$60 Barred, White or Buff Rocks 3.75 7.00 33.75 65 R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds 3.75 7.00 33.75 65 Red-Rock Cross Breeds 3.75 7.00 33.75 65 Heavy Assorted 3.00 5.50 27.50 55 White Leghorn Pullets \$11.00-100 Either Pullets or Cockerels, Heavy Breeds \$1.10 extra. ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Chicks That Live

Our 31 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

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WENE EXTRA PROFIT CHICKS

Big Values in EXTRA-PROFIT Fall Chicks Write NOW for Booklet and complete Price List. WENE CHICK FARMS, Box 1967-J, Vineland, N.J.

MAPES CHICKS RESERVE NOW

Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from vigorous Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW. WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

PULLETS —HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS.

healthy free range stock. All ages. Write for prices.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, NEW YORK

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels Hanson or Large Type per 100 per 100 per 100 Eng. S. C. W. Legs \$6.00 \$11.00 \$3.00 B. & W. Rocks, Reds 6.50 8.00 7.00 NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS 7.00 8.50 7.50 BLACK MINORCAS 6.00 11.00 3.00 JERSEY WHITE GIANTS 8.50 11.00 9.00 RED-ROCK CROSS \$7.50-100; IL MIXED, \$5.50-100. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Staph. Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires ORDER CHICKS NOW

For Winter Broilers, Early Spring Layers, and Spring Deliveries. Straight NEW HAMPSHIRE, Chris-Cross BARRED Hybrids, Spizzierink-tum gives you Fast Growth, Complete Feathering, High Livability, Plump, Well-Finished Broilers and Roasters. Hatches every week in the year, from 35,000 Pullorum-Tested Breeders. Write for Free Catalog and Price List.

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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex 100 500 1000 Leghorn Pullets (95%) \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110. Large Type English Leghorns 6.50 32.50 65. Day Old Leghorn Cockerels 3.50 17.50 35. Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 7.00 35.00 70. N. H. Reds 7.50 37.50 75. Heavy Mix \$6.-100. All Breeders Blood-Tested. 100% live del. P. Paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 29 yrs. Breeding Experience. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live del. Postpaid. 100 500 1000 Eng. W. Leg. Sexed Pullets, 90% guar. \$12.00 \$60.00 \$120. Bar. Rock & R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 8.50 42.50 85. New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar. 9.50 47.50 95. White Leghorns 6.50 32.50 65. Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds 7.00 35.00 70. Day Old Leg. Cockerels \$3.50-100. IL Cockerels \$6.50-100. H. Mix \$6.-100; L. Mix \$5.50. Breeders Blood-Tested. Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

BECK'S U.S. APPROVED CHIX

Ducks & Poults Pullorum Tested Str. breeds and Cross \$6.50 up. Also sexed & Started Chix. Warner Elec. Brooder. Beck's U.S. Approved Hatchery, Dept. A, Mt. Airy, Md.

100% live del. P.P. Cat. FREE. 100 500 1000 Large Eng. W. Leg. Pts. 95% guar. \$11.00 \$55.00 \$110 Leg. Chix \$3.50-100 — Unsexed Leg. 6.50 32.50 65 Bar. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds 7.00 35.00 70 H. Mix \$6.50-100 — N. H. Reds 7.50 37.50 75 McAlisterville Poultry Farm, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

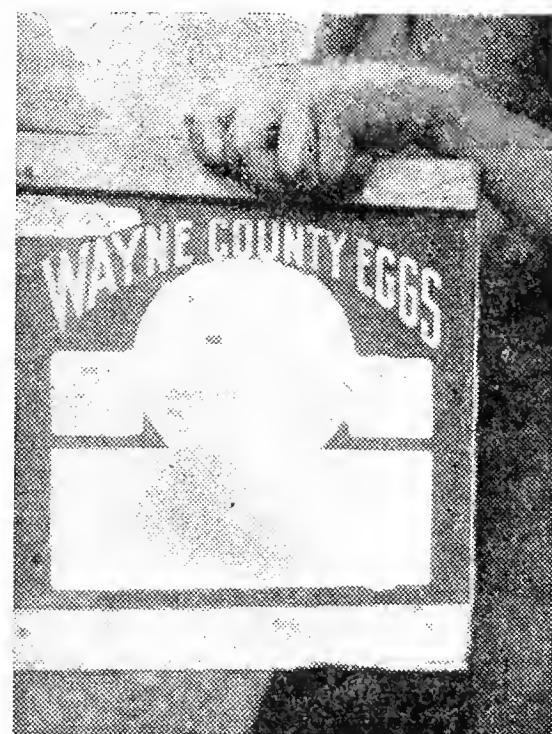
STONE RUN Eng. Leg. Pts. \$13.-100; St. run Leg. 7c; Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 7½c; N. H. Reds 8c. Bloodtested. 100% live del. P.P. Chicks year around. STONEY RUN HATCHERY, H. M. Leister, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Pullets BOS QUALITY Barron and Hanson White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. 14 wks. to ready to lay age. C.O.D. Immediate shipment. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

JUNIATA LEGHORN CHICKS Large Tom Barron Strain Chicks \$6.50 per 100. Day Old Pullets \$12.00 per 100. Prompt shipment. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

DUCKLINGS

DUCKLINGS. White Pekins. White Runners. Heavy meat, rapid growing strain, remarkable layers. Reasonable. Guaranteed. Karl Borman, Laurelton, N. J.



All eggs shipped from the Stone farm carry the Wayne County label.

the Stone farm, a good sized poultry business with about 3,000 layers, to see how it is done. In Willard Stone's own words, here is the story:

"We gather eggs four times a day —about 9:00, 11:00, 1:30 and 5:00. We bring them in immediately and put them in a triple insulated egg room. The eggs are put in front of an electric fan until they are packed, and between the fan and the eggs we hang a wet

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Head Your Herd With a Wait Farm Bull AND GET THE BEST.

Three Herd Sires classified Excellent. Two Herd Sires classified Very Good. Herd average last year second highest ever reported in United States in our classification. Only herd in New York State awarded Progressive Breeder's Registry Certificate.

PRICES WITHIN REACH OF EVERY BREEDER.
THE WAIT FARMS J. R. NOLDS WAIT, Owner
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Holstein Bull Calves

Sired by Montvic Chieftain 6th. His dam 600 lb. fat, 4.36% test as Jr. 2 yr. old.
Calves from good daughters of Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman. His dam 27,235 milk, 945 fat.

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Choice Blood Tested

COWS

Fresh and coming fresh.
HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.
Willing to retest before moved.
OSWALD J. WARD & SON
Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

ACCREDITED HERD OF 250 HEAD.
Bulls, all ages, from dams with good C.T. Ass'n records, and by extra well bred sires, for sale. Also a few cows and heifer calves. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.

E. P. SMITH
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10 Young Registered Holstein Cows

fresh and nearby springers.
Accredited, Approved, Carnation
breeding. Priced for immediate sale.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036 lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. Our herd made the 500 lb. average for the year.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm,
M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

BULL CALF

BORN AUGUST 28, 1939.
Sire: Osbornedale Sir Hubert Ormsby May, whose dam has record of 26,510 milk, 4.1 average test.
Dam: Wintermede Johanna Netherland Kid, who has a twice a day milking H.I.T. record of 406 fat, 4.0 average test as a two year old.

WINTERMEDE FARMS
MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK

On Free Lease

For 3½ to 5½ years, baby sons of Monie's Major of Elmwood No. 214348, the Onderdonk bull that is number one Guernsey in U.S.A. on Dam-daughter comparisons in D.H.I.A. Dams are good Guernsey cows with favorable D.H.I.A. records. In replying state whether D.H.I.A. member and describe herd.

T. E. Milliman Hayfields Churchville, N.Y.

GUERNSEYS YEARLING BULL FOR SALE

Dam has six twice a day 10 months D.H.I. records averaging 10,777 milk, 459.4 fat. She has 2 year full sister D.H.I. record of 10,444 milk and 571 fat. Sire, seven nearest dam's average 13,601 milk and 679 fat. Own dam has 650 fat as a two year old. Sire's sister is third place class leader in EE with 831 fat.

PRICE \$125.00.

Bull calves for sale with 500 to 600 lb. dams with D.H.I.A. records.
Will also offer two yearlings.

HAROLD C. TRIPP Dryden, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

Two 6 mo. old Bulls. A.R. dams. Emmadine Breeding.

Also 2 yearling Hampshire rams.
ALLEN FARM
Salt Point, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

GUERNSEYS Negative

SOUTHERN VERMONT
We have 12 Bred, Reg. heifers and young cows. Attractive prices. These are regular increase of herd, not culs. Come and see them.

A. R. MOODY
JACKSONVILLE, VERMONT

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 340 HEAD - Negative
28 years continuous Advanced Register Testing.
PROVED SIRE, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS.
Bulls from 1 month to a year for sale at Farmer Prices. Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on request. Visitors always welcome.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Purebred GUERNSEYS

YOUNG COWS FRESHENING SOON.
70 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM.
ACCREDITED - NEGATIVE.

BLACK RIVER FARMS
Perry Jones, Mgr.,
Phone 922F15, BOONVILLE, N. Y.

LAKE VIEW FARM

Jerseys

Improve your test and production.
We have line bred young Sybil bulls sired by Crocus Sybil Gold Standard. 10 months to 1½ years old. These are out of daughters of proven Sybil sires having 500 to 600 lbs. fat. Records on two time milking. Also a few young cows and heifers.

T.B. Accredited and Bang Approved.
E. A. BECKWITH
LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK

THE BEST IN

Commercial Jerseys

Large selection of purebred and grade Bang's Free cows due in October. Credit given on large purchases.
TELEPHONE 722F3.

J. K. KEITH
ONEONTA, NEW YORK

For Sale:

Fresh purebred cows and heifers.
Fine individuals—Clean on T.B. & Bangs.

HOWARD GLADSTONE
ANDES, NEW YORK

Registered Ayrshires

CALVES, YEARLINGS, COWS AND A BULL.
D.H.I.A. Records.

PINE GROVE FARM
Mrs. Lottie A. Marks,
DEPOSIT, NEW YORK

For Sale - 10 Head Commercial Angus

I AM OVERSTOCKED AND CANNOT WINTER THESE CATTLE.

L. V. LA MOTT
FREEVILLE, NEW YORK

BROWN SWISS

All sold out of Cows and Bred Heifers, but have nice Heifer calves and Bulls for Sale, backed by 18 Years of Testing, T.B. Accredited and Approved Blood tested 8 years.

HILLTOP FARM
D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y.

Polled Herefords - Herefords Aberdeen-Angus

REGISTERED AND COMMERCIAL
COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS, STEERS, CALVES.
WEST ACRES FARMS
New Lebanon, New York
P. O. STEPHENTOWN, N. Y.

40 Head of Herefords

Some bred to Registered Hereford Bull.

AUBREY WESTERVELT
SPENCER, NEW YORK

Dual Purpose Short-horn bull calves and young bulls up to serviceable age.
Priced from \$50.00 to \$150.00 according to age and finish.
Guaranteed Breeders



W. J. Brew & Sons,
Bergen, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT

Leonardsville, New York

Canadian Cows For Sale . . .

Few carloads Reg. Holsteins calving in October, at \$110.00. Heifers \$90.00. Reg. Ayrshires \$110.00; all good young cows; hand picked; all tests right. We look after all papers necessary to cross cows over the border. No extra expense. Give us a trial.

MURDIE A. McLENNAN
LANCASTER, ONTARIO

PONIES

ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
REASONABLY PRICED—FULLY GUARANTEED.

TORREYA PONY FARM
Clinton Corners, New York

HORSES and COWS

WE SPECIALIZE IN HIGH CLASS DAIRY COWS.
PRINCIPAL BREEDS.

FANCY BELGIAN AND PERCHERON HORSES.
GLADSTONE BROS.
'Phone 36, ANDES, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR COLTS OR YOUNG CATTLE

ONE 4-YEAR-OLD BLACK GRAY

PERCHERON STALLION

one 7-year-old black Percheron Stallion, one 9-year-old black gray Percheron Mare.

LEON FARDINK

CLYMER, NEW YORK

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

BLACK TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLION, 1500-1600 LBS.

TWO GREY YEARLING FILLIES.

Shropshires—Yearling and two-year-old rams and bred ewes.

O.I.C. SWINE—Weanling pigs and young service boars.

J. & C. GORDON

LAWYERSVILLE, NEW YORK

Hay For Sale

15 TON OR MORE GOOD QUALITY HAY AT BARN.

ALSO 10,000 SUGAR MAPLES, 2 FT. HIGH.

C. P. HOLDEN

R. No. 4, Union City, Penna.

For Sale: Registered Black and Spotted Poland China

Young Boars and Sows. Large Stock.

Twin Spruce Stock Farm

C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, N. J.

BLACK CREEK FARM Registered Berkshires

ALL AGES FOR SALE.

Service boars—Fall, spring and summer pigs, both sexes.

Purebred Shropshire and Cheviot Rams and ewes, all ages.

Purebred Ayrshire Heifers, 10 mos. old.

All priced right and very well bred.

Marion B. Tyler, So. Byron, N. Y.

Real Boar and Sow Prospects

Have a fine bunch of pigs of late March, April and May farrow—sired by boars of Perfect Balancer.

Wavemaster and Count breeding—medium type, good chunky pigs yet with plenty of size and scale—some real prospects.

RUSSELL F. PATTINGTON

R. 1, Scipio Center, New York

FOR SALE— Hampshire and Leicester

YEARLING RAMS; ALSO EWES, RAM AND EWE LAMBS.

W. S. ROBINSON

Richfield Springs, New York, R.D. 2.

Registered Shropshires

YEARLING AND 2 YEAR OLD RAMS.

ALSO 1 YEARLING SOUTHDOWN RAM.

PRICED REASONABLE.

WM. P. CORRIGAN

R.D. 4, AUBURN, N. Y.

Cedar Lane Berkshires

FOR SALE: Two February boars, one junior yearling and one senior yearling boar. Also a fine lot of fall pigs that will be ready to go in November. We have just returned from the successful show season throughout New York State including the New York and Illinois State Fairs. We had first aged herd at the New York State Fair, including many other firsts. Our prices fit the pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. All stock double treated for hog cholera, T.B. and Bangs Tested.

BROOKS W. UPSON
DUNDEE, NEW YORK

Registered Hampshire Ram Lambs

Best quality and most uniform in N. Y. State, weighing 105 lbs. up. Bred ewes later.

Registered Jersey Bull

Twenty months old. Sired by Coronation Owl Rest King 364975; Dam Exp's Princess Jewel's Last 905851. Sire's dam Owrest's Alice #07492 gold medal cow. Dam's dam and dam of bull both high producing and high testing cows. Price on this bull is cost of production. Bull of show type.

Certified Yorkwin Wheat

grown from Reg. Certified seed. Inspectors pronounced it best field inspected at inspection time.

Chas. E. Haslett, R.D. 2, Geneva, N.Y.

KEYSTONE Registered BERKSHIRES

Penna. and Cornell Strains

BOAR AND SOW PIGS.

Also S.C. Black Leghorns, English strain.

The hardy breed. Circular free.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

DUTCH HILL FARM SHROPSHIRE

A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GEORGE C. SPRAGUE

DANBY, VERMONT

Suffolk Ram Lambs

A FEW CHOICE PURE-BRED RAM LAMBS FOR SALE. PRICE \$25.00.

MULHOCAWAY FARM

CLINTON, NEW JERSEY

Hampshire Sheep . . .

30 excellent type, well bred, registered ewes.

Choice of ages. Must reduce our flock. A real opportunity to get started with Hamps. Also selected yearling and lamb breeding rams.

FOREST FARMS

EARL D. MERRILL, Manager,

WEBSTER, NEW YORK

Corriedale Rams

They sire strong, rugged lambs, producing the highest quality meat, and if kept in the flock the ewes will shear from two to four pounds more wool of the choicest grade.

B. W. & B. G. BRACE

R.D. No. 3, Albion, N. Y.

25 Young Rambouillet EWES

REGISTERED.

Ram lambs, \$12. Large type, sired by ram shearing 24 lbs., 1 yr. growth. Wool is up; buoy long-lived, rugged sheep, seldom sick.

H. C. BEARDSLEY

MONTOUR FALLS, NEW YORK

Suffolk Rams

Registered yearlings and lambs, bred from prize winning Canadian stock, well grown and excellent for crossing.

PRICE \$20.00 TO \$35.00.

Joseph Lawson, Linwood, N. Y.

30 Splendid Rams

Rambouillets, Delaines, Dorsets, Shropshires, Hampshires, Cheviots, Southdowns, Cotswolds, Suffolks and Scotch Highlands.

LIKE OUR RAMS, OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

G. D. & B. S. Townsend

INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Sheep For Sale

PUREBRED REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM AND EWE LAMBS OF EXTRA QUALITY. ALSO GOOD BREEDING EWES AND AGED RAMS.

L. F. CUTHBERT
OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

JONSOWN COLLIE KENNELS, Reg.

JONSOWN is the registered name of fine collies. Beautiful, intelligent and loyal. Whites of unusual beauty. Sables and tri-colors. For best results for herding get a collie you know is registered. Get a puppy in the fall all ready for starting in the spring. Full information given on request. Stud service.

Phone 111M2 BRANDON, Route No. 4. VERMONT

FOR SALE —

Airedales

THE ALL-AROUND DOG. OF IMPORTED AND CHAMPION BLOOD LINES. WILL SHIP C.O.D.

SHADY SIDE FARM
MADISON, NEW YORK

HONEY

FINE QUALITY CLOVER

5 lb. pail, \$.85

10 lb. pail, \$1.60

Postpaid to 3rd zone.

F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

Honey

60 lbs. best clover.....\$5.00
" " buckwheat.....4.20
" " amber (good flavor).....4.20
28 " clover.....2.50
Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover postpaid \$1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember that honey is the health sweet, nature's best.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARM
ESTABLISHED 1911
S.C. White Leghorns

Our Seventh Year of Fall Hatching
For Winter Grown Layers

THEY LOWER OVERHEAD - INCREASE PROFITS

Order now for Sept. delivery.

Leghorn and R. I. Red Pullets available.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

ELMCLIFFE FARM

250 Leghorn cockerels, individually pedigreed, wing-banded; from old hens with known production, egg weight, body weight, hatchability and chick livability. Progeny tested hens, 300 egg pedigreed sired. Pullorum clean and fowl pox vaccinated. N. Y. State certified for 2 years.

Discount if ordered before July 1. Write for special prices on quantity lots.

Gerald Boice, R. D. 1, Tivoli, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN

All but one of our 35 Contest pullets came home alive.

FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

Wrightland Poultry & Stock Farm
2500 New Hampshire Reds
200 Rock Cockerels, Cobbs Breeding
Chester White Pigs

TRUCK DELIVERY.

E. DUNCAN WRIGHT
E. PEPPERELL, MASSACHUSETTS

The WHITE EGG FARM

Progeny Tested Leghorns
Our eggs won 3 first, 1 second and 3 special prizes at New York State Fair this year.

PEDIGREED R.O.P. COCKERELS
Write for Circular and Prices.

E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

OUR STORRS PEN HIGHEST
For All U. S. Egg Laying Contests, 1939

Pedigreed Cockerels from 300-351 Egg Dams

Our Pen 79 — Highest Official Egg Record for all breeds to date. 100% Livability. My Contest Pens now have made a 96% Livability average to date and a new high 5-Pen Official Egg Average for Kauder Leghorns seems assured.

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD EGG RECORDS for Long-Life Egg Production at Vineland. Grand Champion 4-year old, 3-year old, 2-year old Pens. Champion Individual Hen now in 6th year, lifetime production.

New FREE 24-Page Catalog. Breeding Stock, IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE. Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.

All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S

Healthy Leghorn

Pullets Make

Great Layers

Leghorn Pullets for sale, 6 weeks to 4 months old. Breeding: all from old hen breeders mated to pedigreed males of Kimber, McLoughlin and Hanson breeding, practically all of which have dams records 250 to over 300 eggs. You'll be well pleased with these pullets. Write for price list today.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

SQUARE DEAL POULTRY FARMS 4000 Leghorn Pullets

SEPT., OCT. LAYERS FROM APR. MAY HATCHES. BRED AND PRICED TO MAKE MONEY FOR YOU. Please ask.

WM. A. CRANDALL
KENDALL, NEW YORK

Content Farms PROGENY TESTED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.

Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED. PROGENY TESTED. PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937

43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders, also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

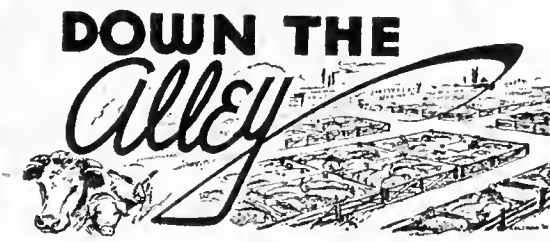
Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding males. U.S.R.O.P. and Family Tested.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.



"And the cow jumped over the moon."

GOOD while she's going up, but when she comes down, the thud is terrible! Yet, twice in less than a year, good, fresh cows have jumped toward the moon, and both times they have fallen back. Now they are on the way up again. This jump she may land, at least she has more chance of doing so than for a long time. Men are really going back to work in the cities and whether we have "embargo repeal" or not, our general price level is due for a rise; but as for the price of any farm product "jumping over the moon", no; not this year anyway. Marketing cows and feeding, then, again assumes an important position, and with some encouraging factors for stockmen.

Cows are generally graded and sold on the markets in four classes — fat cows (now selling \$6.50 to \$7.00); cutter cows (now selling from \$5.25 to \$5.75); canner cows (now selling from \$4.50 to \$5.25); and shells (now selling \$3.50 to \$4.25). Immediately, the marketing problem becomes one of whether to sell now or whether to feed a while, so as to place your cow in a higher classification.

Old, thin cows should be marketed now, for under present prices you cannot afford to carry them along. Old, fat cows should also be marketed. Young, thin cows should positively not be marketed under present conditions. Thirty or forty pounds a day of corn silage, with approximately 2 pounds a day of a protein supplement, such as cottonseed or soybean meal, will fatten them in 70 to 100 days. If the silage does not carry a good deal of corn, three or four pounds of corn added to this ration per day will bring the same results. Under present prices, you can well afford to feed a cutter cow, if she is young, approximately the same ration for 30 or 40 days and put her into the good cow class. Fat cows will undoubtedly work higher, but unless you have silage it is very doubtful whether it will pay you to carry them along. There is very little danger in making a Holstein cow too fat, although you can get a Jersey or a Guernsey "gobby" fat, and they are not wanted. A fat cow should just have a smooth covering of fat, or about the flesh of a medium steer. Do not endeavor to get them as fat as a fat steer, that will have one-half or three-quarters of an inch of fat completely covering him.

Heifers are good property. This fall, thin, yearling, open Holstein heifers, brought in and fed like steers, and marketed for meat any time after the first of the year, will prospectively be money-makers. This is not true every year, but with feeding cattle of all classes from the West selling at very high prices, there is almost sure to be an unusually good demand for lower-costing meats this winter and spring. In face of a short hay situation in some localities in the Northeast, it would probably be a mistake not to carry over good, two-year-old heifers wherever possible.

What a pleasure it is again to be at least a little optimistic!

Allegany-Steuben Holstein Sale

The Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club is again making preparations for the annual fall consignment sale to be held in Hornell on October 19. This event has been carried on continuously by prominent breeders of that section for about a quarter of a century.

These counties are among the pioneers in organizing bull associations, and the influence of high class Holsteins is very noticeable. Many consignments are from such outstanding stock.

Busy farmers like the Triple Action OF Sterling SUGAR CURING SMOKE SALT



THERE is triple action in this improved meat curing salt. One—it preserves the meat you cure at home with the preserving power of highest quality meat curing salt. Two—it flavors, with a balanced blend of sugar, spices and distilled liquid smoke. Three—it assures appetizing color with the correct quantity of salt peter.

Make sure of all three. Ask for Sterling Sugar Curing Smoke Salt by name. For curing up to 20 lbs. of meat, use the 2 lb. 2 oz. can. For larger quantities buy the 10 lb. can which cures up to 100 lbs. of meat. You make sure of good results, and take no chances with the lasting quality and deliciousness of meats you cure at home, with the triple action Sterling Sugar Curing Smoke Salt, developed by the Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS — 10 lb. cans of Sterling Sugar Curing Smoke Salt contain coupons. They entitle you to receive, at about half the usual retail cost, a heavy carbon steel butcher knife, and a handy, blued steel bell scraper for removing hog bristles.



STERLING SEASONING—Make delicious sausage—flavor gravies, meat loaf, roasts, and other meats—with this specially prepared seasoning. Buy it in the 3 oz., the 10 oz., or the money-saving 7 lb. 8 oz. can.

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Delicious Apple

RECIPES

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

WHILE the following facts may be of interest to his mother, I doubt if Johnny, when he looks around for something to eat after school, cares one whit whether the apple he selects really is good for *him* or just good to *eat*! Fortunately it is both.

Dietetically, apples are valuable because of their refreshing acids, substantial bulk and stimulating juice, besides the minerals, calcium, phosphorus, and iron, and vitamins A, B, C, and G. Furthermore, the "King of Fruits" can be put into the menu at any point from first to last, depending upon what the rest of the meal is, of course. It also may be eaten raw or cooked, and stores better than most fruits.

Not all varieties are equally good for all purposes. Votes have been taken from all over the country as to varieties preferred for pies, sauce, and to eat out of hand, for each section has its own favorites. Tests at the New York State College of

CASH CONTEST!

EVER SINCE we ran our cooking school last winter, we have been getting letters from readers asking us to do more along that line. So we have decided to do "something like it only different!"

First of all, you will note the little quiz, "Are you a Good Reader?", printed on this page. The idea is for you to read carefully the article, and then read the questions and see if you can answer them. No fair peeking after you have read the article and are trying to answer the questions! *Do not send the answers in to us.* The quiz is just for your own amusement and to test your reading ability.

Second — and this is where the cash contest comes in — we are offering prizes for the *six best letters answering these two questions:*

1. How often are you in the habit of serving apples to your family, and in what ways?
2. Which of the apple recipes given in this article do you like best? Mention one that you have tried, describing how it turned out and how it was liked by your family.

We will pay \$5.00 for the best letter, and \$1.00 for the next five best. Letters should be *brief*, and mailed to Apple Recipe Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than October 28, 1939.

Watch for more of these quizzes and cash contests in connection with future articles on this page.

Home Economics line up apple varieties for baking and for sauce in this order of choice:

Superior for baking: Cortland, Jonathan, Wagener and Wealthy.

Good for baking: Baldwin, Golden Delicious, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Red Canada, Tompkins County King, Twenty Ounce and Winter Banana.

Superior for Sauce: Cortland, Gravenstein, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Winter Banana and Wealthy.

Good for Sauce: Baldwin, McIntosh, Red Canada, Tompkins County King, Twenty Ounce, Wagener.

Season is just as important as the kind of apple, since longer cooking is needed after an apple has been stored for some time. Too long cooking and overmuch sugar destroy the delicate apple flavor, which usually holds up well until about February. After that time, one can play up the spices, brown sugars, lemon juice and similar helps. Amount of sugar added depends upon the variety of apple, and how long it has been stored.

Some facts to remember about apples are: three



Apples are versatile! They may be prepared in so many different and delicious ways that they can take their place at the table as part of the meat course, the main luncheon or supper dish, salad, or dessert. Treat your family to some of the delightful apple dishes described in this article.

—PHOTO BY
HAROLD M. LAMBERT.

apples of average size weigh about one pound; apples covered while cooking have a better flavor than those cooked uncovered; a fairly high temperature for a short time yields a better product than a low temperature for a long time; about a teaspoon of sugar per apple is right for baked apples; twice as much sugar is needed if the same quantity of apples is made into sauce; use as little water as possible in cooking apples.

STEWED APPLES

10 medium sized apples	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water	Salt if desired

Wash, pare, core and slice apples that hold their shape. Bring the water and sugar to a boil in a large pan. Add the sliced apples. Stir, then cover. Cook the apples until they are tender but not soft, depending upon variety, time of year and thickness of slices. Uncover and stir every few minutes. Remove from heat and allow them to stand in the covered pan 5 to 10 minutes.

To make sauce, use apples that cook up easily, add very little water, cook covered until softened

in their own steam. Sweeten to taste while hot, and add a few grains of salt. It is thought that peeling and coring before cooking give a less bitter sauce than if skins and cores are (Turn to Page 21)

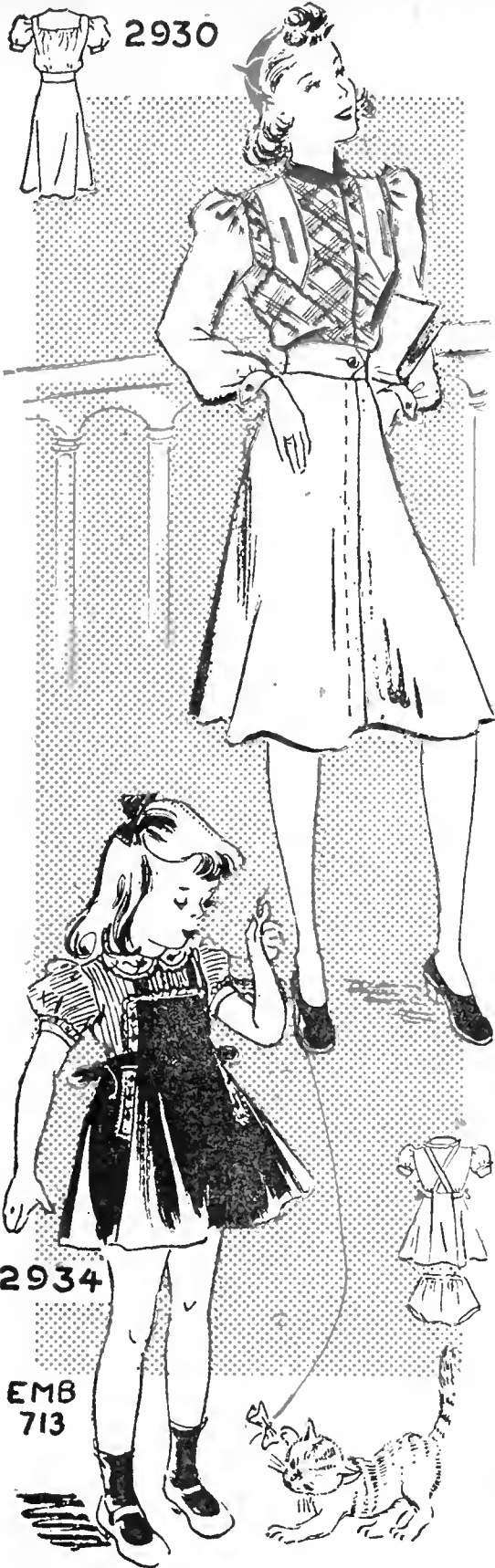
ARE YOU A GOOD READER?

FOR YOUR own fun and satisfaction, see how well you can answer the following questions **AFTER YOU HAVE READ** this article on apples. Study it, and then take pencil and paper and write out your answers **WITHOUT CONSULTING THE ARTICLE AGAIN.** Next, check your answers with the information in the article, and give yourself 10 points for each correct answer. Grade of 90 is excellent, 70 is fair, 60 or under is poor.

1. What important minerals do apples contain?
2. What are vitamins?

3. What are the two most important points in apple cookery?
4. How much sugar is needed per apple for: (a) baked apples? (b) apple sauce?
5. Should apples be covered while cooking?
6. What qualities are desirable in apple sauce?
7. What is the correct oven temperature for baking apples?
8. How can you make baked apples keep their shape?
9. What are three of the nine variations of baked apple given here?
10. Which one of the nine variations of baked apple would make a good main dish for lunch or supper?

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RECIPES ARE TESTED RECIPES



Pick STYLES that Flatter You

STYLES this fall have plenty of "oomph" if you pick the right one for yourself. Besides being good to look at, they are practical, for Miss America does not like having to be too careful of her everyday clothes.

Mixing colors and materials, especially if one of them happens to be a plaid, is just the thing. Ruffles appear here and there to give a touch of the mid-Victorian, another important accent this season.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2930, besides giving an opportunity for playing up the popular plaid, has one of the fashionable new detachable hoods. Furthermore, the bishop's sleeves are stylish favorites. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch ma-

terial, 1½ yards 35-inch contrasting for dress without hood.

PINAFORE AND BLOUSE PATTERN NO. 2934 is sweet for little girls sized 2 to 8. Several different blouses lend variety to the cute little pinafore. Size 4 requires 1 yard of 35-inch material for pinafore; ¾ yard 35-inch material, ⅜ yard contrasting

Autumn Song

By EMILY ESTEY.

Oh, Spring awakes the gypsy
Lying dormant in my soul,
And romance lies around each bend,
On every sun-washed knoll.

But Autumn with her fruity scent,
Her sense of storms to be:
Yes, Autumn shocks my thriftiness
With prodigality.

And what she gives with lavish hand,
I hoard as miser might,
'Til I've her treasure stored in rows
Of jars in colors bright.

for blouse. Embroidery 713 must be ordered separately. Price 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new fall and winter fashion catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Long Drought Made Plants Dormant

THE LONG dry spell last summer had peculiar effects on plants in our neighborhood. The rains which came at the very end of August apparently made the plants think that spring had arrived; some of the spirea, particularly, showed a few blooms, the violets became active again and some of the neighbors cut asparagus.

While it is interesting and pleasant to have some of our spring joys in the fall, I could not help being concerned as to whether the renewed activity would send these plants poorly prepared into winter. They really should be hardening off and becoming dormant before hard winter weather strikes them. Last year, fall rains kept the chrysanthemums so very active that the bitter winter weather at Thanksgiving wiped out more for me than I had ever lost in one season.

I feel helpless to cope with these great natural forces; I watered the borders enough to keep the plants alive during the dry weather, yet that did not offset the stimulation of the rains when they did arrive. Now I can refrain from pruning or fertilizing or doing other similar jobs which would make any plant more active and therefore more tender. The only exception I make to fall fertilizing is in the case of peonies; then each plant gets 1 cupful, spread in a circle several inches from the crown and scratched in. Bonemeal acts slowly and does not become available to the plant until spring.

I anticipate that mulching will be more important than ever this winter. After the ground is frozen a few inches deep, the mulch will help to keep it so; in that way the plants are encouraged to stay dormant until the mulch is removed.

Incidentally that amaryllis bulb needs to be repotted and put in a dark place until new growth starts. The bulb will be covered only as far as the neck.

I am getting a few narcissus bulbs in new varieties, but that belongs in a different story.



IT'S A LITTLE FISHY—THE GOVERNMENT STOCKED EVERYTHING HERE—ABOUTS #45

2,650 CHILDREN PROVE THAT VICKS PLAN CUT COLDS SICKNESS IN HALF

CHILDREN'S sickness from colds reduced 54%—school absences 77%! Sounds almost too good to be true, doesn't it? Yet that's what doctors' certified reports show Vicks Plan did in clinical tests on 2,650 children. Will it do as much for your family this winter? It's easy to find out—just follow a few rules of hygiene and use these two specialized medications whenever needed:

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Millions of families now use Vicks VA-TRO-NOL to help keep many colds from developing. It is expressly designed for the spot where most colds start—the nasal passages. So easy to use, too—you just put a few drops up each nostril at the first snuffle, sneeze or any other sign of nasal irritation. Right away you can feel the tingle as it stimulates Nature's own defenses to prevent development of colds. Also great for clearing your nose of stuffiness when you have a miserable head cold.

VICKS
VA-TRO-NOL

IF A COLD STRIKES...

All over America, 3 out of 5 mothers depend on this external poultice-and-vapor treatment to relieve the coughing, phlegm, irritation, muscular soreness and tightness of a developed cold. There's no needless dosing. You simply massage Vicks VAPORUB on throat, chest, and back at bedtime. It acts swiftly—2 ways at once: (1) like a warming, stimulating poultice, while (2) its medicinal vapors are breathed into the air passages. This direct action brings comfort and invites restful sleep.

VICKS
VAPORUB

SEE FULL DIRECTIONS FOR FOLLOWING VICKS PLAN IN EACH VICKS PACKAGE

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Old Home Week at Waynor

III. "When the Savings-Bank Was Robbed" (PART II.)

Pinckney Danbridge was hired as a night watchman of the Waynor Savings Bank, which occupied as its quarters the rear of a local shoe store. Pinckney slept in a room over the store. A mechanical contrivance had been devised as an alarm to arouse him in case the bank property was entered by robbers. A robbery in another village had caused much concern in Waynor. One night Pinckney yielded to the temptation to visit a young lady in another part of the town and during his absence robbers entered the building. He returned just as they were making their getaway. Hasty examination proved the bank had been robbed. Without giving an alarm he saddled a neighbor's horse and followed the outlaws. He soon caught up with them but was met with two drawn pistols.

* * *

"Halt, you!" one of them called out, in a tone so savage that it made the young fellow quake.

"Where are you riding to?" the other demanded.

Pinckney was scared, but his wits stood him in good stead.

"There's a new baby at our house," said Pinckney. "They got me up and sent me in an awful hurry for Doctor Davis."

The two men looked at one another a moment. Then they laughed. "Go on, you yoho!" one of them said.

Pinckney put the horse to a gallop, and rode on ahead of them for as much as a mile; then coming to a cross-road he turned off on it, and leading his horse into some bushes, waited for the robbers to pass.

They came along in the course of a few minutes and drove by, keeping the main road.

Pinckney waited until they were well out of sight, for he knew that it would not do for him to let them catch sight of him again. Besides, it was getting lighter, and he could follow their track in the sandy road, all the better that there had been rain earlier in the night.

When they had been gone for fifteen or twenty minutes, he followed them on the main road again, till between six and seven in the morning. He met one team, but was still able to follow the track of the wagon ahead.

They were now in the Town of War-mouth, approaching the sea; and soon after this, as he cantered on, he came to a little collection of houses, stores and a tavern, known as Lombard's Corners. The wagon track turned in at the tavern.

As soon as Pinckney saw where the track ended, he turned back, and hitching his horse at a barn out of sight, went around in the rear of the tavern and entered the stable by a side door, behind the horse-stalls. A very sweaty horse, with the harness still on, stood in a stall, eating oats, and there was a muddy wagon in the stable which had evidently just come in.

Pinckney noted this at a glance, also a fresh-faced, red-headed boy, apparently twelve or thirteen years of age, who was shelling ears of corn and feeding a flock of hens and turkeys outside the door.

He said "Hallo!" to the boy, and coming through the stable, asked him if he had a dozen eggs of his own that he would sell.

With a glance at the tavern entrance, the boy came into the stable and softly closed the great door.

"I'll get you a dozen," said he, "if you'll promise not to tell."

"I won't say a word," replied Pinck-

ney. And while the lad was making a collection of eggs from several hiding places of his own, he asked him whose wagon and horse it was that just came in.

"Don't know," replied the boy. "My, but they've been drivin'! Heard 'em tell the old man that they was sheriffs, chasin' a hoss thief. Said they wanted to feed their hoss and get breakfast just as quick as they could."

"Where are they now?" asked Pinckney.

"Eatin'."

"They didn't know there was anybody in the stable here when they drove in," continued the boy, counting his eggs. "But I was here, milking the cow. I was sitting down low on the stool snug up to the cow, behind the

By C. A. STEPHENS

stanchel boards. They looked around, and one of them said something kind of queer."

"What did he say?" Pinckney asked.

"Said, 'We'd better not carry it into the house. The folks might notice it and think it strange. Better put it out of sight here somewhere till we start.'"

"Did you see what it was they had?" Pinckney inquired, with growing interest.

"Yes, I peeked through the stanchel boards. It was some kind of a leather bag," said the boy. "And I'll bet it's got pistols in it. Sheriffs always has pistols, you know."

"Did you see where they put it?" Pinckney asked, quickly.

"They put it in the old winnowing-mill, there by the mow," said the boy. "One of them hoisted up the fan end and set it under the fliers. But you'd better not touch it," the boy added. "It's got pistols in it."

Pinckney thought rapidly. "You must get me something to put these eggs in," he said to the boy. "I can-

not carry them in my hands. Get me a basket, or a small box or a bag."

The boy disappeared through a passage into the ell, extending from the stable to the tavern, and the instant he was gone, Pinckney looked under the "fliers" of the red fanning-mill. Hidden away there was an old leather valise, tied up with a bit of rope. It was quite heavy, and when Pinckney shook it, gave forth an unmistakable chink of silver money. Without waiting to conclude the transaction in eggs, Pinckney snatched up the valise, ran out at the side door of the stable and back to his horse.

Meanwhile the robbery of the bank and the mysterious absence of Pinckney Danbridge had been discovered at Waynor promptly at six o'clock that morning. The village was thunder-struck, and knew not what to think. Barron was amazed; Chapman was furious. He examined Pinckney's bedroom with suspicion, which soon grew to a conviction that the boy was himself the robber. The hamlet seethed with indignant excitement.

Then came tidings that a horse had been stolen during the night at the Chase farm. This gave Chapman a clue as to the direction the thief had taken.

"We'll have him!" he exclaimed. "We'll run the rascal down!"

They summoned Swett, the sheriff, and hitched up two of the fastest horses the place could furnish. By half-past seven, the president, cashier, sheriff, and Hubbard, the schoolmaster, then a powerful young man, were off on the main road in hot pursuit. They met Pinckney Danbridge eight miles below the village. He was sternly halted and bidden to give an account of himself. True, he was going in the right way, not the wrong, but suspicion had been making havoc with his reputation.

Pinckney made no mistake this time, however. Chapman's grim eye was on him, and he told the whole story, with no attempt to excuse himself. Chapman and Barron meanwhile were examining the valise. They smiled again. The money and notes were all there.

Barron went back with Pinckney and the money, to restore the horse and make explanations. But Chapman, the sheriff and the schoolmaster continued in pursuit of the robbers. By dint of

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. \$2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

This is Living

To see a golden sunrise
At the dawning of the day;
To watch the flowers budding
As Spring again holds sway;
To see Fall's flaming colors
Against a sapphire sky;
To smell the fragrant bonfires
And know that Winter's nigh;
To hold a little baby
Close against my breast;
To set a table, dust a room,
Prepare clean beds for rest.

—Beatrice H. Southard,
28 Roosevelt Street,
Babylon, Long Island.

hard driving they reached Lombard's between ten and eleven.

At the tavern a singular state of affairs prevailed. The two bank robbers, who declared themselves to be officers of justice in pursuit of a horse thief, had immediately missed their valise and raised a commotion, pretending that their handcuffs and warrant had been stolen from the wagon. They had so threatened the landlord that the poor man was much terrified; and they had searched first the stable, and then the house, from cellar to attic. The red-headed boy, for reasons of his own, appears to have remained close-mouthed.

The rogues were ransacking a closet in the ell when the Waynor party drove up, but catching sight of the newcomers, both of them escaped by a back window and ran across a field toward a tract of woodland.

Chapman and the schoolmaster **are** said to have overtaken and captured one of the robbers; but the sheriff **lost** his man in the woods, and he was never caught. Nor did they bring the one whom they captured to Waynor. For, in point of fact, a most disagreeable surprise awaited Chapman when he took a look at his prisoner's face.

It was none other than his wife's younger brother, Wallace Codman, the "black sheep" of the family, who had run away fifteen years before. His first visit home to Waynor had been for the purpose of robbing his brother-in-law's bank.

Neither the sheriff nor Master Hubbard could ever be brought to say anything of the matter, but a story came roundabout by the way of persons at Lombard's tavern, that Chapman gave the ne'er-do-well a terrific "licking" with two horsewhips, using them both up on him, and then let him go with a promise to put him in the state prison if he ever showed his head at Waynor afterward.

Chapman did this out of regard for his wife, and never told her. She died eight years afterward without ever having heard of it.

When the particulars of the robbery were known and talked over, Barron, the schoolmaster and many others were of the opinion that some reward or token of appreciation should be given Pinckney Danbridge for the energy with which he had followed the robbers and recovered the bank's property.

But Chapman said, "No. If he **had** attended to his business as he **ought** to have done, the bank would not **have** been robbed at all!"

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

A LONG about this time of year when tater-diggin' time is here, I like to fork them tubers out, and tho my back ain't none too stout, I shake the dirt with all my might and watch them taters pop in sight. Then all the poison that I lugged to git them vines all sprayed and bugged is plumb forgot, I git a thrill to see spuds roll from ev'ry hill. Potatoes is poor folkses food, a man who's got a hungry brood of children plus, perhaps, a pup, is allus sure to fill 'em up and keep 'em growin' as they should when'er the tater crop is good.

When you are hungry for a snack, fried taters seem to fill the lack like nothing else, or if you bake them in their jackets, it would take a millionaire to buy a feast like baked potatoes, when they're greased with butter, or potato chips to chew on, make you smack your lips. Or you can have them mashed or boiled, with gravy; hunger sure is foiled when there's piled up there on your plate a heap of taters, when you've ate it makes a new man out of you, there ain't a thing that you can't do. The world is brighter and you feel, when you have filled up with a meal of taters, that life ain't half bad, so I am sure that Nature had an inspiration and a treat, to make them spuds for us to eat.



Delicious APPLE RECIPES

(Continued from Page 18)

cooked in the apples. A clear, glossy product with attractive color and fruity flavor with both tartness and sweetness is what one wants in applesauce.

Baked Apples

Wash and core apples of uniform size; allow about 1 teaspoon sugar per apple and a dash of salt if desired. Place cored apples in a baking dish with a cover, fill the centers with sugar, cover and bake in a hot oven (400°) for about 30 minutes. Time varies slightly according to variety. When done they should be tender, but not soft and should keep their shape. Let them remain in the covered baking dish ten minutes after removing from oven. This is to complete cooking and help them to keep their shape which may be destroyed if baking is completed in the oven.

Try These Variations

- 1—Use brown sugar, maple sugar or honey for sweetening.
- 2—Grated lemon or orange peel lends variety.
- 3—Fill cavity with chopped raisins or dates, nuts and sugar.
- 4—When apple is almost done, place a marshmallow on each one and bake until marshmallow is a golden brown.
- 5—Scoop out a little pulp and mix with well seasoned sausage meat, stuff into the center, sprinkle top of apple with brown sugar and bake until tender. Small link sausage may be skinned and the meat used instead of ground sausage meat.
- 6—Stuff grated cheese into centers and sprinkle on top.
- 7—Substitute grape juice for water in cooking; when done remove apples and add gelatine softened in cold water to boiling grape juice and pour over apples to set. Allow 1 tablespoon of gelatine per pint of liquid. Serve with cream.
- 8—Stuff centers with mincemeat. A lump of butter on top of each apple helps flavor. Serve hard sauce or small scoop of ice cream on the hot apple.
- 9—Use hard red or green spiced candies to fill centers. These add to the color scheme besides giving variety of flavor. Top with marshmallow or whipped cream.

Apple Crisp

4 cups sliced apples
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup butter

½ cup water
1 cup sugar
¾ cup flour

Cut apples in ¼" slices. Put apples into buttered baking dish, pour water and cinnamon over them. Work sugar, flour and butter into a crumbly mass and spread over apple mixture. Bake uncovered in an oven (375 to 400° F.). Serve warm with whipped cream or top milk.

The famous strudel dough made in Hungary requires very careful handling and no little skill in order to roll

Buying a Blanket?

IF YOU NEED new blankets, I send for our new Home Service Leaflet No. 2, entitled "Blankets". Besides telling you how to get your money's worth when buying a blanket, it gives clear directions for washing blankets and for storing them. Address your request for it to Home Department, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and please enclose a 3c stamp to cover mimeographing and mailing charges.

and stretch it paper thin without breaking. The recipe given here is the American variation of

Apple Strudel

Make a rich baking powder biscuit dough. Roll it to an oblong less than ½ inch thick. Spread the dough with softened butter and cover thickly with chopped apples (about 1½ quarts). Sprinkle with ½ to ¾ cup sugar and ½ teaspoon cinnamon or a pinch of nutmeg. Roll up like a jelly role, fasten edges and ends. Bake in a buttered pan in an oven 400° for about ½ hour or until nicely done and the apples are cooked.

Apple and Ham Casserole

Rub well a one-inch-thick slice of ham with brown sugar and place in a baking dish. Stick two cloves into the ham and add one tablespoon onion juice. Peel, core and quarter enough tart apples to cover the ham.

Sprinkle apples with 4 tablespoons brown sugar and dot with 1 tablespoon butter cut in bits. Add 1 cup boiling water and bake in covered dish until meat is tender.

Apple and Cabbage Salad

Mix equal amounts of chopped cabbage and apple cut into match-like pieces. If the apples have an attractive red skin, do not pare them since the color adds to the attractiveness of the salad. Mix with boiled dressing and serve on lettuce.

Apple Peanut Salad

Core and chop apples which are slightly acid and mix them with half as much chopped celery. Mix a dressing of five tablespoons of lemon juice and one tablespoon of peanut butter. Mix dressing through the apples and celery, and season with salt and cayenne pepper. Chill the salad, serve on lettuce, and garnish with peanuts.

Caramel Apples

1 cup white sugar
1 cup brown sugar

½ cup water
½ cup vinegar

Cook all together to the crack stage. Stick wooden skewers into medium sized red apples and dip each in syrup. Drain on heavy wax paper.

Oatmeal Apples

Core apples, leaving large cavities. Pare and cook in a syrup made by boiling 1 cup sugar with 1½ cups water for 5 minutes. When the apples are soft, drain and fill cavities with hot well-cooked oatmeal. Serve with cream and sugar. Oatmeal apples make a delicious breakfast food for the children. Cooked tapioca or sago may be used instead of the oatmeal to make a wholesome luncheon or supper dessert, served with cream and more sugar if desired.

ADDITIONAL APPLE RECIPES

Mrs. Hockett has prepared a mimeographed leaflet containing more of her delicious, tested apple recipes. If you would like this, just send a 3c stamp to Home Department, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.



"YOUR PA AN ME'S BEEN HANGIN' OUT IN THE KITCHEN FOR TWENTY YEARS NOW—WHEN'S THAT TELLER OF YOURS GOW' T' POP TH' QUESTION?"

HEALTH QUESTION NO. 1

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Fla. Farm, Orange Grove

Income-producing 25 acres, 117 grapefruit, 175 orange trees, 5-room bungalow, good water; \$2000, part down, including tools; page 2 Free catalog supplement. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

RIGHT after I wrote this page for the last issue of the *American Agriculturist* I took a sleeper for Chicago. In Chicago the next morning I boarded a plane for San Antonio, Texas. Thus began one of the most interesting and stimulating experiences in my life, an experience which did not end until ten days later when I took a sky-sleeper out of El Paso, Texas, to fly the 2200 miles between El Paso and Newark, New Jersey, — in approximately thirteen hours.

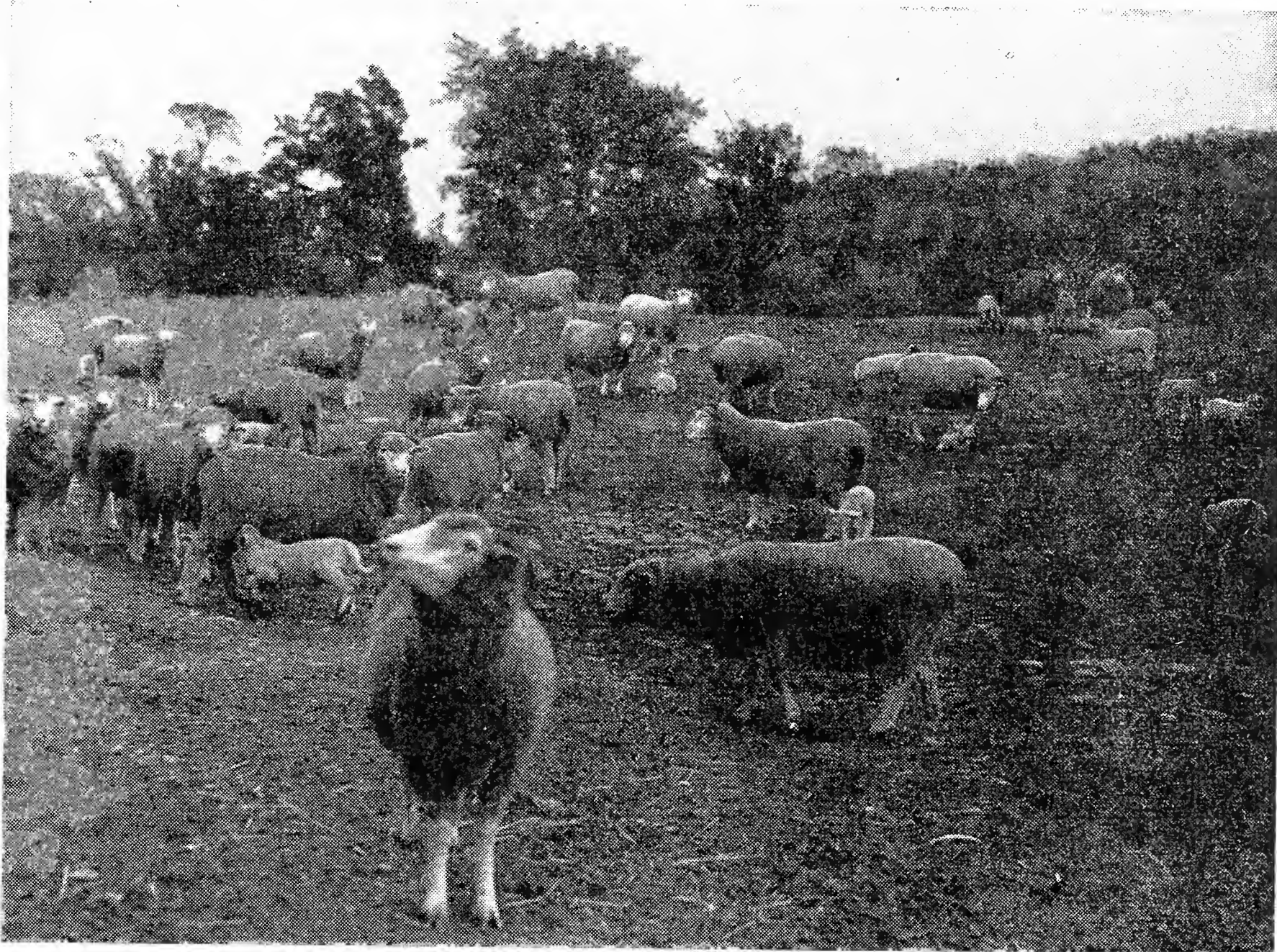
OBJECTS OF TRIP

I took the trip to acquaint myself by first-hand observation with the raising of livestock on a large scale in a country where animals do not have to be fed or housed in the wintertime. I also wanted to see first-hand the growing of feed crops for livestock by irrigation. Due to the zeal and thoughtfulness of my host, H. L. Kokernot, Sr., of San Antonio, Texas, I saw all I set out to see and a lot more. I also fell in love with the Southwest and with Texas ranching in particular. On my way home I found myself already planning my next trip to the Lone Star State.

CATTLE-RAISERS' MEETING

My host took advantage of a meeting of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, which was being held at the King Ranch, to introduce me to the leading cattlemen of Texas. Since a feature of the meeting was a chuck wagon barbecue on the King Ranch and an inspection of some of its herds, I also got my first insight into how both the cowboy and the cattle in his charge live on the open range. It is a life filled with plenty of hardships at times, but for the most part an easy-going, healthful existence for both man and beast.

The meeting of the Association, judged by the way it was conducted and by the problems discussed — mainly how to balance the budget and how to get the non-member to carry his share of the load — was for all the world like the meeting of any other farm organization anywhere else in the United States. The officers praised each other's good work, the employees praised the directors



Our hothouse lamb flock is getting off to a great start this fall. Seventy odd lambs were dropped in the month of September and more are arriving every day. Due to the drought the ewes are not in as good shape as we usually have them, but they seem to be milking well and their lambs give promise of being just right for the holiday markets.

and each other, and the inevitable politician was present and made his speech. Finally, all important matters were referred en bloc to the Executive Committee to work out and the membership adjourned to enjoy the barbecue.

Despite the similarity of procedure in the meeting to all other farm meetings, the ranchers present, by their picturesque dress and their friendly, easy bearing, were a distinctive group of men. Mostly they were big fellows who gave the appearance of being powerful men who were going a bit soft. This softness and tendency to extra weight I later discovered was probably due to the almost universal substitution of the Ford and the Plymouth for the cow pony. During all my stay in Texas I saw only one bona fide rancher on a horse; the rest were all doing their herding in automobiles.

HIGHLAND HEREFORDS

From the King Ranch, which is near Corpus Christi in the southeast corner of Texas, my host drove me by more or less easy stages — five or six hundred miles a day with an

automobile is nothing to a Texan — to the Davis Mountains in the southwestern part of the state. These mountains are the stamping ground of the Highland Hereford Association and it is on the ranches in them that the famous feeder calves which are annually shipped from the towns of Alpine, Marfa, and Fort Davis, Texas, originate.

From everything I could tell, it is a safe rule to assume that, given the same range conditions, the higher the altitude the better a cow will do. For example, at the King Ranch, which is just above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, it has been necessary to rely largely on Brahma crossbreds in order to get an animal tough enough to survive the heat and resist the

brought such a good return that even if we have to sell the remainder of last spring's pig crop at lower prices our little herd of brood sows will again turn out to be profitable.

* * *

One of the pictures I hope to show before long on this page will be of a senior yearling Guernsey heifer which won in the 4-H classes at the Tompkins County and State fairs for Jack Connor of Ithaca, New York. Sometime I want to tell you about Jack and how he, a town boy, by sheer grit and perseverance, is rapidly becoming an unusually competent young farmer.

* * *

All our seedings are up. There has also come up along with the tiny tim-



Mexican cowhands on the O6 Ranch, Alpine, Texas, starting out for their daily rounds.

flies and mosquitoes, while in the Davis Mountains, five thousand feet higher, strains of purebred Herefords have been brought close to perfection for beef cattle.

In the mountains I was entertained by my host and his son and wife at their O6 ranch home, which is the headquarters for 250,000 acres of grazing land and for the management of some 20,000 Hereford cattle, to say nothing of five or six hundred head of horses thrown in for good measure.

During my stay I made a rather complete photographic record of the raising of beef cattle on open range and some observations which may be of value to the readers of this page. My pictures are not yet available, however, so I will defer showing them and describing my ranch experiences until the next issue of this paper.

* * *

Farm Notes

Hank had one lot of spring pigs ready to go when pork made its spectacular advance last month. Nineteen shoats averaged 228 pounds apiece and

othy, alfalfa, and clover plants, a lot of volunteer oats and barley. We are inclined rather to welcome this development because we have a feeling that this volunteer grain will tend to protect the grass seedlings and hold snow this winter. The way things look now, it is going to take all the protection the new seedlings can possibly have to enable them to come through the winter and make a hay crop next summer.

* * *

We sowed seven and one-half acres of stiff strawed, smooth awned winter barley on October third. This is at least a week later than we would like to have gotten it in the ground, but there was no chance to sow the crop until it rained and then when the rain did come it delayed us a few days.

The crop is sowed on a well protected, well drained field which is in a rather low state of fertility. Five acres of wheat are sown alongside the winter barley for the purpose of making a rather careful check on the comparative yields of winter barley and wheat grown under comparable conditions.



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PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Tackled Wrong Farmer

A POULTRY BUYER who is not averse to adding to profits by sharp practices recently ran up against the wrong farmer in central New York. The price for a bunch of chickens was agreed on, but after they were all in the buyer's coops and on the truck, he decided the price was too high, and began arguing for a reduction. The poultryman was firm—we might even say militant—about the proposition. He said: "They are your chickens and I expect full pay."

A proposal on the part of the buyer to let the chickens out and leave without them was met with a firm "no", which refusal was backed up by the appearance of three husky hired men who apparently were not averse to a rough and tumble scrap if necessary. The poultryman maintained, with reason, that he had attempted to maintain a disease-free flock and that he didn't propose to have chickens released that had been in coops which might have contained sick chickens.

Furthermore, the poultryman refused to let the buyer leave the place, suggesting that force would be used if necessary. The buyer hung around for several hours, and finally capitulated and paid the full price.

It is interesting to speculate what might have happened on a farm where less manpower was available to back up the argument, or if the deal had been conducted with a farmer who was less determined to stand up for his rights. In that case the proper step would have been to call the nearest State Trooper and ask that he come to the farm immediately. Had the buyer had the nerve or been permitted to release the chickens and had then refused to pay, there would have been no comeback except legal suit to collect pay for the chickens and for any possible damage as a result of spread of disease.

The poultryman who mentioned this story is strong for state legislation to license and regulate poultry buyers. Such a proposal would receive a lot of support, not only as applied to chicken buyers, but to truckmen who handle other farm produce. As it is now, the situation is unbearable. Many buyers, of course, are entirely reliable, but oth-

ers who understand that the deal is for cash will promise to pay next week after the load is all on the truck, or will stop payment on checks or give checks without money in the bank to cover them.

Your ideas as to how this could be controlled will be welcome.

* * *

Trail of "Rubber" Checks

"A man with an Ohio license stopped in at our gas station and said that he had had some car trouble which used up all his ready cash. I let him have some gas and three dollars in cash. His check came back marked 'no account.' Is there anything I can do about this?"

This situation has all the earmarks of petty fraud where a small-time crook came into another state with the definite intention of leaving a trail of small bad checks. We are passing this along to the State Police who will be on the watch for this man in New York. Unfortunately, the amount is so small that it is hardly worth while to prosecute in another state. That is exactly what this fellow figures on.

The chances are that this man will not return to New York, but will try his scheme in some near-by state. You always take a risk when you cash checks for strangers, but this is multiplied when he is a resident of another state. One of the earmarks of this scheme is to make the check a little bigger than the bill in order to get some extra cash. We might say that the stolen gas, for that is what it amounts to, goes under the head of travelling expenses, and the cash secured is listed under profit.

* * *

Try and Find Him

"The other day a truck with New York State license plates drove into our place and tried to sell us some linoleum. We did not buy. We bought some under similar circumstances some years ago and we were so badly stung that we want to warn readers of *American Agriculturist* so they will not have a similar experience."

Our subscriber was wise; plenty of readers have lost money in this so-called linoleum racket. A common experience is to buy enough for a room, only to find after the salesman has gone that there is not enough to cover the floor. Frequently also, the quality turns out to be very disappointing. The safe way is to buy from your local dealer and then if things are not right, you know where to find him.

* * *

Baby Chick Claims

The *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau does not handle baby chick complaints against hatcheries that do not advertise in our columns. To take advantage of our "fair play" policy, buy baby chicks from hatcheries advertising in these columns, and when you order, say, "I saw your advertisement in *American Agriculturist*."

* * *

Want Work

A widow 44 years old with a son 20 years old would like to get employment on a farm as housekeeper and hired man. They have had farm experience.

If you are interested, address your letter to H. T., *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

* * *

Drug Plant Buyers

Recently several requests for lists of buyers of drug plants and roots have come in. We will be glad to furnish this information, or you can write direct for it to: A. F. Sievers, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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Arlene Wilcox, Cazenovia, N. Y.	30.00	Mildred G. Fuller, R. 1, Farmington, Me. ...	11.43
Truck accident—contused head		Auto accident—cut nose, injured eye	
Martin Grippe, Florida, N. Y.	15.00	Mrs. Marie F. Moore, 33 Spruce St., Ellsworth, Me.	40.00
Truck ran into pole—lacerations		Auto skidded into pole—cuts & contusions	
Niles Willson, Boston, N. Y.	5.00	Norman E. Day, R. 1, Presque Isle, Me. ...	18.57
Wrecked wagon—fractured leg		Auto accident—deep laceration head	
Edward M. Roberts, Ithaca, N. Y.	7.85	Odile M. Palmer, 1 Spring St., Norway, Me. ...	30.00
Auto accident—fract. ribs and bruises		Struck by auto—fractured leg and knee	
Mike Jacob, Hogsburg, N. Y.	10.00	Alfonso C. McDaniels, R. 1, Skowhegan, Me. ...	15.00
Truck accident—fractured knee		Struck by auto—fractured leg	
Erie E. Whippley, Est., So. Dayton, N. Y. *	500.00	Bernal P. McAllister, R. 1, E. Stoneham, Me. ...	62.86
Tire blew out—mortality		Auto struck post—injuries	
Mrs. Albertine Reynolds, So. Otisville, N.Y. *	10.00	Mrs. Sadie Jones, R. 1, E. Lebanon, Me. ...	60.00
Auto collision—contusions		Auto accident—cuts and bruises	
Donald Perry, Venice Center, N. Y.	34.28	Earl R. Nuttall, R. 4, Vergennes, Vt.	30.00
Auto into ditch—fractured knee		Crushed by truck—fractured leg	
Joseph Ryan, R. 2, Erieville, N. Y.	40.00	Howard E. Bronson, Est., So. Shaftsbury, Vt. ...	1000.00
Auto collision—general bruises		Auto crashed tree—mortality	
Osmer Mondore, R. 1, Franklin, N. Y.	10.00	Elizabeth T. McCoy, R. 2, Bennington, Vt. ...	40.00
Hay wagon overturned—sprained thumb, contused hip		Auto collision—lacerated head	
Marilyn J. Goettel, R. 3, Central Square, N. Y.	130.00	John L. Nichols, R. 2, Windsor, Vt.	20.00
Auto struck pole—fractured pelvis		Auto overturned—contused forearm	
Kenneth Popp, R. 1, Leicester, N. Y.	30.00	Mrs. Edna Buck, Perkinsville, Vt.	50.00
Struck by car—cont. and lacerations		Tire blew out—fractured hand	
Donald R. Morey, R. 1, Tully, N. Y.	11.43	Mrs. Hazel E. White, R. 1, Meredith, N. H. ...	10.00
Wrecked wagon—puncture wound of foot		Auto overturned—cuts and contusions	
Roy H. Dixon, R. 3, Troy, N. Y.	11.43	Mrs. Arletti Merrill, Sutton, N. H.	45.00
Truck struck tree—lacerated face		Auto accident—cerebral concussion	
Ira Butzer, Collins Center, N. Y.	10.00	Sylvia Wells, R. 1, Franklin, N. H.	20.00
Wrecked wagon—lacerations		Auto collision—gen. lacerations	
Linda M. Preece, Canastota, N. Y.	20.00	Sophie Pomprovicz, Hebron, Conn.	30.00
Auto collision—inf. arm, shoulder, neck		Auto collision—contusions	
Leda D. Bailer, R. 2, Marietta, N. Y.	7.14	Mrs. Rose Guilloite, 7 Hamilton St., Norwich, Conn.	80.00
Auto collision—cont. knees, head & arm		Auto collision—cut scalp, frac. ribs	
Ralph Haskins, 42 Maple St., Williams-town, Mass.	65.71	George Mooney, Edinboro, Pa.	10.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—lacerated scalp	
Eugene V. Washburn, E. Fauntleroy, Mass. ...	65.00	Stasia Bright, 55 Catlin Rd., Franklin, N. J. ...	48.57
Auto collision—fract. rib, cont. brain		Auto collision—concussions	
J. Lewis Gendler, Greenfield, Mass.	64.28	Mrs. Maggie M. Snyder, R. 3, Elmer, N. J. ...	40.00
Auto collided with tree—contusions		Auto collision—broken ribs and strains	
Herbert Bates, 74 Milton St., Northampton, Mass.	17.14	Douglas Sanders, R. 1, Hamburg, N. J.	30.00
Auto accident—cont. knee and leg		Tire blew out—cut head	
Mrs. Louise Holcomb, 88 High St., Florence, Mass.	20.00	John Cordts, R. 2, Freehold, N. J.	9.28
Auto collision—sprains and contusions		Truck accident—injuries	
Joseph M. Zielinski, R. 3, Middleboro, Mass. ...	84.28	Margaret A. Garrison, 28 N. Bradford St., Dover, Del.	97.14
Auto collision—lacerations		Auto accident—fract. ankle and cuts	
William A. Holcomb, Florence, Mass.	10.00	William T. Hudson, R. 1, Rock Hall, Md. ...	14.28
Auto collision—sprained back		Car overturned—brain concussion	
George F. Tuttle, Southwest Harbor, Me. ...	130.00		
Auto accident—broken leg			

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Arthur Reisdorf, Arcade	\$ 13.00
(settlement on order of baby chicks)	
Mary E. Wilson, Whitehall	2.29
(adjustment on a mail order)	
Jacob Van der Loon, Morton	30.00
(adjustment on order of baby chicks)	
Dow B. Hoyer, Germantown	48.74
(adjustment on equipment purchased)	
Cecil E. Fraleigh, Clermont	7.00
(part payment on claim)	
Max Morgan, Stamford	20.00
(refund on order of livestock)	
James M. Crockett, Findley Lake	50.00
(commission paid on sales made)	
Mrs. George Pulling, LaGrangeville	5.00
(adjustment on a bill)	
Clarence C. House, Avon	180.13
(money received for logs sold)	
Clawson Deal, Romulus	3.50
(settlement of claim)	
George Frantz, Colden	5.00
(refund on order of plants)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Andrew Blodgett, Lisbon	22.50
(settlement on baby chick order)	
Bessie E. Forrest, Colebrook	1.00
(adjustment on shipment of livestock)	
Harry B. Crook, Laconia	83.85
(money for hatching eggs sold)	
VERMONT	
Paul D. Libby, Chelsea	56.94
(payment for logs sold)	
Mrs. M. B. Anderson, Passumpsic	1.00
(refund on a mail order)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Arthur Streeter, Colrain	15.00
(settlement for damages)	
MAINE	
Mrs. Clarence B. Cole, Brooks	75.00
(payment for produce)	
ILLINOIS	
Lizzie Tisler, Sheridan	4.05
(error in order corrected)	
TOTAL	\$624.00

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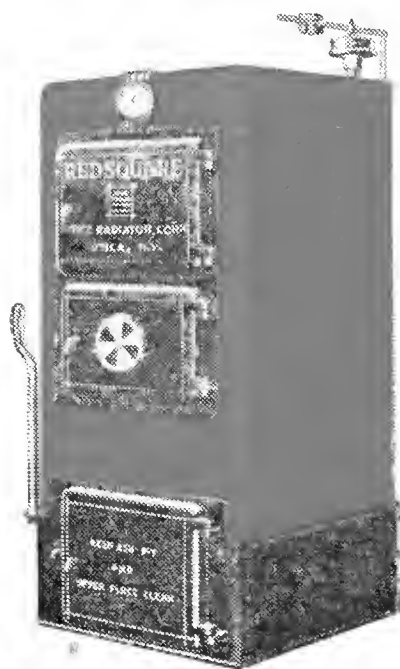
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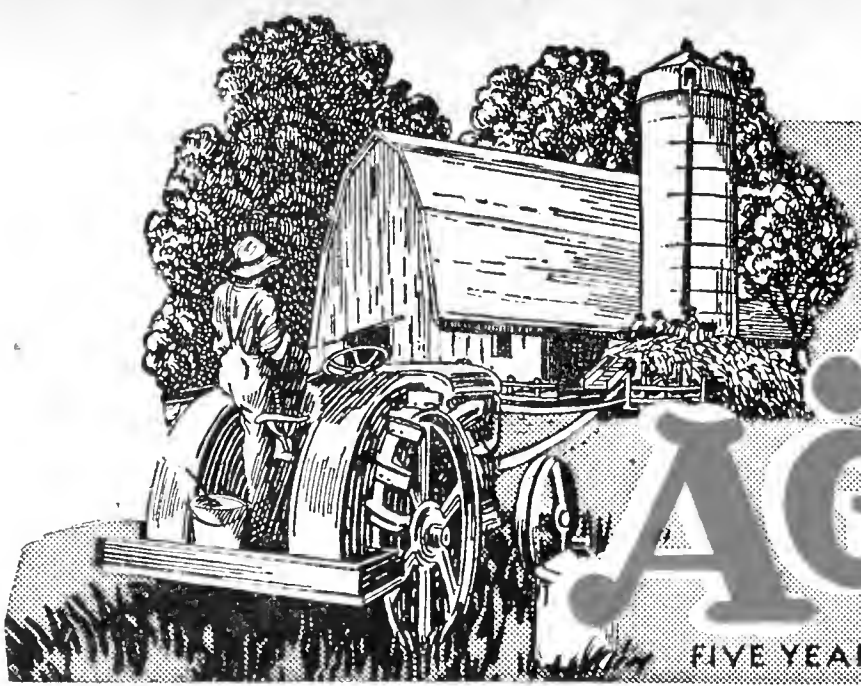
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A Visit to the Land of COD and CRANBERRIES

By E. R. EASTMAN

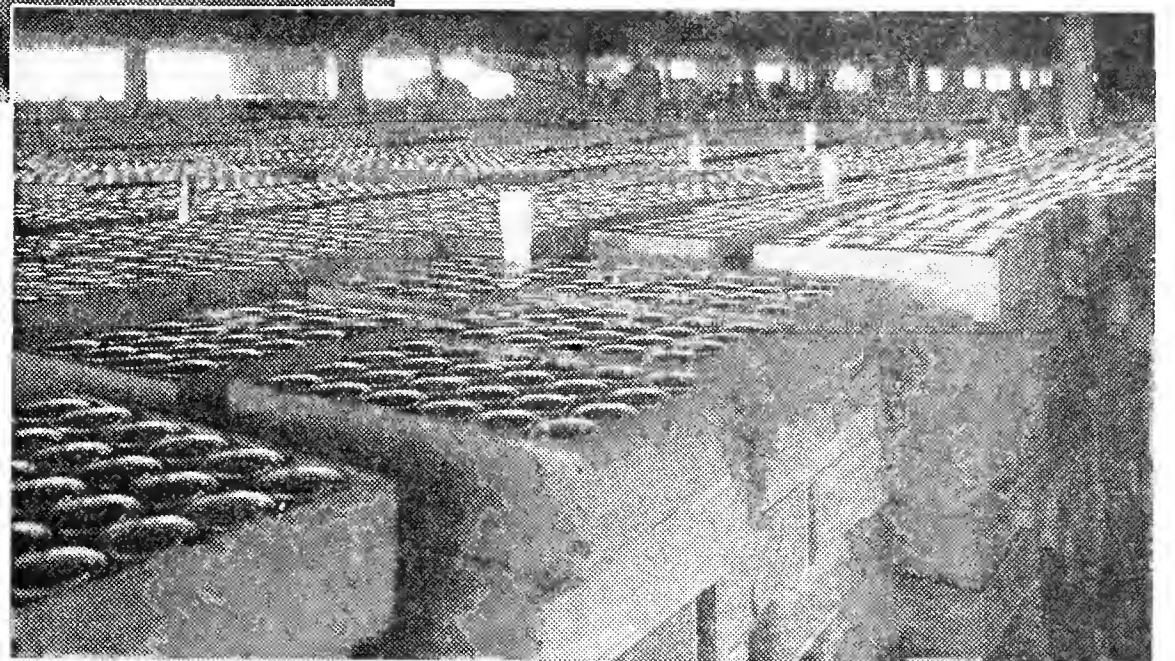


Here is the way cranberries grow on the vines, running close to the ground in the cranberry bogs. The berries turn from green to red as they ripen, and if left long enough to a dark red. The brilliant color makes cranberries one of the most attractive dishes on any table. Write to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., South Hanson, Massachusetts, if you want a lot of recipes for preparing cranberries in many different, attractive dishes.

(Below): Look at the great volume of cranberry sauce made by the farmers' cooperative organization known as Cranberry Cannery, Inc., and then say if you can that farmers cannot work together in cooperative organizations. This is only one of the several large buildings and properties of Cranberry Cannery on Cape Cod.



Harvesting cranberries on Cape Cod. Read the story on this page on how it is done. The berries are screened, scrupulously cleaned, cooked into cranberry sauce and canned under Cranberry Cannery's brand names of Ocean Spray, Bog Sweets and Makepeace. A helpful and invigorating drink called Cranberry Cocktail, and other products are also made.



ON THE INVITATION of my good friend, Mr. Marcus L. Urann, President of a farmers' cooperative called Cranberry Cannery, Inc., I boarded a sleeping car at Syracuse last week, and climbed out rather stiffly the next morning, Saturday, October 14, in the Yankee's great town of Boston. There I was met by Mr. Urann's car, and went down to his home at South Hanson, Massachusetts, to see how cranberries are grown and marketed by Cape Cod growers, working together in one of the most successful cooperative marketing enterprises I have ever seen.

Five minutes after I got to South Hanson, Mr. Urann said:

"Come on. Let's go down to the bogs and watch them harvest the cranberries."

It was a beautiful October day. We followed rough, narrow roads, winding between scrub oak and other brush glowing with the scarlet of autumn, and every few minutes my friend would point out a piece of level land, ranging anywhere from one to a hundred

acres, where cranberries grew.

A cranberry bog is very valuable, being worth from one to two thousand dollars per acre. To prepare a bog for cranberries, a piece of swamp land is chosen, with good drainage and plenty of sand and water nearby. Ditches are dug through this land to drain off the water, the trees and bushes are cut, and the stumps pulled. Then the top layer is taken off, uncovering a rich peat soil underneath. This is graded until it is as level as a floor, and then over this bed is spread a layer of clean, white, loam-free sand taken from the nearby sand pit. In May or early June small cuttings of cranberry vines from another plantation are set in the sand 10 inches apart. It takes from three to four years before these vines begin to bear.

Because the soil and conditions have to be

just exactly right for cranberries, their production is very limited. There are 14,000 acres of cranberry plantations on Cape Cod, which produces 75 per cent of the world's cranberries. The rest are grown in New Jersey and Wisconsin, with a few in Washington and Oregon.

A large supply of water has to be available, and so controlled by dams and irrigation ditches that the plantation can be flooded at will and drained off very fast. The ground is perfectly dry when the cranberries are harvested. The bogs all stand under water during the entire winter to pre- (Turn to Page 11)

MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS — SEE PAGE 18.

A New Idea for Fruit Marketing

By FRANK BENEWAY,
Wayne Co., N. Y., Fruit Grower.

ON AUGUST 7, 1939, at a meeting of the National Apple Institute held in Cincinnati, Ohio, Porter Taylor of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. gave me a new idea in marketing. I had been sent to Cincinnati at the expense of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation to meet Mr. Taylor and to try to persuade him that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. should buy surplus peaches in western New York. A short time before that Niagara County fruit growers had re-

quested Leo Muckle, former County Agent and now Assistant County Agent Leader, to try in some way to help Niagara County growers move their large crop of peaches.

When I met Mr. Taylor in Cincinnati, he pointed out to me that peaches are not a commodity that can be easily handled on a surplus purchase basis because the crop is always so large, there is so much money involved, and because, being a perishable crop, it has to be moved rapidly. That, of course,

was discouraging as it indicated that I would be unable to accomplish the job I was sent to do; but, as I have already hinted, he gave me a new thought that was certainly worth the trip.

The thought was that if each state would avail itself fully of the machinery at hand, the job of marketing the peach crop could be done. The machinery Mr. Taylor mentioned included the facilities of all farm organizations, the radio, the State Department of Agriculture at Albany, the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, chain and independent stores, farm papers, and newspapers.

I came home somewhat discouraged because the task of building an organization to bring these facilities to-

gether seemed almost impossible. On the other hand, the more I thought about it, the more I was convinced that farm people have never used all of the modern advertising facilities which have become available in recent years.

After I returned from Cincinnati, Leo Muckle called a meeting of growers' committees from Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties. I told the group what had happened at Cincinnati, and suggested the possibility that we could use all of the available facilities to move our peach crop. The men at the meeting took to the idea, and another meeting was planned to include all store groups and representatives of all interested organizations.

At this second meeting plans were made for one of the most constructive marketing jobs I have ever seen done. The cooperation of chain stores and independent store groups was given so fully and freely that the growers' committees were able to coordinate all phases of the work and to clear the necessary information back and forth. Briefly, growers' committees reported supplies, including varieties ready for market, to the central committee, and stores reported the amounts they could use. The stores advertised the crop wholeheartedly, and during the market drive the peach market sagged only once following two very hot days when peaches became overripe. As a result they could not be carted to distant markets and had to be dumped locally.

The plan worked so well that we are now following the same procedure for apples. Growers and store men are being called together soon. The brunt of the drive will be carried by the Farm Bureau and by the New England Apple Institute through its manager, Tom O'Neil. Chain and independent stores will give full cooperation, and the help of all other available farm organizations will be solicited. The apple drive will have the advantage of having Tom O'Neil as a paid worker and a contact man to help clear information between all groups.

I would like to remind all of you who are members of the Apple Institute—in fact, all apple growers—to send in your contributions and pledges to the Apple Institute if you want to get more money for your apples. We need financial help and cannot carry on without it. I believe in this plan so thoroughly that I believe an investment in it is even more important than purchases of spray materials.

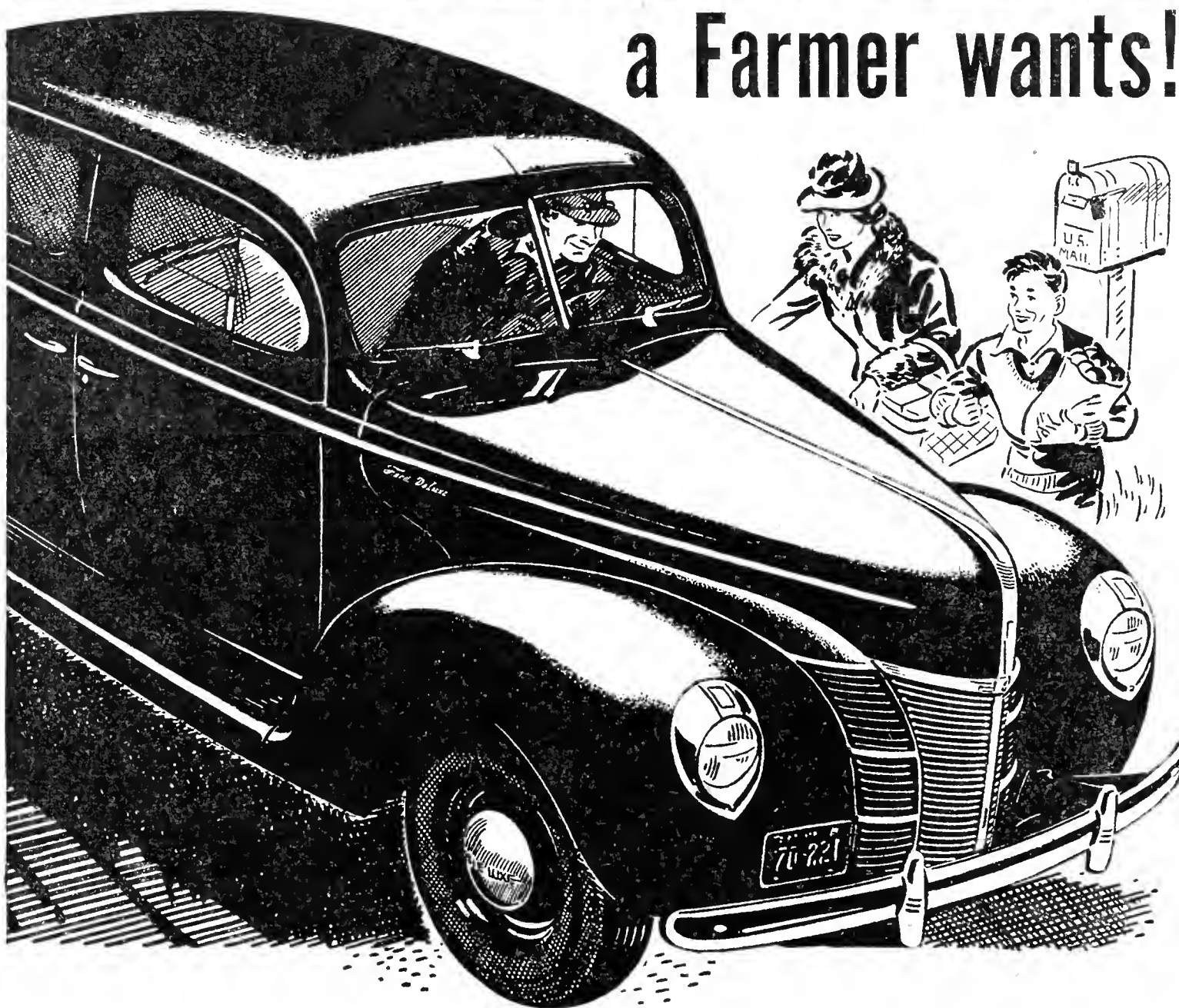
In the last decade corporate chain stores and independent store groups have developed rapidly. Consumer demand for better quality food, plus more efficient merchandizing, have made economies necessary. The store groups have tried to meet these economies, both from the standpoint of handling food efficiently and from the standpoint of profits. The farm groups have been asleep in not fully availing themselves of the possible facilities for distribution and advertising which these store groups can give and seem willing to give.

The essence of the whole matter is that when farm groups can get a living price for food through cooperation and coordination with store groups, and when the store groups can also make a legitimate profit while fully serving consumers, then and only then can we solve our distribution problems. If any group should fail to do its part with price assassination of farm products resulting (and this has occurred in the past) then our powerful farm organizations should have figures and facts developed through scientific marketing research to enable them effectively to do something about it.

The marketing and distribution problem concerns every living American. I appeal to everyone concerned to cooperate in solving this great task. Let's go forward—all groups together.

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Your Dog and My Sheep

By LEWIS C. WATT*



SHEEP by the millions once grazed New England hillsides, sheep in flocks which brought prosperity to their owners and furnished foundation breeding stock for other flocks in the four corners of the globe. Economic changes moved the sheep industry westward in the latter half of the last century, but today new economic changes are bringing the center of sheep population slowly eastward again. There is a renewed interest in sheep in the East and there are many who feel that they can and will help bring to New England agriculture and New England farms a greater prosperity and productivity.

The greatest drawback to an increased sheep population in New England today is the menace of dogs—dogs that kill and destroy, dogs that in a few moments leave dead and bleeding what were once animals resulting from years of work and planning, animals in which the owner had taken a pride, had counted upon for part of his daily bread and living, animals that were as much a part of the wealth of the country as machines in a factory or the automobile in your garage.

While sheep owners are most vitally interested in the dog problem, it applies to all farmers. Poultry, swine, even horses fall victim to the killer dog to the tune of thousands of dollars every year. You question horses and cattle? A neighbor of mine shot three dogs not so long ago for attacking a bunch of his heifers and I know of at least one case of a horse being killed.

Probably you are a dog lover. So are most sheepmen and farmers. In short, aren't we all? So it's everybody's problem. Farmers don't want their livestock molested, dog owners don't want their dogs shot, hunters want to hunt on farm lands (and the owner is going to post his place if dogs are bothering him), the taxpayer doesn't want to have his tax money paid out for stock killed by dogs and everyone wants to see prosperous farms for they mean good times for all.

So what should we do about it?

All of the New England states have dog laws, some better than others, all good if properly enforced or, better still, if people will live up to them without being forced to do so. Are you, as a farmer or dog owner, familiar with yours? You can get a copy of them from the Department of Agriculture at your State House.

The first requisite in them is, of course, that all dogs be licensed and a license tag with required data to be affixed to a collar around the dog's neck. Animals not thus taken care of are required to be put out of the way by an appointed dog warden. Connecticut, for example, has about 135,000 dogs and 7,000 sheep. What chance have the woolies if there is not some restriction on dogs?

Reimbursements for stock killed are provided for, to be paid for from the money collected by licensing. But this is not always satisfactory. Too often those whose duty it is to sit in judgment on such cases are not familiar with sheep values. Money cannot make up for thought and time and affection put into the building of a flock. Dollars and cents cannot offset the dis-

couragement of having a flock killed and maimed, necessitating a new start, especially if the owner is getting on in years.

Speaking of money, figure what the amount would be if all the dogs in your state were licensed at the going rate, as they should be. Quite a respectable sum, isn't it? The balance, after paying for damages done by dogs, law enforcement, etc., is split up among the various towns and districts contributing, to be used for libraries, schools, etc., depending on the law. Naturally, the more money taken in and the less paid out for damages, the more there

is for constructive work without taking it from other moneys.

Every town has its stray dogs, animals that do great damage to livestock, untold damage to wildlife and add danger to the lives of other dogs as well as people. These dogs should be eliminated. That's sound economics. Every dog should be licensed and properly housed, fed and cared for. And its owner given a copy of his state's dog laws.

Still there is liable to be trouble. Imagine, if you can, a person who will deliberately turn his dog into a field where livestock are pastured, encourage the dog to chase the stock and then laugh at what he calls "the fun". Oh, yes, it happens. Only too often.

Some dogs are natural killers. That kind must be kept under close watch or the owner is going to find a damage suit on his hands or some day just be minus a dog. One old sheepman had the problem summed up in his mind when asked for an opinion. "Shoot 'em—dig a hole—bury 'em—keep your damn mouth shut—." You wouldn't want your dog to end up that way, would you?

Like people, some dogs just get into

bad company and go wrong. So know where your dog is. It will save yourself and your neighbor grief.

The livestock owner must do his part by knowing where his stock is, keeping them on his own property, providing night corrals and giving his animals every possible protection. Sometimes it is a stockman's own dogs that go wrong, and in that case they must be handled like any other killers. There is no justification for any partiality.

The answer to the dog problem is co-operation between dog and livestock owners and good, fair dog laws, properly enforced. It is to everyone's advantage that strays be eliminated, that all dogs be licensed and properly cared for, that killers be taken care of.

The dog is man's best friend, the sheep one of the farmer's best friends. Let's try and see to it that the dog owner and sheepman—and all livestock owners—have no reason to be other than friends.

* Farm Manager, Belchertown School Farm, Belchertown, Massachusetts. Member, Sheep and Dog Committee, Eastern States Livestock Loss Prevention Association and New England Sheep Growers Association.

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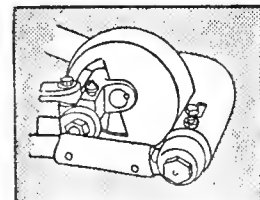
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THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Don't Increase Production

IN A RECENT speech, Secretary Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture, said that the European War should make no great change in farm plans for increase in production, and the new AAA conservation program for 1940 does not provide for any large increase in production.

That is right. One of the chief reasons why American farmers have suffered so grievously in recent years is that they produced so abundantly in order to feed the world during the last war that they never were able to slow down enough to fit the decreasing demand when the war was over. People went foolish about food production — parks were plowed up, marginal land and boarder cows pushed to the limit. When the war was over, we kept right on. Result: years of low farm prices. A study of world food supplies shows that, even if the war continues, there is enough on hand with a normal planting next spring to be more than sufficient.

In making plans for the future, every farmer, every manufacturer, and every other citizen has the experience of the other world war to guide him if he will be smart enough to use it. If we do use that experience, we may avoid some of the terrible effects of the last war. Of course, the chief thing to remember is that we nearly lost our shirt in the last war, and if we get into this one, everything else may go.

Temperance by Local Option

WHEN I was a small boy, liquor was sold in almost every small town, but I lived to see the day when it could not be bought in any small or large town in my own county. The principle of local option did the trick.

But then the great mistake was made of trying to take in too much territory. We passed national prohibition and tried to dry up the cities. That was an impossible job, and will continue to be at least in our time. Not only did we fail in making national prohibition work, but the plan brought liquor back to the small towns.

Now we must start all over again, and there is only one way by which it can be done. That is by local option, the plan that was used successfully before. There is no doubt that a majority of the citizens in practically every village and town in the rural districts are against the sale of liquor in any form. That majority should keep working in fair and persistent ways until they succeed in bringing the matter to vote.

Why He Buys Oranges, Not Apples.

"The apple editorial made me wish for a particular slant in apple articles. I love to eat apples, apple pies, apple sauce, apple dumplings, and apples in the form of sweet cider. Yet I and my family undoubtedly buy several times as much oranges and grape-fruit as we do apples. After we have used our own fruit, we buy from Florida and California, not New York. Why? Because we never know what we are going to get if we buy New York apples. Heinz 57 varieties has nothing on the number of New York apple varieties. If we buy in a store we find a sign 'cooking apples', which can mean anything, and for a winter's buying does mean about everything that can be called an apple.

"In other words, if I buy a California orange I

am going to get one of two things, and both good, navel or Valencia. If I buy a New York state apple of any grade from the finest to the poorest, I am taking so many chances of getting what I don't want that I buy the oranges instead.

"I never want to criticize New York apples or anything else without at least trying to offer a remedy. Here it is. First, let the A.A. very often in the apple marketing season keep mentioning what the different varieties are good for, and why. Second, get after the grocery trade to sell apples by variety. Last, encourage the marking of apples—

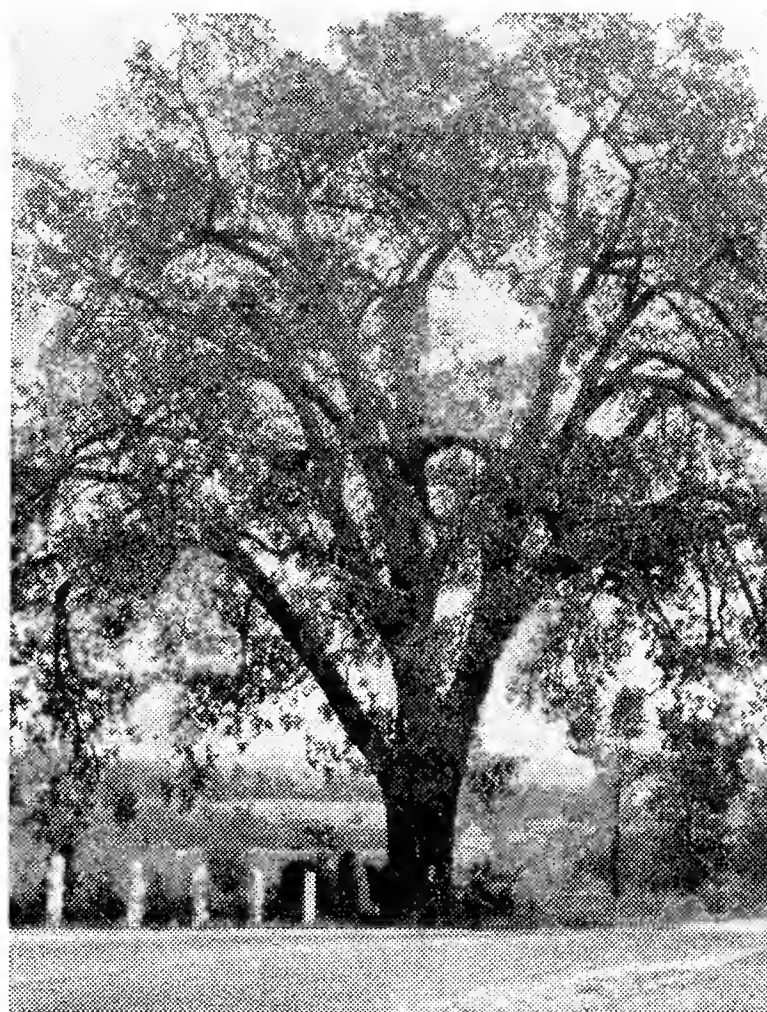
and potatoes — by variety, in order that the consumer shall know what to buy.

"Last Christmas I roomed with Professor Tukey at the Richmond meeting of the A.A.A.S. He carried with him a lot of New York apples, some of the finest I ever

ate. If I could get apples like those when I wanted apples, I would use many times what I do now. How about some shorts or at least notes on those wonderful New York apples, and anything else you can do to help a potato grower get what he wants in apples?"—D. D., New York.

THE letter speaks for itself. *American Agriculturist* has done and will continue to do everything it can to increase consumption in Northeast apples, which are the best in the world. (See apple recipes, last issue). But of course most of the job of marketing apples must be done by the growers themselves, and they cannot do it as individuals.

On Page 1 this time is the story of how the cranberry growers of Cape Cod have doubled prices to producers in a few years through or-



FAMOUS TREES

This is the famous LaFayette Tree, which stands close beside the main highway (Routes 5 and 20) just west of Geneva, New York. The age of this tree is disputed, but on June 8, 1825, 114 years ago, it was a large tree, casting ample shade to shelter General LaFayette when he visited America and was welcomed by the citizens and militia of Geneva.

—Photo by D. M. Steele, Cayuga, N. Y.

OUR PLATFORM

1. STAY OUT OF WAR.
2. BETTER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.
3. LOWER FARM TAXES.
4. A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY FARM FAMILY.
5. MORE FUN ON THE FARM.

ganization and advertising. The job of marketing apples is more complicated and difficult than it is for cranberries. Nevertheless, other fruits will continue to crowd out apples, and producers will continue to take low prices until they get together on a marketing and advertising plan.

Oppose Daylight Saving

"Be it Resolved that we do strenuously object to voting by city residents alone on Daylight Saving as being a flagrant disregard of rural opinion and, as such, it is an injustice, is undemocratic and renders null and void any decision which is based upon such voting."

THAT resolution, passed by the Chenango County Farm Bureau, represents the large majority of farm opinion on Daylight Saving. It would seem that business men of villages and small upstate cities, who are in such large measure dependent upon good cooperation with surrounding farmers, should begin to lay the basis for better understanding between city and country by giving more consideration to how farmers feel about Daylight Saving.

There are many jobs on the farm, like haying and harvesting, that just don't fit into a Daylight Saving schedule. Often the best time of day for handling hay and grain is the late afternoon, which is quitting time on Daylight Saving. If a farmer attempts to run on old time, then he is up against the problem of trying to make his activities and his business fit in with the nearby village and city which is on Daylight Time.

It is possible that if all farmers and farm organizations would express their attitude in a way similar to the resolution above, city and village men would realize how farmers feel about the Daylight Saving nuisance and cooperate.

Eastman's Chestnut

WHEN my side kick, Hugh Cosline, Associate Editor, read the chestnut which appeared last time about the cow that gave such a large mess of milk, he told me the following story which a cousin of his dad's used to tell:

"You know how I like to hunt. Some years ago I went to visit an old crony by the name of Bill Abbotts, who liked to roam the fields with a gun better than he did farm work. Along about sundown Bill said to me:

"'Wall, I guess I better find the old cow and milk her.'

"'Where is she?' said I.

"'Oh, out in the cornfield!'

"Then I followed Bill out and sat on the fence while he went into his corn to look for his cow. After some rattling around I heard him addressing the cow in very unprintable language, warning her that he would break her back if she did not stand still and be milked. Apparently, however, the warning had no effect, for I soon heard the cow dashing off through the corn, and Bill consoling himself by saying:

"'Well, I got enough for the tea anyway!'

"Personal Problems"

• This Page, Devoted to the Questions that Perplex You, Provides the Opportunity for Sensible, Impartial Advice.

IT IS A job for a scientific mind and years of research to find out just what kind of a little bug sometimes bites a perfectly sweet, amiable woman, charitable and easy to get along with, and turns her into a bitter, harsh-thinking tyrant as soon as her son brings home a young bride. And what imp of perversity turns a merry-hearted, tolerant young girl with never a sour thought in her little head before marriage into a headstrong, resentful-of-everything daughter-in-law, is beyond human knowledge.

Perhaps the greatest factor in turning a mother-in-law's heart against her new daughter-in-law is jealousy. Of her son, of course. After she slaved and sacrificed and planned and just forced Pa to send John to school, and just forced Pa to help John buy a car, and devoted her whole life to John, how can he replace her in his affections by that snippy little chit of a girl, who knows nothing and likely never will!

Yes, jealous mothers actually work up cases against their new daughters-in-law on homely trifles that matter not one jot nor tittle to adorning new husbands, as long as the bride presents a neatly powdered nose, a cute appearance and a warm kiss.

Keep Your Reserve

When you draw a mother-in-law like this in the marriage lottery, don't worry too much about her. Be nice and friendly but don't let her make you feel miserable and guilty as she will try to do by imagining herself slighted and imposed upon and abused terribly if you and John don't turn to her with every little problem that comes up. She'll make herself miserable for a few years until she finds it does her no good, then she will begin to get a shade more sensible, but don't ever expect to get really intimate with this type of mother-in-law. It can't be done.

Can't Be Sisterly

Then there's the mother-in-law who is jealous of her daughter-in-law because of a married daughter. Daughter-in-law has no right to a new frock if daughter can't have one. Daughter-in-law must not belong to a club if daughter is not asked to join. Daughter-in-law doesn't begin to make son do as much or come as often and take the interest in home as daughter and son-in-law.

When daughter-in-law goes to see mother-in-law in this case, she listens to a recital of what daughter has done and said and where she has been. If she displays a new dress, mother-in-law sourly remarks that Daughter-Grace had one just like that summer before last. If daughter-in-law tells of something she's done or some place she's been, she is rewarded by stony silence, often, as if her remark had not been overheard, or if mother-in-law is feeling extremely charitable that day, she may manage to reply in a weak voice that "no doubt you had a good time." And she stores up every move made, every word said, every stitch worn and hauls them out to relate to her daughter when they are together.

Naturally such doings soon turn the son against his mother and sister, with the result that close companionship is broken off between members of the family. Have as little to do with your in-laws, if they are like that, as possible. They will keep you in continual hot water. The aim back of it all in the mother's mind is to keep the two families of children from being good friends, so that she may bind her daughter closer to her own side and have something to talk about. Take no stock in her sighing because "the children don't get along with each other since they're married." She wouldn't have it otherwise.

Then there is the managing mother-in-law who can tell you just exactly what is wrong every time, and gives you no credit for knowing anything. Oh, she is subtle about it, of course. She knows that John and Betty, poor children, need a guiding hand when they are just setting out and

Your Problems

YOU MAY find on this page suggestions for solving some of your own problems. If you do not and if you have a personal problem on which you need advice, write a letter to "Personal Problems" AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York. Out of her wide experience with thousands of troubled people, our Personal Problems editor will write in an encouraging, sympathetic way; although when the occasion warrants it, she will not hesitate to speak frankly where the fault may lie with you.

Your letter will be held entirely confidential. You will receive a personal answer by mail, and if you so request, it will not be published on this page.

they will appreciate her showing them the way they should go. Well, if John and Betty squandered half of John's pay check every week and Betty bought drapes that sun-faded and a bargain skillet so thin and poorly made that it burned the chops black every time she used it, and if John bought a new car and contracted to make payments each month that will keep him wearing his wedding suit for best for four years, it's better for them to learn these mistakes for themselves than to have Mother always warding off such disasters.

Let's Experiment

The only sure way is to learn from experience and young married couples are entitled to such deliciously foolish experiences together and without outside interference. If you draw a managing mother-in-law, thank her sweetly for her advice, take as much of it as you want to and disregard the rest. She'll never forgive you, of course, but it will give her a never-failing topic of conversation with her friends on how you children are headed straight for the rocks and that you just won't listen to advice from those older and able to advise you.

But, among the unpleasant mothers-in-law, there are a lot of good ones. When you draw a charitable mother-in-law; one who lets you alone to run your own affairs, who stands by to help if you ask her, who does not talk about you and cause petty jealousies between you and other in-laws and who really welcomes you into the family circle and makes you feel that she values you, cherish her as you would a priceless jewel. Set her on a pedestal in your heart and let her know by frequent manifestations how much she is appreciated.

Ignore Anonymous Letters

I have a good friend living in the community about whom there have recently been tales told. I have never seen any evidences of the truth of these stories, however. Lately, I've received two anonymous letters, directing me to tell this woman's husband what is going on behind his back. I have burned the letters and do not feel that I should cause any trouble between this couple. What do you advise?—I. S.

YOU have treated the letters exactly right. Burn them and forget their contents. Under no circumstances be a tale-bearer to this woman's husband. There may be no truth in the ugly rumors concerning her...and the cowardly writer of these letters may be only trying to break up the friendship that exists between you two women. Pay no attention to anonymous correspondence....ever.

Beware of "Dictator-Mother"

I am an embittered, frustrated woman of 38, living alone in a big house with my mother, whom I al-

most hate. Everyone says that we make such a good pair...that our relationship is so beautiful. If they only knew!

My mother has ruled me, body and soul, all my life. I never so much as selected a dress on my own responsibility. We never had what I might suggest for a meal; I could never fix up the house. More serious, Mother never approved of any friends I had, girl or boy. There was a boy I was interested in... years ago...and he returned the interest, but nothing came of it because Mother ridiculed him to me and managed by sly little ways, all her own, to break up what might have been a match.

Finally I just gave up. Spirits break after so much. I've just lived through the years; my father died some time ago, leaving us together here. Mother isn't so young and active as she was and requires a great amount of attention. Maybe I'll get my reward in Heaven...but that's too late. I'd as well never been born, for all life has meant to me.

Say a word, can't you, to warn girls against mothers like mine.—B. B.

IT'S HARD to warn girls against mothers like these, for it's an insidious condition that creeps up on one through the years and becomes recognized as acute after it's too late to do anything about it. It is only natural that girls hearken to their mothers and take their concern for them to heart when they are young, and for that reason it is hard for them to heed the danger signals.

Unfortunately, there are "leech-mothers" such as Betsy's whose self-interest and selfishness have made them turn their daughters into slaves to their every whim. They do it with the strong conviction that they are working for the girl's best interests, but as a matter of fact, quite the opposite is true. Cheating a girl of her birthright of friends, marriage and a home of her own, even though done under the guise of love, is a cruel thing.

A girl does well to hold out for a certain amount of independence early in life. She should be allowed to have a large voice in the selection of her clothes; she should be free to make

"In-Law-Itis"

IF YOU are, or ever expect to be, either a mother-in-law or a daughter-in-law, read the lead article on this page. The "Personal Problems" editor has taken this delicate situation to pieces with a few suggestions for inoculation against the ravages of this serious malady—"in-law-itis."

In a later issue, daughters-in-law will be placed under the microscope. Today, we view mothers-in-law.

Male "in-laws"—especially sons—may find these articles an aid to building up resistance to the disease.

friends, even though Mother criticizes the frocks daughter may choose or the friends she brings home. If daughter likes them, that is the important thing. (Provided, of course, the friends are acceptable as of the girl's own class and recognized standards.) Mother and daughter are bound to have differing tastes, but it is Daughter who should decide for herself. If your mother does not allow you to do so, watch carefully that you do not become relegated to the role of Betsy...it is one of the first danger signals.

Many mothers play up some physical frailty, such as a weak heart, that may not actually exist at all. Others use self-pity as a trump card to lay on the tender sympathies of a young daughter, to keep her tied to the apron strings. Others tell their daughter, over and over, how much they have done for her...the sacrifices made...the things they have gone without that she might have. If Mother harps continuously on these subjects as a means of winning arguments you may have with her, look out! (Turn to Page 21)

TODAY 13 OUT OF 17 TRACTOR COMPANIES MAKE

HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTORS

WHAT'S BEHIND THE NEWS that most leading tractor companies today are making high compression models? What does it mean to farmers who are thinking about buying new tractors soon? Simply this: Tractor companies know that farmers want the most powerful tractors they can buy for their money—tractors that have the power to plow through "tough" soil, or plow in higher gears, or haul more implements, and still be economical of fuel and oil. Tractor engineers have proved that a tractor gives more of all these advantages when it has a high compression engine, designed to burn regular-grade gasoline. Furthermore, such tractors give better idling and eliminate the nuisance of frequent adjustments of the radiator curtain. That's why 13 companies now make high compression models.

If you are thinking about buying a new tractor soon, whether it is a "baby" tractor or a heavy duty machine with a six-plow capacity, you will find somewhere near you a dealer that sells high compression tractors. Buy no tractor until you have talked with him. Ask him for the names of some of your neighbors who have bought high compression tractors. Find out what they say about fuel economy, added power, greatly decreased oil dilution. Then decide if that isn't the kind of tractor that will do your work quicker and save you money. Remember also that most low compression tractors can be converted to high compression by installing high compression ("altitude") pistons or cylinder heads and changing to a "cold" manifold setting or a "cold" manifold. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y. manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

BLUEBERRIES New Improved GIANTS

easy to grow, delightfully ornamental. Fruit delicious, wholesome for young and old. Plants all sizes, grower's prices. Booklet free for fall planting.

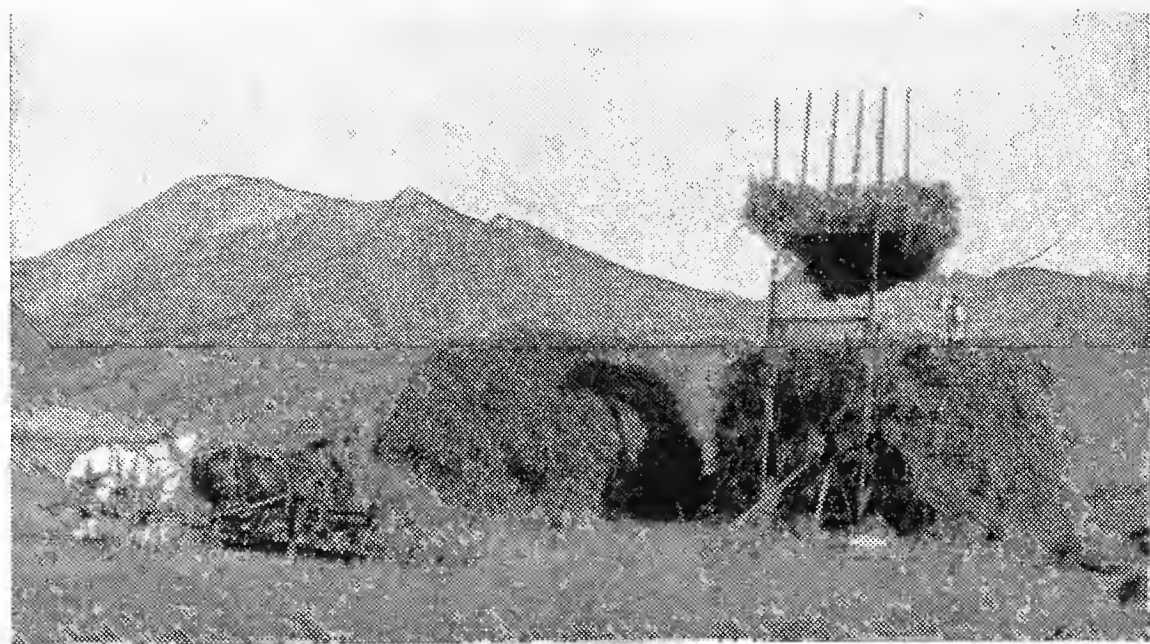
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HANOVER, MASS.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

CALL ON FARMERS!

Receive cash commission weekly selling high quality Growmore Seeds. Many fine territories open. Full or part time. No investment necessary.

GARDNER SEED CO.,
33 SPENCER ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Stacking alfalfa in Paradise Valley, Montana.

Roaming Western Roads

By PAUL WORK

EDITOR'S NOTE: As some of our readers know, Paul Work is spending a year in Berkeley, California, teaching in the University. He promises to give an occasional account of what he sees.

W E OF the East, I fear, are a bit inclined to view the West in terms of two great areas, the plains and the mountains, each a good deal alike throughout its spacious expanse. When we got here, even though we had only a very little time to stop and browse around, we learned that every county has a character all its own.



Paul Work

On our westward journey, we had a little habit of leaving the big transcontinental highways and taking to some of the smaller roads where tourists were few. We wanted to see Salt Lake and Logan and we wanted to see the Teton on our way to Yellowstone. So through the Star Valley of Western Wyoming we cruised for forty miles or so, and we liked it. There was an impression of self-sufficient well-being, of modest sized operations but a comfortable standard of living.

The people are Mormons and there were little chapels at the villages. The Mormons are substantial, God-fearing folk, well able to take care of themselves, and asking odds of none. Houses are not large but a good many new ones are being built. There is a power line and there are irrigation ditches to reach every field.

The farming is varied, dairy cows to supply the factories that make Swiss cheese, alfalfa, some beef animals and a bit of grain. White clover grows luxuriantly and fragrantly. There do not seem to be many tractors and the main reliance for power is on horses. Maybe alfalfa is cheaper than gasoline.

Paradise Valley

When we got to Paradise Valley in Montana, we made a stop at the ranch of A. W. Bowers, to take pictures of hay-making. This valley lies along the Yellowstone River, north of the Park, between the Gallatin and Absaroka ranges of mountains. Livingston is at the north end. The haying system is quite different from New York's. A dump rake is used to get the alfalfa into windrows. Then along comes the bullrake, pushed by a husky team, and itself pushing the hay until its teeth link in with the teeth of the big stacker. Now another team pulls a rope and the big gob of hay rises on the arc

of a great circle and the burden drops over on the stack to be spread out on top. And the stack right next was made last year! Mr. Bowers has 500 acres of alfalfa, 40 of timothy and clover, 25 of wheat, 20 of wild hay. Hay is sold rather than fed — when there is a market for it.

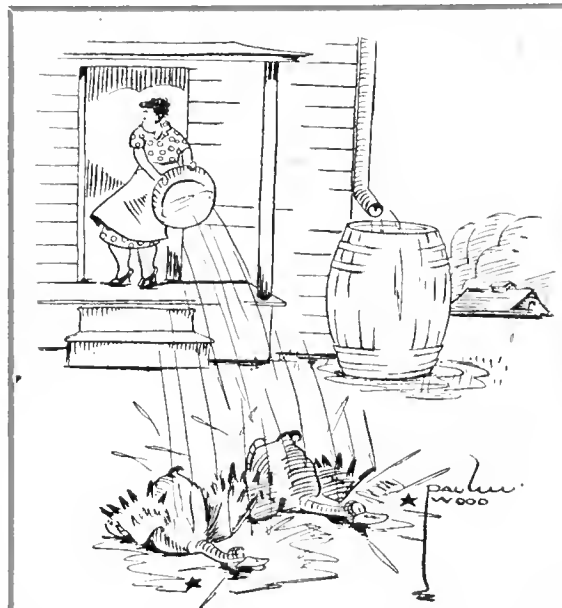
The farming troubles are a good deal the same as in the East—when there is a good crop, there is no price and when there is a price there is nothing to sell. Mr. Bowers has 1500 bushels of wheat from last year. Maybe he'll be glad he saved it.

Wheat in the Palouse

The Palouse Valley, famed far and wide for its wheat, is a bit different from any other wheat territory we saw. It is not far west of the Rockies so that it gets somewhat more rain than most of the dry country—as much as twenty inches a year. It is hilly country, not big ridges but abruptly rolling. Some of the planted slopes look too steep for a combine but that is the way they do the harvesting. The soil is brown, silty, of volcanic origin. They grow wheat only every other year. When there is no wheat, the land is summer fallowed. So there are just two colors, contrasting strongly—golden wheat and brown, bare soil. Farms are large and yields are good, commonly around 40 bushels. Farmers have good homes and seem prosperous. The farms are pretty big, one to three sections, and a section is 640 acres.

The summer-fallowing is a curious practice. It is not wholly a matter of getting together the rainfall of two seasons to make a crop, in fact that factor is probably not too important. With the soil as dry as it is, nitrification is slow. Another reason is that harvest is late and it is hard to get a good seed bed prepared in time for fall seeding, which is the usual practice. Fertilizer is not used, but farmers are

(Continued on Page 14)



"This is the darnd'st country for quick storms I ever saw!"

WE CAN'T AFFORD A MILK STRIKE!

Examine These Facts --- and You'll Agree

IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND OTHERS NOT FULLY INFORMED ABOUT THE PRESENT MILK MARKETING SITUATION, ARE SUGGESTING ANOTHER MILK STRIKE. CONSIDER THE FACTS:

1 A MILK STRIKE MEANS SURE LOSSES -- NO GAINS

A—Milk strikes last about 10 days. If you are an average dairyman with a herd producing 300 lbs. of milk a day, withholding milk 10 days (or having it dumped) will cause a money loss of over \$60.00.

The most you can win is 6½ cents (the difference between \$2.08½ and \$2.15) for milk delivered in September. If you are an average dairyman and delivered 300 lbs. of milk a day for 30 days in September, you MIGHT get 6½ cents per hundred on 9,000 lbs. of milk or \$5.85. Where's the profit?

1—The strike settlement agreement set class prices for milk designed to bring a September return of \$2.15. The price was figured exactly according to the terms of the agreement but because production increased and consumption lagged, the price was \$2.08½ instead of \$2.15.

B—Add to this other losses such as:
Ruined trucks or burned barns.
Loss of time in making milk kept at home into butter.

C—Furthermore, a strike always calls out Sheriffs and special Deputy Sheriffs, the cost of which is added to your tax bill and to your neighbor's.

D—BUT THE ECONOMIC LOSSES OF A STRIKE ARE NOT THE WORST LOSSES.

Men were killed and injured in the August strike. It might happen to you or to someone you love. Almost as bad is the resulting bitterness and hatred between lifelong neighbors and old time friends. IS IT WORTH THE PRICE?

2 THIS is NO TIME to STRIKE

A—Because of the price increases in the amendment to the Milk Marketing Agreement, effective October 1, which dairymen voted for 98% strong, the October milk price to dairymen will be:

1—Well above the September price of \$2.08½.

2—Above the general price level for other commodities.

3—NEAR A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

B—The October price, backed by the authority of the Federal and State Governments and supported by the 75 milk marketing cooperatives that comprise the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, CAN BE ENFORCED. Anybody can SET a price. It requires authority to enforce it!

C—THE SAME AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDES FOR THIS BETTER OCTOBER PRICE ALSO INSURES FAIR PRICES TO FARMERS FOR THEIR MILK UNTIL MAY 1. Also, on October 9, the delegate body of the Bargaining Agency voted to petition the Federal and State Governments to hold hearings not later than February 1, 1940, to consider amendments to the Agreements to increase prices to producers after May 1 when the present amendments expire.

D—THE RESULT IN DOLLARS.

It is estimated that during the next seven months the Amendment to the Marketing Agreement which went into effect October 1 will put close to \$10,000,000 into dairymen's pockets, as follows:

	Price Increase in Amendment Effective Oct. 1.	Estimated Lbs. of Milk affected.	Increased Revenue to Dairymen
Class I (fluid milk)	57c a hundred	1,402,697,301	\$7,995,374.00
Class II-A (cream)	35c a hundred	452,086,775	1,582,303.00
Class II-B & Class III-B	30c a hundred	320,000,000	325,000.00
TOTAL			\$9,902,677.00

3 Marketing Agreement BETTER than STRIKES

Dairymen in the 75 dairy marketing cooperatives that make up the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency are not opposed to a milk strike as a last resort, WHEN CONDUCTED IN AN ORDERLY MANNER. There may be times when it is necessary. BUT WE HAVE A BETTER AND MORE CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH WITH THE STATE AND FEDERAL MILK MARKETING AGREEMENT.

That Agreement got us better results last winter than a strike possibly could, and is again doing it, in a cooperative, constructive, and orderly manner. This Milk Marketing Agreement has been approved by a very large majority of the New York milk shed dairymen. It has proved its worth. It was no fault of the Marketing Agreement that mistaken lower courts kicked it out.

HAD IT CONTINUED IN FULL FORCE MILK PRICES DURING THE SPRING WOULD HAVE BEEN GOOD, FARMERS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN IN SUCH BAD FINANCIAL CONDITION WHEN THE DROUGHT CAME, AND THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO MILK STRIKE, FOR THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO OCCASION FOR ONE.

When the drought became serious, the Bargaining Agency petitioned the State and Federal Governments to provide higher prices.

PUBLISHED BY THE 75 COOPERATIVES THAT COMPRISE THE METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY, INC.

BEWARE

The same forces that helped to break down the Milk Marketing Agreement and caused its suspension on February 1, which action resulted in ruinous prices last spring are still at work. But in spite of them, we have got an orderly method of marketing milk and returning a fair price.

LET'S THINK BEFORE
WE UPSET IT!

WHAT TO DO

- 1 KEEP INFORMED -- Guard against radical propaganda. Search for facts. Send in coupon on this page for literature.
- 2 ATTEND MEETINGS -- If producers' meetings are called to discuss a strike, BE THERE and take your neighbors.
- 3 TALK AND VOTE AGAINST STRIKES AND RADICAL ACTION -- SMALL RADICAL MINORITIES CANNOT PREVAIL WHEN A CONSTRUCTIVE MAJORITY ASSERTS ITSELF!

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.,
Room 118, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York.

Dear Friends:

I will be glad to receive any free literature on the milk situation that you care to send and will support the work of the Bargaining Agency by passing it along to other dairymen.

TEAR OFF
AND MAIL
THIS COUPON

(Name)

(Address)

The FARM NEWS

Hunters and Farmers Cooperate

FARMERS who have been troubled with the trespass problem during the hunting season will be interested in an experiment being tried out in Broome County, N. Y. A program for sportsman-farmer cooperation was laid out by a special committee appointed by Conservation Commissioner Osborne. An important point of the plan is that owners of 85,000 acres of the estimated 125,000 acres now posted against trespass will permit hunting on provision that the hunters first secure permission from owners and that they respect the owners' rights.

As his share of the cooperation, Commissioner Osborne has approved the appointment of forty special game protectors to serve throughout the season in Broome County. The following rules of conduct have been laid down for hunters:

1. Remember that although game is the property of the state it usually inhabits private lands. Pursuit of game upon private lands is a privilege and not a right.
2. Familiarize yourself with the Conservation Law and rules of the Conservation Department. Read particularly the warning printed on the back of your license.
3. Contact owners of property where you would like to hunt *before* hunting season opens so that you may strike up an acquaintance and secure permission for the privilege of hunting upon their properties.
4. Avoid shooting in the direction of, or in close proximity to a person, building, poultry and other domestic livestock.
5. Do not injure or destroy fences, trees, shrubs or other property. Tramping across newly seeded fields should be scrupulously avoided.
6. Control your dogs. Do not permit them to range near or around poultry and other livestock.
7. Avoid large hunting parties. Cooperate with farmers who are attempting to control overshooting of their farms.
8. Report violations of the Conservation Law. Cooperate with your regular and special game protectors.
9. Do not interfere with a farmer's hunting pleasures, especially on the opening day of the season. Do not overlook the fact that game has been supported largely from crops planted and raised by the farmer and that he should have priority in shooting.
10. Be courteous in relations with farmers. Offer them a share of your game take and purchase some of their products. Treat your farmer as you would expect to be treated if you owned the property. Hunters: yours is the responsibility for preserving free shooting in Broome County by observance of these simple rules.

New Schedule for Holstein Fees

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, located at Brattleboro, Vermont, calls attention to a new schedule of registering transfer fees which will become effective January 1, 1940. Basic fees will be the same as at the present, but fees for older animals are increased according to the following table:

	MEMBERS	
	Females	Males
Under 6 mos.	\$1.00	\$2.00
6 to 12 mos.	1.50	2.50
12 to 18 mos.	2.00	3.00
18 to 24 mos.	2.50	3.50
Over 2 years	5.00	5.00
NON-MEMBERS		
Under 6 mos.	1.50	3.00
6 to 12 mos.	2.50	3.50
12 to 18 mos.	3.00	4.00
18 to 24 mos.	3.50	4.50
Over 2 years	6.00	6.00

Dairymen with purebred Holsteins are urged to bring registration of animals up to date before the first of the year. As an additional incentive to early registration, the fee on animals registered before they are 2 months old will be returned any time the bull

is under 15 months old, or 36 months in the case of a heifer, on surrender of the registration certificate to the Association.

Selling Cauliflower at Auction

The first carload of cauliflower from Suffolk County, Long Island, moved out about the middle of October. Acreage of cauliflower in Suffolk County is about 4,500, approximately the same as a year ago; but the total volume is expected to be heavier. The quality of the crop is good and sizes are somewhat larger than last year. Last year's crop was hit by the September hurricane which seriously reduced yields.

A large percentage of the Long Island cauliflower is moved over the auction block of the Long Island Cauliflower Association. At the auction shed there are two lines of trucks, one on each side, and the cauliflower is sold to the highest bidder.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the auction method of sale, although the Association was formed back in 1901. H. R. Talmadge, Master Farmer and well-known Suffolk County farmer, is one of the original directors. Manager of the Association is Dwight Corwin. The auction guarantees all sales and charges 2c a package for its services.

Four-A Winner Gets Ph.D.

One of the first boys ever to receive an *American Agriculturist* Achievement Award was Clinton Stimson, who at that time was living on a farm at Spencer, New York. Clinton Stimson graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell, and then went to the Iowa State College of Agriculture, where he was research assistant in animal chemistry and nutrition and where in August, 1936, he received a degree of Master of Science. He then returned to Cornell, where he recently won his degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

It is always a sense of gratification to the entire editorial staff of *American Agriculturist* when the young people who win *American Agriculturist* Achievement Awards make good.

Four-H Winners

Each year a goodly number of 4-H Club members interested in forestry go to the Adirondacks on a forestry tour. Among the events usually scheduled are chopping and sawing contests. This year the chopping contest was won by Robert Teed of Schuyler County, who cut through a six-inch popple log in 16 seconds. Second place went to William Murray of St. Lawrence County, and third to Irving Plummer of Saratoga County.

In the sawing contest, first place went to the Schuyler County team of Robert Teed and Tracey Stiles, who sawed through an eleven-inch log in 28.2 seconds. Second place was taken by the Oneida County team made up of Wesley Carloss and David Anna.

In the tree identification contest, the following ten had the highest scores: Louise Mullen of Genesee County, 100 per cent; Robert Teed of Schuyler; Howard Griffin of Washington; Betty Schichtel of Erie; Mary Knowles of Schuyler; Wilfred Schichtel of Cattaraugus; Florence Wilkinson of Oswego; Carl Angus of Fulton; Elmer Sharp of Erie; and May Wilkinson of Oswego.

New York Boys Win Honors

Last week representatives of boys studying Vocational Agriculture in high schools met at Kansas City for the National Convention of the Future Farmers of America. Clayton Young of Randolph and Norman Drummond of Gouverneur represented New York State. There were 7,032 members in the New York State Future Farmers organization this year.

Five boys were honored by selection for the highest honor of the order known as the American Farmer Degree. The boys to win this honor are:

John Wilcox, Auburn; Ward Burdick, Central Square; George Beckwith, Ludlowville; Erton Sipler, Gouverneur; and Robert Watson, Edwards.

To be considered for this award boys must have completed at least three years of high school Vocational Agri-

culture, must have launched a successful farming enterprise, and must have been outstanding in school and community. Each boy must have earned at least \$500 in his high school agricultural project work and have that amount invested in permanent farming.

A. A. - Grange Bread Baking Contest News

POMONA bread contest reports have been pouring in so fast that it is hard work to keep up with them. Rensselaer is the first county to have the honor of having every Subordinate represented in its Pomona contest. Also noteworthy is Dutchess County's record — 23 Subordinate Granges there sent their champion bakers to the Pomona contest. Several other counties had every Subordinate but one entered in the Pomona match.

Mrs. Hazel A. Wigren, Chautauqua County's Pomona chairman, writes an interesting account of their contest:

"We had 15 entries in our Pomona contest," she says. "All of the loaves were

enjoy competing and have fun eating the good things at the meetings afterward. I have especially enjoyed the contest this year as my daughter Joyce learned to make bread for it.

"The prizes all came to me in good shape and we wish to thank the *American Agriculturist* for its efforts in getting them; also, the companies who so generously gave them."

And now here is a long list of Pomona and Subordinate winners:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Helderberg	Helen Carlson
Allegany	Leavale	Mrs. Grace Clark
Bronx	Union Center	Mrs. Ralph Young
Chautauqua	Villanova	Mrs. Alta Dye
Clinton	Champlain	Mrs. Ernest G. Mellon
Columbia	New Lebanon	Mrs. J. Clinton Johnson
Cortland	Homer	Mrs. F. E. Beck
Delaware	Mundale	Mrs. Joseph Hoyt
Dutchess	Rock City	Mrs. Ethel Jones
Erie	Holland	Mrs. Harold Stephan
Essex	Lake Placid	Mrs. Olive Goff
Franklin	Bombay	Mrs. Fannie McCain
Jefferson	Champion	Mrs. Ethel Fleming
Herkimer	W. Canada Creek	Mrs. Anna Worden
Monroe	Greece	Mrs. Camille DeConinck
Oneida	Rome	Mrs. C. H. Rogers
Ontario	Hall	Mrs. Frank Dixon
Orange	Hamptonburgh	Mrs. Grace Farley
Oswego	Parish	Alice D. Henderson
Otsego	Oneonta	Mrs. Elbert S. Morey
Putnam		
Westchester	Paterson	Mrs. Helen Crosby
Rensselaer	Brunswick	Mrs. J. Bonesteel
	Pittstown	Miss Cushman
Saratoga	Milton	Mrs. Frank Englehart
Schoharie	Ramona	Mrs. Oscar Veley
Seneca	Tyre City	Mrs. Helen Chalker
St. Lawrence	Potsdam	Mrs. J. McCarthy
Suffolk	Sound Ave	Mrs. Henry A. Hallock
Sullivan	Midland	Mrs. Lois Gardner
Tompkins	Enfield Valley	Mrs. Pearl Rolfe
Ulster	Homewick	Irene Crossman
Warren	Stony Creek	Mrs. Scott H. Hill
Wayne	Clyde	Mrs. Fred Noble
Wyoming	Warsaw	Mrs. Clarence Deuschen

More Subordinate Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Cattaraugus	Allegany	Mrs. Walter Peterson
	Cattaraugus	Mrs. Richard Stimson
	Machias	Helen Rowland
Chemung	Ulysses	Mrs. J. Warren Chase
Cortland	Freetown	Lois Stone
Delaware	Mundale	Mrs. J. L. Hoyt
Greene	Greene Valley	Mrs. Helen Todd
Franklin	Fort Covington	Mrs. Jennie Tuper
Lewis	Leyden	Mrs. James Nunhaver
Madison	Chittenango	Mrs. Robt. Bender
	Lenox	Mrs. Thomas Sanford
	Nelson	Mrs. Theodore Jones
	Owahgena	Mr. Thaddeus Barrett
Monroe	Penfield	Mrs. Ida Geil
	Webster	Mrs. Celia Wemes
Montgomery	Florida	Mrs. Frank Olmstead
Oneida	Rome	Mrs. Charles Rogers
	West Branch	Mrs. Mabel Nunhaver
	Wright	
	Settlement	Mrs. Howard M. Smith
Onondaga	Baldwinsville	Mrs. Harvey Bettinger
	Fayetteville	Mrs. Elizabeth Benedict
Ontario	Castle	Mrs. John J. Lynch
	Manchester	Mrs. Irene L. Owens
Orleans	Clarendon	Mrs. Wm. B. Stockham
	East Shelby	Mrs. Clifton Johnson
	Knowlesville	Mrs. Benj. Watson
	Medina	Mrs. Howard Vincent
	Transit	Mrs. Curtis Murray
Otsego	Laurens	Christine Peet
	Springfield	Helen E. Stocking
Putnam	Glennville	Mrs. Mary E. Tompkins
Rensselaer	Brunswick	Mrs. Edw. Bonesteel
Schoharie	Ramona	Mrs. Oscar Veley
Schuyler	Highland	Marion P. Kitts
	Kayutah Lake	Mrs. Richard Van Loon
	Olive Branch	Stella Dilmore
Wyoming	Townsend	Mrs. William Besley
	Curriers	Mrs. Floyd Reisdorf

Mrs. Elbert S. Morey, of Oneonta, N. Y., winner of Otsego County Pomona bread contest. Mrs. Morey, who is a member of Oneonta grange, competed against fourteen other Subordinate Grange champion bread bakers.

very nice to look at, although many were brought warm from the oven for 30 miles or so. The first prize winning loaf was a beautiful one, so well rounded, with a beautiful brown crust, and best of all delicious to touch and eat. All three first loaves were so very near in appearance that judging was difficult. One loaf had the more even shape, another a more pleasing taste, and the third a better crust. I think the score cards were very nice to work with. The judges were pleased with them.

"Our winner, Mrs. Alta Dye, said as she brought her loaf in, 'I'm afraid my loaf is a poor one. It's not as good as usual.' We all thought it was marvelous bread.

"I think that the contests conducted by the *American Agriculturist* are doing much to further home baking. We always

If you are entered in the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BAKING CONTEST

Increase your chances of winning by using Occident Flour . . because Occident gives you:

13 to 28 ozs. MORE BREAD

(PER 49 LB. SACK)

141 1/2% MORE PROTEIN

100% MORE FRESHNESS

These facts proved by comparative tests with two other widely sold flours. Tests made by W. E. Long Laboratories, Chicago . . . nationally-famous cereal testing organization.

OCCIDENT FLOUR

Better Baking Guaranteed

Occident Flour as awards for all County and State winners.



HIGHEST MILK PRICES

IN YEARS JUST AHEAD...

IF!

Thanks to the Federal Milk Order, dairy farmers have a very good chance to get the best prices for their milk that they have known in years. It would seem that no farmer would knowingly give up this certain advantage.

But there is a big IF. If the order is not destroyed, good prices are ahead of us.

Who might destroy the order? Milk dealers are the chief ones who would like to see the order destroyed and the old conditions restored. Stooges who work in the milk dealers' interests would like to make their jobs successful by destroying the order.

Either we farmers are going to support this order and its certain better prices, or we are going to condemn it and defeat it.

When we farmers conform with the order and deliver milk in accordance with its terms, we are SUPPORTING the order. When we farmers refuse to deliver milk, we are CONDEMNING the order.

If withholding the milk is a vote of condemnation of the order, dealers are anxious to see that milk is withheld. For they would be the first to profit by the defeat of the order.

All we farmers should realize that when we work with the order we have the Government on our side. Furthermore, we are certain that the dealers will pay.

REMEMBER

The law definitely states that when 51 per cent of the farmers want the Federal order withdrawn, it must be withdrawn.

LET'S VOTE FOR HIGHER MILK PRICES

By conforming with the order and delivering milk in accordance with its terms — by refusing to withhold milk at this time — we have at least seven months of the highest milk prices we have known in years just ahead of us. Also, if the order is not defeated by its enemies, we are assured of reasonable prices during next summer.

So let's hold fast to what we have. Let's not play the milk dealer's game. Let's show a united farmer front in favor of the order and better milk prices. For this order is of great importance to every farm home and business man in this milk shed.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

MILK NEWS

Better Prices Ahead—Supreme Court Refuses to Reconsider Decision—Amendments to Order Are Discussed

AS ANNOUNCED by Administrator Harmon, the uniform price for milk delivered during September will be \$2.08½. This price, of course, is subject to the usual differentials, including those for freight and butterfat tests. In view of the widely quoted figure of \$2.15 expected as a result of the strike agreement, some dissatisfaction has been expressed, and there have been rumors of another milk strike. In fact, Mayor LaGuardia with his alleged political ambitions has expressed his dissatisfaction in no uncertain terms, calling the announced price a violation of the strike agreement terms.

On the other hand, Joseph Eastlack, Chairman of the distributors group, countered with the statement that dealers have lived up to the agreement one hundred per cent, and that if the price is not as high as hoped, it is the fault of the estimators. Said he: "We never agreed that there would be any definite price and the Mayor's statement referred to it as an estimated price."

Commenting on the situation, Administrator Harmon said that 57 per cent of September milk was sold in fluid form, while 66 per cent of August milk was Class I. To this he attributed the failure of the price to reach the estimated \$2.15.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Payment for October milk, which farmers will receive on November 25, will include the increased prices obtained by the amendments to the Marketing Agreement.

You will recall that these increases were demanded by the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, hearings were held by the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, after which the increases were granted and submitted to dairymen for final approval. Dairymen voted approval by a 98 per cent majority, and the increases became effective on October 1, not only for the month of October but for the entire winter up to May 1.

When dairymen receive their payments for October milk, they will realize that milk prices are well above the general price level, and therefore fair to good in relation to most other farm prices. Therefore, a milk strike, while perhaps necessary sometimes, would have little chance to bring about any better prices at present, and would, of course, be highly costly both in money and in bitter feelings between neighbors.

In the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement, dairymen now have, if they continue to support it, a plan not only for fixing reasonable milk prices but what is more important, for enforcing those prices. Anybody can fix a price, but it takes authority backed by good organization to enforce it.

Proposed Amendments to Order

The hearing on further amendments to the Milk Marketing Order held in Albany on October 10 developed few fireworks. About 300 attended the Albany meeting, while the next day in New York the crowd had dwindled to less than 100. A majority of producers who attended apparently felt that they should leave well enough alone and that any further amendments should be studied with great care to be certain that they were in the interests of dairymen rather than working to their detriment.

As one man characterized it, the suggested amendments could easily be divided into two groups—those proposed by dairymen and those proposed

by dealers. Representatives of the Producers Bargaining Agency made several suggestions as follows:

1. An amendment to meet the unpriced milk situation. The proposed amendment would require dealers to pay prices as provided by the Order for all milk received from farms approved for the New York City market regardless of whether the milk was marketed in the metropolitan area or in some other market.

2. An amendment proposing the elimination of the 30c premium allowed dealers for shipping fluid milk from manufacturing plants during November and December.

3. An amendment to limit hauling charges on milk moving between plants.

4. An amendment increasing the price of milk used in some lower classifications.

5. An amendment designed to prevent dealers from diverting milk for manufacturing purposes to points close to New York City.

The idea back of this is that milk close to market should be used for Class I and that milk a long distance from market should be used for manufacture.

Two amendments—one proposing a reduction of the payment to cooperatives for market service rendered and the other proposing lowering of diversion payments—were not supported with evidence at the hearing at Albany.

The hearing in New York City has continued longer than was expected. Probably it finished up last Saturday, October 21; but as we write this there is a possibility that it may be adjourned, to continue at some later date.

The amendments already mentioned on reducing the payments to cooperatives and market service differentials were brought up and discussed at the New York hearing.

The decision as to what amendments, if any, will be voted on by producers is up to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Commissioner of Agriculture Noyes. Amendments were proposed by interested parties. Evidence to back up the requests for amendments was submitted and this evidence must, in the opinion of the Secretary and Commissioner, be sufficient to justify the vote before amendments are submitted to producers.

Supreme Court Turns Down Appeal

Recently the Central New York Cooperative Association and the Jetter Dairy Co. appealed to the Supreme Court to reconsider its June 5 decision upholding the constitutionality of the Milk Marketing Orders. On October 9 the Supreme Court announced its refusal to reopen the case, thus marking the end of legal efforts over the constitutionality of the Orders. This will be welcome news to a vast majority of dairymen who were disappointed when lower courts ruled the Federal-State Marketing Order unconstitutional and who rejoiced when the Federal Court upset the ruling.

Looking Ahead to Summer

Delegates of the Producers Bargaining Agency meeting in Albany on October 9 laid out plans to bring up the matter of milk prices for the summer of 1940 not later than February 1. The

present schedule of prices as determined by the recent amendment to the Order will remain in effect until May 1. The Bargaining Agency voted to look into the matter with a view to petitioning for any changes in the price provisions of the Order which may seem warranted on February 1.

Milk producers in the Buffalo area, through the Niagara Frontier Bargaining Agency, have formally petitioned the State Department of Agriculture for an emergency price of \$3.00 per hundred for Class I milk. This action was taken October 5. Under the petition a Class I price of \$3.00 would continue until May 1. It is expected that a hearing will be called on the proposed amendment shortly. Other amendments requested were a 15c a hundred premium to producers of spec-

Subsidized Distribution of Milk and Other Products

By LELAND SPENCER

DAIRY FARMERS of the New York milk shed have reason for much satisfaction over the adoption of amendments to the Federal and State milk orders which bring substantial increases in price. But there is one feature of the amendments that has received practically no public attention.



Leland Spencer

I refer to provision that any milk which is purchased with government funds for distribution to low-income families, will be priced 57 cents per hundred-weight lower than the new Class 1 price. In other words, the regular price for Class 1 milk will be \$2.82 per hundredweight, but the price for milk that may be purchased for relief distribution will be only \$2.25 per hundredweight.

The fact that this special provision has received so little attention is no fault of the government officials who have had this matter in charge. In the announcement of the hearings that were to be held on the proposed amendment, the Department of Agriculture included a statement concerning a proposed plan of relief milk distribution for New York City. This statement was to the effect that a proposal was being considered for relief milk distribution through cooperation between the Federal and the New York City governments. It was asserted that the purpose was to make greater supplies of milk available to low-income families at a low price, and that payments would be made from federal funds to carry out a program similar to one that is being conducted in Boston.

The milk distribution programs mentioned in this announcement are part of a vast scheme of subsidized distribution carried on by the Government through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. From time to time the activities of the F.S.C.C. have been discussed in the columns of the *American Agriculturist*, and it is my impres-

sion that these activities have been received very favorably by farmers in the Northeast. I doubt, however, whether many people have a clear understanding of what the Government is trying to do through the F.S.C.C. or why it is being done. Therefore, I am going to discuss some of the general features of the F.S.C.C. programs, as well as the milk distribution program that has been carried on in the Boston market during the past two years.

As I understand it, the theory behind the F.S.C.C. program is about as follows: Large numbers of consumers, due to unemployment, are unable to buy the normal quantities of farm products, even with such aid as they receive through home relief, W.P.A., etc. This lack of purchasing power results in farmers being unable to sell the entire output of many crops at "living prices." By purchasing quantities of such products that are particularly low in price, and putting them in the hands of low-income families free, or at nominal prices, the Government can minimize the difficulties of both farmers and consumers, and perhaps can bring about a solution of the problem. The cost of this government activity must, of course, be paid by the taxpayers either now or later.

The plan has been carried out in different ways. Until recently the procedure was for the F.S.C.C. to buy quantities of various products that were particularly low in price, and to turn these over to State or local relief agencies for free distribution to needy families through commissaries. The families on relief or on W.P.A. rolls received such products in addition to their regular cash allowances.

Beginning several months ago, the F.S.C.C. began to try out the "stamp plan," whereby families on the home relief or on W.P.A. rolls are given an opportunity to get without cost, at their local stores, quantities of "surplus" products equal in value to one-half the amount they are allowed for regular purchases of food. The main purpose and effect of the stamp plan is to route the distribution of surplus commodities through regular channels, such as wholesale houses and grocery stores, instead of through F.S.C.C.

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agencies and commissaries. So far the stamp plan has been introduced only in Rochester and a few cities in other parts of the country, but it is being extended gradually to other places.

The stamp plan has not yet been used in connection with the distribution of milk. The first subsidized milk program was begun by the F.S.C.C. in Boston in October 1937. There the F.S.C.C. bought around 25,000 quarts of milk a day at the price fixed in the Federal Marketing Order for Class 1 milk delivered at Boston. Local relief agencies paid for the pasteurizing and bottling and delivery to commissaries and to schools. At first the milk was distributed only to families on relief. Later it was arranged for families on W.P.A. rolls to get this milk by paying 2 cents a quart to cover the cost of bottling and delivery. The volume was increased to a peak of 125,000 quarts a day last December. This was about 17 per cent of the total consumption of milk in the Boston market. Early in 1939 the quantities allowed to the larger families were reduced, and the total distribution of relief milk was cut back to 80,000 quarts a day.

About two months ago the Department of Agriculture announced a new plan for subsidized milk distribution in Boston. This provides that relief families will pay 5 cents a quart, and W.P.A. families 7 cents. The F.S.C.C. puts in enough to bring the dealer's cost of milk down to 5 cents a quart. The present price under the Federal Order for the Boston market is equivalent to 6.7 cents a quart, so the Government adds 1.7 cents to the 5 cents that is paid by the customer. Local relief agencies pay the dealers for processing and delivering the milk to the depot, but in the case of milk that goes to W.P.A. families, this cost is repaid by the extra 2 cents that is charged.

Under this new plan, fewer families will get the subsidized milk, since they have to pay something for it. However, the volume will not be cut down in proportion, because more milk is allowed per family.

The proposed plan of subsidized milk distribution for the New York market is similar to this. In an early issue we shall consider the merits of such arrangements from the standpoint of their benefit to farmers.

October Apple Estimate Down Two Million Bushels

The October 1 crop report lopped over two million bushels off the expected U. S. commercial apple crop. The October 1 figure was 100,998,000 bushels, compared to previous estimate of 103,260,000. Last year's commercial crop was 82,395,000 bushels. The decrease of a little over two million bushels is scattered over most of the important producing areas.

The cut in New York State was 400,000 bushels, putting expected crop at 14,500,000 and promising a crop considerably higher than last year when the commercial crop was 10,464,000 bushels.

There was little change in New England prospects, while the New Jersey crop showed a slight improvement over the September figure, last estimate putting the crop at 2,019,000 bushels, just about the same as was harvested a year ago. The Pennsylvania crop is expected to be 6,000,000 bushels, as compared to 3,800,000 last year. The estimate for West Virginia is 4,000,000 bushels, compared to 3,227,000 a year ago. For Virginia 7,700,000 bushels, compared to 7,268,000 last year. In the West, Washington is credited with a crop of 20,000,000, which is about 9 per cent less than last year. Oregon expects 2,300,000 bushels, 317,000 below last year's crop. Other estimates are: Idaho, 2,020,000, compared to 2,451,000 last year; and Colorado, 1,150,000, compared to 1,746,000 last year.

The government is now buying ap-

ples in several sections, including New York, New England and New Jersey. It is hoped that this action will stabilize the market to some extent. There are still plenty of problems for apple growers in marketing this year's crop. Export demand is expected to be considerably lower, the crop is heavy, and prices have been running below last year. Western New York growers are taking active steps to improve their markets. For details see page 2.

October Crop Report

POTATOES—As was expected, the October crop report made a considerable reduction in the Maine potato crop, October 1 crop estimate being 40,800,000 bushels, as compared to the September 1 estimate of 47,600,000 bushels and the August 1 estimate of 49,300,000.

For the entire country the October 1 estimate indicated 358,689,000 bushels, compared to last year's crop of 371,617,000 bushels and a ten-year average of 372,258,000 bushels. Most of the decrease in the crop as compared

vent the vines from being heaved out. Also, the plantations are flooded during the harvesting time when there is danger of a heavy frost or a freezing.

How Cranberries are Picked

After visiting several bogs where the berries had already been harvested, we came at length upon a gang of men, probably fifty in number, down on their knees harvesting berries, as illustrated in the picture on page one. The berries are harvested with a tool called a scoop, which is a hollow wooden shell with curved teeth at the bottom and a handle at the top. The scooper pushes it through the vines and tips it back so that the berries roll between the teeth into the hollow shell-like back. They dump the scoop in bushel boxes behind them, which in turn are trucked to plants, where the berries are screened, scrupulously cleaned, cooked into cranberry sauce, and canned under Cranberry Canners' brand names of Ocean Spray, Bog Sweets and Makepeace.

The harvesters lose about 12 to 15 per cent of the berries on the ground, so after they are through the water is let in upon the plantation, the berries float to the top, and the wind blows them over to one side, where they are scooped out and taken to the canneries.

Interesting as operations are, however, I am always more interested in the men who do the operating, and in the effect of any business upon the people themselves. The story of what cranberries have done for the farm folks of Cape Cod is amazing. In the early days cranberries grew wild, and the early settlers used to pick them as they did other wild berries. But the berries were small, sour, and poor in quality. So, long about 1815, Henry Hall began experimenting with cultivated cranberries. He found that they grew larger and better, and from this small beginning there grew Cape Cod's largest and about its only farm business. But, like in every other farm business, the farmers found that they could grow the berries better than they could sell them.

A Yankee and a Cooperative

Up in Boston, some twenty years ago, there was a young Yankee from Maine, Urann by name, who had come down to Yankeetown to practice law. He was a successful lawyer, but he didn't like it too well, because he wanted to be out of doors. Becoming interested in the cranberry business on Cape Cod, he realized that the cranberry growers were then up against the problem facing apple growers and the rest of the farmers all over the country—they could grow the stuff

to last year is in early and intermediate states. The October 1 estimate for 18 surplus late states was 257,518,000 bushels, as compared to last year's crop of 257,614,000.

New York State crop on October 1 was estimated at 23,826,000 bushels compared to 26,840,000 last year. Yields in upstate muck areas are better than expected. The same condition prevailed in Long Island, although yields there were far below last year.

BEANS—In the World War, bean prices responded quickly and rapidly, and it appears that the same situation is happening again. According to October 1 conditions, U. S. crop is 11 per cent below last year's crop but 7 per cent above the ten-year average. The U. S. estimate is for 13,575,000 100-lb. bags, compared to 15,268,000 last year and a ten-year average of 12,638,000. The New York State crop is indicated at 1,131,000 bags, compared to 1,449,000 last year and a ten-year average of 979,000.

CABBAGE—The October crop report for cabbage was considerably below

the September 1 estimate, especially in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. U. S. estimate for Domestic cabbage was 248,300 tons, compared to 511,500 tons last year. New York State estimate was 48,900 tons, compared to 147,300 last year.

U. S. estimate for Danish cabbage was 208,500 tons, compared to 370,300 a year ago. New York estimate was 104,100 tons, compared to 219,400 last year.

ONIONS—The New York onion crop is of good size and good quality. For the state the estimate is 4,092,000 sacks, compared to 2,961,000 sacks a year ago. For the entire country the estimated onion crop is 13,451,000 100-lb. sacks, compared to 11,157,000 a year ago and a ten-year average of 9,914,000.

CABBAGE FOR SAUERKRAUT—The U. S. October estimate of cabbage grown for sauerkraut was 105,200 tons, compared to 195,400 tons last year and a 1928-1937 average of 153,800. New York State estimate this year was 28,500 tons compared to 80,100 last year and an average of 57,700.

A Visit to the Land of COD and CRANBERRIES

(Continued from Page 1)

well, but they could not sell it. To make a long story short, this young lawyer set up an organization to sell cranberries. The company, at first known as the Ocean Spray Preserving Company, developed into Cranberry Canners, Inc., a grower-owned cooperative, and one of the most efficient farmers' organizations. Cranberry Canners consists of nearly 500 cranberry growers, who produce 80 per cent of the world's crop. It now owns three canning plants, located in the heart of the cranberry growing area, so no time is lost in getting vine-ripened berries off the vines and into the cans. Cranberry Canners also owns two freezing plants, where berries not needed for immediate canning are frozen and held at low temperatures until needed.

This cooperative has from the beginning used two or three fundamental business principles that every farmer cooperative might well take to heart:

1. It markets only a high quality product.
2. It cans and holds the surplus off the market until it can absorb the crop without ruining the price.
3. It spent over a million dollars in advertising to build a market to a point where now seven years out of ten the demand for cranberries and cranberry products exceeds the supply.

Under the leadership of this great cooperative, the cranberry plantations have been constantly improved, and the price to growers doubled. The industry is worth from five to seven million dollars annually to New England, employs about 5,000 people a year, and is the only real industry on Cape Cod.

Cranberries for Health

Walking through the processing factories with Mr. Urann, I was struck with the cleanliness with which the products are handled, and with the efficiency of operations which puts the product on the market at the lowest possible cost. Cranberries have become far more than a holiday food. Their brilliant color and generally attractive appearance have always made them a fine decoration for Thanksgiving and Christmas feasts, but this cooperative has made it possible for the housewife to have cranberries on the table the year round. Formerly, the berries were only sold fresh, and could therefore be shipped only in season. But Cranberry Canners, Inc., started the canning process, which aided the growers by taking care of the surplus, and the consumer by furnishing a helpful year-round food, rich in vitamins and other health-giving properties. In addition to cranberry sauce, a helpful and invigor-

ating drink called Cranberry Cocktail, and other products are made from the berries.

Ideals Determine Success

The philosophy or the ideals back of any business determine its real success. In riding through the beautiful Cape Cod countryside for two days with my friend, Mr. Urann, listening to his enthusiastic discussions of the cranberry business, I had ample opportunity to note why his cooperative had been able to be of such tremendous service not only to its members but to every one in that whole section where cranberries are grown. When we went into one of the company's factories, or out on a bog where the men were working, I noticed the friendly hello, the personal greeting, the cheery word, of the President of the company to the employee, and I noted in turn how the faces of the workmen lighted up when they returned the greeting.

"There was a time," said Mr. Urann to me, "when the company was young, that I knew every grower and every employee by his first name. I knew about all of the marriages, and when the babies came. It is my regret that the growth of the business has chained me more to the desk and deprived me of some of these personal contacts."

At another time he said:

"Before the teacher or the preacher can do a thing, you must first fill a man's belly." And then he went on to say how much even 50 cents more per barrel for cranberries meant to some of the poorer growers. He told of a woman, wife of one of the growers, who said that she had gone without a needed operation for three years, but finally was able to achieve it because the cooperative had brought better prices for her and her husband's cranberries. He told of the boys and girls whose high school and college education had been made possible by the increased price of cranberries that had come through better sales from good organization.

Yes, the real success of either an individual, an institution, an organization, or even a nation, is measured by its ideals, the kind and height of the stars toward which it is shooting. The ideal of the farmers, united in the cooperative organization, Cranberry Canners, Inc., is to build and maintain a business that will give every member who does his part a fair share of the proceeds of cooperation, and enable him to maintain a standard of life that will make for happiness in his family and a successful community. Cranberry Canners has gone a long way in achieving that ideal for Cape Cod!

NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ U. S. Will Observe Armistice Day

PROCLAIMING November 11 as Armistice Day, President Roosevelt asks all Americans to think back to November 1918 when "the voices of war were silenced" and to look forward even now to a time "when a just and enduring peace shall be established among all the peoples of the earth." Armistice Day became a legal holiday last year by Act of Congress which provides that "the 11th day of November in each year, a day to be dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be hereafter celebrated and known as Armistice Day, is hereby made a legal holiday."

By the time Armistice Day comes around, it is expected that Congress will have said everything it has to say on subject of how best to keep this nation out of Europe's war and will have agreed on neutrality legislation. Prospects now are for passage of a compromise bill which would repeal arms embargo, but would put sales to warring countries on a strictly cash-and-carry basis (instead of allowing 90-day credits as was proposed by Administration). Also, it is expected that bill in final form will not forbid travel of American ships to non-European ports of belligerents, such as British Hong Kong, which are far removed from the fight. Studies have shown that complete cash-and-carry, extended to non-European ports, might ruin American shipping and many regard this as an unnecessary sacrifice of our merchant fleet. "Steer clear of Europe and of the Atlantic, but hang on to our foreign trade elsewhere," may be the final decision.

SLANT: Armistice Day is an appropriate time for every citizen highly to resolve that America will stay out of the European war.

One of the persons who is helping to get us into war is he who is constantly saying: "I hope we can stay out of the war, but I am afraid we can't." We can and we must!

■ Taber Points to World War Lessons

"NO FARMER wants prosperity at the price of human lives sacrificed on a battlefield," declared National Grange Master Taber in a talk given in Syracuse, N. Y., recently. But, he added, farmers do want higher prices and have them coming to them after ten years of low ones.

"War means disruption and disaster," said Taber, "and the American farmer is determined that this country must be kept out of war. He has not forgotten the lessons of the last world war, and that for every dollar he got out of it, he paid twice over. We plowed up the grass that had been growing on the prairies for centuries and made the dust bowl in order to raise enough wheat to win the war. What must we do now? I'd say to every farmer in the nation, 'Continue your normal farm production; increase slightly, but there must be no expansion in agriculture.'"

"I believe in peace, but I am no pacifist. I'd like to see America have the strongest navy and air force in the

world, so that no nation would look with envy on this country. But our final defense is the small efficient industry, the home owners, and the farmers. We must build character and citizenship. We must take the blessings we enjoy under the flag seriously. We can do more for this country on the farmlands of America than on the battlefields of Europe."

■ Commodity Credit Corporation Cuts Interest Rates

ON NOVEMBER 1, interest rates to farmers on Commodity Credit Corporation loans on surpluses of butter, wheat, corn, cotton, naval stores and a few other farm products will drop from 4 to 3 per cent, saving farmers about 4½ million dollars on half a billion dollars worth of loans now outstanding. The cut in interest rates, according to Secretary Wallace, came about through a conference between Commodity Credit Corporation officials and representatives of American Bankers' Association.

Idea back of Commodity Credit Corporation loans is to provide cash for farmers, enabling them to hold products off market. Chief criticism of program has been tendency of government to make loans at higher than market value of crops in attempt to raise price level of farm products. Result, in some cases, is that government becomes owner of the crops on which it loans money. Idea of loans has had general approval, with proviso that loans should be slightly below market value. Recent sharp increases in farm prices have lessened amount by which government is "in the hole" on these loans. **SLANT:** Government losses on these loans must some time be paid by taxpayers, including farmers.

■ Dairymen Fight Argentine Trade Pact

WHILE NOT fundamentally opposed to the idea of trade treaties, U. S. farm organizations are generally dissatisfied with many provisions of trade pacts with other countries. Feeling is freely expressed that too many and too large concessions have been made on imports which will compete directly with American farm products. On the other hand, Administration salesmen have attempted to justify pacts by claiming that increased foreign exports of manufactured products would hasten prosperity and benefit farmers through increased buying power of cities.

Latest proposal to draw farm organization fire is Argentine trade pact, and chief among gunners aiming at it is National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation. For example, Charles Holman, Secretary, points out that lowering tariff duty on casein from Argentina is uncalled for and unsound because U. S. dairy farmers produce annually 53,000,000,000 pounds of skim milk—enough to manufacture more than twenty times the amount of casein used in this country. Also says Mr. Holman: "Manufacture of some types of cheese has expanded in this country, and that manufacture will be hard hit, if not made impossible, should

tariff on cheese from Argentine be reduced."

Dairymen also have interest in lowered tariff on canned meats, as considerable proportion of cattle and calves slaughtered in this country come from dairy herds.

■ Shorter Hours and Higher Pay

ON OCTOBER 24, about 250,000 persons holding jobs in interstate industries had their pay automatically stepped up from 25c to 30c an hour, and 400,000 had their hours cut from 44 to 42 per week. Change came as Federal wage-hour Act enacted last year, took another step toward its eventual goal of a minimum of \$16 for a 40-hour week.

Twelve industries most affected by wage-hour changes are cottonseed oil, fertilizers, sawmills, millwork, furniture, cotton textiles, silk and rayon, knit goods, men's clothing, women's clothing, shirts and collars, boots and shoes. Survey made last April by Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that 75 per cent of all employees receiving less than 30 cents an hour are employed by these industries.

SLANT: Congress intended shorter work week to create more jobs, but it may mean greater replacement of men by machines where companies cannot afford the increased labor costs.

■ Western N. Y. Farmers Keep "Posted"

WITH THE opening of the pheasant season this month, Western New York farmers posted their lands against invading hunters, but they let it be known that hunters would be allowed on their land if they did the right thing. Result is that one Game Protector up that way is giving this good advice to hunters:

"Drive into the farmer's yard and leave your car. Make the farmer's home your base of operations. You will get permission if you show that you are reasonably responsible. Learn where you may hunt, for he may have men working in the fields. If you find a good hunting spot on his grounds, let the farmer know about it. Then, too, show him what you have caught at the end of the day."

Charles Bowerman, a farmer near Lockport, N. Y., expressed the attitude of farmers in general toward this problem of protecting their lands from irresponsible hunters: "We have to post in self-protection. You can't trust every Tom, Dick, and Harry on the place, for there are some hunters who are only too willing to shoot your chickens or snip your fences."

SLANT: If hunters would show as much regard for a farmer's land and property as they do for their own, they would find farmers cooperative.

■ Way to Prosperity

SPEAKING to American Institute of Cooperation in Chicago recently, President Fred Sexauer of Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, deplored present program of "regulation, regimentation and government opera-

tion upon which we have embarked." This program, said Mr. Sexauer, will never stop unless there is a return to a consideration of our fundamental problem of raising and maintaining basic commodities price levels.

"Prosperity, balanced budgets, prosperous agriculture and full employment can be had in United States by lifting price level of basic commodities through control of currency," said Mr. Sexauer. He pointed to effectiveness of such action in this country between April 1933 and February 1934, and in British Empire, Argentina, Brazil, Sweden and Denmark.

■ War Goes On

CHANCES for any kind of a peace now between Allies and Germany appear to be next to nothing since Britain and France turned down Hitler's "peace on my terms" offer. First German air raid on Scottish coast on Oct. 17 signalled beginning of new phase of war. Same day Germans launched a long-awaited attack against French positions on Western front, driving French out of German territory at one point, and gaining a foothold on French soil for first time since war began. French claimed they purposely retreated from territory they had mined.

Most severe blow struck at British Navy during fortnight was sinking of British battleship Royal Oak by German submarine. British hit back with announcement that they had sunk three German submarines in a single day. Both Britain and Germany are trying to cut off each other's sea routes of supplies, and so far Britain seems to have the edge, having succeeded in capturing 300,000 tons of materials bound for Germany since war began.

While things are getting under way on Western front, Russia continues to make hay at expense of Baltic States. Small neighbors of Russia already obliged to grant her military and naval rights in their countries are Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Russia's attempts to make Finland follow suit have not succeeded as yet. With Russian troops reported massing near her border, Finland mobilized her fleet, called up 300,000 troops, moved her civilians out of cities, and held black-out rehearsals. United States, which has a warm spot in its heart for Finland because it has been regular in making payments on its debt to us, put in a good word for Finland in the form of a personal note from President Roosevelt to Soviet President Kalinin. Note expressed hope that nothing would occur to hurt peaceful relations between Russia and Finland.

As we go to press, Turkey—which also has been in for some bullying by Russia—has turned down Soviet demands and signed a fifteen year mutual assistance pact with France and Britain. Treaty provides that these three powers will aid one another in case of aggression leading to war, either in Balkans or in Eastern Mediterranean. One clause in agreement, however, permits Turkey to remain neutral if Russia is involved. Treaty is considered a blow to Germany and an important diplomatic triumph for the Allies.

■ "Pilot Plants"

NOT A NEW kind of plant, but instead a sort of test-tube factory where new industrial uses of farm products can be studied, are the "Pilot plants" which will form an important part of the four regional laboratories now being built by government. Ithaca, N. Y., is the site of the one for the Northeast. These pilot plants, says Dr. W. W. Skinner, associate chief of

Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, will do for industry very much the same kind of work that demonstration farms have done for farmers—supply practical evidence of the value of new methods and processes.

Manufacturers want proof, points out Dr. Skinner, that this or that new process will work on a large scale before they invest money in it. They want to know what the quality of the product will be, what raw materials and transportation costs will be, the expense for labor, and the price at which the product will have to sell to find a quality market. Answers to all of these questions are found in the pilot plant, says Dr. Skinner, and he gives as one example of successful pilot plant guidance the making of starch from sweet potatoes. Pilot plant tests of process led to operation of a cooperative plant that this year will handle the product of 4,000 acres.

SLANT: Here is a way in which government is rendering a splendid service to agriculture. Discovery and practical application of new industrial uses for farm products will do more to help farmers in a permanent way than all the crop control programs and benefit payments in the world.

Apples for the Jobless

"AN APPLE A DAY" is in prospect for members of families on relief, as result of decision of Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to help apple growers move their surplus. Growers had asked that apples be purchased by government under plan similar to that in effect during past two years. Under a new provision of the plan, however, growers must divert one bushel of apples from the fresh fruit market for every bushel sold to FSCC.

Minimum grade to be bought by FSCC for relief families is Combination U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Utility or an equivalent state grade. Produce must be sold in carlots—528 bushel baskets or 525 bushel boxes—but it is said that several producers may combine to fill a car, if one person handles the transaction for the group. Various varieties may be mixed in a single carlot, but containers have to be uniform—that is, all baskets or all boxes. Apples must be firm, according to Federal specifications.

Apples that are to be diverted from the fresh fruit market, under the purchase plan, may be of any size or variety, provided they are marketable. They may be sold for cider or juice, to canning factories, fed to livestock, ground into silage, dumped, or left on the trees.

New Autos on Show

ON OCT. 15, auto shows in New York and throughout the country gave the public a chance to see what's new in cars. Lower prices were announced for seven of the first ten passenger makes.

The publication, *United States News*, comparing the "powerful, streamlined model of today with the coughing horseless carriage of a generation ago," points out that in 1920 the average sedan sold for \$2,877 and had a motor which generated 43 horsepower, while this year the average car sold for \$795 and its motor produced 85 horsepower.

Besides getting the price down and the horsepower up, the years have brought these improvements: Dependable, powerful motors, all-steel frames, effortless steering, safety glass, heating systems, longer-lived tires, four-wheel brakes, safety-beam headlights, direction signals for turning corners,

tops on convertible models which are easy to raise and lower, increased body size, comfortable springs, steering wheel gearshifts, not to mention such luxurious accessories as the radio which keeps the driver in touch with the news as he rolls along.

"Safety First" Program

Along with its constant efforts to give the public better and cheaper cars, the automobile industry, through the Automotive Safety Foundation, has for the past four years contributed more than \$400,000 annually in support of a highway safety program, endorsed by 27 national organizations. Although auto accidents seem to be on the increase, statistics show steady decrease in rate since program was launched. At the end of 1936, traffic fatality rate was 16.4 per hundred million vehicle miles; at end of 1937, it was 15.8; for 1938, it was 12.9; and there has been a further decrease this year.

"Safest State" last year was New Jersey, which won Seventh National Traffic Safety Contest. Providence, R. I., was named safest city in United States.

625,000 Barrels of Cranberries

THE 1939 CROP of the festive red berry, without which no respectable Thanksgiving or Christmas turkey would be seen on the table, will total around 625,000 barrels, according to American Cranberry Exchange of New York City. This figure is 25 per cent bigger than last year's crop, but hits the five-year average. As usual, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, will supply largest part of the berries. Wisconsin, second cranberry-growing state in the country, will account for 100,000 barrels. New Jersey, where crop was injured by violent coast storm late in August, will contribute 80,000 barrels. Rest will come from Washington and Oregon.

SLANT: For first-hand account of this interesting farm crop, read front page article in this issue, entitled "A Visit to the Land of Cod and Cranberries."

Good Books to Read

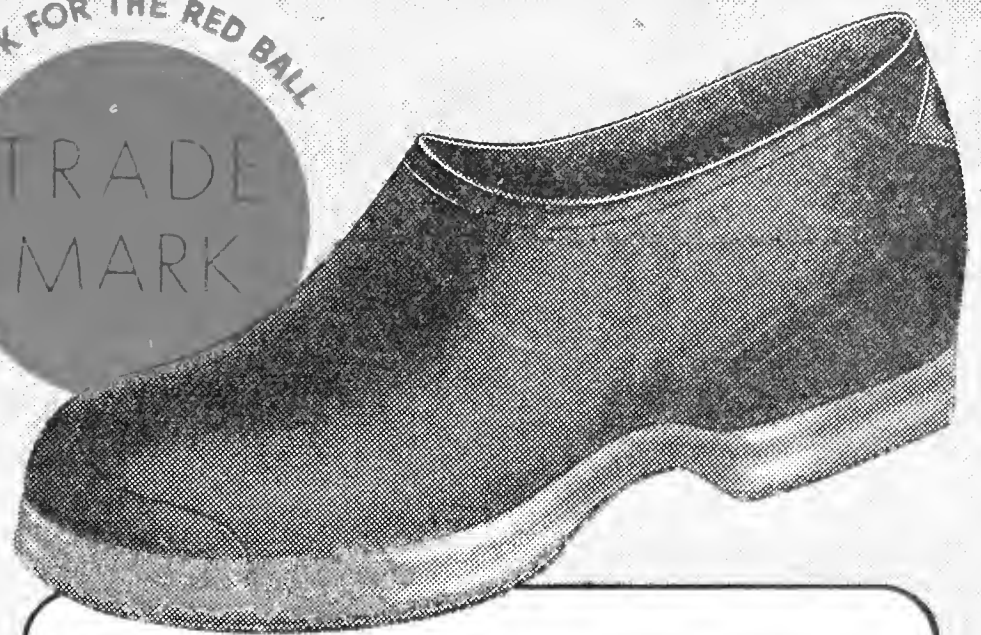
TE-A-O-GA, Annals of a Valley, Elsie Murray. Those interested in local history—and who isn't—will like a little book just published by Elsie Murray, Director of The Tioga Point Museum. The attractive booklet is illustrated with portraits, maps, local scenes and markers, gives a short account of old Athens Township, covering the early Indian, Revolutionary and Pioneer periods. Mail orders to Tioga Point Museum, Athens, Pennsylvania. Price 53 cents.

Good Movies to See

JAMAICA INN. Adapted from Daphne du Maurier's novel, Jamaica Inn is fine material for melodrama, and for the acting of Charles Laughton, who stars in the picture. Early in the 19th century, the coast of Cornwall, England, was infested by gangs of wreckers who lured ships to destruction. The story is written around the legend of one of these gangs, and the adventures of a young girl who thought she was going to have a quiet visit with her aunt, the wife of the proprietor of Jamaica Inn.

FOUR FEATHERS. What the winning of the West is to United States history, the spread of England's colonial empire is to hers. Four Feathers pictures events leading up to the Battle of Omdurman, in which, in 1898, British troops, led by Kitchener, defeated the tribesmen and re-established British influence in the Sudan. Filmed in technicolor.

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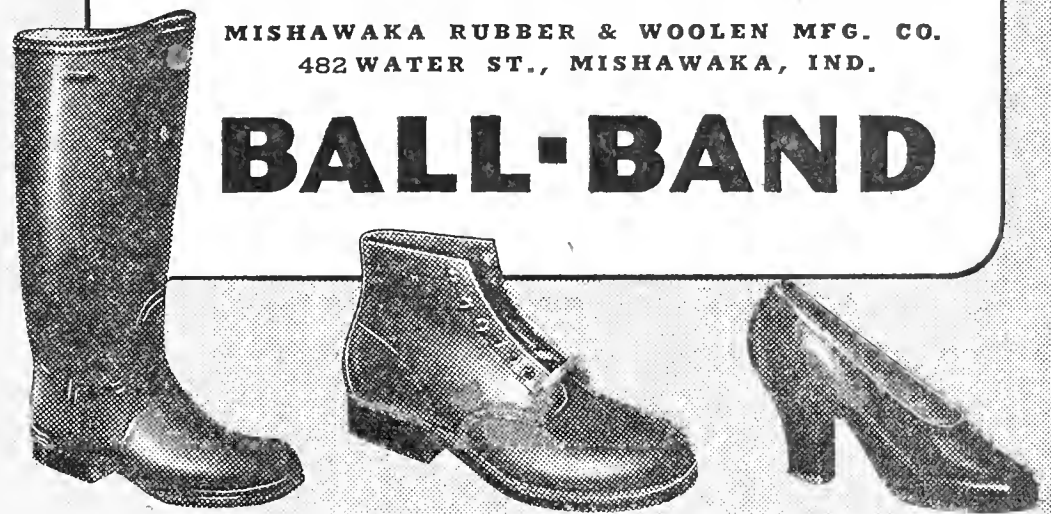


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Advertisers

Winners in Third Month of the "White Pine Contest"

THE THIRD month of the Weyerhaeuser Genuine White Pine Contest ended with Earl T. Mast of Sidney, Ohio, in the big money. Mr. Mast was paid at the rate of \$48.10 per word for completing the sentence, "What I like best about Genuine White Pine is —." Here is what he wrote:

WHAT I LIKE BEST ABOUT GENUINE WHITE PINE IS —

Its three "Abilities" — Durability, workability, and adaptability. Durability to stand the test of time and the elements — Strength sufficient for any construction job. Easy to work with and fit, because exceptionally straight, free from cross grain, warping, checks and splits. Adaptable from the finest satin smooth interior finish, to the most rugged outdoor exposure.

EARL T. MAST.

The other six winners in the third monthly contest are as follows:

Second prize, \$100.00—Russell C. Reed, 270 Graham Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio.

Third prize, \$50.00—Mr. D. H. Overmyer, 420 Croghan St., Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh prize, \$25.00 each—Henry K. Reynolds, Wallace, Steuben County, New York; Mrs. John P. Mitchell, Rochester Mills, Indiana County, Pennsylvania; Claude J. Sheffer, RFD 1, Dover, York County, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Glenn D. Yowler, Chalk Hill, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

* * *

Following an editorial in a recent issue of *American Agriculturist* discussing the great problem of too much lifting which farmers have to do, we received a very interesting booklet from the HENRY LOHSE COMPANY, INC., of 223-233 Raymond Boulevard, Newark, New Jersey, describing a tailboard lift attachment which would be especially suited for use on the farm where it is necessary to handle many heavy loads.

A booklet or circular describing this practical aid in making heads save backs can be had free of charge by writing to the Lohse Company.

* * *

Butchering time is just around the corner. Unquestionably, a smaller percentage of farmers know the ins and outs of butchering than was the case fifty years ago. Besides that, a number of

new wrinkles have been discovered that will help to improve the quality of the product.

Two booklets are available that give detailed directions and recipes. One is "The Farmer's Salt Book." All you have to do to get a copy is to write to the INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Dept. AA, Scranton, Pa. The other is "Home Meat Curing Made Easy." It is profusely illustrated and contains 128 pages. Because of its size, a charge is made. You can get it by sending your request with 25c to the MORTON SALT CO., 208 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Grandmother was a master craftsman when it came to designing and making artistic quilts from odds and ends. In recent years the younger generation has grown to appreciate patchwork quilts and show a desire to imitate as best they can the masterpieces of colonial days. But where can they get patterns and directions? To meet this need, the LOCKPORT COTTON BATTING CO. have published the Lockport Pattern Quilting Book containing information, suggestions and patterns. This is available to any subscriber of *American Agriculturist*. Just send your request and 10c to LOCKPORT COTTON BATTING CO., Dept. D-3, Lockport, New York.

* * *

Advertising does not increase the cost of things you buy—it makes them cheaper. There are two main reasons for this. First, advertising allows the economies which come from mass production. Perhaps there is no better example of this than automobiles. You can well remember the time when a poor automobile (judged on the present day standards) cost about \$2,000. Mass production, plus advertising, allows you to buy a far better car today at less than half that price.

The second reason why advertising cuts cost is that it lessens sales costs.

A company making nationally advertised sheets that retail for \$1.75 spends 1c of that amount for advertising. Other examples of advertising costs are: .003 for each 15c package of a well-known breakfast food; .00036 for a 12c can of soup; 1/5 of a cent to advertise a well-known soap costing 7c a cake.

An indirect benefit from advertising is that a concern that spends considerable sums for advertising must put out a product that will stand the test of public opinion. Otherwise they are merely throwing their money away.



A "talking hen" was the novel method used by the National Oil Products Co. of Harrison, N. J., to introduce its story at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress held in Cleveland, O. The New Jersey company, through its farm feed division, had an exhibit at the Hall of Industry telling the story of Vitamin A and D oils for poultry and animal feeding. The "talking hen", a mechanical reproduction operated by a sound track, gave visitors at the NOPCO booth information about methods of improving egg and poultry quality.

Les Brown and Ray Ewing, manager and sales manager respectively, of NOPCO's agricultural department, expressed their belief that the outstanding educational work done at the show through both scientific meetings and commercial exhibits would be of immediate benefit to the poultryman in raising better flocks and to the feed manufacturer in selling more well-balanced, carefully checked, poultry feeds.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Talking Turkey

George Jeffreys Suggests
Better Birds and Orderly Marketing

By H. L. COSLINE

FEW MEN in the Northeast have given more study to turkey problems than has George Jeffreys of Calcium, Jefferson County, N. Y. He began raising turkeys in 1926, and some years has as many as 3,000. His primary interest is in breeding better turkeys and in selling birds to breeders rather than for meat purposes. Said Mr. Jeffreys:

"I am trying to develop an ideal meat type of bird—one where you can get more slices of breast meat. I have also been interested in developing a non-setting strain, and a strain that will lay heavily in the spring when eggs are needed for hatching.

"Some years ago I put a good deal of study on the correct proportion of the ideal turkey. I measured a good many turkeys with calipers. I concluded that the keel bone should be the basis of my figures, and that the turkey's leg from elbow to pad should not be longer than his keel. I have also worked out what I think is the correct relationship between the depth of the bird and the keel and between the width and the keel."

"What are some of the problems that turkey growers need to study?" I asked.

"An important one," Mr. Jeffreys replied, "is to convince the public that turkeys should be eaten the year around rather than just during holidays. Growers can help this trend which has already started by having birds mature at different times of the year. I also feel that quick freezing and better packaging will tend to increase consumption. In fact, northeastern growers must wake up to the changes brought by quick freezing or western growers are going to get this market. It may be that turkey raisers must get into the business in a big enough way to have their own killing, dressing and freezing plants and use their own trade marks. This quick freezing is different than cold storage, and will make it possible to offer to the public high quality birds the year around.

"Other problems are to develop a better meat type of turkey and to work out some system of orderly marketing."

"How many turkeys does a man have to have to make it his only business?" I asked.

"He should have at least 2,000 to sell each year, but by all means he shouldn't raise that number the first year he goes into the business. The ideal way is to have another source of income and to start out with about 150 or 200 birds, and then increase the business gradually until the man gains experience.

"There is a new disease, or rather parasite, that is bothering turkeys. It is called Hexamite, and is a parasite which develops in the intestines just above the ceca. It is highly fatal to young turkeys three weeks of age. I have a theory that this parasite is spread by flies and that we are going to find it necessary to make our sun porches fly-proof.

"There is one other important point in raising turkeys. I do not believe that a turkey grower can afford to experiment with feed. The best thing to do is to pick a feed manufacturer who has done some experimental work on turkey rations and to use that ra-



George Jeffreys with one of his White Holland turkeys.

tion strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions."

The raising of turkeys in the Northeast has increased rapidly during recent years. Probably the most important factor in this increase is newer knowledge of disease control with turkeys. What the future will bring is anybody's guess, but it goes without saying that men like Mr. Jeffreys, who are continually studying ways of making turkeys more profitable, perform a distinct service for all turkey breeders.

Roaming Western Roads

(Continued from Page 6)

beginning to think about it all over the west.

These dune-like hills, with yellow and brown and occasional green blocks, spread under a blazing sun make a picture that fascinates. Nature seems fierce and unrelenting, yet generous.

There is little lodging of grain in the wheat fields. When the temperature is up to 105 and the humidity down to the vanishing point, one cannot but wonder what would happen if a stray match got to the right place. And it does happen once in a while. Losses sometimes run to thousands of acres.

Gardens

Naturally I was on the lookout for home gardens all along the line. Curiously enough, where people seemed to have the hardest time to eke out a living, gardens were scarcest and poorest. In the Palouse they were good, perhaps the best that we encountered after we left Pennsylvania. One curious trick is to plant enough potatoes for family use in rows 8 or 10 feet apart in the midst of the fallow.



"Here you are, Pop. Teacher sent you one, too!"

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Hawaii, Here I Am!

By L. E. WEAVER

EDITOR'S NOTE: Lee Weaver's comments on poultry have appeared regularly in *American Agriculturist* for several years. He is now in Hawaii for a year, teaching poultry in the University.

MY OLD HABITS still cling to me. This is Sunday morning, and not another soul is stirring in the house or in the neighborhood; yet on the farm it is time to get up, so up I get. What is the use of wasting time like that? Outside the sun is shining and the waves washing up gently on the white sand of the beach, scrubbing it all nice and clean for the tourists who will soon come along in their shiny new Hawaiian attire. That means sunburn mostly.



L. E. Weaver

Occasionally a native will come along. He is on a surf board or patiently trying to teach some pale skinned newcomer to swim. Or it may be a number of native women hunting in the surf for a certain small shellfish that is considered a great delicacy. I have neither seen them nor learned their name. The women have glass bottomed box affairs into which they stick their faces and peer below the water as they stand in water about to their waists. They carry a little cloth bag, and into this they put the spoils of their hunt. But mostly all day long it will be a crowd of migrant white folk out for a vacation.

We have been entertained in some very fine homes and by the same people outside of their homes. I have had a dinner at the best Country Club, another at the Chinese restaurant where they have a beautiful garden with a three thousand dollar illuminated waterfall at the rear of the dining place, at the Waikiki Tavern where one looks out on the best surf-riding place along the beach and where at all hours you can see the riders making their endless efforts to stand erect on their surf boards, and never succeeding.

We recently took an all-day trip around the island, a little less than a hundred miles. We saw the cane-growing areas which are all irrigated, and the pineapple areas a little higher up on the slopes which are not irrigated. We saw many other interesting

things and places. One spot in particular is known as the Pali (pronounced approximately polly). It is a high bluff that overlooks the sea. At all times a most terrific wind blows there. If you don't hang onto your hat as you peer over the stone wall that tops the bluff, it will be snatched up and whirled up and over the top of a high cliff behind. It was over this bluff that the famous King Kaimehameha drove his opponents when he conquered and unified the island under a single ruler. He was an ancestor of Queen Lil who arranged the annexation of the islands to the United States.

Office hours are from 8 to 4. In the morning I get up and go out for a dip before I shave and dress. By that time breakfast is ready. As soon as I get back from the office I go into the water again. Also I lie on the sand. Sunsets are beautiful, and we usually watch them. Night, or rather darkness, comes swiftly here. We do not have the long, lingering twilights you take for granted.

Twice we have gone to the Moana Hotel to see the Hawaiian entertainers. The entertainment is made up of songs and hula dancing. Hula dancing is something typically Hawaiian, and for that reason it is being kept alive. But Honolulu is no longer a Hawaiian town, and even the islands are no longer Hawaiian. I recently saw the proportion of the population that is made up of each nationality, and as I recall, Hawaiians make up 14 per cent. So the only time you see the hula (positively not hula hula) is when some local enterprising business place stages an entertainment of Hawaiian music and dancing. The cleverest stunt is that of the Eastman Company. Once each week they stage a show complete with grass hut, surf board leaning against a tree, an orchestra, group of hula girls and a boy to shin up the tree and throw down coconuts, while a battery of tourist cameras and movie machines photograph the proceeding. At this show a girl explained the hula, and it then took on a lot more meaning. It is an interpretative dance. The interpreting is all done by the movements of the arms and fingers. The swaying of the hips is merely to add rhythm and beauty to the dance.

So far my work at the University has been mostly getting acquainted with the job. It is getting to be plainer all the time that it is not going to be any soft snap. The research can be made to be of really great assistance

to the poultrymen or the islands. Poultry apparently is one thing that does "pay out" here, and it could very well be pushed as a sideline more than is being done. Eggs are selling here now for from 22 to 58 cents per dozen, depending on size. As at home, there are four grades (sizes) at this time of the year when the peewees have to be disposed of.

We will continue one test to determine the amount of pineapple bran that can be used in laying mash. Another will do the same for alberoba meal. This is a ground-up bean and its pod that grow on a very common tree belonging to the legume family. We are attempting to develop a line of Leghorns that are resistant to paralysis. Apparently it has been proven that poultry cannot be successfully kept on the ground due to the year round presence of parasites. Therefore, all the birds at the station as well as on poultry plants are kept on wire. College men are not convinced that breeders can be kept that way, so we will continue tests of breeders on the ground versus breeders on wire.

College opens in two more weeks, and then I will have to start giving lectures to a lot of orientals. They tell me it is a novel experience. Their faces are expressionless, and I am not anticipating that part of the job very keenly.

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Dam has six twice a day 10 months D.H.I. records averaging 10,777 milk, 459.4 fat. She has 2 year full sister D.H.I. record of 10,444 milk and 571 fat.
Sire, seven nearest dam's average 13,601 milk and 679 fat. Own dam has 650 fat as a two year old. Sire's sister is third place class leader in EE with 831 fat.

PRICE \$125.00.

Bull calves for sale with 500 to 600 lb. dams with D.H.I.A. records.
Will also offer two yearlings.

HAROLD C. TRIPP Dryden, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 340 HEAD - Negative

28 years continuous Advanced Register Testing.
PROVED SIRE, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. OAMS.
Bulls from 1 month to a year for sale at Farmer Prices. Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on request. Visitors always welcome.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

FOR SALE!

GUERNSEY BULLS

from A.R. cows. Foremost Breeding.
2 six months old and 1 two years.

ALLEN FARM
SALT POINT, NEW YORK

LAKE VIEW FARM

Jerseys

Improve your test and production.
We have line bred young Sybil bulls sired by Crocus Sybil Gold Standard. 10 months to 1 1/2 years old. These are out of daughters of proven Sybil sires having 500 to 600 lbs. fat. Records on two time milking. Also a few young cows and heifers.

T.B. Accredited and Bang Approved.
E. A. BECKWITH
LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK

THE BEST IN

Commercial Jerseys

Large selection of purebred and grade Bang's Free cows due in October. Credit given on large purchases.

TELEPHONE 722F3.
J. K. KEITH
ONEONTA, NEW YORK

For Sale:

Fresh purebred cows and heifers.
Fine individuals—Clean on T.B. & Bangs.

HOWARD GLADSTONE
ANDES, NEW YORK

Aberdeen-Angus

registered young cows with calves at foot, yearling heifers (unbred), and yearling feeder steers. Best bloodlines. Retest before moved.

GROO'S FARM,
GRAHAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

For Sale - 10 Head Commercial Angus

I AM OVERSTOCKED AND CANNOT WINTER THESE CATTLE.

L. V. LA MOTT
FREEVILLE, NEW YORK

BROWN SWISS

All sold out of Cows and Bred Heifers, but have nice Heifer calves and Bulls for Sale, backed by 18 Years of Testing, T.B. Accredited and Approved Blood tested 8 years.

HILLTOP FARM
D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y.

40 Head of Herefords

Some bred to Registered Hereford Bull.

AUBREY WESTERVELT
SPENCER, NEW YORK

Dual Purpose Short-horn bull calves and young bulls up to serviceable age.

Priced from \$50.00 to \$150.00 according to age and finish.
Guaranteed Breeders



W. J. Brew & Sons,
Bergen, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

70 head bred for production and type. Approved—Accredited. 13 years O.H.I.A. records and Herd Test Records. Nevard of Bowerhome, Senior Herd Sire, was selected to head Swiss herd at New York World's Fair on basis of proven breeding record. A few bulls of his breeding available.

FOREST FARMS
EARL D. MERRILL, Manager, WEBSTER, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

- Oct. 28 Walter Craig and Stanley Jersey Farms, at farm of Sale Manager, Chester Folck, Springfield, Ohio.
- Oct. 30 Louis Merryman's 32nd Semi-annual Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Maryland.
- Nov. 1 The 111th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- Nov. 4 Jersey Sale of Alfred Gold, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
- Nov. 11 Chester Folck Jersey Breeders Sale, Springfield, Ohio.
- Nov. 13-14 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.
- Nov. 15 U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Watertown, Wis.
- Nov. 17 Ohio State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
- Dec. 6-7 112th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Coming Events

- Oct. 25 Annual Meeting of Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Hotel Lycoming, Williamsport, Pa.
- Oct. 28 Homecoming and Visitation Day at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., New York.
- Nov. 2-3 Joint Meeting of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council and Northeastern Federation of Egg and Poultry Cooperatives, New York City.
- Nov. 11 Connecticut Rabbit Breeders Assn. Meeting, Brock-Hall Dairy, New Haven, 2:00 P. M.
- Nov. 15-23 National Grange Annual Meeting, Peoria, Illinois.
- Nov. 21 Annual Meeting of Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc.
- Nov. 22-23 Annual Meeting of N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.
- Dec. 2-9 International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
- Dec. 4-6 American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
- Dec. 4-7 31st Annual Convention Vegetable Growers' Assoc. of America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
- Dec. 6-7 Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Assn. New Haven.
- Dec. 12-13 49th Annual Meeting of Connecticut Pomological Society.
- Dec. 12-15 Annual Meeting of New York State Grange, Syracuse.
- Dec. 6-7 Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Assoc., New Haven, Conn.
- Jan. 4 Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting.
- Jan. 9-12 Annual Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester.
- Jan. 17-21 91st Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden, Mass.
- Jan. 24-26 Eastern Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society, Kingston, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

HORSES and COWS

WE SPECIALIZE IN HIGH CLASS DAIRY COWS. PRINCIPAL BREEDS.

FANCY BELGIAN AND PERCHERON HORSES.
GLADSTONE BROS.
Phone 36, ANDES, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR COLTS OR YOUNG CATTLE

ONE 4-YEAR-OLD BLACK GRAY
PERCHERON STALLION
one 7-year-old black Percheron Stallion, one 9-year-old black gray Percheron Mare.

LEON FARDINK
CLYMER, NEW YORK

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BREO

Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk

STALLIONS AND MARES.

If you or your community are in need of a top stallion, let us hear from you.

LEON R. DYGERT
SPRINGVILLE, NEW YORK

For Sale: Registered Black and Spotted Poland China

Young Boars and Sows. Large Stock.
Twin Spruce Stock Farm
C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, N. J.

Real Boar and Sow Prospects

Have a fine bunch of pigs of late March, April and May farrow—sired by boars of Perfect Balancer, Wavemaster and Count breeding—medium type, good chunky pigs yet with plenty of size and scale—some real prospects.

RUSSELL F. PATTINGTON
R. 1, Scipio Center, New York

FOR SALE—

Hampshire and Leicester

YEARLING RAMS; ALSO EWES, RAM AND EWE LAMBS.

W. S. ROBINSON
Richfield Springs, New York, R.D. 2.

KEYSTONE Registered BERKSHIRES Penna. and Cornell Strains

BOAR AND SOW PIGS.
Also S.C. Black Leghorns, English strain. The hardy breed. Circular free.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

DUTCH HILL FARM

SHROPSHIRE

A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GEORGE C. SPRAGUE
DANBY, VERMONT

25 Young Rambouillet EWES

REGISTERED.
Ram lambs, \$12. Large type, sired by ram shearing 24 lbs., 1 yr. growth. Wool is up; buy long-lived, rugged sheep, seldom sick.

H. C. BEARDSLEY
MONTOUR FALLS, NEW YORK

Suffolk Rams

Registered yearlings and lambs, bred from prize winning Canadian stock, well grown and excellent for crossing.

PRICE \$20.00 TO \$35.00.
Joseph Lawson, Linwood, N. Y.

30 Splendid Rams

Rambouillets, Oelaines, Oorsets, Shropshires, Hampshires, Cheviots, Southdowns, Cotswolds, Suffolks and Scotch Highlands.

LIKE OUR RAMS, OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.
G. D. & B. S. Townsend
INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

TWENTY-FIVE GRADE

Dorset Ewes

MOSTLY YOUNG IN GOOD CONDITION! BRED TO DROP LAMBS BEGINNING OCT. 1ST.

RAYMOND W. COLMAN
MEDINA, NEW YORK

Sheep For Sale

PUREBRED REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM AND EWE LAMBS OF EXTRA QUALITY.
ALSO GOOD BREEDING EWES AND AGE RAMS.

L. F. CUTHBERT
OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

JONSOWN COLLIE KENNELS, Reg.

JONSOWN is the registered name of fine collies. Beautiful, intelligent and loyal. Whites of unusual beauty. Sables and tri-colors. For best results for herding get a collie you know is registered. Get a puppy in the fall all ready for starting in the spring. Full information given on request. Stud service.

Phone 111M2 BRANDON, Route No. 4. VERMONT



Better bred, natural heel drying stock, all ages, and colors. Priced lower to make more room in winter quarters. Watch dogs, guaranteed. Some real companions.

Special prices on Wire and Smooth Fox Terriers, Spitz, Chow, Spaniels, Scotties, Collies. Some \$2.50 if taken at once. Real cute, a popular gift for the children. Stamp please.

Blue Ribbon Kennels, Madrid, N. Y.

Saint Bernards and Cocker Spaniel Puppies

One litter of Bernards, 1 mo. old, from imported purebred stock, priced from \$25 up. One litter of Cocker Spaniels, 1 mo. old, from pedigreed stock. Fawn color and all black, priced from \$15 up. Terms—Down payment and monthly payments—or Cash.

Mrs. Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y.

Mink For Sale

I HAVE A FEW GOOD MINK FOR SALE.
Good foundation stock; prices reasonable; shipped on approval.

GERALD WHITE
East Rochester, New Hampshire

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

CHOICE WHITE CLOVER

H-O-N-E-Y

10 lbs., \$1.60; 5 lbs., \$.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, \$4.80; buckwheat, \$3.90, here, liquified.

HARRY T. GABLE
ROMULUS, NEW YORK

HONEY

FINE QUALITY CLOVER

5 lb. pail, \$.85
10 lb. pail, \$1.60

Postpaid to 3rd zone.

F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

Honey

60 lbs. best clover-----\$5.00
" " buckwheat-----4.20
" " amber (good
flavor)-----4.20
28 " clover-----2.50
Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover
postpaid \$1.60. Purity, quality,
satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember that honey is the health sweet, nature's best.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.



28 Years of Breeding Experience
behind all the stock we sell.

The choice of many of the most successful commercial
egg farms—1939 was our biggest year.

The Reason:

Good livability, large, long-bodied birds, satis-
factory production, large premium quality eggs.
Limited number excellent R. I. Reds.
Write for 1940 advance-order discount.

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

ELMCLIFFE FARM

250 Leghorn cockerels, individually pedigreed, wing-
banded; from old hens with known production. Egg
weight, body weight, hatchability and chick livability.
Progeny tested hens, 300 egg pedigreed sired. Pullorum
clean and fowl pox vaccinated. N. Y. State certified
for 2 years.

Write for special prices on quantity lots.

Gerald Boice, R. D. 1, Tivoli, N. Y.

White Leghorn Pullets For Sale

6 MONTHS OLD—EXCELLENT STOCK.

A. J. McPHERSON
CALEDONIA, NEW YORK

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818.

for large size, and high production of large white eggs.
Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to
250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High
livability and high production of top market eggs is
the result.

ARTMAN POULTRY FARM
LE ROY, NEW YORK

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN

All but one of our 35 Contest pullets came home alive.

FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS
AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

Wrightland Poultry & Stock Farm
2500 New Hampshire Reds, Laying
200 Rock Cockerels, Cobbs Breeding
Boar and Sow Pigs

TRUCK DELIVERY.

E. DUNCAN WRIGHT
E. PEPPERELL, MASSACHUSETTS

The WHITE EGG FARM

Progeny Tested Leghorns

Our eggs won 3 first, 1 second and 3 special prizes
at New York State Fair this year.

PEDIGREED R.O.P. COCKERELS
Write for Circular and Prices.

E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



OUR STORRS PEN HIGHEST
For All U. S. Egg Laying Contests, 1939

Pedigreed
Cockerels
from
300-351
Egg Dams

Our Pen 79—Highest Official Egg
Record for all breeds to date. 100%
Livability. My Contest Pens now
have made a 96% Livability aver-
age to date and a new high 5-Pen
Official Egg Average for Kauder
Leghorns seems assured.

NINE OFFICIAL WORLD EGG RECORDS
for Long-Life Egg Production at Vineland. Grand
Champion 4-year old, 3-year old, 2-year old Pens.
Champion Individual Hen now in 6th year, life-
time production.

New FREE 24-Page Catalog. Breeding Stock,
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens
that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY
LAYERS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds,
N. Hampshires, Barred
Rocks, Rock-Red Cross,
Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLDRUM CLEAN
Reproducers of America's finest strains
—Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin
Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds;
Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks.
Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order
discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD ITHACA, N. Y.

SQUARE DEAL POULTRY FARMS

4000 Leghorn Pullets

SEPT., OCT. LAYERS FROM APR., MAY HATCHES.
BRED AND PRICED TO MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.
Please ask.

WM. A. CRANDALL
KENDALL, NEW YORK

Content Farms

Our layers have been scientifically bred for liv-
ability, persistency and intensity of production,
maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure
white shell color and close adherence to stand-
ard type. They represent our ideal for our own
flock and we believe that they will be ideal for
yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or bet-
ter. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test.
Write today for our free catalog.

Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLDRUM
FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR
TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S.
R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937
43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in
New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of
Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register
of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders,
also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding males. U.S.R.D.P. and Family Tested.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

GOOD lambs, cull lambs, even "skip"
lambs, are all man-made, meaning
that man has it within his power to
produce all good lambs. It is simply a
matter of parasite control, feeding,
housing and breeding.

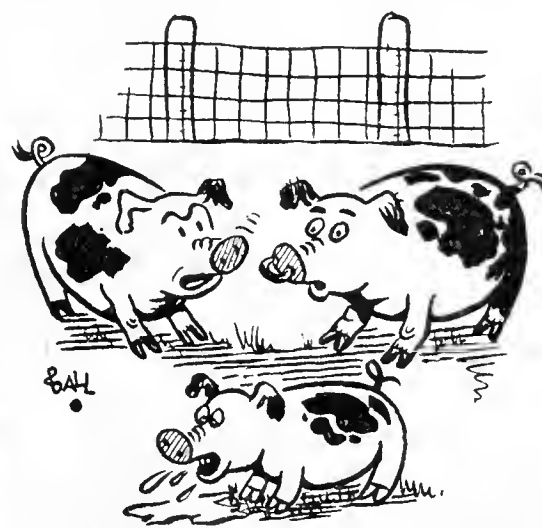
Briefly, external parasite control
means dipping twice a year, and a sys-
tematic control of internal parasites
means drenching at least once a month
during the summer and once in two
months during the winter. It also
means beginning to drench the lambs
when they are very young. Feeding
means not a "scavenger hunt", but a
good, balanced ration, particularly
good pasture of either a large acreage
or a pasture rotation, and the rotation
is always better. Housing means airy
and dry, a rather hard combination.
Lambs will do better with worlds of
air. They do not care how cold it is,
but they don't want drafts blowing
across them. They do want and re-
quire a dry place to lie down. Breed-
ing means principally good, healthy
ewes and good pure-bred rams.

Add to this program sparkling fresh
water and you will produce "good"
lambs. The details of this entire pro-
gram can be obtained by writing your
State College for sheep bulletins and
other information.

Marketing lambs probably has as
much to do with the success or failure
of your sheep operation as production.
Here are a few rules that may help
you. *First*, sell no lamb from your
flock that isn't a top lamb, weighing
at least 75 to 80 pounds. If your pas-
ture has not achieved this, grain will;
and practically every year the increas-
ed money you will get for your lambs
will more than pay for the grain. This
is particularly true this year. *Second*,
top price is readily and easily known
(Government market reports in your
newspaper). Then if you sell to a
trucker, local dealer, etc., set your price
on that top lamb basis, and let him do
the sorting. You keep the lighter and
thinner lambs until they are also top
lambs. *Third*, never sell your lambs
"at a price", because your neighbor
sold his "at a price". Every year,
whole communities go wrong because
of this practice. *Fourth*, market them
yourself where they will receive buying
competition whenever possible. *Fifth*,
market old ewes that haven't "done
well" immediately. Don't keep them
around.

Wool is one of the most valuable and
yet one of the most highly speculative
commodities on the market. Probably
more wool is "stole" from growers than
any other single farm item. Today the
price in the Northeast for farm fleeces
is 40c to 45c a pound. Of course, part
of this rise is due to war, but wool
was a "sure thing" to go up anyway,
and yet most of our wool sold for less
than 25c a pound on farms this spring.

The best rule to follow when selling
wool is always to "go slow". It will
keep in a good, dry (not too dry), cool
place, almost indefinitely. Most wool
sold in the Northeast is bought for



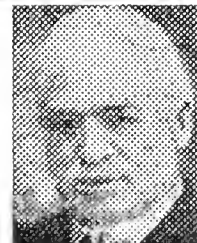
"I wish that farmer boy would stay
away. Now Junior's trying to spit
through his teeth!"

account of dealers on the Boston Wool
Market. Therefore, why not get to-
gether with your neighbors when you
are ready to sell, and take a truckload,
or a carload, to Boston yourselves?
Sell it where it will meet competition,
and save the commission or profit of
some local buyer. This is already be-
ing done in some places, with excellent
results. If you have a coarse grade of
wool, you can get in touch with some
local mills, such as the Kenwood Mills
at Albany, N. Y. They are in a posi-
tion to, and will give you, an honest
price if they can use your particular
kind of wool.

Marketing lambs or wool is not just
moving or disposing of either. It is a
highly involved, well-thought-out pro-
gram, which spells not only success
or failure to you, but to your neighbor
as well.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS

Has a prescription for
every curable animal ail-
ment, especially cattle. Sold
by dealers. If no dealer
send direct. If you have
any trouble in your herd
write us. Ask for a free
copy of "The Cattle
Specialist."



DR. DAVID ROBERTS VET. CO.
16109 GRAND AVENUE WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

OTTAWA LOG SAW

\$39 BIG BOOK FREE
PUTS THIS OTTAWA
TO WORK FOR YOU
GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE
MAKE MONEY! Wood is valuable. Saw 16 to 20 cords a day. Does
more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls
trees—saws limbs. 100-hp. engine for other work. Write for
FREE book. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1421 Wood St., Ottawa, Ks.



Don't Let Horses Suffer!

Newton's Veterinary Com-
pound for the relief of dis-
comforts due to over-eating
bulky foods, and difficult ex-
piration accompanied by heav-
ing of flanks and persistent
cough. Coughs due to colds. 60 years in use. At
your dealer or mailed postpaid, 65c and \$1.25.
Newton Horse Medicine Co., 5170 Hillsboro, Detroit, Mich.

ALFALFA

—First, Second, some Third Cut-
ting, green leafy. Clover, Timothy,
Nice Dairy Mixtures, Straw, Salt
Hay. Carloads—Truckloads.
W. L. Mitchell Co., New Haven, Conn.

CATTLE

111th Earlville SALE

heated pavilion, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.

Wednesday, NOVEMBER 1, 1939

At 10:00 A. M.

All T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many from
Bang Approved herds to go anywhere. Carefully select-
ed offering featuring fresh and close springing heifers
and young cows.

**14 bred and unbred daughters of an
800 lb. fat record son of Sir Inka May**

Buy with confidence in the nation's oldest established
sale center.

Every protection afforded the buyer. Send for catalog.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

CHOICE DAIRY HEIFERS, \$12.00. SHAWNEE
DAIRY CATTLE COMPANY, LANCASTER, PA.

SWINE

For Sale: Choice O.I.C. Swine

Service hogs, bred sows and pigs. Farmers'
prices. Also mixed feeding pigs \$3 each.
SAYRE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Box 84,
Sayre, Pa.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups.
Heel-drivers. Beauties. **WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.**

FARMS FOR SALE

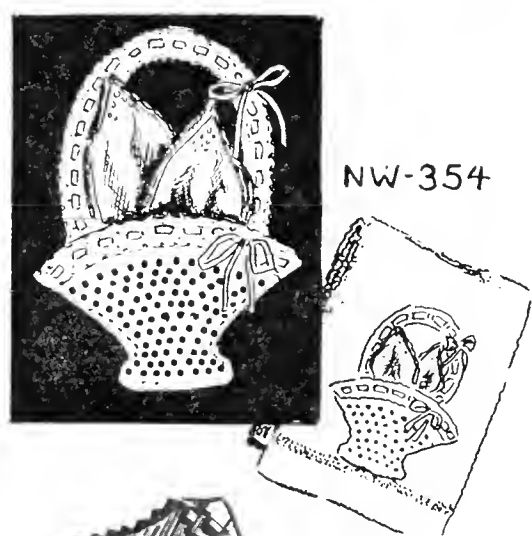
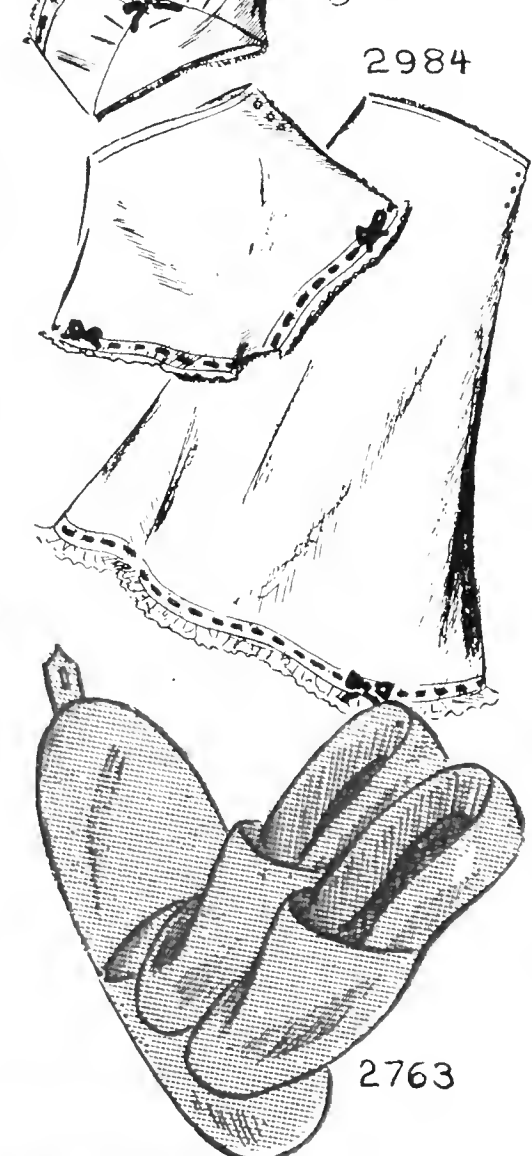
156 Acres, 3 Horses, 15 Cattle
Machinery, hay, etc., included; estimated 100,000 ft.
timber, 500 sugar maples, stream; Grade-A barn, 9-room
home, electricity available; only \$4000, part down; page
11 Free catalog supplement.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

**STEBEN COUNTY, N. Y., 10-COW DAIRY AND
CROP FARM.** Convenient to village advantages, mar-
kets and 3 miles from Keuka Lake, 160 acres, 100
machine-worked tillage, 40 pastures, balance in woods.
2-room house, open porch, painted white, 66 ft. dairy
barn, concrete silo, hen house and storage barns.
\$2500. Free illustrated description and information on
long-term financing.
FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

170 Acre dairy-fruit farm, stock and tools, on state
road. Excellent grass farm, keeps 35 head. Good
milk market. **TUFFLE LUCIER, Hardwick, Mass.**

★ Make Your ★ Christmas Gifts

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

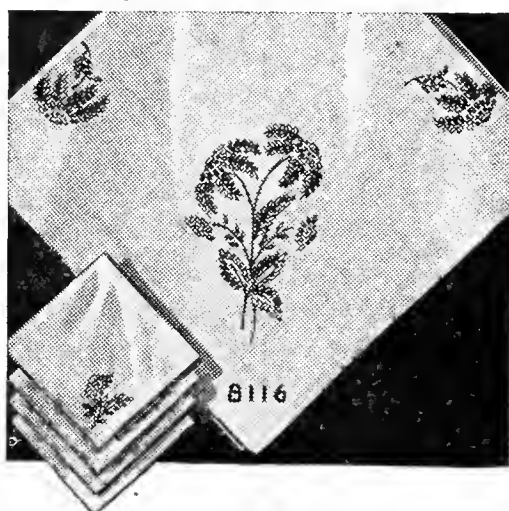


HERE IS a wide choice of attractive, inexpensive Christmas gifts, not too difficult for the busy housewife or even the schoolgirl to make. Also, they allow plenty of choice as to whether to buy material, or to rummage in your own scrap bag for odds and ends and just buy the paper patterns.

Christmas would not be Christmas without toys. "Clownie" is a cuddle toy for toddlers; he comes cut 12 inches in diameter, front and back with his funny little face, hat, hands, feet and ruffle all included in packet No. M-136. Very simple to make.

"Golliwog" is the sort of thing the college girl likes to have around. 20 inches tall, inky black, chalky white, scarlet and indigo blue make him colorful and fantastic enough to thrill the most collegiate. All materials except stuffing — silks, felts and cottons come in packet No. M-185.

"Hans Brinker" is almost an 18-inch square blue pillow, cut out between the trouser cuffs to fit easily around one's



shoulders. He has a cute head with Dutch personality and a haircut, a cap and jacket. All materials except stuffing are included in packet No. M-915. Pattern only is M-915-P.

"Sleepyhead" sheet and pillow case show two tots and their kitten trudging upstairs, then snoozing away as good children should. The package includes boilproof borders as well as embroidery threads. The sheet is No. M-910, the pillow case M-910-C.

For the "teeniest" member of the family, there is sacque No. B-8232. It is fashioned of fine quality pure wool, pink or cream, serge stamped for delicate touches of pastel embroidery. Floss included.

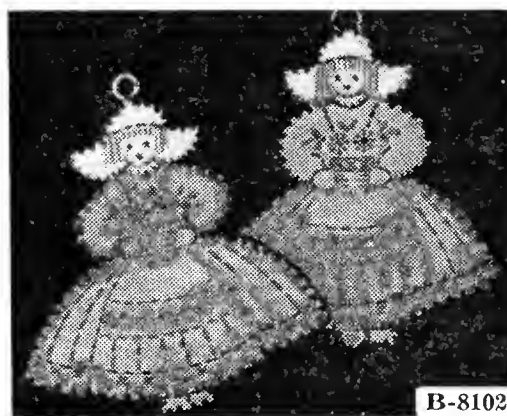
Another idea for the littlest people is the bib and toy set B-8240 with its nautical atmosphere of sailing ship motif and sailor boy doll. Fast color blue and white percale are the materials; bib is already made with flannel lining and "catch-all" pocket, blue binding and tie strings. Blue patch and material for toy are included.

Cunning Dutch girl potholders No.



B-8102 are fast color gold and white percale, stamped, padding included. These make a bright spot on a tea table or beside the range.

A touch of distinction is given to Pillowcases No. B-3335 by the triple row of hemstitched fast color binding in pastel shades of pink, green and orchid.



These 42-inch wide pillow cases are stamped on seamless tubing for easy embroidery.

Oyster linen guest towel B-8019 is stamped on fine quality linen for easy-to-do embroidery. Size is 14x20 inches. Towel No. B-8021, same size and material, has a different but equally attractive design, also in pastel colors. Both have selvage at the sides, fringe at the ends.

Every woman can use a bridge set sooner or later. No. B-8116 is attractively designed for simple stitchery on oyster linen. The cloth is 32" square and is finished with fast selvage or hems on all sides. Four napkins are included.

For the little girl who can sew or for the little girl who must be sewed for, Doll Dress Pattern No. 2755 is a real thrill. With this set of patterns and instructions, doll costumes from

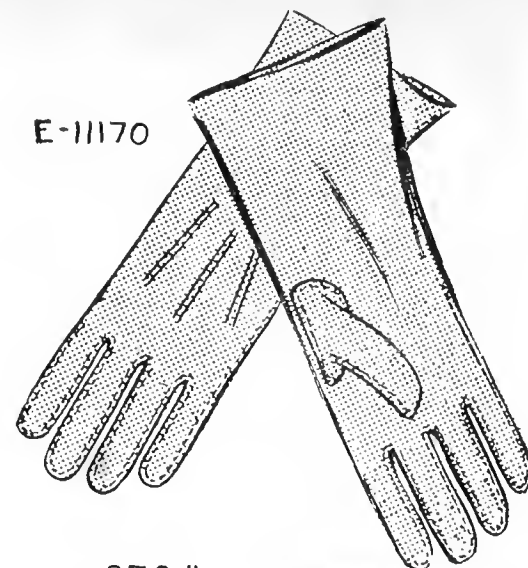


six different countries can be made, Dutch, American, Spanish, Italian, Russian and Danish. Sizes are for 14", 16", 18" or 20" doll. The material requirements are given on the pattern envelope.

The highschool or college girl would be charmed by a gift of a complete lingerie set. Pattern No. 2984 includes a nicely fitted petticoat with loose flare at the bottom besides panty and brassiere which can be made to match. These might be neatly tailored with self bias binds. Pattern sizes are 14 to 20 years, 34 to 42" bust. Size 36 takes 1½ yards of 39-inch material with 3 yards of lace for the combination. 1½ yards of 39-inch for the petticoat.

The travelling woman would like a gift of folding slippers and a neat bag into which they may be tucked. Pattern No. 2763 comes in sizes small, medium and large. Medium is size 7, and requires ¼ yard 27" leather for soles, ¾ yard for bag and slippers, ½ yard of 35-inch material for lining of both.

For the woman who likes to crochet, basket design No. N.W. 354 will have





B-8240

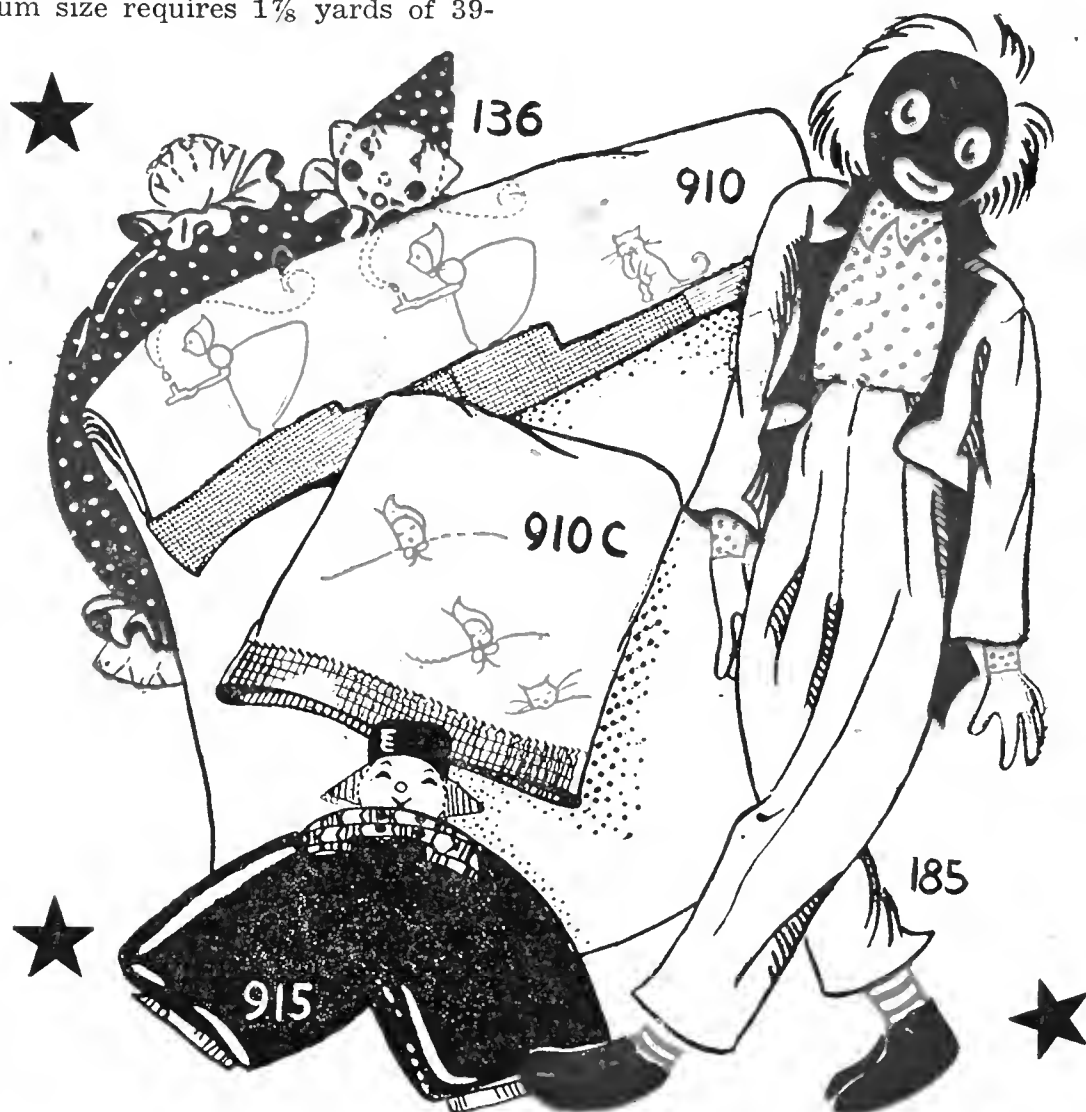
great appeal. It may be applied to towels or napkins. The material required is 1 ball knitting and crochet cotton, white or ecru, No. 4 steel crochet hook. The narrow ribbon trimming is optional.

An apron always makes a most acceptable gift. This nicely flared apron pattern No. 2810 with its flowerpot applique pocket and effective ric-rac trim would make a very gifty-looking present indeed. The pattern comes in three sizes, small, medium and large. The medium size requires 1 7/8 yards of 39-

Mammy Doll Pattern No. N.W. 686 would be a favorite with any little girl. The other figure is her "Honey Chile", all dressed up in little flared trousers and a button-up-the-front blouse. Material requirements and instructions are given on the pattern envelope.

No. M-136—Clownie, stamped materials and instructions.....	\$.25
No. M-136-P—Clownie, pattern, only.....	.10
No. M-185—Golliwog Packet.....	.50
No. M-915—Dutch Boy Pillow.....	.50
No. M-915-P—Dutch Boy Pillow, pattern only.....	.10
No. M-910—Sleepy Head sheet size 36 x 54.....	.70
No. M-910-C—Pillow case size 12x17.....	.30
No. M-910-P—Sleepy Head Patterns only.....	.10
B-8232—Sacque.....	.75
B-8240—Bib and Toy Set.....	.50
B-8102—Dutch girl potholders—per pair.....	.40
B-3335—Pillowcases—per pair.....	1.00
B-8019 and B-8021—Oyster linen guest towels, each.....	.45
B-8116—Bridge set, cloth and four napkins.....	1.00

To order the above items enclose money order or stamps, and write name and address clearly; state color, size and choice clearly when one is required, and mail



inch material, 3 3/4 yards of braid. Applique pattern is included.

With suede cloth and other glove fabrics available, any woman who sews can enliven her costumes by many changes of gloves. Embroidery Pattern No. E-11170 is designed in sizes 6 1/4, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 7, 7 1/2 and 8. It will require 1/4 yard of 35-inch material to make a pair of gloves.

That beautiful nightie that every woman covets can be made at home at minimum cost and can have a few touches of handwork to give it distinction. Pattern No. 2794 is in the latest mode with tied-in waist and flowing lines. Sizes are 12 to 44. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards 35-inch material, 2 1/2 yards of lace edging.

Even an old dolly needs a new winter outfit and any little girl would adore such a present. Style No. 2965 includes patterns for a stunning six-piece wardrobe for 14", 16", 18" and 20" dolls. Material requirements are on pattern envelope.

Smartly dressed little girls nowadays wear pinafores as their mothers did before them and a cuter little-girl style there never was. Making your own is a grand way to save—if you don't believe it, just price them in the stores. Pattern No. 2752 comes in sizes 2 to 10. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material with ruffle.

order to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Orders for the following paper pattern numbers should be sent to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., together with your name and address, and size of pattern. Price is 15c for each pattern.

Emb. 11170, gloves; No. 2752, pinafore; No. 2755, foreign doll costumes; No. 2763, slippers and case; No. 2810, apron; No. 2794, nightgown; No. 2965, doll's winter wardrobe; No. 2984, lingerie set; No. N.W. 354, crocheted basket; No. N.W. 686, mammy doll and Honey Chile.



B-8232

How-

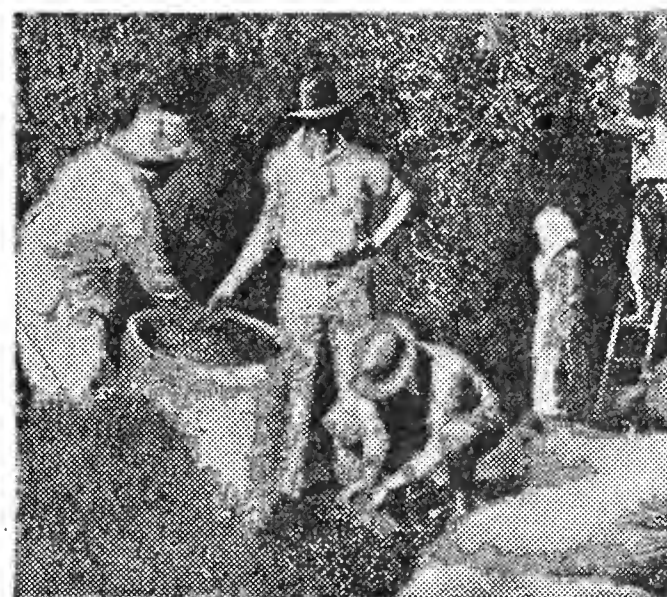
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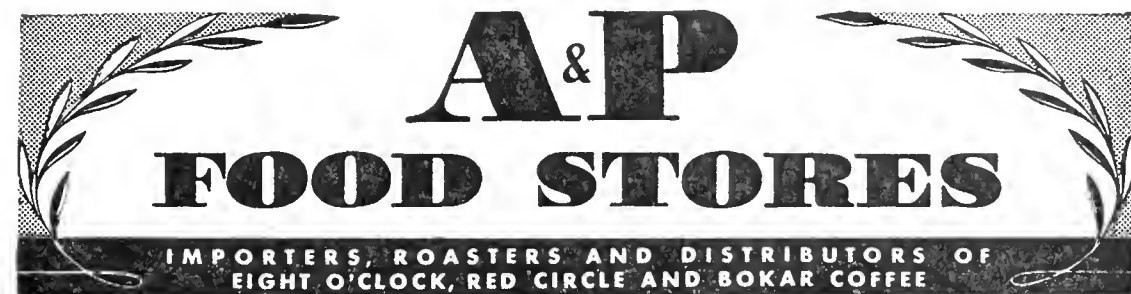
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Old Home Week at Waynor

IV. The Old Captain's Money.

THE LAST and most delightful day of the week was Old Homestead day, on which it was the plan to take a long, leisurely drive through the town, and call at a number of old houses.

To those of us who were boys and girls a generation ago, this of all the week was the day of retrospect.

The day was far from being given over wholly to pensive meditation, however, even among the "old boys." Viewing homesteads appeared to start a new crop of stories. Each one suggested some remembered episode of town history; and at the rallying-place that evening there were more stories told than ever. Of them all none raised a heartier laugh than that of old Capt. Tony Beckwith's money, and the hunt his relatives had to find it.

Capt. Antony Beckwith had been a seafaring man. During the War of 1812 he commanded the privateer, *Sally Ann*. At the close of the war he abandoned the sea and came to Waynor, where he had two brothers living. He and his son Abel built a large two-story farmhouse, the old Beckwith homestead.

It was a very large house and had a huge old-fashioned brick chimney at the center. On the foundation, in the cellar, that chimney was sixteen feet square. There were seven large fireplaces, as many capacious "ash-holes," and two brick ovens. It is said that there were thirty-five thousand bricks in the chimney. Two such large ovens were not needed, and the one in the front room was afterward bricked up.

He never took readily to bucolic phrases or to the ways of farmers; and after three or four years of it he left the farm to Abel and went to sea again, this time as master of a trading brig, out of Salem harbor, on long voyages "round the Horn" to the west coast of America, trafficking for furs with the Indians. These were lucrative ventures, and it was from them that the old captain made his money. He was then said to have a half-bushel measure full of gold coins.

By 1829, however, being now sixty-six years of age, he again gave up the sea, and came back to Waynor to live on the farm with Abel and his wife. He kept his money in a heavy, brass-bound sea-chest under his bed; and the front room, which he occupied, was an arsenal of cutlasses, pistols, carbines and boarding-pikes. Abel's wife, Eunice, who was a mild little woman, suffered agonies of fear when caring for the old man's room.

To the last year of his life he insisted on having breakfast at five in the morning, winter and summer alike. At four o'clock he would stalk forth from his room and bawl, "All hands on deck and a rope's end for the last one!"

He drank an inordinate quantity of rum, and waxed correspondingly red and stout, but lived till 1859, to the age of ninety-six. He never troubled himself much about the farm after his return, but left that to Abel. He took a great interest in town affairs, however, and always wished to be one of the selectmen.

He attended all town meetings, particularly the March meeting, and invariably had a barrel of rum in his pung. Nothing suited him better than to be called on for a speech, and his speeches would set every one laughing. After he had spoken he would broach the barrel of rum.

He was not on the best of terms with his two brothers, Sinclair and James, and their families, for they were con-

stantly importuning him to aid them, arguing that it was his duty to do so, especially after Abel Beckwith was accidentally killed by a falling tree about 1843. "Let every tub stand on its own bottom," he used to say to his brothers and nephews.

Sinclair and James had numerous children. There were Sinclair junior, Antony, named after the old captain, Pliny, George, James junior, Adelbert and five or six girls. And after Abel's death all these nephews and nieces entertained great expectations from Uncle Tony, for Abel had left no children.

They were very jealous of Abel's wife, however. The old captain was rather fond of this daughter-in-law, a

By C. A. STEPHENS

submissive, pretty little woman, who never gainsaid him in anything. In truth, she stood in great fear of the old man, but kept house for him, and as he became infirm, waited upon him dutifully—no light task.

At last, in 1850, a distant cousin of the family, named Robinson Lovegood, who had come there on a visit, took a great fancy to Mrs. Abel Beckwith and married her—with the old captain's blessing.

This carried consternation among the nephews and nieces, and there was some hard feeling.

All this tickled the old captain, who was not a man of great sensitiveness, and he had a great deal of fun with his relatives—fun of a rough kind.

He remained the same rough, hard-headed old sea-dog up to the last, and one cold January morning in 1859 he was found dead in his bed—with the sea-chest under it. Eunice remembered afterward that he had said to her

the night before that there was something he wanted to tell her.

Robinson Lovegood and Eunice were the only persons in the house at the time of the captain's death. The tidings went abroad, but the nephews and nieces did not reach the house till afternoon. They came then in force, with a lawyer; and without stopping for ceremony, or even for decency, they hauled the sea-chest from under the bed where the body lay, found the key and opened it. A disagreeable surprise awaited them. The only thing in the chest was an old brass sextant!

They turned then on Robinson Lovegood and Eunice, and accused them of robbing the chest, all the more vehemently since Eunice had not denied that she knew where the old captain kept the key.

In the squabble that followed they almost forgot to bury the old man. It was bitter, snowy weather. Lovegood and Eunice were the only ones who went to the grave. Sinclair and James were so angry that they would not come to the funeral.

And this was merely the beginning. The day after the funeral they all came with their lawyer, and began searching the house. Already they had set spies to watch Lovegood and Eunice. There was no doubt that the old captain had had money in gold; and he had said to them all that he had a will.

At last they procured a warrant and had Lovegood and Eunice arrested, but could prove nothing against them. James Beckwith had called on the old captain but two days before he died; and now the others began to suspect James of looting the chest.

In April the heirs drove Lovegood and Eunice away from the old place. The house now stood empty; but after every few weeks, or months, some one of the relatives would think of a new place to search, and then more wall boards or floor boards would be torn out. It was during that spring that they took down the cellar wall and did most of the digging.

Eunice and Lovegood had bought a farm in an adjoining town. The heirs watched all their expenditures.

That summer, in August, Adelbert Beckwith went to the old place and got

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. \$2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Grandfather

"Cubist" and "Futurist" would have meant nothing to him:
The former might have suggested his honest cords of wood,
Tight packed and dry for winter's use;
The latter, perhaps, brought visions of an ageless future.

As he walked with cane in hand across the late October fields,
And gazed lovingly upon the shocks of yellow corn,
The meaty golden pumpkins, and the autumn hills—
Himself typifying the Indian Summer which precedes the cycle's end—
We felt that the achievements which he valued most
Were the ones which he shared with God.

—Winifred S. Haskins,
7 School Street, Adams, Mass.

a basket of pippins; and a waggish neighbor told James and Sinclair that he had seen Adelbert carrying away something heavy in a basket. James and Sinclair made a descent on Adelbert's house and searched it. They actually came to blows, and Adelbert had his cousin James put in jail for entering his house and assaulting him.

By this time the whole town was interested. Many and various were the opinions held as to where the money had gone. But nothing came of all the digging and searching. The old house stood there deserted. James would not let the other relatives sell it.

By 1881 all the land except ten acres had been sold for taxes; and that spring the old house and the remaining land was in turn advertised for sale. Robinson Lovegood and Eunice had a son, named Antony, after the old captain, whom they had liked in spite of all his eccentricities.

In 1881 he was twenty-two years old. His father died that year, and Eunice had always wished to come back to Waynor to live. Tony therefore attended the tax sale, and bid off the old Beckwith place at four hundred dollars. In September of that year he set to work to repair the house. He and his mother had planned to come there to live, and sell the other farm.

The old house was in so bad a state that they were obliged to take out nearly all the inside of it; and they concluded to tear down the chimney. Tony hired a mason and several men, but led the work himself; and on the second day they had removed the chimney down to the first floor, where were the oven and ash-holes.

Quite unexpectedly he broke into the top of another oven, which had been closed up so long ago that everybody then living had forgotten it. When Tony thrust his crowbar through the arched top of this old oven he was merely surprised at first; but on enlarging the hole, he was much more astonished to see several dusty packages of papers with strings attached to them, and a long, slim leather bag that looked like a large black sausage.

For a moment he stared into the cavity. Then came the recollection of what he had so often heard his mother say of the search after the old captain's money and will.

He set the men, who had seen noth-

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR says that horses is plumb out of date, he's traded his and got a tractor, now he goes a-chuggin' up and down the rows, and if it's cold or if it's hot it doesn't bother him a lot, he says his tractor don't git tired, it ain't like some men he has hired. He works from dawn to set of sun and gits a lot of his work done, he don't rely on hired men, but just climbs on his tractor, then away he goes; all by himself he does his work and keeps the pelf. He has no collar galls to fix, nor currying, nor feed to mix, nor hoofs to shoe, nor call the vet, his tractor ain't had colic yet. He's sure in love with that machine, he fills it up with gasoline, nor stops to let it breathe or rest until the sun sinks in the west.

Of course he's got expense for gas, for tractors don't eat oats or grass, I tell him when the year is done he'll find he's paid out lots of mon for gas and spark plugs and for oil; then, too, he's wearin' out his soil, for tractors don't make no manure, so all in all I ain't so sure that my old nags ain't still O.K., I know I like them, anyway. A tractor never has a colt, it can not reproduce a bolt when it's wore out, while horses will repair themselves when they've been ill. In winter they git fat and strong so when the springtime comes along they're ready for the season's toil without no cost for gas and oil. Then too, if I should go to sleep upon a tractor, it would keep right on a-tearin' up the crop, while my old horses they just stop and join me in a snooze and nod, instead of rootin' up the sod.



ing as yet, to work on the other side of the chimney, then brought a basket and cleared out the oven.

AS SOON as the workmen had gone that evening, however, he and his mother examined the strange find with a curiosity that can be imagined better than described.

Beyond doubt, it was the old captain's money. The leather bag contained fully two quarts of gold coins: English guineas, American eagles and half-eagles, and Spanish doubloons, probably obtained at South American and Cuban ports on voyages to the northwest coast. One end of the bag contained silver coins, and in an old Manila envelope there was a package of state bank-bills. The other bundles of papers were chiefly marine insurance policies, old contract papers and invoices of cargo.

Tied up by itself was the will, drawn and witnessed in New London, Connecticut, in 1851. It was a very brief document, and after bequeathing the homestead and five thousand dollars to Eunice Lovegood, directed that the remainder should go to the Beckwiths of Waynor, to be divided according to the law of the state, and named the judge of probate for the county as executor.

The old man understood his nephews; and he appears not to have cared to make a more definite will in their favor. The law might divide it among them, for aught he cared, but he wished to remember little Eunice, his son's widow.

And after all, there was not so very much money; not much, judged by modern standards. Altogether, the gold, silver and bankbills amounted to a little more than seventeen thousand three hundred dollars.

THERE are those who, if they had found money under such circumstances, would have kept it and said nothing, claiming it as treasure-trove, or arguing that as they had bought the old house, whatever they found in it was theirs. But Tony Lovegood and his mother were not of that sort. Tony himself wished to call in two neighbors, as witnesses, and put it all in the hands of the judge of probate at once.

But Eunice said, "No. The Beckwiths have waited twenty-two years, and they can wait a little longer. We will say nothing till we get our house done in November. Then we will give a Thanksgiving dinner and invite them all here. After dinner we will bring on the will and the money, and let them all see it and read the will. Perhaps then they will believe that we are not so very dishonest, after all."

Tony had some doubts about the propriety of this course; but to please his mother he consented. They put their find away in a safe place, and later on gave the Thanksgiving dinner, as Eunice had planned, in honor of the restoration of the old homestead.

THE Beckwiths were a little surprised at the invitation, for some of them had said hard things of Eunice. Adelbert Beckwith and his sister Clarissa did not go—did not even reply. But many of the younger generation had grown ashamed of the quarrel; and moreover, these young people liked Tony Lovegood. So there was a good attendance at the dinner. Thirty or more of the grand-nephews, nieces and cousins appeared, and had a good time.

When Eunice brought on the "treasure-trove," and the will had been read, Tony made a little speech. He alluded lightly and deprecatingly to the old quarrel over Captain Beckwith's money, and said that now it had come to light, he hoped all hard feeling would be a thing of the past. He then gave a standing invitation to every one to make the old homestead the family headquarters from that time on.

The young people shook hands on it,

Growing Old

By AMY ATWATER.

Must you and I be somber,
Now that we are growing old?
The grandest tree, the poorest weed,
Wear autumn red or gold.
They flaunt the beauty May foretold
For every living thing;
So why should we be sad, my friend?
We, too, have had our Spring.

and the hatchet was buried forever, so far as they were concerned.

The will and money were turned over to the judge of probate, and in due course—more than twenty-three years after his death—the legacies were distributed among his relatives as the old captain had desired.

"Personal Problems"

(Continued from Page 5)

There may be trouble and unhappiness ahead.

Breaking up a girl's love affair is the worst a mother can do...and so many have done it. "For my daughter's own good", many will say. But...I wonder. Sometimes a girl would be better off to go ahead and make a bad match...to burn her fingers and ever after avoid the fire, than to live out her years in bitter repression and hatred for her mother, who made her deny her one chance to live and try her emotional wings. Wetting the feet in the stream of life is better, always, than sitting becalmed in a tight boat in the shallows, just watching others pass by on the full tide.

We all have a destiny to fulfill...an obligation to life. Your individuality is the only coin in which this obligation can be paid. An individuality overshadowed by that of another cannot function as it should. It is your right and privilege to defend your individuality, preserve it and nurture it in strength and growth. If your mother threatens to thwart your attempts, be gentle...but firm. Psychologists tell us that grasping, self-interested people such as these are really victims of a feeling of inadequacy...so must impose their wills on those to whom they are emotionally bound to bolster up their ego. Treat her, if she is such an one, as you would a greedy child, who unable to get what it wants from life, itself, depends upon you to make up the difference. You would not allow such a child to take up all your time and attention, would you? Do likewise with Mother.

Consider All Things Well

Would I be making a mistake to marry a man I only have a liking for, when the man I love does not propose?

I'm not so young, anymore, and it bothers me greatly. I'm tired of waiting for No. 1 to propose; yet it does not seem quite fair to him to engage myself to No. 2 without giving him some inkling of what I'm planning. My parents tell me I should sort of "speak for myself" with No. 1; I know many women do, but I'm afraid my courage would desert me. If there were only some delicate way I



"It's a purty thing, but darned if I can remember why I bought it!"

could get it out of him, one way or another. Even the worst would be better than indecision.

Neither of these men live nearby nor even know of each other's existence. Both are good men; but I have serious doubts whether I could ever really love No. 2. It does not seem fair to let him build hopes.

Your advice will be much appreciated. —Two on the String.

YOU have, indeed, propounded a question. One very difficult to answer.

A great deal depends, I should say, on how long No. 1 has kept you waiting. You have not told that important fact...if he has been stringing along five or six years, then I should think you are definitely wasting your time and letting your youth slip past and that you had better try to develop a taste for No. 2, who evidently has asked you to marry him.

If, on the other hand, you have not given No. 1 a long enough time, then rub up your patience and wait for true love for which there is no real substitute, although women have made shift with second best and presented a good front to the world and a certain measure of contentment and congeniality have brought something closely resembling happiness. Not exactly the genuine article, however.

Sometimes it takes a man a long time to screw up his courage to the point of taking on the responsibilities of wife, home and family...especially when he plans to take these responsibilities seriously and really care for his obligations. In such a case, you're better off for the waiting.

* * *

What to Do With Nagging Wife

I am not a rich man...but I have spent all I have ever made on our home and for things my wife has indicated a desire for. I am not an angel...but I try to be reasonable about all things and hold my temper, knowing that a "soft answer turneth away wrath". I take an interest in the children, stay home nights and do the best I can as a husband. Still, my life is made almost intolerable by my wife's constant nagging. What in the world more can I do? Can you suggest any cure for her?—W. O.

FIRST, make sure that your wife is physically o. k. Ailments of the flesh, chronic or acute, can sour the disposition of the sweetest woman. Your wife may be ill; have the doctor check her over.

Second, make sure that she is not worn out with hard work. Maybe she needs a vacation from the daily grind. Sending a sharp-tongued wife away for a few days, where she will not be confronted with her usual family problems can work wonders in her disposition so that she will be sweetness and light when she comes home. Sometimes a woman stays so close to home that she "can't see the trees for the forests"...in other words hasn't the right perspective to appreciate the good thing she has.

If you are sure she is sound physically and not overtired, try reasoning with her. Point out to her the importance of a congenial atmosphere in the home from the standpoint of its being a happy place for the children. Try to convince her that you have done and are doing your best.

If the first three points do not obtain in your case; if you have married an acid-tongued woman who takes pleasure in making those miserable around her, then you'll just have to toughen up your skin, let her words roll off as lightly as they roll out and learn to whistle. A man who can whistle while his wife nags won't ever have to spend his last days in a sanitarium for the treatment of nerve disorders.

But...before you do any of these things...look closely and make sure that you've not made out too good a case for yourself, and presented only one side of the picture. It's so easy to excuse ourselves for our own acts, and put all the blame on the other fellow.

How To Relieve Misery of Your CHEST COLD



Massage throat, chest, and back with plenty of Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Then spread a thick layer on chest and cover with a warmed cloth.

VapoRub's double action brings double relief. It acts as a poultice to penetrate the surface skin; and its soothing medicinal vapors are breathed direct to the irritated air passages.

Try it, to loosen phlegm—to clear air passages—check tendency to cough—and also to relieve the tightness and soreness of chest muscles.

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You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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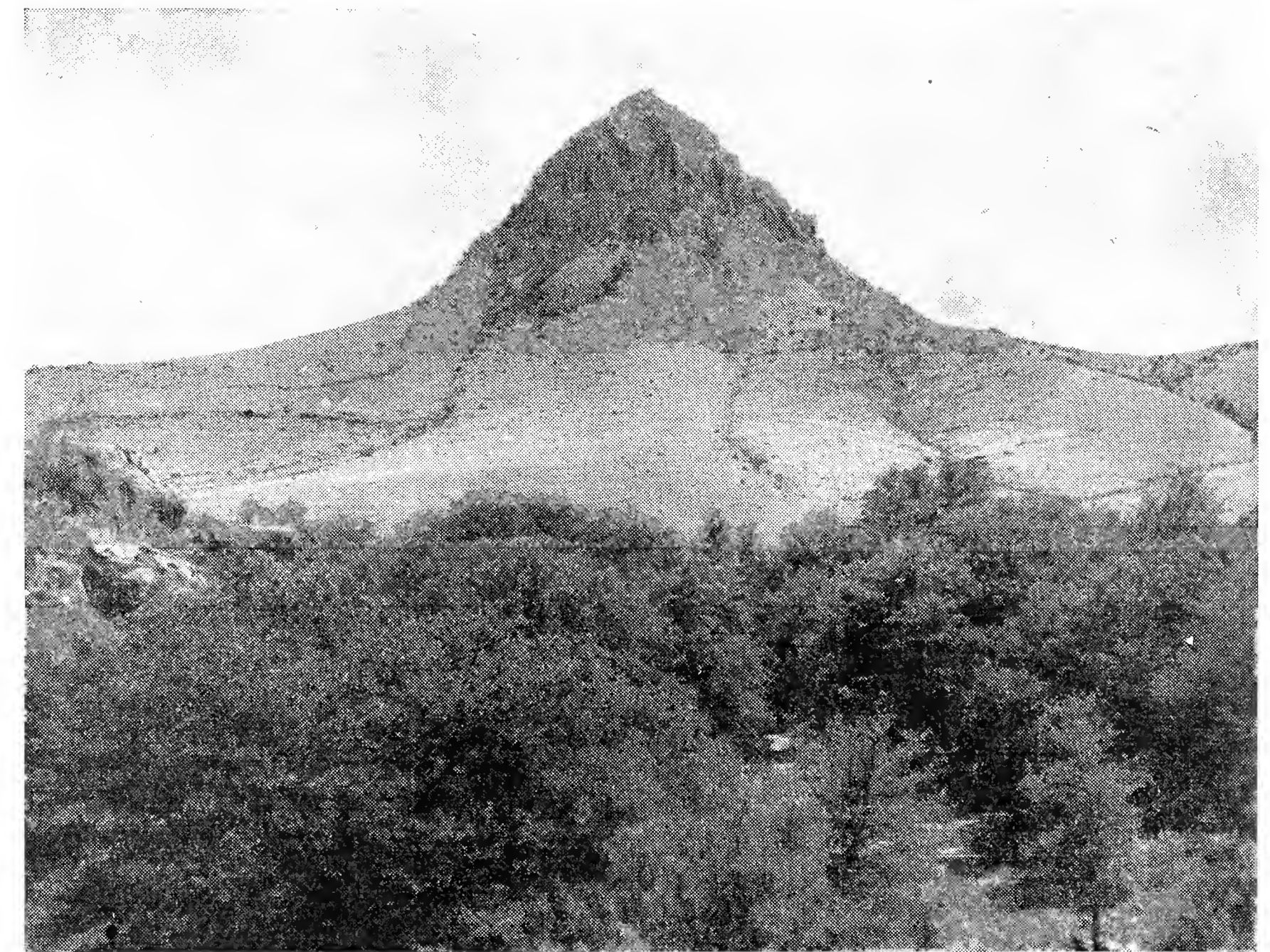
By H. E. BABCOCK.

WITH ALL the persuasiveness of which I am capable I should like to call attention to the plight of hundreds of farmers living in the drought areas of the Northeastern states.

So many sections have enjoyed beneficial rains this fall that the fact that there are still large areas which have not had even enough rainfall to start up the grass on burnt out pastures and meadows, to say nothing of replenishing springs and wells, has quite generally escaped public notice. *The public also has forgotten about the hundreds of farmers who will be out of hay by the first of January, who have almost no silage on hand, and whose cows, due to insufficient pasturage this summer, are going into the barns so thin that they cannot possibly produce a normal amount of milk before June.*

GOVERNMENT AID NEEDED

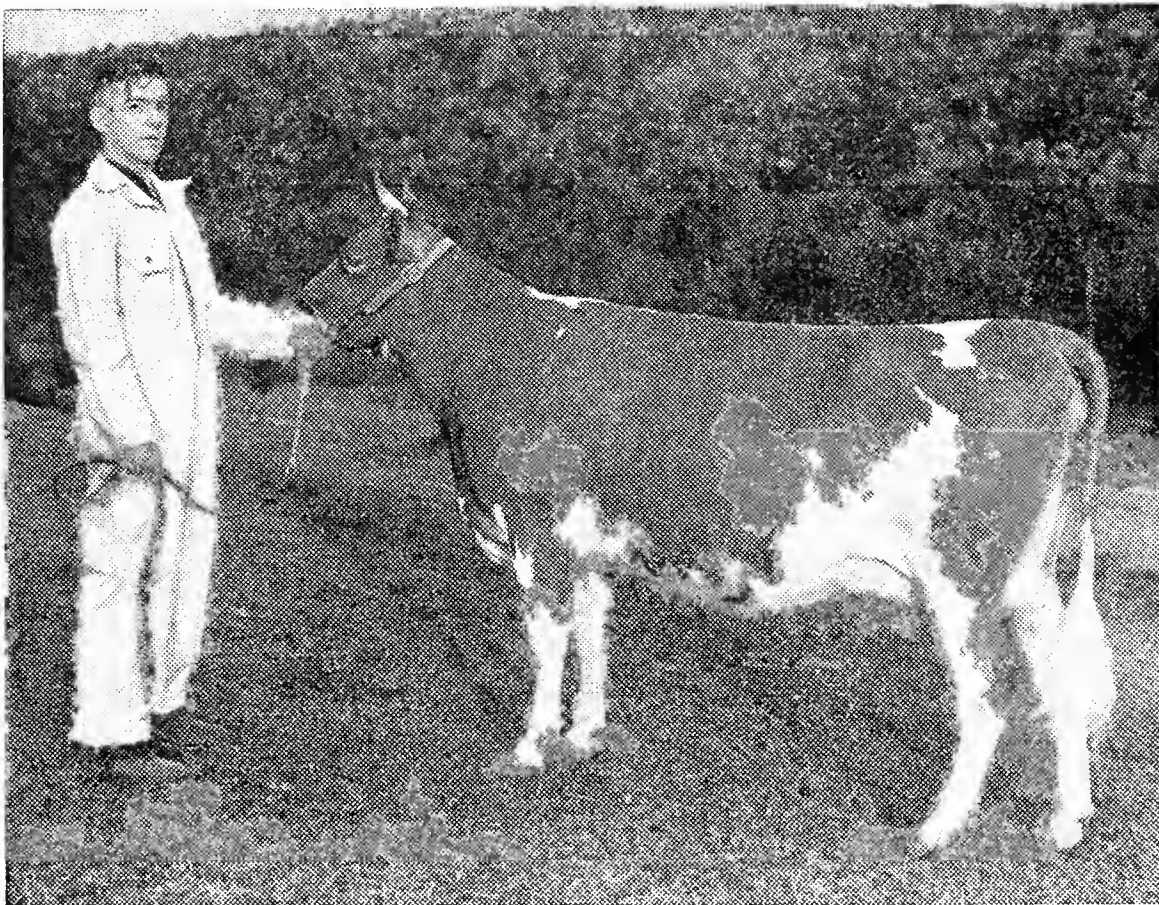
Under ordinary circumstances I do not believe in any government subsidies to agriculture. I do believe, however, and have always believed that there is a public responsibility for lending aid to groups of citizens who through no fault of their own become the victims of such catastrophes as floods, droughts, and wind storms. Fortunately, the federal government through its ownership of large stocks of feed surplus, acquired at low prices, is in a position to take steps to help the drought stricken farmers of the Northeast carry



The mountain in this picture forms one of the corner posts on the 06 Ranch in the Highland Hereford area of Texas. In the foreground are several hundred acres of the kind of grazing which makes the cattle from this section famous.

their livestock through the winter and to put this livestock back into normal condition.

All that is needed to crystallize action, in my opinion, is for the members of Congress from the afflicted areas of the Northeast to get busy. *Some of them might well forget their worries about European affairs and concentrate for the time they are in Washington on doing something about the intolerable conditions in their home districts.*



About three years ago a little red-headed urchin began coming out from Ithaca to Sunnysables to sit on the fence and watch the boys at work. Later he climbed down off from the fence and took a hand himself at whatever job was under way. Then, one by one, he began to appropriate the responsibility for certain chores. Finally he worked up to his main objective. He put it up to Sunnysables to sell him a Guernsey heifer. The sale was made and Jack Connor of Ithaca, New York, became the proud owner of Eleanor of Banksburn. Entirely on his own initiative and with his own hands Jack fitted his heifer and showed her this fall at the Tompkins County Fair, where she was first in her 4-H class, while Jack was winning first in showmanship for himself. Then he took her to the New York State Fair at Syracuse where she was again first in the 4-H class and second only to the grand champion herself in the open class. As long as boys like Jack are coming along, the livestock industry of the Northeast is in safe hands.

Fall Seedings

Throughout the Northeast are thousands of acres of new seedings which were put in during August and September. There have been rains in some areas and these seedings have made a remarkably fine growth.

In other areas the seed laid in the ground for weeks before it germinated; indeed, some of it has just germinated. We have two fields on our farms which are in this condition.

Now, every acre of new seeding is badly needed because, unless I miss my guess entirely, the stands of grass on many old meadows have been irreparably damaged by this summer's dry weather. Therefore, the problem of how best to care for fall seedings becomes a real and vital one.

About the only thing that can be done to protect tender grass seedlings now, however, seems to be to cover them with a straw mulch. Where straw is cheap and available, or strawy manure is available, I am of the opinion, after careful inquiry, that it may be worth while to top-dress fall seedings so as to cover them with a mulch of light material at least two inches deep before it freezes up.

I think that we shall try this with one ten-acre field at Sunnysables because I am very sure that the alfalfa seedlings now on this field will never live over the winter unless we give them some protection.

* * *

Hog Returns

Rather against the advice of the farm management experts — and throughout the years I have found their opinions generally to be sound and worth following — we have kept on our farms for the last few years a small herd of brood sows. With the sale of our spring litters, our returns for 1939 are all in now. On an average herd of five sows and a boar, cash receipts

total \$1,226.44, and we have four good sows and the boar left, three 200 lb. shoats for home consumption on hand, and 30 pigs in the feed lot.

We expect to breed the four sows next week and to carry them through the winter, as we have successfully done in recent years, mainly on grass silage and an ear or two of corn apiece each day, or a little ground barley.

* * *

Chopped Straw Bedding

Due to rather good crops of small grain this year we have an abundance of chopped straw for poultry litter and for livestock bedding. We are enjoying the experience.

There is nothing which quite sets off a nice Guernsey cow, an Angus steer, or a Rhode Island Red hen quite as effectively as a floor of nice clean, bright straw. Animals which have plenty of dry bedding also make better use of their feed.

Because we find the chopped straw so handy to use — it is all blown into the lofts in our barns and finds its way to the places where we need it for litter and bedding by gravity — and because it works so evenly through the manure spreader, I cannot help coming back to the thought that farmers in the grain-growing areas in the Northeast who have a surplus of straw are missing a tremendous bet in not putting bales of chopped straw on the market.

I feel certain that a duck grower on Long Island or a poultryman in New Jersey would quickly become enthusiastic over baled chopped straw and I am sure that in the long run the savings in transportation would go a good way toward covering the cost of chopping and baling.

All that is needed is a practical baler for chopped straw. The choppers are in every neighborhood and there is a surplus of nice clean straw in many sections of the Northeast.



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AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Examine It — Then What?

"When the policy reaches you, examine it in the quiet of your home without the urging of any agent."

This statement is taken from a sales letter received by a New York subscriber by an out-of-the-state insurance company. It sounds very reasonable, but is it? Let's look back of the scenes a minute. The New York State Insurance Law, designed to protect you, prohibits the sale of life insurance by agents unless the company is licensed to do business in the State by the Insurance Department. THE LAW DOES NOT PROHIBIT THE SALE OF POLICIES BY MAIL BY COMPANIES NOT LICENSED. If you get into difficulties with such a company the Insurance Department has no authority to bring pressure on the company. In the light of these facts, the plea to examine the policy without any urging on the part of the agent does not sound too inviting. For example, how can you ask questions of a form sales letter?

Not Registered

"I am writing for information about the Gil-Boat Company of Holland, Michigan. I have been considering the investment of some money in this concern, but before doing that, I would like to get all available information."

We are informed that a Mr. Gilbert, who we understand is one of the principals of the Gil-Boat Company, was indicted by the Grand Jury of Miami County, Ohio, on charges of violating the Ohio Securities Act in connection with the Gil-Boat Company. Gilbert and other men connected with the company pleaded not guilty and were released on bail. Last May 11 the Securities and Exchange Commission stated that they had filed an injunction in the United States District Court at Dayton, Ohio, charging M. L. Gilbert and Christian Beck with violations of the registration provisions of the Securities Act of 1933.

Advance Fee

"I have a letter from the Northwest Devices of Portland, Oregon, expressing some interest in a device I recently had patented. Before dealing with them, I would appreciate having you check on them for me."

In some cases, at least, Northwest Devices have written inventors suggesting the need of a "survey" and offering to go fifty-fifty on the cost involved. As a general proposition, we have never felt it wise to advance money in order to secure the sale of

anything, be it an invention or a farm. Too often the deal seems to go no farther after the advance has once been made.

Selling Eggs

There are two kinds of egg buyers in New York City—licensed and bonded commission men, and direct buyers. In both classes you will find firms with good financial ratings and those where a credit agency will recommend cash dealings. In both cases you will find men who are fundamentally honest, and others who will take an unfair advantage if they see the opportunity. It is important to check the financial and moral reputations of the men to whom you sell regardless of which group they are in.

There is, however, an added protection when you ship to licensed and bonded commission men—that is, if you are a resident of New York State. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets require that all men who sell farm products on commission secure a license and take out a bond to protect shippers of farm products. In case a commission man fails, the amount of the bond is used to satisfy New York State shippers who sent produce to them and who did not receive their pay.

It pays to be especially wary of the buyer who solicits your shipments in the fall when supplies are short. His bait is a premium above the market which he is more than likely to get back when supplies get flush. If a dealer treats you fairly it's only square to stay with him the year round.

Charged With Cattle Frauds

In Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, three cattle dealers have been arrested and released on \$1500 bail. They are charged with a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the State of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government by making false claims for indemnities on diseased cattle. It is claimed that the defendants switched ear tags in order to collect indemnities by fraudulent means.

The arrests resulted from an investigation conducted by men from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the Department of Justice, and members of the State Motor Patrol.

Better Service

We are more than glad, in fact, anxious to answer reader's questions. Here's a hint to help get you better service. When you inquire about the standing of a business firm include all the information about it, such as the kind of business they are in and what proposition they offer. In case the firm is unfamiliar to us, it is very helpful to be able to direct our inquiry to the proper source of information, which means that our reply to you will be mailed more promptly.

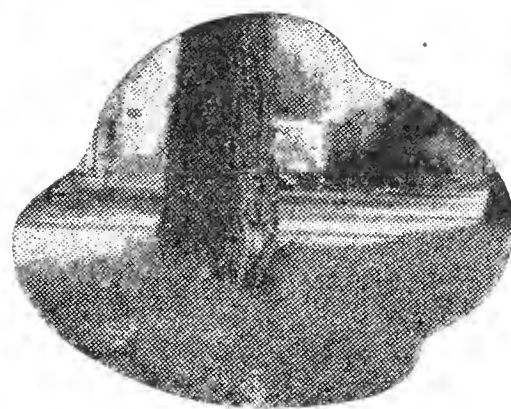
A fraud order was issued against NATIONAL WEEKLIES, INC., at Winona, Minnesota, by the Postmaster General. These publications have appealed from this order to the Federal Court and pending disposition of the appeal all mail is being impounded by the Post Office.

We wish to get in touch with Mr. Harold Belden, address unknown except that he is a resident of New Jersey and has been working as a salesman for a company manufacturing shirts. If Mr. Belden or any of his friends read this we would appreciate a letter.

A MAN, A TREE A CAR OUT OF CONTROL



JOHN B. WHEELER (deceased) of North Haverhill, N. H., was the man who lost his life in the accident—the car in which he was riding ran into a tree and was wrecked.



THE TREE into which the car crashed is on Route 10, north of Lebanon, New Hampshire.

FORTUNATELY for the family, Mr. Wheeler carried our limited travel accident policy which provides cash help in the event of death or total disability as a result of the wrecking or disablement of an automobile in which the insured is riding—something went wrong with the steering gear.

Mrs. Wheeler gratefully writes:

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Ithaca, New York

Dear Sirs:

I have just received your check for \$1,000.00 in payment of policy held by my late husband, John B. Wheeler. Thank you for your kind and courteous service. I recommend that everyone should carry your travel accident policy.

Yours truly,

Ruby R. Wheeler.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Let Us Help You

The following bulletins have been prepared by *American Agriculturist's* Home Editor, Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett, and they are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and mimeographing costs:

- ☐ No. 1—Outdoor Fireplaces. Gives clear, concise directions for building simple types of outdoor fireplaces.
- ☐ No. 2—Blankets. Tells you what to look for when buying a blanket; also, how to wash blankets and protect them from moths.
- ☐ No. 3—Apple Recipes. This bulletin contains many unusual apple recipes that will appeal to your family.

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return this coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y.

FEED DOWN, MILK UP COWS THIN, HAY SHORT

Winter Feeding Plans Must Be Based on These Facts

EACH WINTER the problem of feeding your cows is a little different. This year on most farms conditions are about like this:

Feed prices have dropped back from the unreasonably high levels that were established immediately after the outbreak of war. You can now buy your winter supplies at prices only a little above last summer's lows.

Milk Prices are Better

Many cows are thin and down in production because of the pasture shortage in drouth localities. A competent authority says that cows are going into winter quarters thinner than at any time in his memory.

There is a shortage of hay where drouth damaged pastures, necessitating heavy summer feeding. Farmers who have extra hay are inclined to hold onto it because of the drouth damage to old meadows and new seedings.

Feed Must Match the Hay

The amount and quality of hay available affect the quantity of grain that must be fed. The type of hay determines the protein level of the grain ration. The general rule is:

With good legume hay, a 16% or 18% feed.

With good mixed hay, a 20% feed.

With timothy or over-ripe legume hay, a 24% feed.

If you have to feed poorer hay than usual, your cows may need a higher protein ration this year. Very poor roughage can be supplemented with molasses economically; it increases the feeding value and makes the roughage go farther.

The cow's body is built to handle large quantities of roughage. She gets from good hay the bulk she needs, and also some mineral and vitamin values which cannot entirely be replaced by grain. If you are short of hay and can get good hay at a reasonable price from a neighbor, it might be well to spend a

little money for hay and buy less grain.

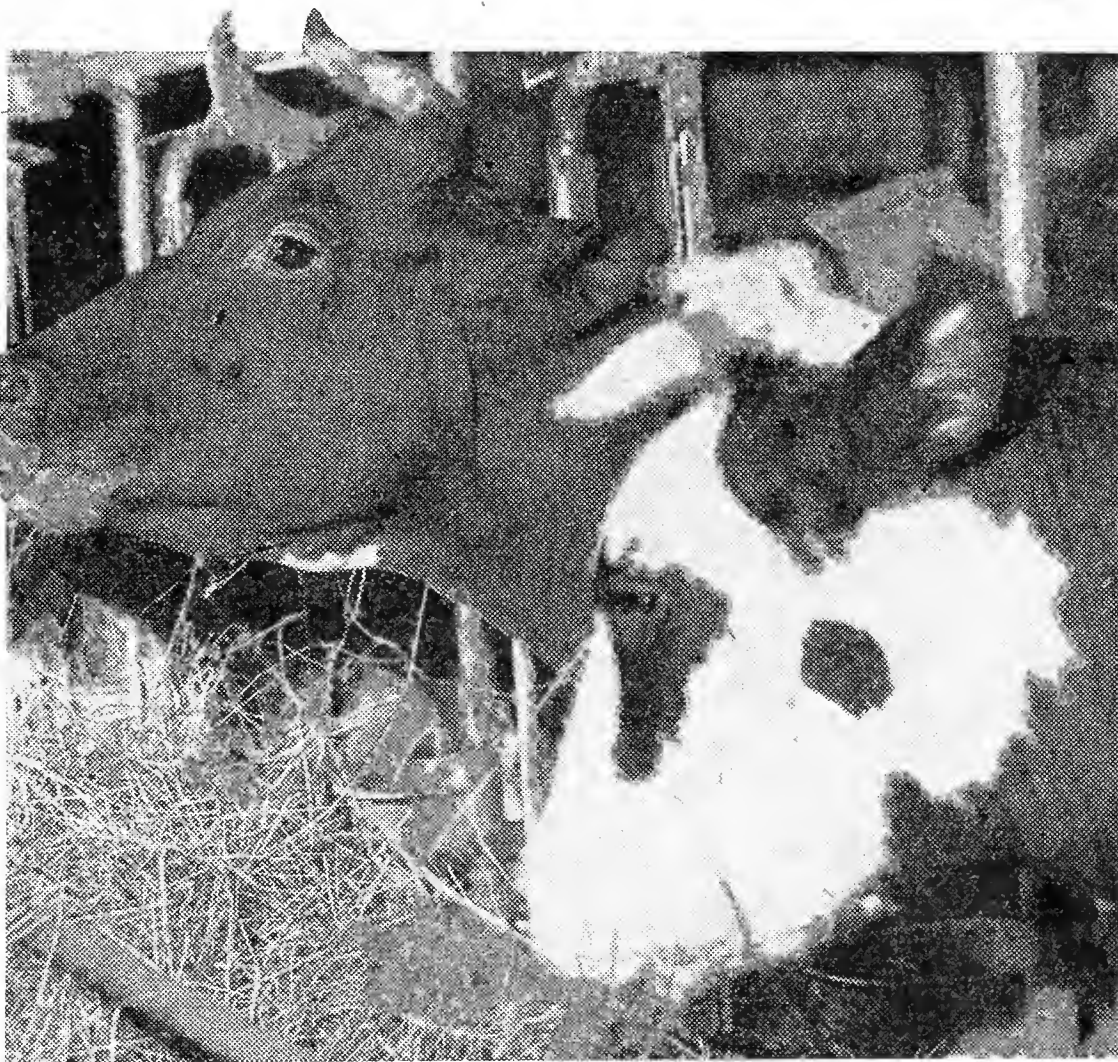
For years many dairymen have fed hominy with Milk Maker as a maintenance ration. At present prices this is a sound practice. Both hominy and corn meal are cheap. Both are excellent feeds for getting cows back into condition, and for supplementing short supplies of hay.

Fitting the Feed to the Cows

Cows are individuals. No single feed will fit the needs of all cows nor the feeding practices of all dairymen. It has always been the G.L.F. policy to make available a full line of feeds of different protein levels to fit the varying needs of cows as to milk and fat production, stage of lactation, etc.

About three-fourths of all dairymen who feed G.L.F. dairy rations use one of these four feeds: 24% Milk Maker, 20% Exchange Dairy, 18% Legume Dairy, 13% Fitting Ration.

This group is called the Approved Flexible Formula Feeds—approved because the formulas are approved



A shortage of hay cannot be entirely offset by heavy grain feeding. It's better to buy a little extra hay if it can be had at a reasonable price.

by the College Dairy Feed Conference Board; flexible because the formulas may be changed occasionally to take advantage of favorably-priced ingredients. The open, flexible formula is the most economical method of buying feeds for farmers ever developed. Very high standards of quality and digestibility are maintained on these feeds. The fat guarantee is 4%, which experience and research have shown is about the right level for sustained production.

There are some very good dairy feed ingredients, such as linseed meal and coconut oil meal, which are too costly and too limited in supply to be included regularly in all dairy feeds. The value of these ingredients is very widely appreciated among dairymen who feed high-producing

herds, and therefore they are used in the G.L.F. Super Feeds—16% Super Test Feed, 20% Super Exchange Dairy, 24% Super Milk Maker. The formulas of these feeds do not vary. They contain 4½% fat, which is of value to high-producing, high-testing herds, and they are extremely high in total digestible nutrients.

With Home-grown Grain

Two high-protein supplements are available for dairymen who have some home-grown grain—30% Dairy Supplement, 34% Dairy Supplement. These may be mixed with ground grain in the proportions shown on the tag to give any desired protein level. 24% Milk Maker may also be used in this way.

KATRINKA GOES TO 19TH ANNUAL G.L.F. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

KATRINKA is just a grade Guernsey, but for thirteen years she has heavily patronized the G.L.F. for feed, seed, and superphosphate. In eight lactations she has made 104,629 pounds of milk.

This year she will break her usual



Katrinka is ready to leave for Syracuse

routine and journey to Syracuse October 30 and 31 to be present in the Dairy Booth at the 19th Annual G.L.F. Stockholders' Meeting. Together with a registered Holstein from another farm, also a 100,000-pound producer, she will demonstrate to G.L.F. committeemen and stockholders the truth of the slogan, "More Milk and A Better Cow Left."

At the business session approximately 3,000 stockholders will elect five men to the Board of Directors. Those whose terms expire this year are: H. L. Benson, Mansfield, Pa.; C. E. Snyder, Pittstown, N. J.; E. B. Clark, Norwich, N. Y.; Harry Bull, Campbell Hall, N. Y.; J. D. Amele, Williamson, N. Y.

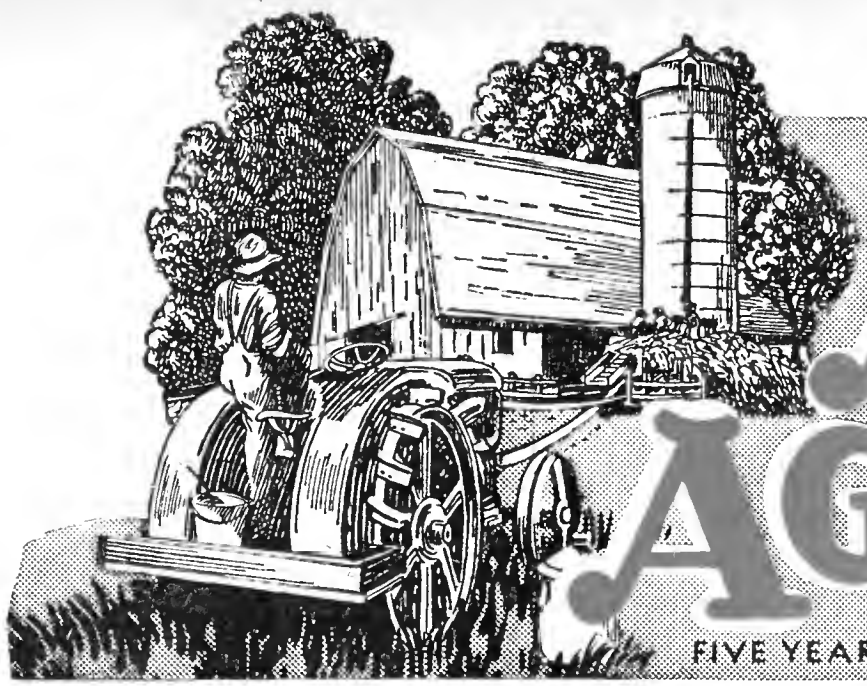
Dr. William I. Myers, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management,

New York State College of Agriculture, will speak Monday afternoon on the subject, "How World Conditions Can Affect Farm Prices."

The business session Tuesday will be highlighted with an address by Dr. William Martin, Dean of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Most of the Stockholders who will take part in the business of the meeting are elected by patrons in each community where G.L.F. service is offered. It is through them that users of this cooperative exercise democratic control of their organization.

An Advertisement of
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, N. Y.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



Practically all of our farm equipment has been acquired at auctions.

MY WIFE and Elmer and I go to lots of auctions and generally to good purpose. Almost always we take Mr. Updike, with us, too, he being an auction-goer of note, and a sound guide as to prices, bidders and general conditions.

Practically all our farm equipment has been acquired at auctions, and not infrequently have we seriously discussed changing the name of our place from Stoneposts to Auction Acres. We got our dump rake for \$5, our mowing machine for \$12, the disk harrow for \$4, our walking plow for \$1, and other items at comparable figures. All of them have been, and are, in good working condition, and after I've painted them up with odds and ends of left-over paint, you could not tell they weren't new—at least you couldn't from the road, or without getting out and coming in.

Auctions can easily become a dangerous and expensive habit, like taking drugs or collecting postage stamps. We realize that and never start for a vendue without first pledging one another to remain steadfast to our principles, which are:

1. Never to bid on anything just because it's cheap.
 2. Never to get carried away in the heat of competition to the extent of going beyond a previously agreed figure just to beat out the other fellow.
 3. Never to bid on any article for which we have not immediate and certain need.
- Once my wife slipped to the extent of ac-

GOING TO Auctions

By
ROMEYN BERRY

quiring a potted fern for ten cents, and another time Elmer opened the bidding with a fifteen cent offer for a keg of odd nuts and bolts, and got it instantly at that price. Elmer felt pretty sheepish about that business transaction until we later messed around among the nuts and bolts and found under them a hand-forged clevis, a cold chisel, and a Stillson wrench. And my wife's defense to the potted fern incident turned out to be plausible and adequate. She thought her shoe-lace had come untied, she said, and when she looked down to see, the auctioneer took it for a nod and sold her the potted fern. What was the sense of making a scene and getting the auctioneer mad at her over a ten cent potted fern, even though she never had the slightest intention of bidding on it? She said if he'd knocked down a manure spreader to her at \$57.55 when she looked at her shoe, she would have

done something about it, and in no uncertain terms, but over a ten cent potted fern she preferred to keep acting like a lady.

Going to auctions with my wife and Elmer and Mr. Updike is fun, but sometimes coming home from auctions is less enjoyable. Take last Saturday at Kidder's Ferry, for example, where Elmer bid in fifty-four brand new potato crates with elm posts at fourteen cents. We needed the crates and had been dickering for some others at a quarter. It was a mighty good buy, but I supposed we'd leave the crates and get them next day with a truck. But not at all—not at all! We were going to take them home with us in a car that seemed reasonably well filled with just my wife, Elmer, Mr. Updike and myself. And we did it, too, by making use of devious back roads where we successfully avoided traffic. For with fifty-four potato crates festooned around our Ford we took up more road-room than a load of hay and made more noise than the sale of four little pigs out of a litter of eight.

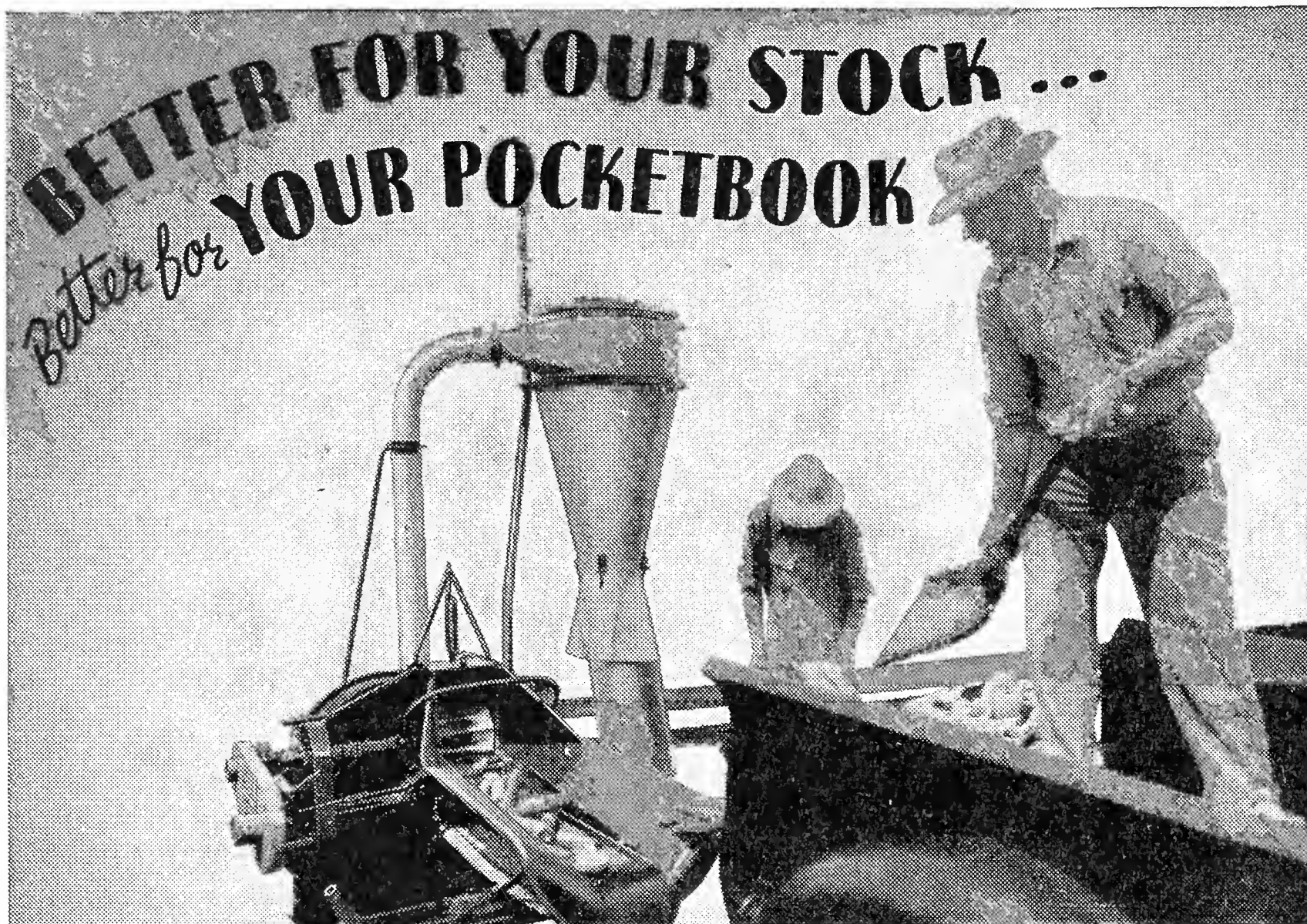
Merry and gay on most occasions, auctions can be, of course, sad affairs, and sometimes heart-breaking. I mean the occasional forced sale of a family home that has been brought about by death, debt, or disaster. We stay away from that kind as a rule, or go merely to the barn to bid on such impersonal items as a log chain or a section of spring tooth harrow. We can't quite stand seeing the house that has been a home grow emptier or more forlorn as buyers drive off with one piece of furniture after another—the look in the children's eyes when the old cow is sold to the butcher—the almost imperceptible shudder that passes over the widow when the auctioneer makes jokes about the black

walnut table she brought with her as a bride, or the crib that was Johnny's when he was a little shaver.

But heart-breaking auctions are rare up our way. Most of them are bright and amusing with a good time had by all, and I fancy we'll keep on going to auctions even after we've acquired all the farm equipment we need—if that time ever comes on any farm. And we shall certainly go to all the auctions this fall because we really need a fanning mill.

Some folks go to football games on Saturday afternoons in October and November, and we did once, but I think there's quite as much excitement in hitching up the Ford after dinner, and piling in my wife and Elmer and Mr. Updike, and starting off up a back road through the scarlet maples to another auction which might prove to be the historic occasion—it's always possible—when we shall acquire a fanning mill in good working condition at \$4.20 on which we had authorized Elmer (with the advice and approval of Mr. Updike) to go as high as \$4.55 if forced to.

Short of Hay ?, See Page 5 — Winter Poultry Chores, Page 15.



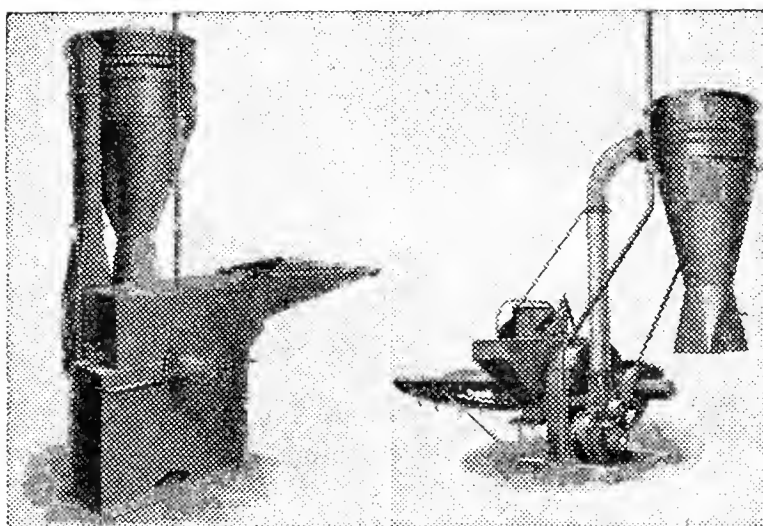
THE PRACTICAL, common sense way to reduce grinding costs and increase feed value for stock is to invest in McCormick-Deering Feed-Grinding Equipment.

Two McCormick-Deering Hammer Mills are available: the large capacity No. 10 and No. 10-C for all grains, hay, and roughages, and the lower-priced No. 5 for small grains, shelled and ear corn, and dry roughages. The No. 2 Roughage Mill is a dandy, too, for handling all grains and roughages. Three sizes of feed grinders with 6, 8, and 10-inch grinding plates also available.

You can depend on these machines for excellent work, long life, and low upkeep during all the years they are in use. Ask the International Harvester dealer for a demonstration.

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You have a wide choice of easily changed grinding screens in the No. 10-C Hammer Mill shown above.



Left, above: The No. 5 Hammer Mill. Its simple, sturdy construction makes it a stand-out in its field. Right, above: The No. 2 Roughage Mill, popular for doing custom work.

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CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

NEW HAMPSHIRE State Grange has again this year carried out its Boston marketing tour. A large delegation from all parts of the state spent two days visiting the big produce markets, milk distributing plants, etc., with a social evening and banquet in between.

FOR THE annual session of the Maine State Grange opening at Portland, December 5, the Hotel Falmouth has been selected as State Grange headquarters. All convention sessions will be held in the city hall. This is expected to be the largest session attendance that the Grange in Maine has ever known, increased by the fact that many important questions of public policy will be up for discussion, besides being biennial election year for State Grange officers.

A CONNECTICUT wedding of recent interest witnessed the marriage of two well-known young people in Farmington River Grange at Huntington Center, when Leroy Dimock Tucker, son of State Master and Mrs. Edgar L. Tucker, was married to Miss Virginia Hubbell. They will make their home at Huntington Center.

THE RECENT annual session of the Vermont State Grange, held at St. Albans, was very happy to welcome as guests, members of the Order from New York, every New England state except Maine, and New Jersey, which was represented by State Master David H. Agans, Overseer of the National Grange, who was the guest speaker. The sixth degree was conferred on a class of 242 candidates, following the initiation of 70 others at a special meeting at Manchester in September, making a total of 312 sixth degree initiations for this year.

NEW ENGLAND Grange Sunday at the headquarters building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds at West Springfield, Mass., brought together more than 600 Patrons and their friends, and proved again the value of such a building for that group of states.

ON THE OCCASION of their 25th wedding anniversary Mr. and Mrs. David Kidd of Dansville, N. Y., were "surprised" by the receipt of a "greeting card shower" which was almost overwhelming and which testified to the affection of friends scattered all over the Empire State. Mr. Kidd is a member of the executive committee of the New York State Grange and Mrs. Kidd is State Juvenile Superintendent.

RECENT MEETINGS in Connecticut have seen the presentation of several Golden Sheaf and many Silver Star certificates, rewards respectively for 50-year and 25-year continuous Grange membership.

IN ERIE County, N. Y., Lawtons Juvenile Grange members have spent a busy summer working on safety posters as a part of their project, "Safety on the School Grounds". The children took lots of interest in this undertaking and their posters showed marked originality. The exhibit was taken to the Erie County Fair and received first prize.

GRANGE WORK in New York has received a decided impetus by a series of four special meetings in the eastern part of the state, in which a group of counties have combined in the exemplification of the ritualistic work, in each case under the supervision of the county deputies of that locality. Not only have the degrees been beautifully presented, but in addition some fine

(Continued on Page 20)

in New York.. THE GOTHAM

- ★ Everything about The Gotham bespeaks gracious living — its spacious rooms, its atmosphere of good taste, its superb cuisine . . .
- ★ Elegance is apparent; economy not forgotten.

The Gotham
Fifth Ave. at 55th St. • NEW YORK CITY

EASY

ON YOUR FEET BECAUSE THEY'RE
LIGHTER, MORE SUPPLE — YET
LONGER WEARING BECAUSE THEY'RE

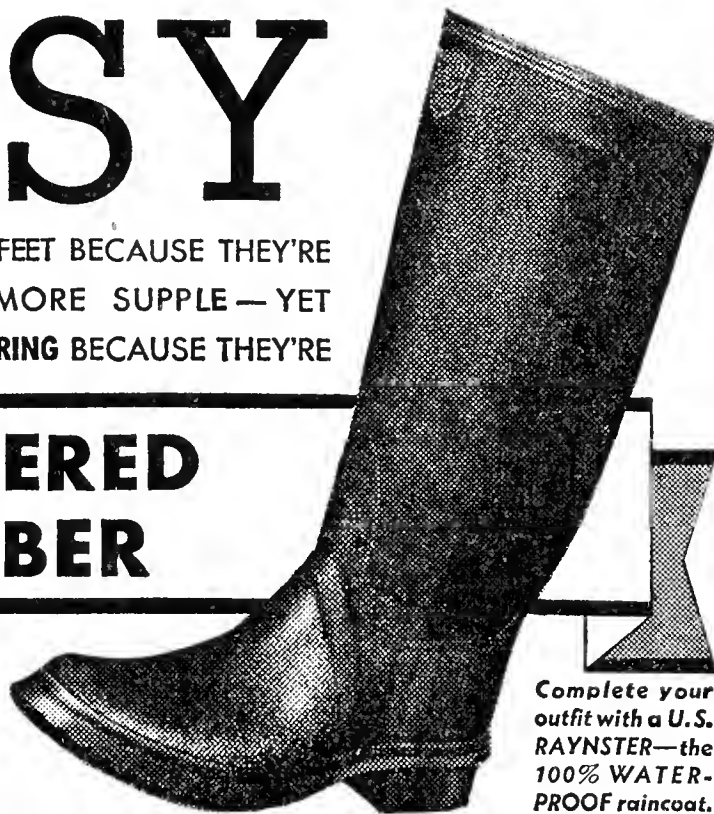


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1. U. S. Tempered Rubber
2. U. S. Shockproof Insole
3. Distinctive Pigskin Finish
4. Every Boot Leakproof—
Tested at the Factory

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



Complete your
outfit with a U. S.
RAYNSTER—the
100% WATER-
PROOF raincoat.

GROWERS COMMENT

ON

Surplus Apple Purchases

TALKS with a number of fruit growers indicate general approval of the surplus buying plan for apples as handled by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. (F.S.C.C. for short). This surplus buying plan was requested by growers and, with some changes, is similar to the plan followed a year ago. Changes include the requirement that growers divert into by-products a quantity of cull fruit equal to that sold to the F.S.C.C. Prices paid are to be announced periodically, based on the market.

In Vermont, growers have objected mildly to the requirement that apples purchased in any state be distributed within that state. With a large crop of apples and a rather small relief roll, it is estimated that only from 3 to 4 per cent of the Vermont crop could be distributed through relief channels in that state.

There is an occasional comment in New York State that it would be more helpful if the government would buy lower grades, but the overwhelming opinion seems favorable to the present plan which restricts purchases to U. S. No. 1 and the U. S. No. 1 and utility combination pack. Commenting on this angle, Frank Beneway of Ontario, Wayne County, N. Y., says:

"The requirement for top grades has been beneficial in requiring growers to put up a better pack. After all, the U. S. No. 1 and the U. S. No. 1 and utility combination is not too much to ask any grower to pack. In recent years the stores have asked for better packs and grades and have indicated that the cull problem is the growers' problem. If this is true, the growers have not solved the problem, but it would help if all growers would suggest to stores that they be reluctant to buy cull apples."

J. D. Ameele of Williamson, N. Y., says:

"Growers in general are in favor of this plan, and in this county we have a very efficient set-up to handle the program. A year ago there was some delay in getting back reports on spray residue, but this has been corrected. Prices paid by the F.S.C.C. are favorable considering the size of the crop."

J. L. Salisbury of Phelps, N. Y., says:

"Growers here generally favor the plan. It is helping some to dispose of their fruit who could not do so in any other way. I think, if it is continued, the market later will be better."

M. N. Wadsworth of Oswego, N. Y., says:

"Some of the smaller growers who have never packed U. S. No. 1 are not selling to the F.S.C.C. When they come to grade, they cannot meet the specifications. They also have to purchase

baskets, liners and caps, as well as stencils, and some do not have facilities for ring-face packing."

In charge of buying in New York State are Robert Tyson and E. C. Little, located at the Rochester office of the F.S.C.C. at 21 S. Fitzhugh Street. W. R. Tousey of Waterport is chairman of the Central and Western New York Regional Committee, made up of the chairman of each of the county committees; and Lawrence Howard of Kinderhook is chairman of the Hudson Valley Regional Committee. Names of members of county committees can be secured at county farm bureau offices. Growers with apples to sell should contact their county committee rather than the Rochester office.

It has been announced that total purchases of apples for relief for the entire country may run around 10,000,000 bushels. In New York State about

120 carloads a week have been purchased. In Maine purchases are not expected to exceed 2,500 bushels a month, with purchases in other Northeastern states proportioned according to production.

Another western New York grower, commenting on the diversion requirement of the plan, says:

"Surely this will place a large amount of cull apples where they belong. In a recent trip to New York City, I was told by a large handler of apples that there have been fewer cull apples shipped to New York than in any other year in his experience."

Here is a comment on prices made by an apple grower:

"Price paid for surplus purchases has been equal to and sometimes above the market price, resulting in a tendency to raise the market price and thus prevent the collapse of all apple prices. I realize that some will disagree with this statement, but I am convinced that a careful check-up will prove that it is true."

Another comment is as follows:

"The price seems to be fair for the varieties and size. The government plan should help hold prices and move apples out of surplus sections. Had it

not been for the government surplus plan, I would have left my Greenings on the trees. As it was, I loaded a full car of 528 bushels and received 75c a bushel."

There is a distinct feeling among many growers that buying of surplus apples should be considered only as a crutch to be used temporarily until growers can handle their own marketing problems. Again quoting Frank Beneway:

"All of the F.S.C.C. officials I have met have indicated a desire to have growers do everything possible to help themselves. The F.S.C.C. can be one of the very helpful agencies in solving the apple marketing and distribution problem. The one angle of which I am fearful in the whole surplus purchase deal is that we may become dependent on too much government aid. The surplus purchase program should always be considered supplementary to a growers' self-help selling program, using all available facilities to do the job ourselves."

Commenting on the buying program, Tom O'Neill, Manager of the New York-New England Apple Institute, says:

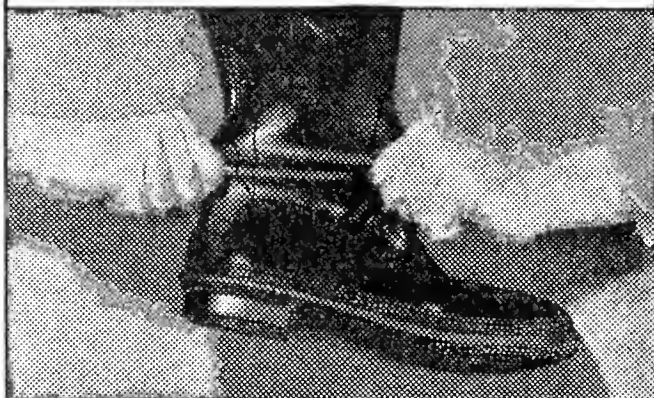
"I have personally talked with Mr. (Continued on Page 10)

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Goodrich *Litentufs*

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This advertisement (one of a series) explains the convincing tests you can make yourself on Litentuf Boots. Similar tests can be made on Litentuf Arctics and Litentuf Work Rubbers.



"Calling all cars! Calling all cars! Cancel raid on burlesque show. Chief just got two complimentary tickets."

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Thanksgiving

A FEW WEEKS ago I stood with a friend and looked upon Plymouth Rock. Then I walked with him up a little hill to the burial ground where sleep the Pilgrim Fathers. The sun was shining, but there was a bitterly cold wind blowing off the sea. The surrounding country is covered with scrub oak, and is practically worthless from a farm standpoint. Certainly a more barren or inhospitable place on the whole Atlantic Coast could hardly be found. Yet the Pilgrims landed there, and by almost superhuman efforts founded homes, and laid the foundations for a nation. With little, indeed, to be thankful for, they held the first Thanksgiving.

This year Thanksgiving will be celebrated at different times in our different northeastern states. But that matters little. What does matter is to use this time to re-emphasize again in our hearts and in our lives those Pilgrim principles that made this the greatest nation on earth.

It is a good time to remember, also, that the Pilgrims came here to escape the evil rulers, the persecutions, the broils and troubles, and the lack of liberty in the Old World. Before another Thanksgiving rolls around we may be influenced by propaganda and unsound emotion to get entangled in a European war. If we do, you may be sure that the things Americans have been building since the days of the Pilgrims will be lost. We have more to be thankful for than any other people on the earth. Let us not forget it.

Farmers Can Pull Together

EATING breakfast in a restaurant in Syracuse on the second day of G.L.F.'s annual meeting last week, I overheard the conversation of some farmer members at the next table. Said one of them:

"Last night I went to bed early, but no sooner had I got to sleep than six or eight farmer delegates came busting into my room, and insisted that I go down and have something to eat with them. Of course I had just eaten a big dinner before I went to sleep, but what the heck! Don't often get a chance for any fun, so I went."

This chance to get away from work, to rub shoulders with other men in a great organization, and to have a good time, is one of the benefits from a big cooperative meeting. More than 3,000 men, coming from almost every community in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania to attend the G.L.F. meetings, had this opportunity for a much needed relaxation, and at the same time they took back home to their fellow members the enthusiasm that comes from such a great meeting, and a freshened knowledge of the work and business of their organization.

No one could attend this meeting and see the exhibits of G.L.F. work and listen to the business-like reports without realizing that farmers can work together when they are organized on right lines and with right leadership.

Another impression was the almost universal feeling of optimism that prevailed in this large group, based on the general belief that at last the long, hard turn from bad times to good has come, and that from now on farmers can pay off their debts, add to their equipment, and give their families the standard of life to which they are entitled.

A question that one interested in the future

of agriculture thinks of in attending the annual meeting of the G.L.F. is, how much should other business in the same lines fear cooperative competition? My answer to that is that any business supplying farmers has no more to fear from a cooperative movement than from any other form of competition, providing, of course, that one's own business is on its toes all the time to render the best possible service. Temporarily either a cooperative or a corporate business may forge ahead, but on a long time basis the one that does the best job will get the business. There is plenty of room for both the cooperative and corporate form of business, in fact, it would be a tragedy to farmers should either have a complete monopoly.

They Meet the Test of Time

ONE OF the tests of an individual, an institution, or an organization is time. Does it wear well?

The Farm and Home Bureaus fully meet that test. For more than 25 years these organizations have been working with farmers, or more accurately, the farmers have been working through the Farm and Home Bureaus to help themselves. No period in all history has seen more changes, or been more difficult for farm folks, than that 25 years. Yet the

Farm and Home Bureaus have met those changes as they have come, survived each test, and are doing business at the old stand today stronger and better than ever. In fact, without such organizations as the Grange and the Farm and Home Bureaus thousands of farm folks could not have come through the dark days as well as they have.

But now, as we look forward into the future, with wars and rumors of wars, we know that rapid changes in all of our economic and social life will come faster than ever. We know that farming will be a different job than it has ever been before. We know that only those will survive who are quick to recognize changes and to use every available means of help. Organizations like the Farm and Home Bureaus can be just as helpful as farmers themselves make them. This is the time to line up in membership for the coming year, and I have no hesitation in urging you to do it, not to help the Bureaus, but to put yourself in line to let them help you.

Some Facts About Market Reports

"You are the editor of the *American Agriculturist*, a newspaper supposed to be of great value to us farmers.

"There is no doubt that you are of invaluable assistance to us at times but when you publish such items as the attached clipping taken from your paper of Oct. 28th the damage you do our markets offsets more than a score of times the good you do us in other ways. You should have gray matter

enough to know that markets cannot be built up by advertising surpluses. You did this same thing two years ago and I understand you admitted at that time that the figures were wrong but I cannot find where you tried to help us out by making a correction. I hope I am conveying to you just what you are doing to us with the power of the press.

"Still with kindest regards, I am

Yours truly, P. D. VERCROUSE,
Oswego Gardens, Inc. Oswego, N. Y."

THE CROP report to which Mr. Vercrouse refers was published in our October 28 issue, and read as follows:

"ONIONS—The New York onion crop is of good size and good quality. For the state the estimate is 4,092,000 sacks, compared to 2,961,000 sacks a year ago. For the entire country the estimated onion crop is 13,451,000 100-lb. sacks, compared to 11,157,000 a year ago, and a ten-year average of 9,914,000."

Mr. Vercrouse is a good farmer, a good citizen, and a good fellow, and I would have been inclined to pay little attention to the above letter, taking it for granted that it was written on one of Pete's off days, like we all have, except for the fact that he has been airing similar sentiments publicly for some time, so that the facts need re-stating.

In the first place, Mr. Vercrouse is the manager, and we understand part owner of a corporation farm. He complains about the surplus, but one big corporation farm is responsible for more surplus than a large number of family-owned farms all taken together.

In the second place, we have no recollection of ever making any promise to correct State and Federal market reports published in *American Agriculturist*. We have no authority to make such corrections, for the reports are not ours. They are furnished by the State and Federal governments for the benefit of every farmer, not for a favored few. They may be inaccurate at times as to exact figures, but they are approximately right, and it is the consensus of the farmer opinion of America that these reports are immensely helpful. *American Agriculturist* does not attempt to forecast prices. That is the farmer's responsibility after he has all of the information available on the size of the crop. **But we shall continue to use every effort to get all possible information to farmers that will help them better to sell their crops.**

Mr. Vercrouse's request to us to withhold facts about the farm markets is not in accord with his usual fairness. Apparently he does not want his fellow farmers to have the facts. All dealers and middlemen have the facts, of course, about the markets. They know all about the surplus. So do the big operators like Mr. Vercrouse, who can hire their field work done and have money to belong to national reporting associations and time to study reports, which the average farmer does not have.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE'S one to try on your back-seat driving friend:

The husband drew up his chair beside his wife's sewing machine.

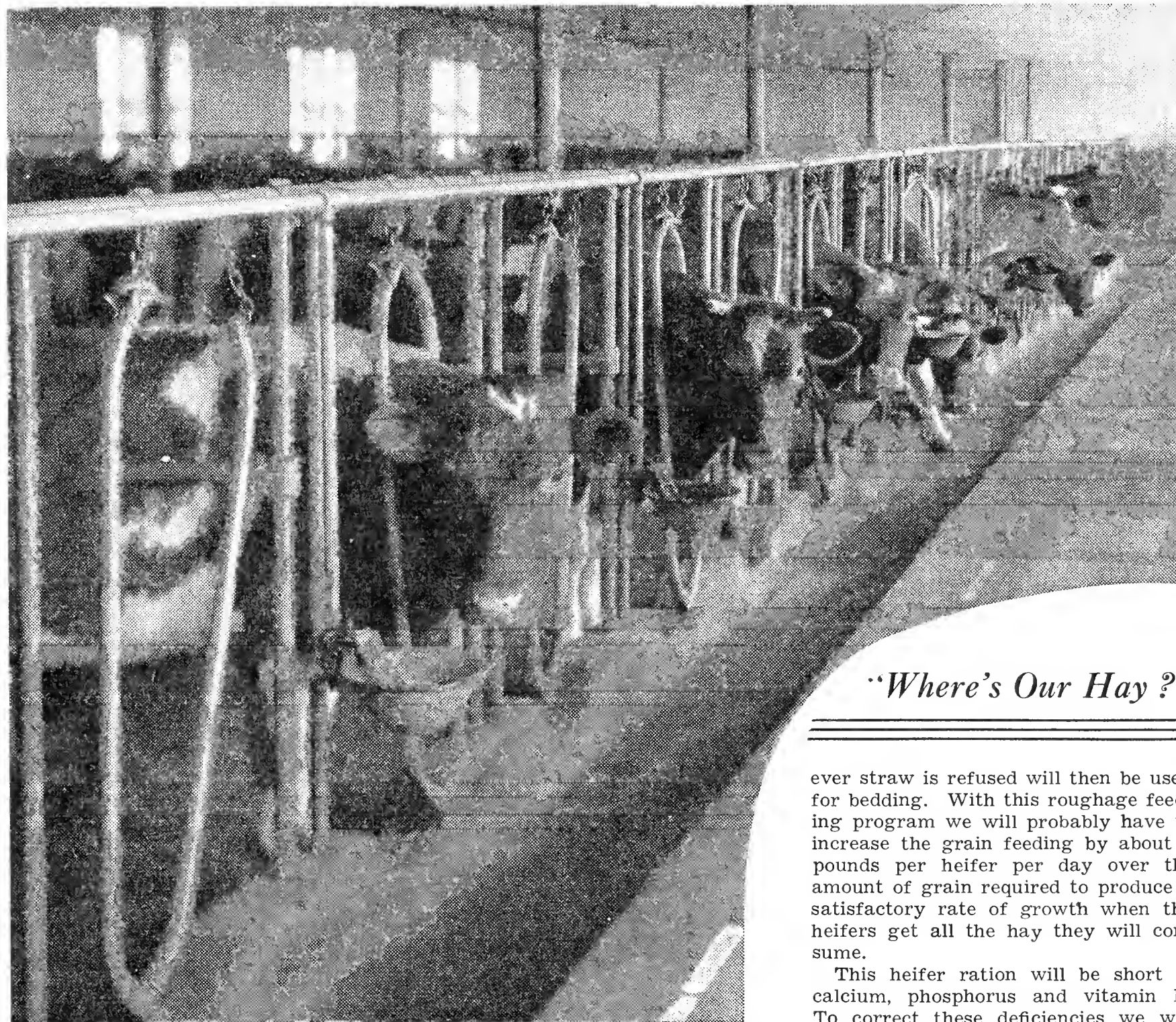
"Don't you think it's running too fast?" he said. "Look out! You'll sew the wrong seam! Mind that corner, now! Slow down. Mind your finger! Steady!"

"What's the matter with you, John?" said his wife, alarmed. "I've been running this machine for years!"

"Well, dear, I was only trying to help you, just as you help me drive the car."

OUR PLATFORM

1. STAY OUT OF WAR.
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3. LOWER FARM TAXES.
4. A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY FARM FAMILY.
5. MORE FUN ON THE FARM.



"Where's Our Hay?"

ever straw is refused will then be used for bedding. With this roughage feeding program we will probably have to increase the grain feeding by about 2 pounds per heifer per day over the amount of grain required to produce a satisfactory rate of growth when the heifers get all the hay they will consume.

This heifer ration will be short in calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D. To correct these deficiencies we will put 1% steamed bone meal (feeding grade), 1% finely ground limestone, and ¼% cod-liver oil concentrate in the grain ration.

We feel that hay is so important in the ration of calves under one year of age that they will be provided with all the hay they will eat regardless of cost.

In general, our feeding program this winter will be to replace hay in the ration with silage as far as is possible without seriously influencing production and the health of the animals.

Obviously, dairymen who have a shortage of both hay and silage have a more difficult problem to solve. There is nearly a normal hay crop in certain sections in New York State and the yield has been reported as good in Michigan and Ohio. Dairymen living within reasonable trucking distances from areas where the hay crop was normal, and where there is hay for sale, will probably find the purchase of hay the most economical solution.

A good quality of hay will furnish about 50 pounds of total digestible nutrients per 100 pounds. A good concentrate mixture will furnish approximately 75 pounds of total digestible nutrients per 100 pounds. In other words, it requires 3 pounds of good hay to equal 2 pounds of concentrates on a total digestible nutrient basis. Thus, when 300 pounds of good quality legume roughage can be purchased for less than 200 pounds of grain, restricting roughage is not economical. As the quality of hay goes down, more hay is required to furnish the amount of total digestible nutrients contained in one pound of grain. Since the freight rate or trucking cost is the same on a ton of poor hay as on a ton of good hay it is more economical to purchase the best grades of hay.

Regardless of the ratio between the cost of nutrients in grain and hay there is a very definite limit to the amount of grain that can be safely fed.

* Ed. Harrison is a member of the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Excessively heavy grain feeding is usually accompanied by an increase in udder troubles, breeding troubles, and digestive upsets. In other words, roughage can not safely be eliminated from the ration regardless of cost. If, because of economy, it becomes necessary to increase the rate of grain feeding, the concentrate mixture should be made as light and bulky as possible. Wheat bran and ground oats are two of the most bulky and safest feeds for the dairy cow. The concentrate mixture can also be lightened by feeding it with beet pulp when beet pulp can be purchased at a favorable price.

Molasses is a fairly cheap source of carbohydrates and can without question be used to advantage on many farms. It can be diluted with water and sprinkled over low grade roughage to increase palatability. By this method, cows can be encouraged to consume roughage that would otherwise be refused. It must be realized, however, that a low grade roughage is being fed and that production is likely to be somewhat lower than where a high quality roughage is fed.

Another method that might be used to apply molasses to low grade roughage would be to mount a barrel of molasses on a stand and direct a stream of molasses on the roughage as it passes through a chopper. If a large amount of molasses is applied there would be some danger of spoilage if chopped too far ahead of feeding.

There are a number of miscellaneous crops that, if available, can be used as a roughage supplement. These are not of enough importance to justify individual discussion.

In the final analysis, each dairyman must work out a solution to his own roughage problem. The proper solution will vary with each farm and also in different sections of the country, depending upon the feeds available and feed prices.

Where there is a roughage shortage, failure to provide cows with a satisfactory ration this winter will affect production over a much longer period. After a winter with unsatisfactory feeding conditions, cows will be in such poor condition that production will continue at a low and unprofitable level next summer, regardless of feeding conditions.

A PROGRAM

IF YOUR supply of roughage looks short, it is a good idea to take inventory now. Figure how many tons of hay, silage and straw you have. Then estimate the number of feeding days you will have until pasture, and a little arithmetic will show you how much roughage you have per day per animal.

The next step, if your figures show you are way short of roughage, is to decide whether to dispose of a few of the poorer cows, or canvass the possibilities of buying hay or making up the deficiency by purchasing grain.

In this inventory it is worth while to look around for possible supplies of roughage substitutes. In fruit sections you may want to feed some cull apples this fall. Potatoes are bringing too good a price to feed any except those that are unmarketable, but you may have an opportunity to buy some apple pomace, peavine silage or some other material that will furnish feed for your herd at a lower cost than purchased hay, especially if it has to be brought in from a considerable distance.

After you have done this, read Ed. Harrison's suggestions on this page and lay out a program that will best meet the situation on your farm. You can save money by doing this now rather than waiting until the roughage is nearly gone.

Short of Hay?

Some Suggestions Toward Solving the No. 1 Problem on Many Dairy Farms

By E. S. HARRISON *

DAIRYMEN in many sections of the Northeast face a serious shortage of hay as a result of the severe summer drought. How should this situation be met?

On farms where there is an actual hay shortage, failure to figure out a satisfactory supplemental feeding program will cause a serious drop in milk production. A large part of the cost of producing milk is fixed and remains unchanged regardless of whether the cow is producing 25 or 50 pounds per day. Because of this fact, the most economical herd production is obtained when the cows are fed liberally enough to make full use of their inherited ability to produce. The prospect for more satisfactory milk prices should encourage liberal feeding even though feed prices are abnormally high.

Undoubtedly the situation here in the University herd is similar to that on many other farms. Here is what we plan to do. We had a very satisfactory yield of first cutting hay, but the second and third cuttings were almost a complete failure. Short pastures from July throughout the remainder of the summer forced us to feed quite a lot of our winter's supply of hay as a pasture supplement, and we face the winter feeding period with about 60 per cent of a normal hay supply. In spite

of the drought our corn crop was fairly good and our silos are all full. As a matter of fact, we have about 25 per cent more silage than we put up in a normal year. The yield was not above average; we just had more acres of corn to put into the silos.

With a normal supply of hay, we attempt to feed our cows about 1½ pounds of hay and 2 pounds of silage per 100 pounds of live weight. This year we expect to feed just under 1 pound of hay per 100 pounds of live weight and all the silage they will consume. Without question, this feeding program will slightly reduce the amount of total digestible nutrients the cows are getting from roughage. Silage is bulky and the dairy cow does not have the capacity to consume as much dry matter in silage as in dry hay. To make up for this, we plan to feed a slightly higher ratio of grain to milk.

We plan to follow a little different feeding program with our heifers. About 60 heifers that are housed in one barn will be fed as follows:

They will get one feeding of hay, about ½ pound per 100 pounds of live weight, and 3 pounds of silage per 100 pounds of live weight. In addition, their mangers will be filled once per day with good bright oat straw. What-

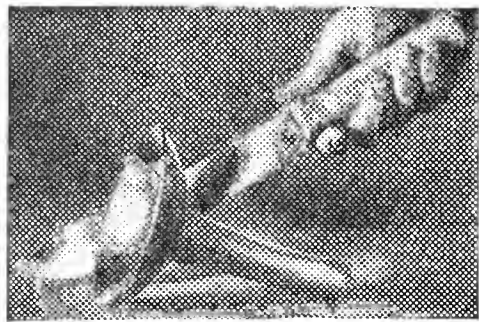
Tender, Delicious home
cured meats
every time
with



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**SUGAR CURING
SMOKE SALT**

WHEN you cure meats on the farm with Sterling Smoke Salt, you cut out all the guess-work in old-time methods of curing meats, as well as a lot of the bother. Here is a smoke salt that is uniform. The formula was developed by the International Salt Research Department. It is a balanced blend. It always gets the same results if you merely follow the easy directions.

Sterling Smoke Salt cures, flavors and adds tenderness to meats all at one operation. It contains the highest quality meat curing salt, blended with choice spices, and flavory brown sugar for good taste, saltpeter to preserve good color, and the flavor of distilled liquid smoke to add that smoky zest. Ask for Sterling Smoke Salt by name—buy it in 2 lb. 2 oz. cans, or economical 10 lb. can, which will cure up to 100 lbs. of meat.



PREMIUMS—A quality butcher knife with carbon steel blade and a bell scraper for removing bristles can be secured at about half the retail cost. Use the coupon in each 10 lb. can of Sterling Smoke Salt. These tools are invaluable on the farm. Get them now! Have them to use for your next butchering.

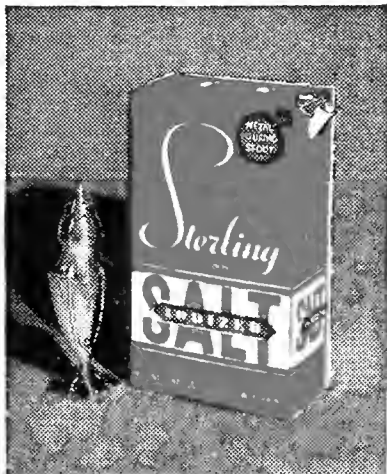


STERLING SEASONING adds delicious flavor to roasts, meat stews, poultry dressings, meat loaves, baked beans, gravies, and other foods. It makes the tastiest sausage. Buy it in cans containing 7½ lbs., 10 ounces, or 3 ounces.

SALT IS "WHITE GOLD" FOR THE FARMER'S PROFIT

Salt is called "white gold" because it earns so much for the farmer when properly used. A proper feeding of salt to live-stock means more than better health—it means increased milk production, fatter hogs, healthier calves, and extra profit all along the line. Write for a copy of "The Farmers' Salt Book," which contains advice and information

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STERLING IODIZED AND PLAIN TABLE SALT—5¢ for a generous, 1 lb., 8 oz. carton. Refined under the rigid supervision of the International Salt Research Department, it is steam-sterilized. Taste it alone. Compare its tangy flavor with any ordinary salt. It is better, purer.

about many uses of salt for profit on the farm.

FREE BOOK—Besides detailed illustrated directions for butchering and curing meat, this book gives practical ways to make and save money with salt on the farm. Sausage making and other kitchen recipes included. Write for your copy.

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Please send a free sample of Sterling Seasoning for Sausage and a copy of "The Farmers' Meat Book" to:

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How to Sharpen PLANES and CHISELS

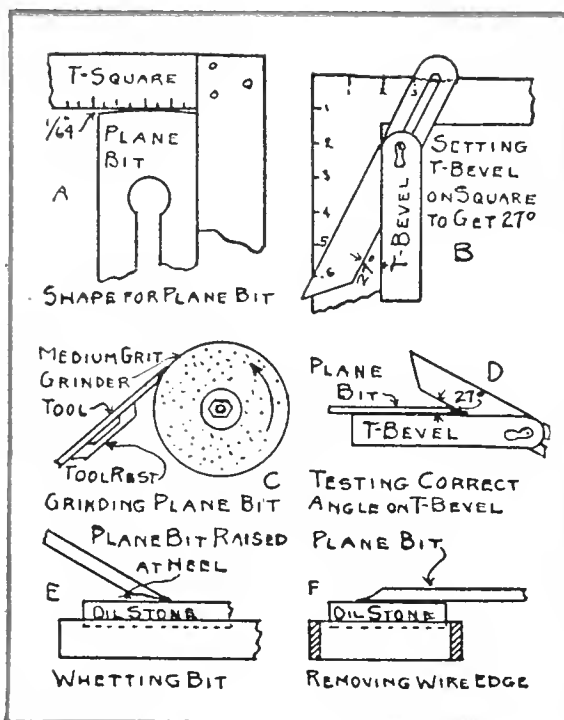
and Other Notes of Interest to the Farm Mechanic

By I. W. DICKERSON.



EVERY FARMER should have at least a 14-inch jack plane and a small 7-inch block plane, if he does any construction or repair work at all. Even those who have these get very poor results, because a dull plane wastes time and material and does a botched job. A few simple directions will enable any one to keep his planes in good condition ready to do first class work.

A smoothing plane bit should be at right angles to its length but rounded about 1/64 inch at the corners to prevent ridges on the planed surface, as shown at (A) in illustration. Next set the T-bevel at an angle of 25 to 30 degrees, as shown at (B), and grind the bit on a medium grit grinding wheel. Test the angle with the T-bevel (D) until a slight wire edge can be felt.



Dip the edge in water occasionally, as overheating, as shown by a bluish color, will ruin the temper. The bit should then be whetted on a good oil stone, lifting it slightly at the heel (E) so it touches for about 1/32 back from the edge. The bit should then be rubbed flat on the stone (F) to remove any remaining wire edge. A plane bit should be whetted several times before it needs regrinding, and less sharpening will be needed if a scraper and brush are first used on boards to remove grit.

Chisels should be sharpened in exactly the same way as plane bits, except that the corners are not rounded.

Put Pump Cylinder Below Water

A reader asks the proper place to put the pump cylinder in a well 60 feet deep. The depth to water surface rather than the depth of the well, determines the proper location for the pump cylinder. Most authorities recommend that the pump cylinder be put below the surface of the water since this avoids much trouble from loss of priming due to leaky valves, gives longer life for valves and leathers and requires no more work in pumping. In no case should the cylinder be more than 22 feet above the water level in dry weather.

Use Proper File to Sharpen Saw

The proper size and type of file is almost as important in sharpening a saw as knowing how to do the work. A friend almost ruined a 10-point hand crosscut saw by trying to use too large a file. These files should be used:

5-inch special extra-slim blunt saw file for 10- and 11-point crosscut hand saws and for back saws.

6-inch special extra-slim blunt saw file for 6-, 7-, 8-, and 9-inch crosscut hand saws.

7-inch special extra-slim blunt saw file for 6- and 7-point hand rip saws.

In general, the file should be of such a size that the side or face will be about twice as wide as the tooth is high. If handsaw blunt files are not available double extra-slim taper files of the same sizes may be used.

Costs \$137 to Wire a Farmstead

A survey by H. H. Beaty, extension agricultural engineer at Iowa State College, covering over 1000 farmsteads, shows that R.E.A. approved wiring averaged four days for two electricians and cost \$137 per farmstead. Beaty recommends making a list of the lights and equipment likely to be used for each room and to plan the switches and outlets for this equipment, even though some of it may not be purchased for some time. Farmers are cautioned about trying to do their own wiring, unless positive that the materials and methods will pass R.E.A. inspection.

Don't Overload Electric Motors

Electric motors will safely carry a fifty per cent overload for a few minutes; but if continued, is likely to overheat and burn out the armature windings. A motor requires a much heavier current in starting than when up to speed, and if possible should not be started under load. Overheating may be caused by over-loading, by lack of air circulation, by lack of lubrication, or by bearings being out of line.

More Power With a Crowbar

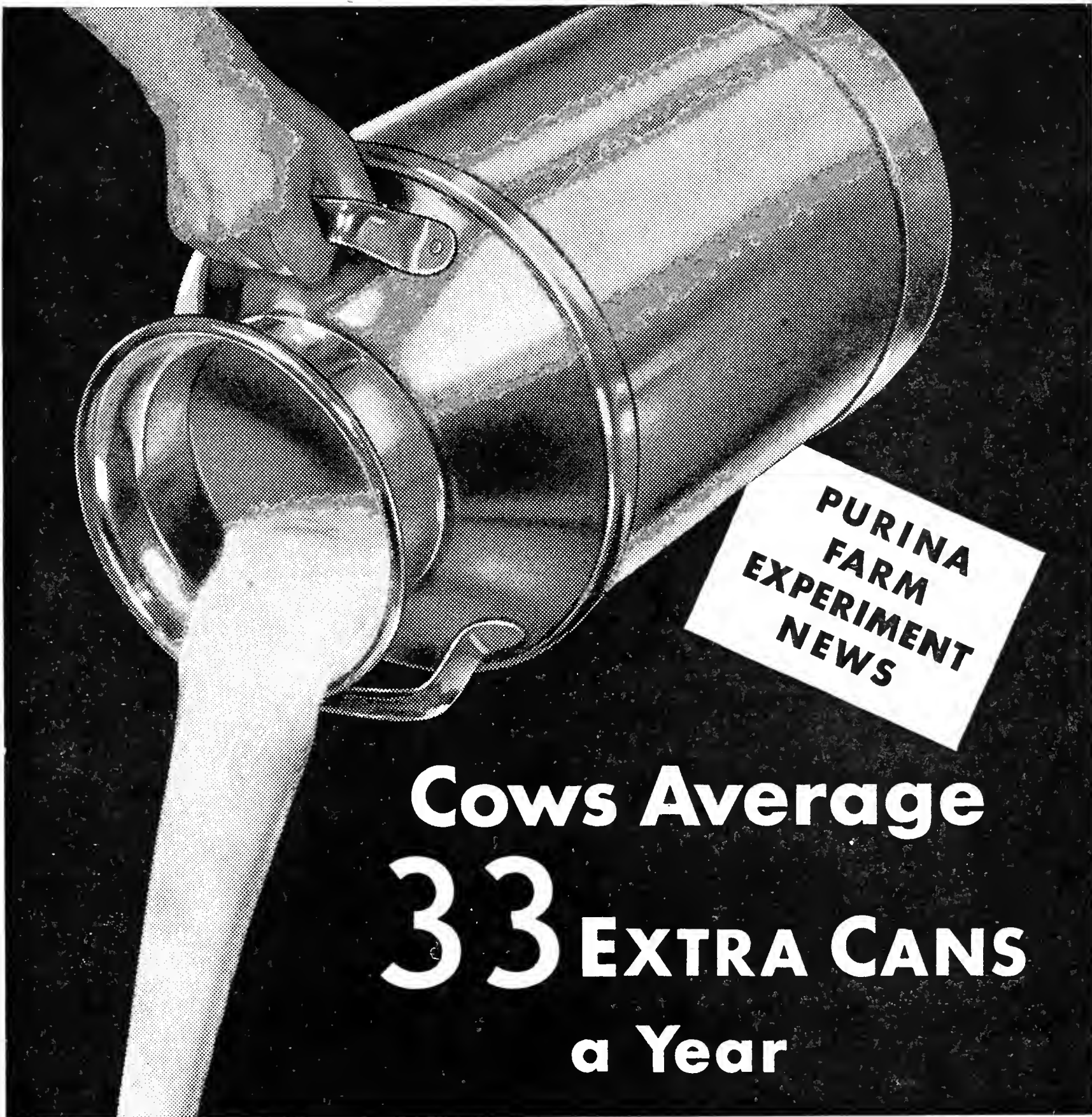
If you need more leverage with a crowbar, try slipping a piece of pipe over it and see what a difference it makes.

Use Lard Oil on Taps, Dies and Drills

Keep a can filled with lard oil in the shop for use on taps, dies, and drills. Use it freely on steel, sparingly on brass and malleable iron, and none on cast iron. The lard oil is not so much for lubrication as to clean the tool and keep it cool. Paint "Lard Oil" on the can so no one will use it for regular lubrication.



"Well, Wilkins — try, try again!"



Following Conditioning WHILE DRY on Purina Dry & Freshening Chow

At the Purina Experimental Farm 21 Holstein cows were dried off 60 days before they were due to calve and were fed on Purina Dry and Freshening Chow.

During their next milking periods they gave an average of 33 cans (2,900 lbs.) more milk per cow than they gave the year before, *when they had NOT been conditioned on Dry and Freshening Chow.*

All cows, of course, did not increase the same, depending on their individual ability as milkers.

**8 Cows Increased 40 Cans or More —
6 Cows Increased 20 to 40 Cans — Only
7 Cows Increased Less Than 20 Cans**

Taken on the average, this extra milk we get from conditioning dry cows is by far the CHEAPEST milk produced all through the year. It takes only 5 to 8 bags "D. & F." Chow for the average cow. At today's prices just 9 or 10 extra cans of milk will pay the entire cost.

All extra milk above this means extra money from our cows.

And by helping to build up a cow's strength and condition on the Purina Dry Cow Plan we in turn help her to

**Calve and Clean Quickly — Avoid Badly
Caked Udder — Breed Successfully**

These extra safeguards often are worth many additional dollars.

Feed Dry & Freshening Chow to your next dry cows. See for yourself what it will do. See your local Purina dealer with the Checkerboard sign, or write to

PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.



II.

WHAT NEXT?

IN MY LAST COLUMN, I said I was "sixty-nine going on seventy." To get the most out of life, I suggested a Four-Fold Program which works: "Keep

My Body Strong (fight weakness)
My Mind Alert (fight ignorance)
My Personality Agreeable (fight a
grouch)

My Character Upright through Truth,
Honesty, Purity, Unselfishness, and
a deep Faith in God (fight sin)."

It isn't enough to say that we fight the things that destroy. Action must follow. For example, to fight any weakness means that Action must put in practice a program to keep well. Then to keep absolutely fit we must have a program of exercise, diet, and sleep, and mastery over self. Careless habits weaken our bodies and sickness follows. So far as I am concerned I must have a program to get anywhere. I set certain standards to follow and *follow* them. When I begin to make exceptions, I'm sunk. "But I don't like a program," said one of my friends. "All right," I replied, "if you can keep well without a program, OK, but as I look through the years, not one in fifty becomes master of himself without a program." I could write pages more on this theme, but those of you who have read, "I Dare You," know my program which expresses the philosophy of my life.

At the risk of being called a faddist, I have pounded the health story to friends until I have wearied them. In looking at the life ahead of you, in getting proper values and the right perspective, you must realize sooner or later that happiness and achievement come so much easier when there is abundant energy to drive you forward to your goal. Look around and note how many successful men and women have vigorous, driving energy.

When I was a boy my father used to take me out to teach me how to hunt. He would say: "Do you hear that meadow lark? What is he saying?"

"Laziness will kill you."

"Laziness will kill you."

"Laziness will kill you."

Even today when I hear the meadow lark's distinctive call I remember that story my father told me so many years ago. Laziness will kill youth, accomplishment, and achievement quicker than anything else I know. Irrespective of theories or social changes, work—hard, driving work—is a great blessing to mankind.

I think that life was never more fun for me than it is today. I'm in good health with a home and happy surroundings. I keep my interest in young people and with so many wholesome activities in college, church, and community that I'm busier than I have ever been in my whole life. I try to follow Arnold Bennett's book, "How to Live on 24 Hours a Day," but 48 hours aren't enough for me. I could easily use 96. Doubtless retiring has some advantages, but I don't want to retire. I want to live right in the midst of things. Retiring isn't living, to my way of thinking. But when more Light breaks, I hold the right to change my opinion, as I have frequently done in the past. For the present, indissolubly knit together are myself, my activities, other folks far and near, and God—all my larger self.

What Next? That's the question I'm asking myself. My answer is: More health, more knowledge, more personality, more character—all material, but all spiritual—that in the year ahead, in some small way, my life may make some worthy contribution to the coming of the Kingdom. As I look inward at my resources and outward at the work that awaits me, my vision must not slip away. So together, whether we look forward or backward, or inward or outward, may we ever look upward to catch the Radiance of daily living.

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

Executive Offices

898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



BY L. B.
SKEFFINGTON

from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

G.L.F. Holds Annual Meeting

WITH the single exception of 1936-37—following severe drought—the G.L.F. handled a record volume of farm supplies during the past year, according to reports at its 19th annual meeting in Syracuse.

During the year farmers purchased 1,100,000 tons of farm supplies through the G.L.F., of which 800,000 tons represented feeds. Total cash value of all the business handled was \$55,000,000. Earnings of the year were \$1,500,000. Of this, members will receive \$900,000 in patronage dividends, \$250,000 was added to capital and \$200,000 held for emergency reserve.

Total volume was 27,000 tons ahead of the previous year, according to the annual report of James A. McConnell, general manager. Referring to the various feed formulas handled by the G.L.F., McConnell said: "Had G.L.F. retail agents and farmers together really done a thorough job of selecting from the many specification feeds those best suited to their needs, just as good feeding results might have been obtained at a saving of perhaps a million dollars."

He said the next job of the organization is to teach employes how to present its service and to teach farmers how to make best use of it.

Thumbs Down on Uplift

McConnell in his address said there are those who believe the ills of society may be solved by co-operatives and who think the G.L.F. management should undertake a crusade for a general co-operative movement. His own idea was that the G.L.F. could serve farmers better by continuing to run a good cow feed service, by improving its fertilizer service and in doing the things it was organized to do.

"With uplifting such a fashionable hobby today," he continued, "and with so many professional uplifters in high government positions, the sure way to keep the G.L.F. an agricultural institution sensitive to the real needs of farmers, if that is your wish, is to keep electing to its board men with rural background."

He said the organization has achieved its present place because of the type of men who have constituted its board. Answering the question of "who runs the G.L.F.?" McConnell said: "I do. Your directors hire management and tell us how they want it run."

Martin Lauds Co-ops

A look around the world discloses that where democracy is strongest, co-operation is strongest, Dean William H. Martin of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, told the members. "Where dictators flourish cooperatives are suppressed."

Foremost among the pitfalls facing agricultural cooperatives is the breakdown of practical business skill, he said. "A cooperative is a business enterprise." He said production problems have been pretty well solved, and the next great challenge before agriculture is in the field of marketing and distribution.

Five directors were re-elected. They were Clifford E. Snyder, Pittstown, N. J.; J. D. Ameen, Williamson, N. Y., Farm Bureau nominee; Earl B. Clark, Norwich, N. Y., Grange nominee; Halsey L. Benson, Mansfield, Pa., and Harry Bull, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

Sessions were held in the Syracuse Armory, with President Leigh G. Kirkland and Vice-President Frank M.

Smith presiding. The adjoining tank arena was used to house a comprehensive exhibit of the uses and usefulness of the G.L.F. It attracted considerable attention because of the diversity of the displays and the effectiveness with which they were staged.

Myers for Managed Currency

The war is bringing stimulation of farm prices and helping to wipe out disparities, but Dr. William I. Myers of Cornell University warned farmers to go slow about expanding. He declined to predict how long the war might continue, but said that if it was of long duration the basic commodity price level might continue to move upward.

"However," he added, "the tendency is to swing too far, so that after the price rise there may be violent change." Currency management would prevent this, he said, "and if prices rise too greatly we may have conservative recruits for a monetary management program." But at present, he said, the farm price level is 30 to 40 per cent too low.

He said that United States prices may be expected to follow world price

levels, plus the approximate amount of devaluation, unless the gold price is changed. He said that devaluation in 1933-34 did raise price levels and stimulate business, but that now price levels are tied to a fixed value of gold. Monetary management could be used to raise prices of commodities to bring them in approximate equilibrium with the general price structure and hold them there.

"But," said Myers, "raising commodity price levels does not mean raising the cost of living. Reemployment will more than compensate for any increase in cost of living. Rising commodity prices would correct the disparities of 10 years. Thereafter if prices rise further it is to be expected that adjustment of farm and retail prices, wages and cost of living will be much more rapid than in the period of falling prices. It is easier to raise prices and wages than to lower them."

Doctor Myers was introduced by Warren W. Hawley of Batavia, vice-president of the State Farm Bureau Federation. Edward R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*, introduced Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, who advocated a Supreme Court of Economics to keep the country informed on the true state of economic conditions.

To Promote Apples

Because of the success of a growers' committee in promoting the peach movement some weeks ago, a similar committee has been set up for apples. It has the same officers as the peach committee, Frank Beneway of Ontario, chairman, and Morton Adams of Sodus, secretary. At the initial meeting at Albion representatives of seven counties attended, together with representatives of State College, Farm Bureau Federation, Horticultural So-

ciety, agricultural department and chain stores. Tom O'Neill of the Apple Institute outlined work of that organization in setting up special sales periods with the chain and independent stores. The committee endorsed the work of the Apple Institute and left it largely to O'Neill to carry on. It is felt with the combined support of the organizations and interests represented, the campaign will be effective in obtaining a heavy movement of apples.

* * *

Off to National Grange

As this issue is distributed I will be packing preparatory to a trip to Peoria, Ill., to attend the annual sessions of the National Grange. This will be the first time in a number of years the Grange has met in the Midwest. It is the year of biennial elections. It is expected plans will begin to take shape for celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of the Grange two years hence.

Later this month the State Farm Bureau Federation and the State Home Bureau Federation will hold their annual meetings, and then during the second week in December the State Grange will be in session in Syracuse. It looks like a busy time ahead.

Fur Trapping Regulations

Trappers and prospective trappers of fur bearing animals were advised recently by the Conservation Department of the approaching open seasons on raccoon, skunk and mink. From the first day of November until January 20, raccoon will be legal quarry in New York State. The open season on skunk runs from November 10 until February 10, while mink may be trapped from November 10 until March 15. Fur bearing animals, with certain exceptions, may be taken in any manner, day or night, during the open season. Raccoon may not be taken from dens or houses or by cutting den trees. Skunks cannot be taken from holes or dens by digging or with the aid of dogs. The use of smoke, chemicals, gas or poison is prohibited in taking any of these species of fur bearers.

Traps used in taking fur bearing animals in New York State are not permitted to have a greater jaw spread than six inches and must not contain teeth in the jaws. Traps used in taking fur bearing animals must bear the name of the owner and the owner is required to visit his traps at least once every 24 hours.

At the same time, the Conservation Department called to the attention of trappers that there is no open season on otter, fisher, sable or marten in New York State. Likewise, there is no open season on beaver although the Department has the power to declare an open season during the month of March. The muskrat season in New York State does not open until the first of January.

Apple Recipe Contest Winners

Do A. A. folks like and eat lots of apples? We'll say they do, after reading the stack of enthusiastic letters which have poured into our office as the result of the cash contest announced in our October 14 issue, in connection with Mrs. Hockett's article, "Delicious Apple Recipes."

Contestants were asked to tell how often and in what way they were in the habit of serving apples to their families; also, which of Mrs. Hockett's apple recipes they had tried and how it turned out. So many excellent letters were received that it was hard to pick winners, but here they are:

First prize, \$5.00.—Mrs. Ernest C. True, Fayette, Maine.

Second prize, \$1.00.—Mrs. George M. Woodruff, Machias, N. Y.

Third prize, \$1.00.—Mrs. Clifford Merchant, Williston, Vt.

Fourth prize, \$1.00.—Mrs. Lester Cleland, Lisbon, N. Y.

Fifth prize, \$1.00.—Mrs. D. W. Pease, Laconia, N. H.

Sixth prize, \$1.00.—Mrs. William Crothers, R. 2, Box 272, Lakeland, Florida.

MILK NEWS

THE much publicized milk strike or diversion of milk to those dealers who paid \$2.15 for September milk was a failure so far as any results are concerned. For a day or two, one or two northern New York plants got no milk. Now the milk is coming back. The right of a dairyman, not under contract to deliver his milk, to change his dealer or to keep milk at home cannot be questioned, although the wisdom of such action at times may be open to argument. Neither can there be a question about the right of a man to deliver milk without molestation or threats if he so desires.

When September prices were announced, milk strike leaders declared that a strike could not be averted. When dairymen began to consider that a milk strike might result in an average loss of \$60.00 to every man who milks cows and that the most they could gain would be 6½¢ a hundred for milk delivered during September, which to a dairyman delivering 300 lbs. of milk would mean \$5.85, sentiment for a strike began to dwindle. Realizing this, strike leaders left the decision to strike or divert up to local groups. Some milk was diverted which, of course, had little or no effect on New York City's supply, and this, too, was soon realized by dairymen.

When the question of diverting milk was broached to Vermont dairymen, they indicated with characteristic Yankee independence that they could handle their own affairs. Vermont's Attorney General, Lawrence Jones, issued a public statement assuring dairymen that they had a constitutional right to carry firearms if necessary to protect their right to deliver milk, and furthermore that it was not necessary to secure any permit to do so. That statement strengthened the backbones of Vermont dairymen if any strengthening were needed.

The chief reason why there will be no milk strike at this time and why a strike in the near future is unlikely is that dairymen realize that prices for October and during the entire winter will be favorable. While not satisfactory to everyone, the price of milk will be reasonable in relation to feed costs,

will be above the price level of most farm products and is the best since 1930.

The price amendment to the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order, which went into effect October 1, will continue until May 1, and cooperative leaders have already taken steps to consider further revision of the price schedule before February 1 in order to insure a living price for milk during the summer months.

The chief danger in the situation is that certain elements among milk distributors, who fought the Order since it was first proposed, will be successful in their efforts to nullify it. The danger is not great, but it should not be overlooked. It is also necessary that dairymen continue to support the Order if it is to be effective.

Dairymen are not forgetting that many dealers who agreed to pay \$2.15 for September milk are the same dealers who refused or neglected to pay what they owed into the producers' settlement fund. In fact, at least one dealer (and probably more) who agreed to pay the \$2.15 still owes some of his producers for milk delivered several months ago. If these dealers had paid into the producers' settlement fund the money they owed and which federal authorities have ordered them to pay, the price for September milk would have been better than \$2.15. They still owe the money, and that is a mighty good point on which dairymen, through their organizations, can bring some pressure.

There is another point dairymen remember. If strike leaders were so anxious to get better results for farmers, why did they sit on the sidelines last spring when organized dairymen were campaigning to force dealers voluntarily to comply with the provisions of the Order? Without the help of those who were fighting the Order, dairymen came within an ace of success. Just a little more help by those who claimed that they were so anxious to get better returns for dairymen would have put the thing over and would have prevented the ruinously low prices dairymen had to accept last spring.



For 20 long years, we farmers who own, operate and control the Dairymen's League have been waging a stubborn and bitter battle to give all farmers a voice in the direction of their own business.

For 20 long years, we have steadfastly insisted that dairy farmers—and dairy farmers alone—should say what price represented a fair return on the investment, life-long labor and skill required to produce milk. We insisted that dairy farmers—like all other manufacturers and producers of marketable goods—should be the ones to say what their produce should sell for.

We farmers of the Dairymen's League were the pioneers in the fight for a living price for milk. We cleared the ground and prepared it for sowing. Recently—within the past 3 years—we have been joined in this effort by other farmer co-operatives. Through the united effort and sheer force of numbers of farm co-operatives, the aid of the State and Federal governments has been enlisted. Through the combined efforts of a great farmer majority, we

have been able to obtain the State and Federal marketing orders, guaranteeing us our rights so long as we insist upon obtaining them.

In short, the ground has been cleared and prepared. The seed has been sown. And now the harvest is ready. If we farmers continue to work together... if we continue to present a strong and unbroken front to the dealers and their dupes who never stop their efforts to sow discord among us... if we believe the simple fact that only through standing shoulder-to-shoulder will we ever preserve the advantages we have gained... then we shall reap our harvest in larger milk checks during many months to come. Then we shall come closer to enjoying a living price for milk than we have during all the 20 years that have gone before.

The harvest is ripe and ready to be gathered. At last farmers control their own industry. Let's make certain that we enjoy the harvest... and that we do not again bow our necks to the yoke of the dealers and the anti-farm gang.

With **AMERICAN**
AGRICULTURIST

Advertisers

Final White Pine Contest Winners

Winner of the \$250.00 First Prize: Earl Roberts, R. No. 3, Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio.

\$100.00 Second Prize: George Sheffer, R. 1, Dover, York County, Pennsylvania.

\$50.00 Third Prize: Robert H. Wendt, E. Lake Rd., Honeoye, Ontario County, New York.

\$25.00 Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Prizes: Clyde Moore, R.R. No. 1, Ansonia, Darke County, Ohio; Frank E. Kaichbaum, R. No. 2, McClure, Snyder County, Pennsylvania; Mrs. George R. Thompson, Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania; H. R. Reynolds, Wallace, Steuben County, New York.

"WHAT I LIKE BEST ABOUT WHITE PINE IS", and contestants had to complete the sentence. Earl Roberts, of Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, wrote:

"When lumber is good,—that's quality; when it's inexpensive,—that's economy; when it's both good and inexpensive,—that's honest value; when it's all three,—that's *Genuine White Pine*."

Second prize winner was George Sheffer of Dover, York County, Pennsylvania, who wrote:

"It has all the requirements a good wood should have which is proved to me by an old Switzer barn, 150 years old, which is still standing on my farm with the original White Pine weather boarding on front and rear which is in very good condition, and if kept painted, will last indefinitely. That shows me that I do not have to be repairing all the time if I build with Genuine White Pine. I like it because you can nail it without splitting, it saws so easy, it is strong yet light in weight, it takes and holds paint well, and its weather resisting qualities can't be beat."

While the Genuine White Pine Contest is over, a very interesting "Isn't It a Fact?" series of advertisements is now running each month in this publication which features a new revised edition of the Genuine White Pine booklet and is offered free to our readers. The new book is worth having and may be obtained from the local Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE dealer, or by writing direct to the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

* * *

Emanuel S. Wene, prominently identified for a half-century with agricultural progress, political affairs, and the social life of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, died very suddenly on October 5th, in his 74th year. Mr. Wene was the beloved father of the Hon. Elmer H. Wene, of

Vineland, N. J., and many intimate friends of Elmer Wene recall with tender recollections the important part that was taken by the father in the development of the son's brilliant career in agricultural, business, and political life.

* * *

Many farm families are giving a hearty welcome to an individual freezer storage cabinet new on the market. A $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ h.p. refrigeration unit keeps the freezing compartment at a temperature of five degrees below zero, and the larger storage compartment adjacent to it at five degrees above zero. According to the ESCO CABINET Company, manufacturers of the new cabinet, this economical "zero-freezing" keeps foods better and fresher than other methods. Vegetables, when cooked, retain all their wholesome goodness, consistency and vitamin content.

The new cabinet is heavily insulated for maximum efficiency and low-cost operation. The body is of heavy galvanized Armco sheet metal, finished in attractive gray enamel. Sizes range up to 25 cubic feet of storage space. Removable shelves, a divided top scuff plate with rubberized cork frost-breaker strips, and a sealed control panel are other interesting features.

* * *

Icy roads are one of the biggest hazards motorists have to meet. As yet no one has brought forth a tire chain or any device that will prevent skidding on ice, but SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION have made progress in attacking the problem from a different angle. We all know the effect of salt on ice. Calcium chloride is not salt, but it is a compound closely related to it, and experiments have shown that a mixture of calcium chloride and cinders applied to icy roads make them safe for travel. The latest information on this subject can be found in a booklet "Highway Ice Control" which is available without charge if you will send a post card to SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION, 40 Rector St., New York City.

* * *

In recent years the importance of manganese in the soil has been more fully realized, and the addition of this element has worked wonders where certain crop troubles have become evident. You may, therefore, be interested in getting a copy of a booklet called "Manganese: Its Value in Soil, Plant and Animal Nutrition." All you need to do is drop a card to the HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO., 1945 East 97th St., Cleveland, Ohio.



1939 GOODYEAR ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

The ten farm boys who won grand prizes in Goodyear's 1939 Essay Contest on the subject "Farming of Tomorrow on Rubber" quickly demonstrated their versatility in the field of learning by becoming successful fishermen. Awarded a week's outing in the Canadian North Woods, at Goodyear President P. W. Litchfield's Timagami, Ontario, summer camp, the boys are pictured above receiving instructions in rigging their fishing tackle and within a short time after this picture was taken, many of them enjoyed the experience of catching their first fish. Every member of the party caught fish during the outing.

One northeastern boy, Robert Ector of Wilmington, Delaware, won the trip. Two other boys, Earl Langley of Mars Hill, Maine, and Oliver Hilton of Woodbine, Maryland, were among the 25 who won cash prizes of \$25 each. The contest was open to high school boys who are students in vocational agriculture.

MARKET GLEANINGS

Potato Market Looks Favorable

Reports from Aroostook County, Maine, indicate that potato growers are holding for higher prices. They are basing their action on the belief that prices for all agricultural products will be higher and on the knowledge that there are fewer late potatoes in the East and more in the West than there were last year.

The October crop estimate put the U. S. crop at 13,000,000 bushels less than it was last year, although the supply of late potatoes is practically the same as it was in 1938.

Shipments from Maine bear out the statement that growers are holding. Up to October 16, 2,674 cars of Maine potatoes had been shipped, while on that date shipments usually range from 5,000 to 7,000 cars.

Prices to Maine growers for U. S. No. 1 Green Mountains in bulk have been running from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a barrel. A recent New York City market report quoted up-state New York Round Whites, ordinary quality and ungraded, at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per hundred-pound sack; and Long Island Green Mountains at \$1.85 to \$2.10.

Egg-Feed Ratio

The last week in October it took 6.1 doz. eggs to buy 100 lbs. of poultry feed. The week previous the figure was 5.8; a month ago, 7.9; and a year ago, 4.4. Feed costs have dropped somewhat following the speculative rise after European war was declared. About the first of November it was estimated that the average cost of 100 lbs. of feed was \$1.82, somewhat more than last year's figure of \$1.55 and somewhat less than the 1937 figure of \$1.90.

Eat More Turkeys

Increased consumption seems to be the answer to the turkey marketing problem. It is becoming recognized that more turkeys can well be eaten throughout the year rather than trying to consume them all at Thanksgiving and Christmas. The fact remains that this year's crop is bigger than normal.

The amount of turkeys in cold storage October 1 was also larger than a year ago and about 50 per cent above recent five-year average. To offset

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

	Sept. 1939	Sept. 1938	Sept. 1910-14	Aug. 1939
MILK, Grade B, 3.7% 201-210 mile zone:				
Dairymen's League, per cwt.-----	\$2.085	\$1.81	\$1.64	\$1.965
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.-----	2.155	1.95	1.66	2.03
Average, per cwt.-----	2.12	1.88	1.65	2.00
Index, 1910-14=100†	128	113	100	120
40 Basic Commodities, Index, 1910-14=100...	115.8‡	107.4	100.0	102.5
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score	28c	26c	30c	24c
Index, 1910-14=100...	93	87	100	86
DAIRY RATION:				
Wholesale price at Utica per ton-----	\$30.87	\$25.70	\$30.40	\$25.35
Index, 1910-14=100...	102	85	100	84
POUNDS FEED:				
Equal in price to 100 lbs. milk-----	138	147	109	157

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.

† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.

‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Dept. of Agr. Econ. & Farm Mgt.
N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

this is the expectation of better purchasing power among consumers and a real tendency to eat turkeys the year around. It appears that growers have marketed larger than the normal percentage of the crop during October and are holding over a larger than normal percentage for Christmas.

Cabbage Being Stored

Reports from western New York indicate that a price of around \$15.00 per ton is being paid by dealers for cabbage to storing. F.O.B. sales on sacked Danish cabbage have been running around \$17.00 to \$20.00, with bulk stock bringing around \$16.00 or \$17.00 a ton. It is expected that movement into storage will be fairly heavy, and anticipation is for a fairly good market during the winter months.

This expectation is, of course, based on a relatively light crop. Recent reports from New York City show 50-lb. sacks of Danish selling at from 40c to 60c and red cabbage for from 75c to \$1.00.

On Tradin' Horses

About the most sensible thing I have ever read on trading horses is set forth by Doc Roberts on Page 17. Read it, for it may save you being skinned right out of your eyeteeth some time.

Growers Comment on Surplus Apple Purchases

(Continued from Page 3)

Robert Tyson and Commander Little of the F.S.C.C. office at Rochester, and it is my opinion that they are doing a good job. So long as the Corporation pays a fair price to the growers, then F.S.C.C. merely becomes another good customer, and I am somewhat at a loss to understand why an occasional grower cannot view the matter in similar light. In a surplus apple year when normal selling outlets will not absorb all of the crop, the F.S.C.C. should be welcomed into the deal and especially this year when it seems to be pretty well granted that they have paid a price to the grower which was commensurate with the going market price.

"Many growers like the fact that the Corporation's price is subject to periodical revision, and it occurs to me that this system is the fair way. Then, too, through F.S.C.C.'s apple purchases, unfortunate families on relief are not being deprived of the many health-giving qualities contained in apples."

The latest information we have on future plans is a statement put out by the Rochester office applying to the period of October 29 to November 4. This really continues previous announcements and states that the F.S.C.C. will consider the purchase of apples, paying from 55c to 75c a bushel, depending on variety and grade.

Your county committee has copies of a mimeographed sheet called "Apple Purchase Specifications." Among the specifications is one requiring that the seller furnish at his own expense official inspection certificates issued by the State Inspection Service. Another requires compliance with federal-state spray residue regulations, and states that the seller must furnish spray residue analysis certificate numbers or sign a responsibility acceptance form, copies of which are available in County Farm Bureau offices. Apples must be packed in standard bushel baskets, ring-faced, with liners and caps; or in eastern apple boxes, with net contents marked in bushels, jumble pack, with slats and covers required. Used containers are acceptable only if they are clean and in good condition.

A letter from Robert Tyson of the Rochester F.S.C.C. office says that there is no announced date for the completion of this program. It is planned to continue it as long as it appears that the purchase of surplus apples is needed to assist in the marketing of the present crop of apples. Up to October 28, 482 cars of apples had been purchased in New York State. In New York, as in some other areas where facilities are available, arrangements are being made to dry part of the apples purchased in order to provide a longer distribution period.

Keep Dairy Herds HEALTHY

By C. G. BRADT.



TWENTY YEARS AGO, probably about one-half of the dairy cattle in New York State were infected with bovine tuberculosis. Today, New York State is a "modified accredited area" with an infection of less than one-half of one per cent. What a difference this is, and what a saving this eradication of tuberculosis has brought to the dairy industry; fewer "shippers"; fewer dead cows dragged to the woods for burial and better production from those that are left as healthy. Where is the dairyman who would wish to return to the days when TB was taking its toll of cows and dairy income?

As a dairy farmer, you are interested in keeping your cattle healthy. With healthy animals, you know that your cows will live longer. Fewer replacements must be raised or purchased to maintain the herd, and healthy cows give more milk than diseased cows. Everybody wants a healthy herd. There is no argument there.

The problem is what to do to keep our herds healthy. On this question there is no easy solution. We cannot depend too much upon cures and medicines sought after the trouble has started.

Healthy Herd Program Needed

The solution to the problem of herd health as I see it is in a program of prevention on every dairy farm. This is not a simple matter any more than the breeding of good cattle is a simple matter. Extra work, much thought, good management and sound judgment will be required if a plan of disease prevention is to work, and work properly. You will not get results if you are careful this week and careless next week. The best plan of disease prevention in the world will be a failure under such conditions, unless the owner is just plain lucky and most of us are not that fortunate. Your program must be followed religiously day after day, month after month and year after year. You will succeed in the long run if such a plan is followed.

What items must be included in a sound cattle health program for a dairy farm? In the first place, our stables need to be sanitary and properly ventilated. Stall beds should be of proper size and comfortably bedded. Cows in this climate spend a great deal of their life in the barn and for this reason, stable conditions should be as near ideal as we can make them.

Second, cows must be fed properly. Plenty of good legume hays, silage and ample grain is as essential to health as to the maintenance of high milk yields. Dairy men sometimes feed for milk alone and forget that the cow has a body to maintain. The wise dairyman

will first feed for health and secondly for the milk which that cow is able to give. Vitamins and minerals are needed as well as proteins, carbohydrates and fats.

Raise Your Replacements

Another important point in our program concerns replacements. Will they be raised or purchased. I am acquainted with few herd owners who have been carrying on successful health programs that buy all of their replacements. Most of these men with healthy herds buy practically no animals except bulls. The buying of cows has ruined many sound herds through the introduction of an animal that carried disease. The raising of one's own replacements is sound in my opinion.

I believe we should have more maternity stalls on our dairy farms, in which cows may freshen. There are a number of diseases which are spread at and following the time of calving. If our cows can freshen in a maternity stall, the spread of these diseases, particularly Bang's disease is considerably lessened. Fewer calving troubles due to greater freedom for exercise is also another point favoring the maternity stall. These stalls should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and rebedded after each use.

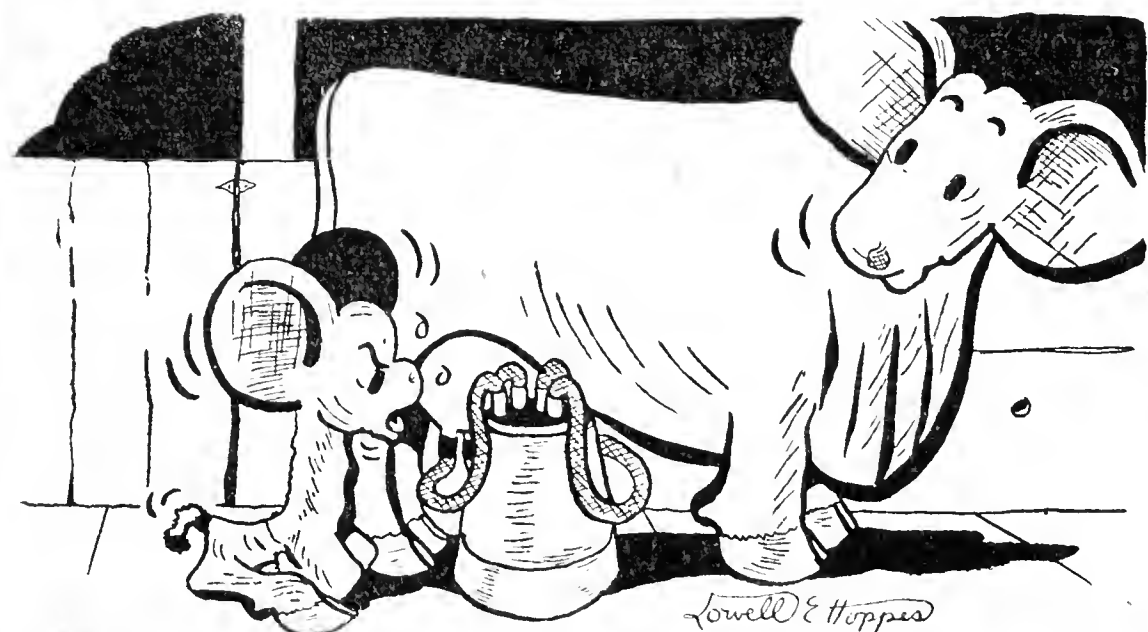
The fifth point in our program might well be this one: "Immediately segregate all cows showing symptoms of ill health and keep them segregated until you are sure the ailment is not contagious." This is good insurance.

Give the "Vet" a Chance

A last point which I feel is too often disregarded, is to call your veterinarian to treat sick cows before it is too late. The proper time to call a veterinarian when something unusual is noticed, is at the very beginning. Waiting until the cow is down may be too late.

In this cattle health program which we have been discussing, practically nothing has been said about how to handle specific disease problems like Bang's disease or mastitis. A program for preventing these diseases must necessarily be based upon the nature of these two ailments. The practices which I have already cited are sound when it comes to the maintenance of general good health in the herd.

We have all seen the value of the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. We also see the importance of controlling and preventing other diseases and ailments of cattle. A cattle health program on your farm, based upon proper sanitation and sound methods of prevention will assure you a healthy herd for the future. Profitable herds are healthy herds.



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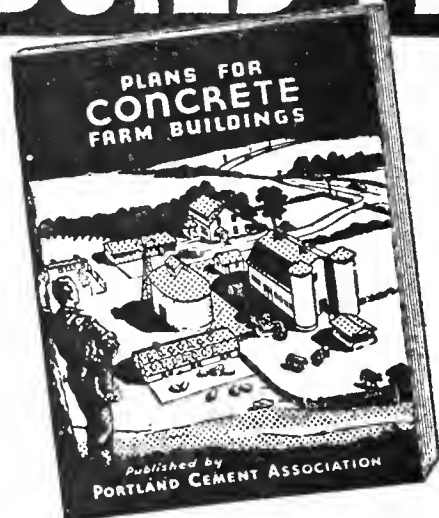
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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Be Thankful That We Are at Peace

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S proclamation, designating November 23rd as Thanksgiving Day, asked that on the day set aside for thankfulness, Americans give thanks because we are at peace with all countries, and "for the hope that lives within us of the coming of a day when peace and the productive activities of peace shall reign on every continent."

Not every State in the Union will give thanks on Nov. 23. Twenty-three will, but twenty-three others have decided to hold to the traditional last Thursday of the month, which this year falls on Nov. 30. Two States—Texas and Colorado—are going to celebrate both the 23rd and the 30th.

SLANT: Though States differ in their Thanksgiving Day dates, we can all go along with the President on one thing—his desire that on that day of all days we remember our great blessing of peace, and pray for its continuance.

More Aid for Drouth and Flood Areas

A HALF-BILLION dollar drouth and flood relief program in which farmers of many States, including the Northeast, are to benefit was drawn up at recent White House conference attended by committee of senators and representatives from drouth and flood-stricken areas. About 115,000 needy farm families will get help, said President Roosevelt in press conference following the meeting. Money will come from several government agencies—Disaster Loan Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, Farm Security Administration, and Surplus Commodities Corporation.

In upstate New York and other livestock areas, government will extend grants and loans to enable farmers to buy feed to tide herds over the winter, said the President. In Southern States hit by floods, he said, problem is to supply seed for corn and other crops.

As result of floods and drouths, rural relief load has increased from about 400,000 families to about 515,000, according to figures given out by Farm Security Administration. Increase is spread over 29 states, extending from New England into south and west into the great plains.

Food Stamp Plan Takes New Turn

SHAWNEE, Oklahoma, has been picked for government's latest experiment with its food stamp plan, which has been in operation for six months in a few scattered localities. Needy families in Shawnee, other than those on relief, are now being allowed to take part. Heretofore, only reliefers could (idea being that they use a certain amount of their relief payments to buy orange stamps, good for any food product, and receive free from government half as many blue stamps, good for purchase of surplus foods).

So far, however, only 400 takers among non-relief families have turned up in Shawnee to take advantage of government's new offer. One comment on the small number is that it may

mean a general resistance of employed persons to accepting any government aid, even though it is not tagged as "relief". A better explanation, perhaps, might be found in red tape involved. To be able to get food stamps, non-reliefers have to:

1. Have a total income of less than \$19.50 a week.
2. Buy orange stamps at rate of from \$1 to \$1.50 a week for each person in the family.
3. List all income received by the family from any source—roomers, boarders, miscellaneous home work, salaries of all workers in family, bank accounts, stocks and bonds, real estate, pensions, annuities, benefits, and cash gifts.
4. If a man owns his own business, he has to submit a profit and loss statement.

In general, food stamp plan is said to be working well among families on relief. They are reported to like it better than the old distribution of surplus commodities by state welfare board, because they can now buy a greater variety of foods. Current list of surplus commodities to be purchased with blue stamps includes: butter, pork lard, cornmeal, shell eggs, dried prunes, raisins, fresh pears, fresh apples, onions, dry beans, wheat and whole wheat flour, snap beans.

Farm Cash Income Up

SINCE AUGUST 31, day before European war broke out, prices of some of principal farm commodities such as grains, livestock, eggs, butter and cotton have advanced 10 to 29 per cent, and in most cases, except for livestock and eggs, are higher than a year ago. Market analysts are predicting that this year will see more money in farmer's pocket than in any year during past decade, except 1937. In September, after war got under way, farmer's income was \$26,000,000 better than in September 1937, and beat September 1938 by \$102,000,000.

Dr. Myers Speaks at G.L.F. Annual Meeting

AN INCREASE of 30 to 40 per cent in farm prices is needed to bring some sort of stability to the general commodity price structure, declared Dr. William I. Myers in speech at 19th annual Cooperative G.L.F. meeting, held last week in Syracuse. Dr. Myers, now head of agricultural economics department of Cornell University, is well known to farmers throughout Northeast because of his outstanding work as former Governor of Farm Credit Administration.

Dr. Myers warned that world price trend is heading downwards, and that prices in United States would follow this trend unless "we do something about our money." To prevent violent ups and downs in price level and in business activity, he urged a change in nation's monetary policy, and said that the drive for this change must come mainly from farmers because they are the largest group concerned with the problem.

Speaking of effect of Europe's war upon prices in this country, Dr. Myers predicted that, if war continues, there will be further price increases, but he advised the 3,000 G.L.F. committeemen and stockholders at the meeting against speculation or drastic changes in farms or farm cooperatives. However, to young men who are thinking

of starting in farming, he spoke these encouraging words: "This is a good time for a young man to start farming on a good farm, provided he has experience and training and a reasonable equity to enable him to weather possible bad years."

Farm Credit News

OF \$3,815,000 in credit now being used by farmers' cooperatives throughout Northeast, only 4% was delinquent on September 30, reports George W. Lamb, president of the Springfield, Mass., Bank for Cooperatives. Operating in New England, New York and New Jersey, bank has loaned \$15,500,000 to 141 farmers' cooperatives in past six years, and co-ops have repaid all but present balance. Co-ops used this money to finance construction of plants and warehouses, to make advances to members on stored crops and commodities, and for operating capital.

For entire U. S., 13 Banks for Cooperatives have financed 2,400 farmers' cooperatives in past six years.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT SHRINKS

Total U. S. farm mortgage debt is smallest it has been in 20 years, according to official figures. In the past two decades, mortgages shrunk from 11 billion dollars to 7 billion, partly from foreclosures which wiped out mortgage liens, but more in recent years from repayments.

Unlike the rest of U. S., New England showed an increase in loans during 1936, 1937, and 1938.

SLANT: Yankee farmers weren't mortgaged to the hilt, therefore could put on additional mortgages if they needed to, as apparently they have. Don't forget, half of Northeast farms have no mortgage.

FARM CO-OPS GOING STRONG

"From the standpoint of membership, dividend payments and financial condition," says S. D. Sanders, cooperative bank commissioner, "agricultural cooperation in the United States appears to be in a stronger position today than at any time in its history. They are performing more efficiently in serving their members, who, of course, are the owners of the business."

"From information gathered by the banks for cooperatives, there are some 15,500 farmers' cooperative associations and mutual companies in the U. S. Gross business of the marketing and purchasing associations, including both wholesale and retail sales, aggregates \$2,750,000,000 annually. Nearly half of all American farmers are now marketing farm products or purchasing their farm supplies, insurance, or farm business service through cooperative farmer-owned organizations."

War News

EXCEPT for submarine warfare being waged against British Navy by Germany, the European war has been marking time, with little happening in the way of land fighting. Most important news of fortnight has to do with three important neutral nations, United States, Italy, and Russia.

ITALY

In sudden shake-up of Italian Cabinet and Army, Premier Mussolini removed three military chiefs, two cabinet members and several other officials, supposed to be pro-German. Move is considered important because it looks as though Italy now definitely intends to remain neutral, and to back out of her promise of military assistance to Germany if that country asked for it. Said to be pleased with changes are

the Italian people, who have never cared much for their German neighbors.

RUSSIA

One of big surprise packages of this war has been Russia, which did a complete right-about-face when it made a friendship pact with Germany. Since then, it has been moving fast to grab advantages for itself, taking part of Poland and forcing small Baltic countries to give it privileges which make those countries practically dependent upon Russia.

Last week, Russian Foreign Minister Molotoff made a long speech in which he warned Finland to accept Russia's terms; criticized President Roosevelt for putting in his oar in connection with Russia's demands on Finland (President had sent a note asking that Finnish independence be safe-guarded); denounced Great Britain and France for making war on Germany; said that Poland could never be restored; and declared that German and Russian relations are getting better and better — BUT did not promise the Germans any actual military aid. For this reason, it is believed that Russia intends to stay out of the war.

UNITED STATES

In this country, interest has centered in two things: Capture and fate of American ship, *City of Flint*, and its crew; and, second, the progress of neutrality bill through Senate and House.

City of Flint — Ship was taken by Germans as a carrier of "contraband", and piloted into a Russian port, where it was interned a few days. Protests of United States caused Russia finally to free the ship. However, it was allowed to sail away in command of German crew, with American crew of 40 held as prisoners. Ship was reported to be enroute from Norway to Germany. Tables were turned by Norway when it arrested and interned German crew and turned the vessel over to its American crew after the Germans had entered a Norwegian harbor contrary to international law. With Stars and Strips once more at its mast head, *City of Flint* is reported to be about to sail back to U. S.—if nothing more happens.

Neutrality Bill—Senate, after weeks of debate, voted 63 to 30 in favor of bill containing three important provisions: (1) Lifting arms embargo; (2) Forbidding American travel and American shipping in active war zones where there is danger of their being seized or sunk; and (3) Putting munition sales to belligerents on a cash-and-carry basis. Senate bill was then sent to House, which sent it to a conference committee after voting 243 to 181 in favor of repealing of arms embargo and approving the cash and carry system. **SLANT:** It is expected that this law will go into effect within a few days—and the sooner the better at least as far as provision which forbids American ships to enter war zones. If this had been enacted into law earlier, the *City of Flint* and its crew would not have been in grave danger. When we allow American ships to carry contraband of war into danger zones, we have to take the consequences.

Indians Believed in Soil Conservation

SEVEN HUNDRED years ago, prehistoric cliff-dwelling Indians in Colorado practiced soil conservation, according to discoveries made through surveys by National Park Service in Mesa Verde National Park. Found were hundreds of check dams, built to add to the Indians' available acreage of tillable land. Dams were constructed where they would catch the fine, rich earth deposited by run-off of sea-

sonal rains, which gradually filled them to the top. This, say the scientists, resulted in hundreds of small plots of rich soil, each capable of growing a few hills of corn, beans, or squash. Modern Hopi Pueblo Indians of Arizona still practice this type of terrace farming.

What the Farmer Gets

OUT OF each dollar spent by consumers for 58 foods in first seven months of this year, the farmer got about 40 cents. This figure comes from United States Department of Agriculture, which also reports that farmer's share of consumer's food dollar rose from a low level of 35 cents in 1932 to 45 cents in 1937. Although farmer's share of consumer's food dollar has jumped up and down during past four years, Department points out that farm-to-retail price spread has remained remarkably stable.

New York World's Fair Closes Up

AFTER PLAYING to over 25,000,000 paying customers since last spring, New York City's big show has shut down until next year, when it hopes to make the Fair more of a financial success. In spite of large attendance, it was less than half that was expected, and less than needed to make the Fair a paying proposition. Special efforts, it is being announced, will be made next year to correct poor showing of amusement area, as Midway did not do so well. One trouble with it was that fascinating commercial exhibits made it take second place. For once, fan dancers, fat ladies, freaks, and roller coasters found that they couldn't lure the crowds away from wonders of industry, commerce, and science.

Good Books to Read

JOURNEY PROUD, Thomasine McGehee. In this novel, fifty years of Virginia tradition and atmosphere are set before the reader, and the personalities are sketched with skill and care. Two of the great Virginia tobacco plantation families are united through marriage. Then comes the decline of the Virginia gentry, the Civil War, and the younger generation face an entirely different world from that of the past.—*MacMillan Company, New York. \$2.50.*

STRANGER WITHIN THE GATES, Grace Livingston Hill. A bolt from the blue comes to the Garland family when a note from the 18-year-old son Rex announces his marriage to a stranger. This happening just before Christmas brings consternation to the family circle, and Mrs. Hill has written a charming and sympathetic story.—*J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. \$2.00.*

Good Movies to See

MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON. One of the most interesting movies of recent times. The background of the Senate Chamber, where most of the story is played, is authentic, and against this background is shown the story of young Jefferson Smith, appointed to a vacant seat in the Senate by State politicians in need of a stooge. From this seat young Smith exposes grafters, combats treachery, and emerges a national hero. Said to be the outstanding picture of the year. No one should miss seeing it.

HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE. Back to the days of the beginnings of moviedom goes this hilarious story of the history of movies from their infancy to the arrival of sound. There's plenty of pie-throwing, and included are the Mack Sennett Bathing Beauties, the Keystone Cops, and other stars dear to the hearts of early movie fans.

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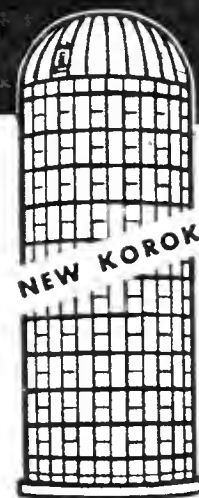
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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

A Ray of Light

By J. C. HUTTAR

EVER since the middle of the summer when the heavy market receipts of fresh eggs and heavy reserves of cold storage eggs combined to keep egg prices from advancing as fast as our hens were dropping in production, poultry keepers have felt the pinch. The size of the egg check has been going down but the size of the weekly feed bill and other expenses did not drop. This situation became suddenly worse about a week after war broke out in Europe. War quickly boosted feed costs and for a very short time boomed egg prices too. Things actually looked brighter for the poultryman for a few days. But then the bottom dropped out from under eggs but not so fast from under feed



J. C. Huttar

prices. So, with production still dropping off, the pinch on the egg producer got worse.

With reports of more hens in the country, feed prices promising to hold at a higher level than last year and city buying showing very little improvement as yet, the outlook has certainly not been bright. In my last article I did my best to point this out and give some suggestions on what might be done to meet the situation. I still stick by my suggestions on the only way to meet a bad poultry situation, but I wonder if I can't become a little more optimistic than I was then.

A Market Saying

There's an old saying in the egg market among the veteran dealers which says,—if things get black enough they'll get better soon. Of course, they're in the dumps now, too, because they own this load of eggs which are in the warehouses. Right now the average cost of these eggs to them is 2 to 4 cents a dozen more than they can get for them.

Earlier this week I conducted a tour of poultrymen from Wayne County, around the New York poultry and egg markets. When we visited the live poultry market every dealer we talked to mentioned the fact that there were a lot of hens coming to market. I see that prices of fowls are running 3 to 5 cents below last year.

Then when we went around the egg market the story was that fresh egg receipts were very light.

Putting two and two together, I decided to look into the thing a little to see if the situation was changing any.

I'll give you what I found and then my own conclusions. See how they compare with yours. I'm warning you though that I'm giving it to you in figures, so here it comes.

Hen and Egg Marketing

There are three principal egg sections in the United States. They are—the Midwest which is the largest, the Pacific Coast and our own Northeast. From all of these the federal government collects figures every week at the primary collection points. These figures are good indicators of total production and marketing for the areas.

In the table below you see the size of these collections for each area compared with last year. Figures represent per cent higher or lower than last year. If the collections are heavier this year the figure is a plus, and if smaller, a minus.

Week Ending	Midwest	Pacific Coast	Northeast
Sept. 2	+13.8	-5.6	+30.2
9	+5.5	-2.7	+26.4
16	-4.1	-0.7	+25.2
23	-8.5	+1.4	+31.2
30	-18.6	+1.4	+32.1
Oct. 7	-31.2	-0.8	+39.5
14	-31.2	+1.6	+45.7
21	-29.4	+5.5	+35.5

It appears that Midwest production about two months ago was running ahead of last year but since then has dropped further and further behind. Pacific Coast production seems about the same as last year and here in the Northeast it runs consistently heavier, but might be slackening some.

To measure this all together, the only figures I can get are the receipts of eggs in a large market like New York. Here are the figures expressed in thousands of cases.

Week Ending	1939	1938
Sept. 2	187	158
9	174	145
16	169	164
23	176	161
30	155	136
Oct. 7	133	142
14	125	145
21	117	135

From these figures it seems that total production of the country is falling

much faster this year than last.

Now the question is—Is it because farmers are selling hens faster or have they quit feeding them?

The only thing I could find, in addition to what the poultry dealers told us this week, are the government's figures on receipts of hens at the Midwestern poultry packing plants. Here are the figures.

This table again gives the per cent increase or decrease compared with last year.

Week Ending	Hens	Receipts of Young Stock
Sept. 2	+6.6	-3.2
9	-10.3	-26.2
16	+10.2	-17.1
23	+19.2	-5.0
30	+47.8	+1.0
Oct. 7	+37.2	-7.6
14	+17.0	-19.5
21	+12.8	-13.9

This seems to say that hens are being sold off faster this year than last.

Finally, what is the story on cold storage holdings of eggs. Well, I won't give you another set of figures. It's enough to say that in the 35 biggest markets of the country during this period from September 2 to October 21 the storage surplus over last year has dropped from 423,000 cases to 252,000 cases.

One Man's Opinion

My interpretation of these figures is this. The poultry picture has brightened up a little. The extra birds raised this year may be sold off before the year is over. Buying power is improving slowly. So I see a ray of light, do you?

BUT STILL REMEMBER TO PRODUCE ECONOMICALLY AND CULL YOUR HENS CLOSELY. Also order next year's chicks on a production and livability basis and not on a price basis.

I am sending you an egg which was laid by a blood-tested New Hampshire Red hen. The egg weighs 4 oz., and it measures 6½ x 7¾. It is the largest hen's egg I have ever seen.—William Van Alphen, Box 258, Hillsdale, New York.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912 AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of American Agriculturist, Inc., published every other week at 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for October 1, 1939.

State of New York, County of Tompkins, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. C. Weatherby, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary-Treasurer of The American Agriculturist, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

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2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given.) American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. (A non-profit membership corporation without capital stock).

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary-Treasurer.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1939.
(My commission expires March 30, 1940).
(Seal) Adelia M. Senecal.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Winter Poultry Chores

By H. L. COSLINE

WINTER winds will soon be howling around laying houses, bringing with them some changes in the poultry keeper's routine. One of the most troublesome problems to many poultrymen is that of keeping the house dry. Fundamentally a well ventilated house is a dry house, and if the litter gets damp quickly it may point to the necessity of remodeling the ventilation system.

In the meantime, there are several things that can be done. The litter can be changed as soon as it gets damp, but this is costly both in material and in time and should be regarded as a stop-gap rather than a cure. By all means see that there is no drip onto the floor from water fountains. It is most important to manage what ventilation facilities you have so as to make full use of them and to secure an exchange of air without drafts.

By the way, if you are troubled with a damp house, write *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Give us a full description of your house and we will be glad to offer suggestions.

Drinking Water

In proportion to its importance, the question of drinking water is given too little attention. If it comes to a pinch, a flock of hens can get along without feed a longer time than they can without water. Water makes up a very large percentage of the egg, and any interruption in supply will be reflected in lower production.

So far as I can find, there is little advantage in having water too warm, but it is essential to have fresh, clean water available all of the time. If your house is so cold that the water buckets freeze and if you do not get out to take care of them until an hour after daylight (or in case you use lights, until some time after the lights are on), it is going to cost you money in lower production.

The most effective way of handling the problem is to have water warmers, and if your houses are wired for electricity, the simplest way is to use an electric water heater. These are available from several manufacturers. If you don't know where to get one, drop us a line. Also on the market are oil burning water heaters. Heaters may not be necessary if you have a good supply of running water with an overflow provided to carry the excess water out of the building.

Dumpy Hens

Sometimes when I go into a poultry house in the winter, I find half the hens on the roosts with their heads drawn down between their shoulders as though they had no interest in life.



"Can you imagine that agent trying to tell us this place is haunted, dear?"

Production from these hens is always small. One cause of such apparent laziness is a damp house. Another is raising a bunch of pullets of low vitality, and if that is your trouble, there isn't much to do except to get rid of them. On the other hand, these hens may be sick or have their vitality sapped by internal parasites.

The first chore, of course, is to find out what is wrong. If the hen is sick, you can send her to your State Veterinary College, or if you are lucky enough to have a local veterinarian who has made some study of poultry diseases, take a hen or two to him and have him make a post-mortem.

Another aid to activity is feeding some green feed. A head of cabbage or a beet stuck on a nail will keep them interested. Or you can have wire baskets in which you can put leafy second-cutting alfalfa hay from which the birds will pick the leaves.

Weight Losses

A slump in production is almost always preceded by loss in body weight. The best way to guard against this is to mark half a dozen pullets in each pen and weigh them once a week. If there is any loss in weight, you can take steps to increase feed consumption before the damage is done. A real poultryman—one who likes chickens—will spend a good part of each day in the poultry house.

Figures

Long winter evenings give more time for keeping accounts, although to be really valuable figures on your flock have to be kept the year around. I could never see too much value in poultry records consisting only of a record of feed costs and egg receipts. To be sure, it will tell you whether or not you are making money, although even on this point the figures may not be conclusive if your inventory has changed much. The real value of poultry accounts comes from figuring egg production per bird, feed costs per bird, percentage of mortality, and items of similar nature.

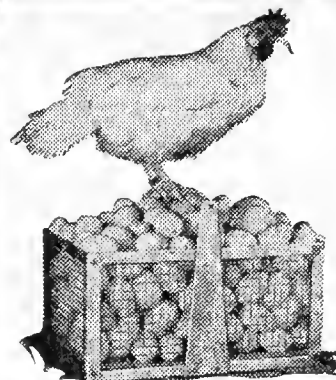
Reading

Winter evenings give the opportunity to brush up on available facts about poultry keeping. In these days every poultryman needs a few good books. A new book is not necessarily good, but in general it is unsafe to bank too much on information contained in books written 15 or 20 years ago.

There are also available without cost many poultry bulletins from your State College of Agriculture. If you don't have them, write for copies and keep them on file for reference. Bulletins published by colleges of agriculture in other states are usually available at a small cost, ordinarily 5c each, and the same is true of bulletins published by the United States Department of Agriculture. By appealing to your Congressman at Washington, you may get these U. S. D. A. bulletins without cost, but anyway the charge is small, usually 5c a copy. Write the Division of Publications, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a list of available bulletins.

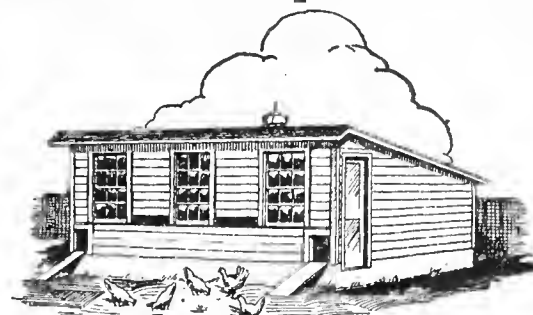
It would be comparatively easy for any poultryman to lay out a definite course of study for winter months. To a large extent, successful poultry keeping is a question of continual attention to a mass of details, any of which may seem relatively unimportant but which, taken together, spell success or failure.

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H-O-N-E-Y

10 lbs., \$1.60; 5 lbs., \$.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, \$4.80; buckwheat, \$3.90, here, liquified.

HARRY T. GABLE
ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Honey

Remember that honey is the health sweet, nature's best.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.



28 Years of Breeding Experience

behind all the stock we sell.

The choice of many of the most successful commercial egg farms—1939 was our biggest year.

The Reason:

Good livability, large, long-bodied birds, satisfactory production, large premium quality eggs. Limited number excellent R. I. Reds.

Write for 1940 advance-order discount.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818.

for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

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HOME GROWN

All but one of our 35 Contest pullets came home alive.

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Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.

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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

WORLD CHAMPIONS
Most Sensational Win in Poultry History

New World record for 13-bird pens, all breeds,
51 weeks—Storrs 1939
3791 EGGS, 4099 POINTS.

World record for five pens—Won Poultry Item
Trophy again in 1939 with largest score ever made
16,772 EGGS, 17,840 POINTS.

Highest American Contest record ever made for an
Individual Hen, all breeds, Storrs, 1939—
340 EGGS, 372 POINTS.

World Lifetime Record—won three contests, 1939,
all breeds.

15% DISCOUNT EARLY ORDERS.
Write for catalog to America's No. 1 Breeder.
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

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**HEALTHY
LAYERS**

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds,
N. Hampshires, Barred
Rocks, Rock-Red Cross,
Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLORUM CLEAN
Reproducers of America's finest strains
—Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin
Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds;
Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks.
Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order
discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD ITHACA, N. Y.

BOICE'S Pedigreed Leghorns
and New Hampshires

Trapnested, progeny tested, pullorum free, Pedit-
gred breeding cockerels. All hatching eggs pro-
duced on this farm.

GERALD BOICE
Elmcliffe Farm, R.D. 1, Tivoli, N. Y.

Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns
QUALITY

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens
that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

SQUARE DEAL POULTRY FARMS
2500 Leghorn Pullets

SEPT., OCT. LAYERS FROM APR., MAY HATCHES.
BRED AND PRICED TO MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.
Please ask.

WM. A. CRANDALL
KENDALL, NEW YORK

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PROGENY TESTED Farms

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our layers have been scientifically bred for liv-
ability, persistency and intensity of production,
maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure
white shell color and close adherence to stand-
ard type. They represent our ideal for our own
flock and we believe that they will be ideal for
yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or bet-
ter. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test.
Write today for our free catalog.

Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

BULKLEY'S QUALITY
White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM
FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR
TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed
LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S.
R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced
44% in 1937
43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in
New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of
Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register
of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders,
also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

**DOWN THE
Alley**

By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

IF YOU look younger with your hat
on, you have a love for the horse
that is still with you. You probably
rode to church with your Grandfather
in the phaeton, drawn by "Old Nell" or
"Old Tom". You were "made to under-
stand" just how important and fine
those two horses and the "colt" (then
about 10 years old) were to the old
gentleman and Grandma. If this brings
back memories, you were brought up
in an age that loved the horse. A great
many of us still do.

But horses are still "big business",
with between 15,000 and 20,000 mov-
ing through Buffalo alone each year,
and if this war goes on for three or
four years, with its call for oils, gaso-
line, engines and steels, it will be big-
ger. It seems to me that I can remem-
ber 32c gasoline and \$1200 Fords dur-
ing the last war. Maybe foodstuffs will
go up accordingly, but it is something
to think about before completely turn-
ing away from horse farm power.

Horse "tradin'" is still a perilous
occupation, because no matter how
good a "trader" may be, he is sure
to run up against somebody just a lit-
tle bit better. In this day and age, it
is not so much a matter of "tricks" as
it is a study of human nature at its
worst, so the average man hasn't a
chance. Therefore, if you have a horse
or horses to move, don't trade them

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales	
Nov. 11	Robert W. Stephenson Dispersal of Holstein Milk Herd, Sauquoit, N. Y.
Nov. 11	Chester Folck Jersey Breeders Sale, Springfield, Ohio.
Nov. 13-14	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.
Nov. 15	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Watertown, Wis.
Nov. 17	Ohio State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Dec. 6-7	112th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.

Coming Events	
Nov. 11	Connecticut Rabbit Breeders Assn. Meeting, Brock-Hall Dairy, New Haven, 2:00 P. M.
Nov. 15	Annual Meeting and Autumn Field Day of Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club, Farm of Raymond F. Whitney, Stepney, Conn., 10:00 A. M.
Nov. 15-23	National Grange Annual Meeting, Peoria, Illinois.
Nov. 21	Annual Meeting of Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc.
Nov. 22-23	Annual Meeting of N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.
Dec. 2-9	International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 4-6	American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 4-7	31st Annual Convention Vegetable Growers' Assoc. of America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
Dec. 6-7	Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Assn. New Haven.
Dec. 12-13	49th Annual Meeting of Connecticut Pomological Society.
Dec. 12-15	Annual Meeting of New York State Grange, Syracuse.
Dec. 6-7	Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Assoc., New Haven, Conn.
Jan. 4	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting.
Jan. 9-12	Annual Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester.
Jan. 17-21	91st Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden, Mass.
Jan. 24-26	Eastern Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society, Kingston, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding males. U.S.R.O.P. and Family Tested.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

The WHITE EGG FARM

Progeny Tested Leghorns
Our eggs won 3 first, 1 second and 3 special prizes
at New York State Fair this year.

PEDIGREED R.O.P. COCKERELS
Write for Circular and Prices.

E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

in, or trade at all. Sell them in your own neighborhood "for what they are worth", no matter what that is, and then take the money and buy your horse or horses.

Horse "buying" is not so difficult, unless you undertake to buy at one of the rapid-fire horse auctions. There again, the average man hasn't a chance, because the seller knows what he has and he will see to it that you do not have an opportunity to find out.

NEVER buy a horse that you haven't had your hands on. Feel his neck for soreness, swellings, scars, and be very careful if his mane is shaggy and thick at the top of the collar. Feel his shoulders; they should be smooth, not hollowed (sweeney), and not soft (blown up). Pick up his front feet if you can; if you can't, look out. NEVER buy a horse with a cloudiness in his eyes, or white spots, or that has not a very clear, open, quiet eye, for horses' eyes, like with us humans, can show disposition, habits and nature.

NEVER buy a horse that you haven't seen hitched under unusual and trying conditions, and well-winded. Any noise in breathing after a pull or a run is not just a cold or a thickness; it is bad wind. Look out for so-called wire-cuts or cork cuts and scars just above the hoof. It may be sidebone or ring-bone camouflaged; and, of course, watch for puffs, swellings or any unnatural protuberances on hocks, knees, or in fact anywhere.

NEVER buy an off-gaited horse — paddler in front, short-going in front, or too narrow-going or wide-going behind. As they get old, this always gets worse. Last and most important, if you are not a horseman, take him home and try him for a few days or a week before putting out ANY money.

Wins Jersey Calf

BARBARA MARTIN, a 13-year-old farm girl of St. Albans, Maine, was the winner of the Jersey Jingle Contest conducted by the American Jersey Cattle Club. Barbara wrote the last line of the following limerick:

The Jersey cow is the all-star breed,
More cow to milk, less cow to feed,
Efficiently streamlined
To give milk that's creamlined
Less cost—more profit, is her creed.

As winner, Barbara had her choice between a purebred Jersey calf valued at \$150 or an all-expense trip to the



1939 National Dairy Show at San Francisco. It didn't take her long to make her choice.


"I'll take the calf," she decided. "You see, I'd like to be a Jersey breeder and have a high producing herd of my own. This prize will give me a good start. Then, some day my cattle will pay my way to the national show. Maybe I'll even be able to show my Jerseys on the big circuit. I'm starting next year by showing my prize calf at the county and state fairs."

Barbara is a student and a member of the home economics class at Hartland Academy.

The only other winner in the Northeast was Wallace H. Luce, White River Junction, Vermont, who was among those selected for honorable mention.

SULFANILAMIDE

Veterinarians are finding Sulfanilamide of value in treating disease in cattle. We have prepared a booklet on this subject which will be mailed to any veterinarian on request.

Pharmaceutical Division
The CALCO CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Bound Brook  New Jersey
(A Division of American Cyanamid Co.)

Reduce Swelling Quickly!

**DIRECT relief
keeps Horse fit
for Hauling**



Absorbine eases strain quickly

SWELLING of the fetlock is a danger signal! Often it means the horse has suffered tendon and ligament strain. Apply Absorbine the instant you detect it. It sends relief direct to the sore area. Increases the blood flow through the injured part to carry off congestion more quickly. Absorbine helps to keep your horse working. Will not blister. Many veterinarians have used it for over 40 years! At druggists. \$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts.

—ABSORBINE—

For relief of Your Own Strains, Muscular Aches and pains, use Absorbine Jr.

NEW, COOLER
Easy Running
COW CLIPPER

World-Famous

STEWART CLIPMASTER

Over 90% of the world's clipper users own and PREFER STEWART clippers. New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharper longer. The most powerful clipper of its kind ever made. Lasts longer. Fan-cooled, ball-bearing motor exclusive Stewart design. Completely insulated in the special EASY-GRIP handle barely 2 inches in diameter. The finest, most enduring clipper ever made for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25.00 value for only \$19.95 complete. Slightly higher West of Denver. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's or send \$1.00 Pay balance on arrival. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. 50 years making Quality products.

CATTLE

CHOICE DAIRY HEIFERS, \$12.00. SHAWNEE
DAIRY CATTLE COMPANY, LANCASTER, PA.

DOGS

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES. Registered litter. Reason-
able. Purebred Duroc pigs. Cornell Breeding. \$8.00.
HOWARD GILLET, STANLEY, NEW YORK.

SWINE

BREEDERS or FEEDERS

All healthy, good blocky pigs, that make a large hog; each pig triple treated, with ear tags or inoculated number. Large Chester White cross, Berkshire and Chester cross. Pigs 2 months old, \$3.50 ea. Pigs 3 months old, \$4.50 ea. Chester White Barrows, 3 months old, \$6.00 each. Will ship in small or large lots, no charge for inoculated pigs. C.O.D. If in any way pigs do not please you in 10 days, you can return them at my expense.
WALTER LUX, Tel. Woburn 0036. Woburn, Mass.

Real Health Economies

by
MRS. GRACE
WATKINS
HUCKETT

SOMETIMES what is intended as a saving turns out to be false economy. This seems pretty true in health matters. Take shoes, for instance. There is always the temptation to use, while working, any old shoes which we happen to have. Yet I know from my own experience that rundown heels or old high heeled shoes cause leg and back-aches and worse, because they throw the whole body out of line.

Broad heels, not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ " high and well-rubbered, do wonders at all times of the day toward giving the foot proper support and preventing unnecessary jars of the body. A poorly fitted shoe is never an economical one at any price. Shoes that are too loose are just as bad as those that are too tight. The right shoe fits closely in the heel, supports the arch comfortably, allows toes to stay in their natural position, and is 1" longer than the foot.

Even stockings must be considered in any health economy program. Too short stockings crowd the toes, and if too narrow in the leg are apt to bind just above the knee, thus slowing the circulation. They should be bought $\frac{1}{2}$ inch longer than the foot.

Another place where women are tempted to save is on foundation garments. Many either go without while at work, or use a garment which no longer gives proper support to the body. A well-fitted one supports the bust, and, in the case of large women, the abdomen as well, thus relieving much muscle strain across shoulders and back. It is not merely a matter of how you look (though that in itself is pretty important), but a good foundation garment certainly helps to prevent weariness or illness due to poor posture. The length of hose supporters alone may make the difference between a comfortable or highly uncomfortable day. If too short, they drag the garment down and put harmful pressure on internal organs. Oftentimes it is not the matter of extra money spent, but of a few moments taken to adjust either shoulder straps, supporters or fasteners. With a little experience one could even fit a garment

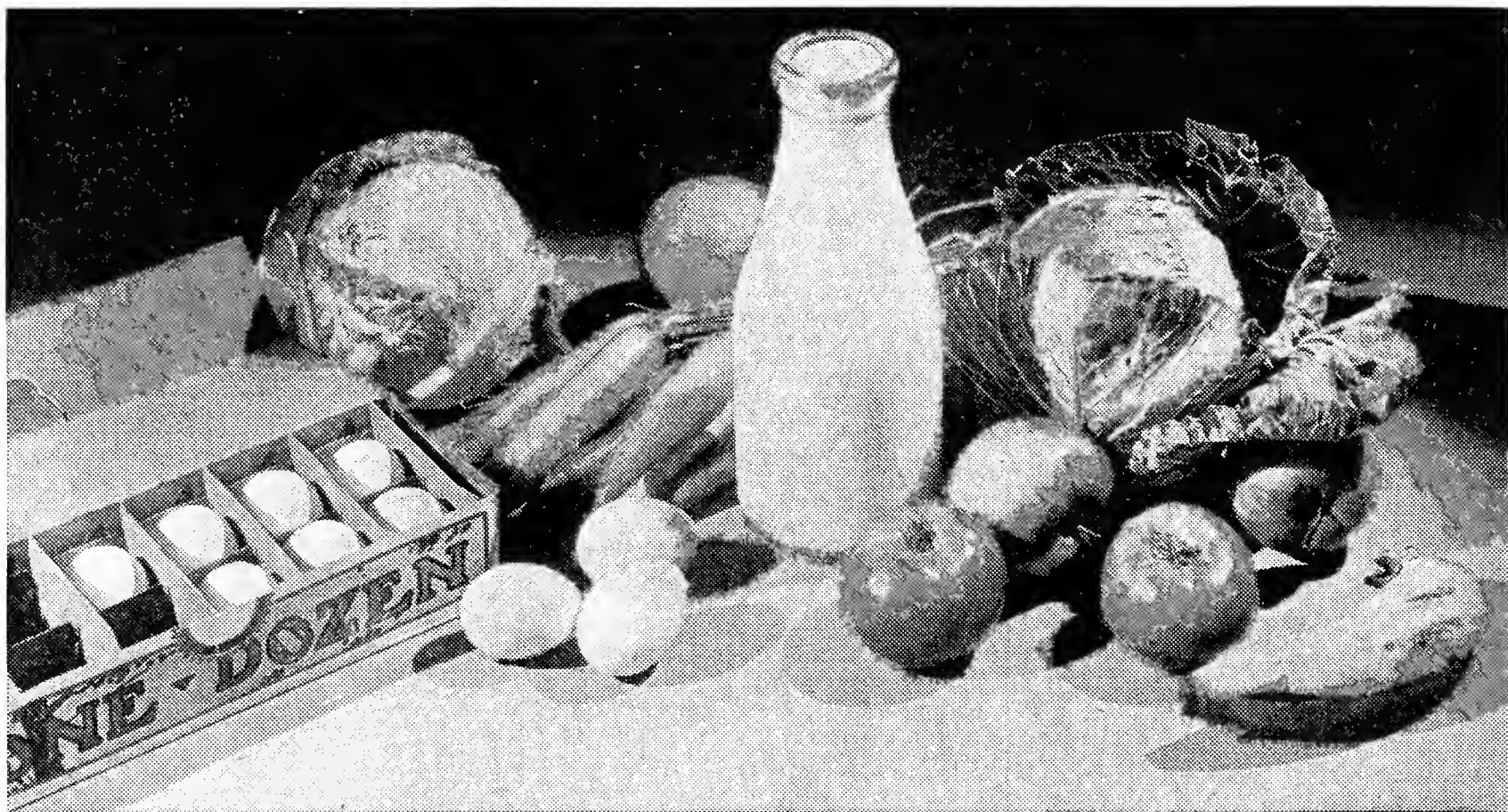
to her own figure to make it give better support.

And did you ever try to do a big day's baking while wearing a dress too tight in the armholes, or too narrow across the shoulders? This is one of the unnecessary daily frictions which wear a woman down. Here it need not be a matter of dollars and cents, but of a few moments ripping and sewing. Work dresses with plenty of freedom for arm and leg action are just as important as good work shoes.

Perhaps one of the greatest changes in clothing during the last generation has occurred with regard to underwear. There is no doubt that some have gone to extremes on that subject — witness the scant underwear of the school girl! Even so her skin is no doubt healthier and more active, and therefore more able to adjust itself to extremes of temperature, than skin which is shrouded in heavy, thick, non-porous underclothing, one of the commonest causes of winter colds. It seems to work better to wear clothing which is suited to the warmest place one will be most of the time, and to have at hand a sweater, jacket, or coat to slip into quickly when going into cool atmospheres. Often a smock is all that is necessary for this purpose.

There are some vital health economies that do cost money, but if taken early they cost less than if neglected. I refer to eyes and teeth. Poorly-fitting glasses or decayed teeth, if neglected, prove far more expensive than if cared for in time to prevent permanent trouble. Regular inspection of both eyes and teeth is a saving in the end.

Speaking of ventilation for the body skin, it is equally important to have



When gardens go and winter comes, don't cut out entirely certain fresh fruits and vegetables, even if you have to buy some of them. They are important members of the "protective foods" family, and rank among the real health economies.
—PHOTO COURTESY OF NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL.

fresh, moist air to breathe. Whatever the heating system may be, it ought to provide a supply of fresh, warm, moist air sufficient to prevent undue drying out of the body linings, another common cause of winter colds. A pan or kettle of water on a stove, a water pan in the furnace or on the radiator, is not expensive, yet corrects extreme dryness. It may take some ingenuity to arrange for ventilation without drafts; a board or piece of plate glass fastened across the window sill turns cold air upwards when the window is raised slightly from the bottom. Another device to provide ventilation without draft is the cloth or metal screen. They are inexpensive and adjustable to fit windows of different sizes. Of course, an air conditioning system is ideal but most of us have to do our own conditioning.

Another health economy is an investment in the "protective foods". The protective foods are the dairy products, eggs, green and yellow vegetables and to a lesser extent, meats. Naturally some of these foods are more expensive in winter when the local supply is scarcer, but even so they prove a saving in the end because they supply certain essential nutrients which are not obtainable in cereal grains, peas, beans, sugar, vegetable fats, etc., which constitute the bulk of our diet.

Recently a study was made of 25,000 representative families of the United States to see how the family food rated nutritionally. One of each five families, the study showed, was getting a diet which, if continued over a long period of time, would undermine health and lower resistance to disease. The amount of money spent was not always the determining factor as to whether the diet was all it should be; rather it was the choice of food which the homemaker gave her family.

This study only emphasizes the fact that homemakers must know food values, know which foods are economical and reliable sources of vitamins, minerals, protein and energy. The average diet, particularly in winter, commonly has more protein and energy foods than the important minerals and

vitamins which are provided by the protective foods. In a dairy country it is cheering to know that milk contributes more to good nutrition than does any other one food. It is the best source of calcium; without milk it is difficult to get enough calcium for building strong bones and teeth and for prolonging a high level of health. Milk is also a good source of phosphorus, of proteins of good quality, and of vitamins A and G. So for your health's sake, don't scrimp on milk!

Nor is it true economy to omit the leafy green and yellow vegetables in winter because they may have to be bought. Incidentally, green rather than blanched vegetables are richer in vitamins. To get the most vitamin nourishment from vegetables for your money, time, and work, eat raw cabbage, carrots, lettuce, fresh, frozen, or canned peas (not dried ones), sweet potatoes, spinach, tomatoes in any form and turnips. Eat fruits and good servings of four different vegetables from this list every day and you won't have to worry about vitamins. Other vegetables which are fairly good sources of the common vitamins, except D, are beets, cauliflower, cucumbers, onion, pumpkin and rutabaga.

As for needed minerals, you will get them if you eat freely of the following foods—milk, vegetables, fruits, lean meats, and fish or eggs. Potatoes, by the way, are a good source of iron, because of their cheapness and because they are eaten daily.

Pictured on this page is a pattern diet which it will pay to follow day by day: Milk, one quart for children, and one pint at least for adults. Vegetables, two or more besides potato, green or yellow preferred. Fruits, two or more servings, one citrus or tomato. Protein foods, at least one serving, or additional milk. Eggs, twice or more weekly. Cereal grains, at least one serving of whole grain variety. Fats, enough to lend palatability and staying quality to meals. And sufficient other food, such as additional bread and cereals, and wholesome sweets, in the form of simple desserts, to make enough total energy.

Send for This Leaflet!

BESIDES the brief discussion on this page of vitamins and minerals needed in the diet, Mrs. Hockett has prepared a mimeographed bulletin, entitled "The Protective Foods", which gives further information on this important subject, as well as sample menus. If you want a copy of this bulletin, write to Home Department, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. To cover mimeographing and mailing charges, please enclose three cents, or a three-cent stamp (loose or clipped to your letter.)



Thanksgiving

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

I'm thankful for the blessings of the dawn
That come so rosily when stars are gone;
For all the busy hours of the day,
And peace that hovers in the twilight gray.

I'm thankful for the fire, warm and bright,
That on my home-hearth Thou hast kept alight;
An altar fire it has proved to be,
Burning with love and gratitude to Thee.

I'm thankful for the bounty Thou hast lent,
The spirit Thou hast given of content.
Through all the coming days, Lord,
let me prove
More worthy of the blessings of Thy love.

headsize and must be ordered separately.

GIRL'S PAJAMA PATTERN NO. 2971 is just as smart as the one big sister wears. Useful for everyday or for gift use. Size 8 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material, 1½ yards binding for featured version.

BUNNY SLIPPERS PATTERN NO. 2763 also includes ladies' folding slippers and case as shown in our last issue. Sizes are small, medium and large. Medium size includes ladies' slippers and case size 7; girls' slippers, size 11.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, number and size plainly and enclose 15c in stamps and send to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Johnny's Chance Comes Thanksgiving Day

Not long ago we ran a little news item about Johnny Steinbrugger, telling how he had hitch-hiked clear across the continent from California to get on Major Bowes' program. Johnny, you'll remember, is the kid who has had 21 operations, and who in spite of them has learned to dance in a way that some day may make him famous. If that day ever comes, Johnny insists he is going to realize his dream of owning a farm.

Johnny, who is now 14 years old, writes us that he has finally had word that he is to be on Major Bowes' radio program on Nov. 23, Thanksgiving Day.

"Don't you feel inside," says Johnny, "that God is giving me my chance to be thankful on *His* day? If opportunity (Johnny never was a good speller) comes to me after the Major's program, some day I'll have a real dairy. I'll have a contented herd even if I have to dance my feet off to keep them so."

"I can hardly believe I'll be on the air by Thanksgiving. Boy, I wish it was over. If I fail—well I can still get a calf and raise some chickens. But, say, when a kid has a swell Mom and Dad, a lovely sister and a brother, and two swell mut dogs, and you're an *American* with unbounded opportunities, a fellow only has to *half* try to succeed."

Well, *American Agriculturist* folks certainly wish Johnny all the luck in the world when he appears on Major Bowes' program on Nov. 23, and we know that all of his *American Agriculturist* friends do, too. Listen for Johnny that day (9 to 10 p. m., Columbia Broadcasting Station), and vote for him. A boy who has overcome as many obstacles and as much hard luck as Johnny has deserves to succeed. Johnny says he will be introduced on the Major's program not as Johnny Steinbrugger, but as "Johnny, the kid who came back."

Rubber Bands for Applying Pressure

I keep handy a dozen or so rubber bands cut from old inner tubes for applying the necessary pressure in cementing or gluing irregular surfaces, such as chair legs, dishes, etc. I find them quick and very effective for such work.

AUNT JANET'S Favorite Recipe

WITH Thanksgiving at hand, it is fun to give the pumpkin pie a festive touch. Make individual tarts by putting the crust on inverted muffin tins and baking until barely brown. Fill the shells with the pumpkin mixture and cook as directed below. Top with whipped cream before serving.

Pumpkin Pie

1½ cups cooked and sifted pumpkin	¾ cup sugar
1 cup milk	2 tablespoonfuls molasses
½ cup cream	½ teaspoonful salt
2 eggs, separated	1 teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon allspice	1 teaspoon cinnamon

Beat egg yolks and whites separately. After mixing all other ingredients, fold in the beaten whites and bake in a moderate oven (350°) until firm.

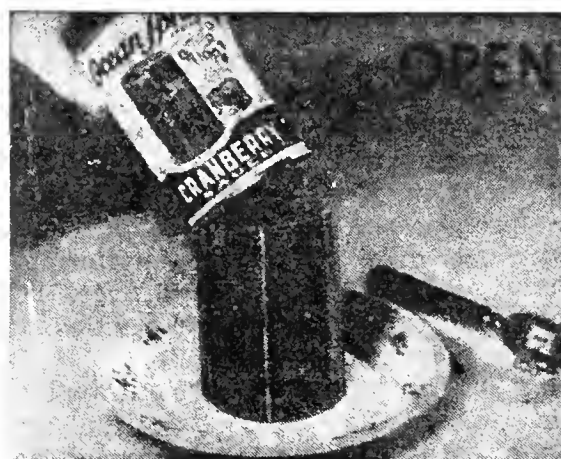
Here's what is happening to the Cranberries

you read about in the last issue of *American Agriculturist*

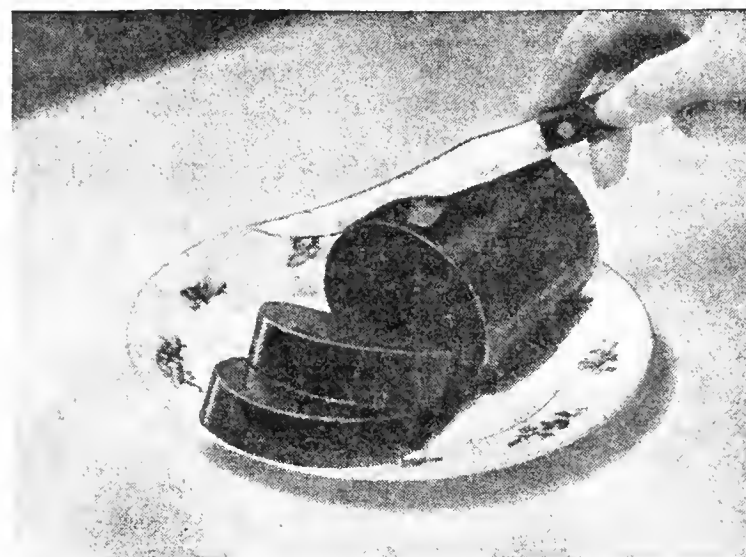
They've been harvested . . . and canned . . . ready for your Thanksgiving dinner.

If you've never tried Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce before, do try it now. It's a *jellied* Cranberry Sauce, ready to serve, and selling today at so low a price you'll want to stock up for winter.

Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce contains no artificial coloring, no added pectin, no preservative. Just selected cranberries cooked with pure white sugar and water—and skins and seeds removed. It's *jellied* ready to . . .



Open



Slice



and Serve

Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce is packed by the cranberry growers of Cape Cod and New Jersey

The "Road-Measurer"

PART I

AT FIRST SIGHT no one could possibly have guessed what it was, or what the young fellow who wheeled it was doing. It looked a little like a wheelbarrow, only the wheel was twice as large, being nearly four feet high, and of much slighter build. It also had two arms like a wheelbarrow, but the arms were far lighter and longer. Connected with the axle there was a little box with a glass lid, and on the other side of the wheel another larger box with a cover and padlock. The whole contrivance would hardly have weighed more than thirty pounds, and to wheel it was mere child's play.

A lawyer and an editor invented it—Lawyer Huntley at the village, seven miles from the old squire's farm, and Editor Rastwell of the Pine State Gazette. Times were a little dull that season—1869—for both of them; it was an off year, politically. So they took thought in a public-spirited way and hatched a scheme for getting up a county map and real-estate atlas, the idea being that all the well-to-do people thereabouts would buy a copy at six dollars.

But to draft their map accurately they needed more exact measurements than were then in hand, as to the principal highways of the county. They therefore set their wits to work and invented this "road-measurer", as they called it. It was a sort of cyclometer.

It would have saved much slow foot-ing it about if they had attached their distance-recording gear to the axle of a light road wagon; but perhaps they did not think of that. Their road-measurer had to be wheeled like a wheelbarrow by a person on foot, who made notes of the distances and the relative location of the farmhouses and other property—plotting the map roughly as he went on. To do this required very careful attention to the task, also a good eye and fidelity to the object in view. Neither the lawyer nor the editor had any great liking for such painstaking details, or for so much long, hard walking. What they wanted was a young man on whose accuracy they could rely and whom they could trust to do the right thing; and after casting about, they came up to the old squire's one evening and offered the job to my cousin Addison, who was then about eighteen years old.

Mr. Huntley introduced the subject of the map, and finally offered Addison a one-fourth interest in the prospective profits if he would do the necessary work with the road-measurer.

We had finished haying and grain harvest. Addison could be spared. Moreover, this was the kind of thing that always suited him pretty well. But he was a cautious boy. He thought over Huntley's proposition for an hour or more, figured up some four hundred miles of road to be measured, then got the old squire's advice, and offered to do what they wanted for the quarter-interest as proposed and a dollar and a half a day additional.

The lawyer declared this to be impossible, and he and the editor went away, taking their invention with them, but returned two days later, and after some further discussion, came to an agreement, Addison reducing his cash demand to a dollar and a quarter a day.

Addison had to bear all his own expenses while travelling; but he hoped to clear a dollar a day by taking a basket of cooked food with him from home, and stopping overnight at farm-houses where in those days the charge for lodging was but trifling. The road-measurer, with all that appertained to it, was entrusted to him; and the next morning we all turned out to see him

start off with it.

It was August, and as hot days were to be looked for, Addison put on an old cork helmet, which contributed to the outlandish aspect of the entire rig. We all laughed, I remember, when he picked up the "arms" of the road-measurer and walked off—the big front wheel turning lazily and that droll little clicking noise muttering to itself inside the box on the axle.

And if the contrivance looked queer to us, who knew about it, it was ten times more an object of curiosity to strangers whom Addison met on the highway.

This, indeed, was a phase of his new job which Addison had not reckoned on—the curiosity of the public.

Everybody whom he met stared first at him, next at the road-measurer; and then it was, "Say, you, what d'ye call

By C. A. STEPHENS

that machine?" or, "Hello, young fellow, where you going with that queer wheelbarrow?"

On account of his two boxes and the basket of food, some took him for a pedler, and pulled up to ask what he had to sell.

At first this merely amused Addison. He stopped and explained it all at length to them. By the time he had done so half a dozen times, however, it began to grow monotonous. He soon found, too, that so many delays would prevent his making satisfactory progress.

He grew weary of answering the same questions over and over. "Can't stop! Can't stop!" he exclaimed. "I'm in a hurry!"

"Sho!" "Do tell!" "You don't say!" retorted the curious ones; and a muscular youth whom Addison advised to attend to his own affairs offered to stop and give him a lesson in politeness.

"Can't you answer a civil question?" said he. "Tell me to mind my business again and I'll smash that jig-a-maroon for you!"

Addison took second thought, and to

the next person—an old farmer with a skittish mare—who pulled up to inquire, he said, "This is a jig-a-maroon! I'm grinding coffee with it! Don't stop me!"

The farmer's grin vanished in a scowl. "By gum!" said he, and grabbed for his whip. "I dastn't leave my mare unhitched, or I'd dust your jacket for ye!" Evidently public curiosity has rights, or thinks it has, and the pursuit of knowledge by asking questions is one of them.

Three old maids, going blueberrying with a wagonful of tin pails, were the next team he met; and to them Addison imparted the information jocosely that he was walking with that wheel for the sake of his health.

"You don't look very sick!" one of them remarked, tartly. "I guess all you need is a dose of good manners."

Addison began to think so himself. He took thought again, and on meeting an elderly couple, a little further on, stopped when they stopped, and putting on a sad look, pointed with his finger to his ears, then to his mouth, and hastened on.

"Poor fellow!" he heard the woman say, "He's deaf and dumb. I suppose he is some kind of a colporteur."

That worked so well that he determined to go on pretending he was a deaf-mute. A few minutes later a double wagon, with a merry party of young people, came along, who promptly plied him with questions.

Again he pointed to his ears and shook his head, but had hardly got past when one young rogue let out so piercing a yell that Addison started in spite of himself and glanced back. Whereupon a shout of laughter rose behind; and jumping out, the boys of the party began pelting him with whatever came handiest. He was obliged to ply his legs and set the road-measurer in rapid motion to escape the clods.

By this time he was thoroughly out of patience. It seemed to him outrageous that a person could not go along a public highway, attending strictly to his own business, without being subjected to such vexatious attentions. He grew so angry over it that presently he did a very foolish thing.

He had stopped to make a record and mark the location of a farmhouse, when he noticed a horse and wagon

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. \$2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Mother's Prayer

God, to Thee I do not pray
For hoards of gold
Or wealth that may
Be bought and sold.
I do not long for loud acclaim
Nor clamor for unbounded fame.
But these, Oh God, are the things I ask:
Strength to perform my every task
That comes with each new day;
A gleam of light to show the way;
Hope and courage as the years unfurl
To rightly train my baby girl.

—Lilian Cheney,
Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

coming on behind him, driven by a large, overgrown boy of very rustic appearance. On the back seat of the wagon were two girls, who looked as if they might be the youngster's sisters. They had been berrying, and had several baskets and pails well filled.

When opposite him they stopped, as Addison expected; but instead of asking the usual old question, all three sat for some moments watching him. At last the boy drawled out:

"What d'ye call that funny-lookin' wheel thing?"

Addison felt that the limit of his patience had been reached. He rose up suddenly, rolling his eyes, brandishing his arms, and advanced on them, shouting:

"Sic transit gloria mundi! Hic, haec, hoc! Mox anguis recreatus! Carthago delenda est!"

But the young berry-pickers did not wait to hear all that. The girls cried out in alarm, the young fellow applied his whip, and on they went, with their old white horse at a run.

"He's crazy! He's crazy!" Addison heard them exclaim to each other; and in the irritable state of mind into which he had fallen he deemed it a good joke.

(Part II, concluding this story, will appear in the next issue.)

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 2)

drills, tableaux and other accessory features, all calculated to inspire more interest in Grange ritualism for the coming season. These meetings were held respectively at Hudson, Saratoga Springs, Cobleskill and Newburgh, and additional interest was created by the presence of many State Grange officers and deputies, some of the latter coming long distances.

* * *

THE 65TH anniversary of Nutfield Grange in New Hampshire contained many features of exceptional interest. State Master W. J. Neal was guest speaker. Rather unusual on such an occasion was the Nutfield Grange history presented by Mrs. Wesley Dicey, a Golden Sheaf member of 50 years continuous loyalty.

* * *

BERKSHIRE COUNTY Patrons in Massachusetts are thoroughly alive in their preparations for the 67th annual session of the Massachusetts State Grange, which is to be held in Pittsfield the second week in December. It has been several years since the State Grange met in the Berkshire county seat. Governor Saltonstall, recently initiated into Dover Grange, has promised to attend the Pittsfield session and will be heard following the conferring of the sixth degree, among whose candidates Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall will be included.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

A LONG about this time, gee whiz, no matter what the weather is, and even if it's warm outside, Mirandy's never satisfied until the screens are taken off; I may be weak and have a cough, or crippled up with rheumatiz, but just the same that woman is on pins and needles until I have stored them screens where it is dry and put storm windows on instead. She says it pays to look ahead, first thing we know, the northwest gale will freeze the water in the pail, and seep around them window sills till we both are taken with a chill. She likes to have the house all tight so it don't git so cold at night, and so when we git up our toes ain't quite so likely to be froze.

Mirandy's got a good idee and one that sure appeals to me, I like to keep all warm and snug and not have frost upon the rug, but now the weather is so nice, without no sign of frost or ice, that I don't see the hurry to git at these things that I should do. I like to sit on autumn days and meditate about the ways of squirrels and chipmunks as they store the nuts away and look for more; when weather's nice as it is now, I hesitate to work; somehow it seems these days was meant for rest, but Jane Mirandy's such a pest she spoils my peace ere it's begun with all the things that she wants done. When I am rested up enough, then I'll git busy on this stuff that she wants done, and finish it, but just now I would rather sit!



Personal Problems

Some Tips on Popularity

AS WE CONTINUE this department of chats together I foresee that my mail will be full of letters from girls asking me: "How can I become popular?"

I wish I could open my book of magic and there find a page entitled "How To Be Popular," in which a set of rules is laid out that will work in every case and with every girl. But, alas, it isn't so simple as that.

But there are some things that each girl can do for herself along this line and there is one big thing that every girl can do and it's the one thing that so few think of. And that is—don't dream so much about how you'd like to be popular and then do so little about it. It's all too easy to sit and sigh for good times, but day dreams alone never made a girl popular.

If you watch the most popular girl in the community, you probably think, "Oh, what's the use? She has so much personality and charm that folks just naturally like her." But you're wrong! This quality isn't something you have to be born with—it's something you have to work for. If Betty Brown attracts folks, it's because she's made a study of what interests others and applied what she's learned. If she always seems to have interesting girl friends who look to her to get things started and keep them rolling, it's because she's given the girls of her acquaintance as much as she receives from them in friendship and loyalty and partnership in good things that have come her way.

In other words, you can't live within yourselves—moping and pining because life seems to have passed you by and expect it to do anything else. You have to step out into the stream of happenings and take an active part. You have to prove that you're capable of enjoying life and having fun and that you have something to give in return for the favors you receive.

"That's easy to say," you are thinking, "but how am I going to do this 'right about face' here in my own community where I've been stuck for so long that people just never think of asking me to do anything?"

Well, I'll admit that when a girl has passed a good many years in her home community, it's hard for her to turn over a new leaf, but the best thing for that girl to do is to transform herself into another person right in the midst of her indifferent friends. They won't be indifferent long, either, take my word for it, when they find that her presence puts new life into things.

If you are being left out of things, you might start with a class in the Sunday School. Or perhaps there's a young people's organization in the community that needs you to bake a cake or plan a game or just to help wash dishes after the refreshments have

NOVEMBER

By QUEENA DAVISON MILLER.

November lifts the tattered shawl
From Autumn's tawny shoulder
And wraps her in a spangled pall
Of frost and fire-smolder.

And darkly down the road he grieves,
Where mists are grim and sweeping,
While drifts of old remembering leaves
Close softly round his weeping.

been passed. Maybe there's a young couple down the road who have a new baby they'd like you to stay with while they run into town to the movies some night. They may know other young people for you to meet, after you get better acquainted. The school teacher might like you to stop in and visit with her and help her with some of her program plans. The world wouldn't collapse, if you issued invitations for a party at your house and then planned and worked so hard to make that party a success that folks would wonder where you'd been all their lives. Just such small footholds as I've suggested may prove the first steps down the path to good times and popularity and an entirely new, wider, happier outlook on life.

Keep Gift

I have gone with a boy for a few months and on the occasion of my birthday, he gave me a lovely compact. My mother didn't like for me to accept it, but we didn't know how to return it without hurting his feelings. What was right to do?—Sue.

You should have kept it. To have returned it would have hurt the boy, as you say. I think in this modern day and age, compacts might be added to the list of things which boys may give girls before they are engaged, which used to include only books, flowers and candy.

Conversation Can Be Improved

Within the last year a new girl has moved to a nearby town and I would like very much to get acquainted with her. She goes around with a group of young folks I am not very well acquainted with. How would you suggest I get acquainted with her? I am rather bashful and among strangers I can never think of anything to say. Do you know of any way I could improve my conversational ability? Also, is it all right for me to write and ask a girl with whom I have only a speaking acquaintance for a date? I live in the country and will not get to see her beforehand.—Bashful.

Under the circumstances, it seems that about all you can do is to write or phone this girl to ask for a date. This is proper, if you have been introduced to the girl and are slightly acquainted with her.

As to improving your conversational ability—that's a bit more difficult. One of the best ways, though, is to forget about yourself and become genuinely interested in others. Being interested in the problems of others and willing to discuss them, and being interested in a variety of things so that you may be able to hold your own in conversation on different subjects, will help you a lot. Bashfulness is self-consciousness; forget yourself and you'll forget to be bashful.

Father Talks Too Much

Often when I call for my girl, her father comes in and sits down and talks to me. He is a great talker and has some pretty radical ideas which he warms up to, easily. Often he talks on and on after she is ready and we are waiting to go. I don't know how to get away gracefully under these conditions. What could I do?—N. M.

The girl should take care of this problem. When she is ready, she should say so, and state that it is time to go.

What is Your Problem?

As we announced in the last issue, our Personal Problems Editor will answer your questions by letter. She will hold your name and address entirely confidential, so you need have no hesitation in asking for her help. In this issue the questions discussed pertain mostly to our younger readers but letters are welcome from readers of all ages regardless of the personal problems they may have. Just write to Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



**PLEASE
DON'T MAKE
ME TAKE
NASTY
MEDICINE
FOR MY COLD!**

MOTHER! Constant Dosing is Liable to Upset a Delicate Stomach, Lower Resistance!

EXPERIENCED mothers know how often constant dosing upsets delicate little stomachs, thus reducing resistance when it is most needed.

Benefit by their experience. If your child has a miserable cold, head stuffed up, breathing passages irritated, and there is coughing, muscular soreness or tightness—do what 3 out of 5 American mothers do. Use the external poultice-and-vapor treatment—the home-approved treatment—specially developed for children—Vicks VapoRub.

Massage the throat, chest and back with Vicks VapoRub.



VICKS
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Ideal for Children . . .

Notice how it starts to relieve distress.

ACTS 2 WAYS AT ONCE. VapoRub stimulates like an old-fashioned warming poultice. At the same time its pleasing medicinal vapors are breathed direct into the cold-irritated air passages.

For hours, this double poultice-and-vapor action continues. It invites refreshing sleep. Often, in the morning, most of the misery of the cold is gone. No wonder Vicks VapoRub is the approved treatment in 3 out of 5 homes all over America.

So Why Experiment?

Just as Good for Adults

Splendid Cough Remedy Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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In busy town, 2½ acres, fruit, cozy 4-room bungalow, bath and electricity, houses for 600 hens; \$1600. terms. Including furniture, poultry equipment; page 52 big Free catalog. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

170 Acre dairy-fruit farm, stock and tools, on state road. Excellent grass farm, keeps 35 head. Good milk market. TUFFLE LUCIER, Hardwick, Mass.

\$1,000 DOWN gets dairy farm, stock, equipment, crops. Easy terms. Write C. M. DOUGLAS, Fort Plain, N.Y.

Beautiful Looking Natural

FALSE TEETH

WORLD FAMOUS TRU-FIT

LOWEST PRICES

90 DAYS TRIAL

WRITE TODAY

PROOF "Dear Dr. Cleveland:—I received my plate and it fits fine. Thanks for the wonderful service to me. Being a minister my teeth mean much in being better able to speak properly, also in appearance." —Rev. J. S., Washington, D. C.

WEAR THEM, TEST THEM, EXAMINE THEM for BEAUTY, FIT AND COMFORT. You MUST BE 100% SATISFIED or your money will be refunded any time within your 90 days' trial. I am a dentist of 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. I supervise the making of your plates from start to finish.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

NEWSPAPERS lately have been carrying stories released by agencies of the Federal Government in which these agencies commend themselves for the effective work they have done in the Northeast in helping land owners salvage the timber which was felled by the spectacular hurricane of about a year ago.

So far as I know the propaganda stories put out by the public agencies which dealt with this situation are true, and the agencies which carried on the work should be commended *by others* as well as by themselves.

DROUGHT DAMAGE GREAT

In the year since the hurricane, certain areas of the Northeast have been the victims of another calamity. To be sure this summer's drought was not nearly as spectacular as last fall's hurricane. *The damage caused by the drought in dollars and in its effect on standards of living will be felt for years.*

I have been contending, and shall continue to contend, that because of the precedent it has set in aiding sufferers from the drought in the dust bowl and in helping out farmers in the other parts of the United States who have suffered from flood and hurricane damage, the Government has an obligation to come to the rescue of hundreds of dairymen and poultrymen in the Northeast who will be virtually forced out of business by the first of the year un-

less they are helped to secure supplies of feed.

Fortunately, the Government-owned Surplus Commodity Corporation owns tremendous quantities of feed grain which it is having difficulty storing in the Midwest, while the barns and granaries of the Northeast rattle empty in the wind.

* * *

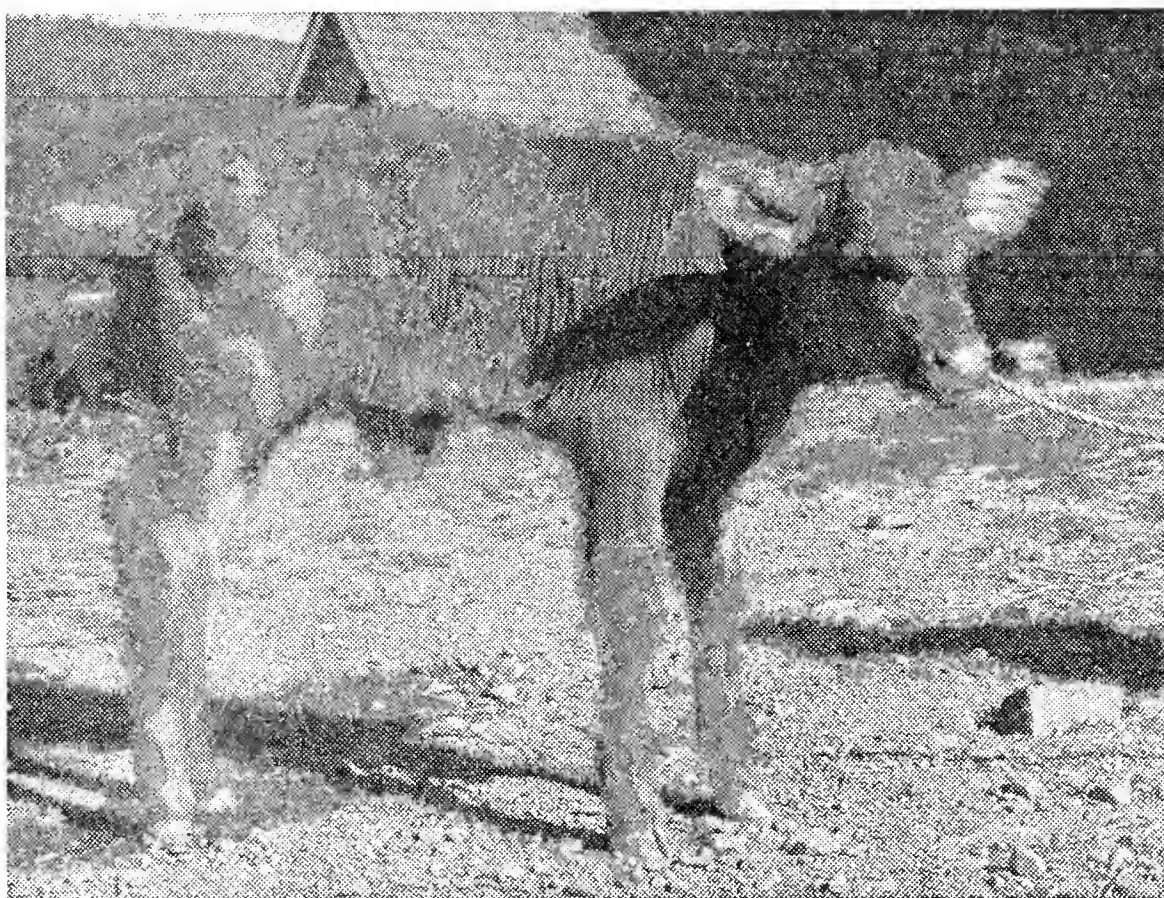
New Seedings

We continue to worry about our new seedings. Since worry itself is of no account, we are also going to do something about them.

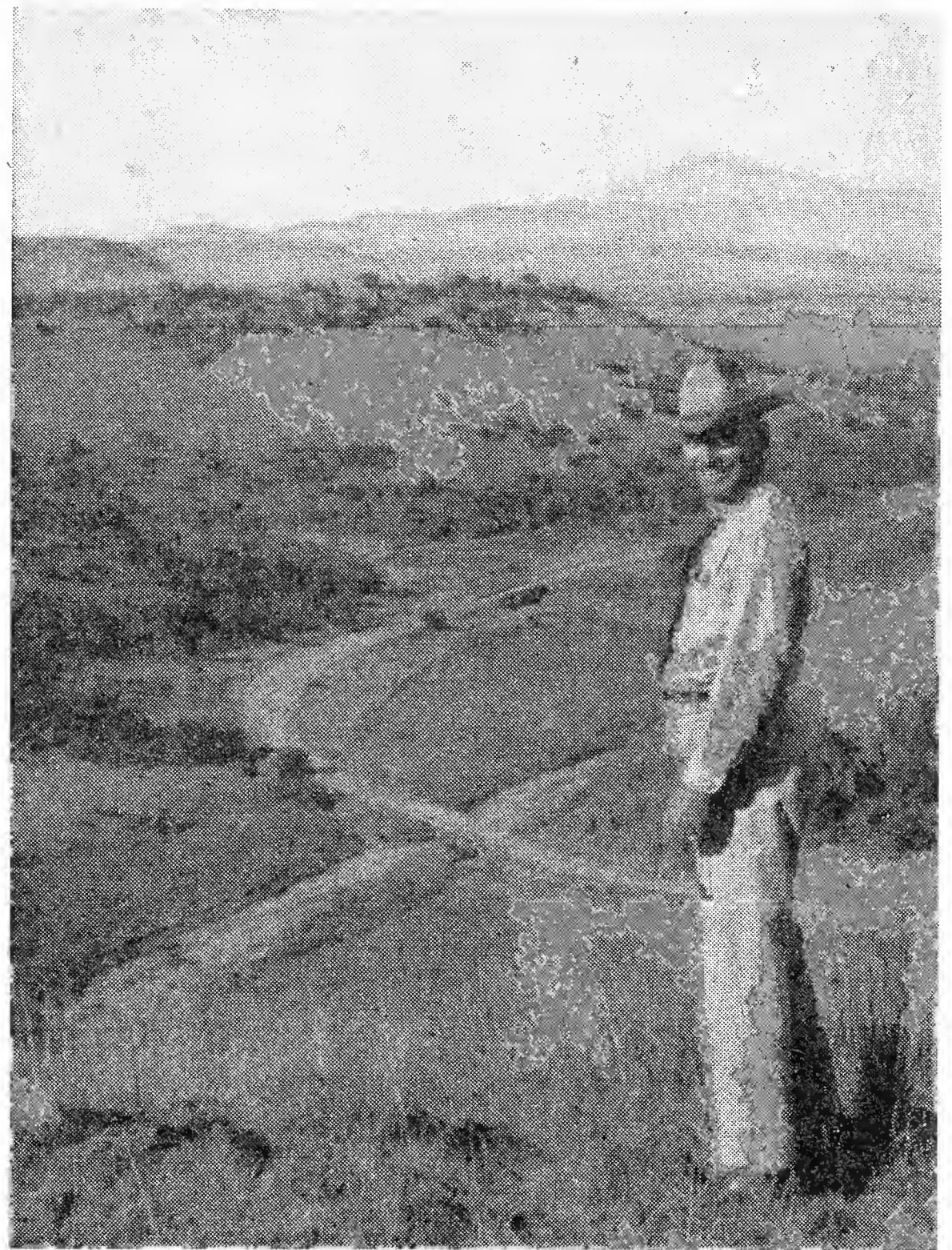
At Sunnyside we have a field of approximately ten acres on which the alfalfa plants are nicely past the two leaf stage. After digging up all the information we can, we have decided to follow a practice which has been successful at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and cover this field in December with a light mulch of old straw. We will apply the straw as soon as the ground is frozen hard enough to bear the weight of a team and manure spreader.

We have another ten-acre field fall seeded to a pasture mixture where the clovers and grasses are just nicely through the ground. If we can scrape it up, we are going to top-dress this field with strawy manure.

At Larchmont we have a fifteen-acre field of fall seeded alfalfa on which there is an excellent stand of quite good sized plants in a very robust stand of mustard and volunteer barley. This field will be useful to observe whether



His daddy came from England. He brought with him across the water the size and vigor and solid dark fawn color of the South Devon breed. When mated with a first class grade Guernsey cow in the herd of B. N. Millard of Ithaca, New York, she produced this day-old bull calf which weighs more than most four-weeks old Guernsey calves. There are some dairymen who believe that in their South Devon breed the English have qualities which might help us in this country produce a big, strong, vigorous dairy cow which will give a lot of golden four per cent milk. At any rate, the experiment is under way, and, as this calf and dozens of his half sisters and brothers are proving, at least the size, vigor, and color of South Devons have been successfully imported.



Meet a typical southwestern cattle raiser, H. L. Kokernot, Jr., of Alpine, Texas. Mr. Kokernot looks after around 20,000 head of Herefords on a 250,000 acre ranch. In the extreme background can be faintly discerned the mountain which forms the corner post of his holdings. It is characteristic of the clear air in the Southwest that this mountain appears much nearer than it actually is.

The story is told of an Easterner who got up one morning and, judging this mountain to be a mile or so from the ranch house, decided to walk out to it before breakfast. In due course he found that his mountain was a good thirty miles away, as the crow flies. The next morning this same individual was observed to sit down on a bank of a little stream over which he could have easily stepped and carefully take off his shoes and socks and roll up his pants. HE ALLOWED HE WASN'T TAKING ANY MORE CHANCES ON THE DISTANCES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

or not the volunteer weeds and barley afford any winter protection to the tiny alfalfa plants. *Experience at the Ohio Experiment Station seems to prove that such volunteer growths are actually harmful to fall seedings.*

* * *

Pastures Hurt

As I have been over our permanent pastures I am very discouraged by their appearance as the result of this summer's dry weather. Weeds are coming into them and I can find hardly any wild white clover plants even in areas where this spring there were almost pure stands of wild white clover. Of course, I rather expect that this hardy and invaluable little pasture plant will come back, but I am afraid it won't make enough of a recovery to be much of a factor in next summer's pasturage.

* * *

Sweet Clover Substitute

To meet our threatened shortage of pasturage next summer, we are plowing twenty-five acres of land and leveling it off with a harrow this fall. We have considered sowing these fields to: (1) Unhulled sweet clover seed; (2) Unscarified sweet clover seed; (3) Scarified sweet clover seed.

We have decided not to sow unhulled sweet clover because we are worried

by the danger of such seed, unless it is very carefully selected, carrying quackgrass and dock seed. We are afraid that the scarified sweet clover seed will germinate too quickly, so our final selection for these fields will be unscarified sweet clover seed.

According to our present plans, we are going to broadcast from fifteen to twenty pounds of sweet clover seed in December on the fields we have plowed and fitted this fall. Then, next spring we may broadcast about a bushel of oats to the acre and some permanent pasture seed mixture—I say "may" because our minds are not fully made up. One authority has recommended that we look into the possibilities of spring rye and use it instead of the oats.

* * *

Two Major Worries

The above outline of the steps we shall take to protect our fall seedings and to solve the problem of some fresh pasturage for next summer is written out with no great degree of confidence in the results we shall get. It is presented here, however, because in the last week or two we have received dozens and dozens of letters from farmers in the drought area in the Northeast who are worrying about two problems: (1) carrying late fall seedings through the winter; (2) pasturage for next summer.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Favors Heavy Penalties
I BELIEVE that poultry buyers should be licensed, but too much regulation would hurt the poultry industry. I am a farmer and poultry dealer. I raise a few chickens and buy and sell a few. I have a license to buy, sell and transport poultry in the State of Maine, but I keep a more complete record of my poultry transactions than the law requires. I do this for my own protection, for some farmer might try to prove that some birds that I raised were his.

I believe that everyone who buys poultry over six weeks old from a farmer for any other purpose except breeding should be licensed. The license fee should be small, but the penalty for violating good business ethics on the part of the buyer should be high. I would like to be the judge to fine the buyer you mention in the October 14 issue \$1,000, revoke his license for five years, and order him to pay the farmer twice the price that he had agreed to pay.

I think agricultural papers and other farm agencies must teach the farmers that they should report unlicensed and unscrupulous buyer to the proper authorities. A buyer who once stole two hens from me did not have a poultry license as provided by law in Maine. Furthermore, his truck was loaded to three times its licensed capacity, and I let him go because that was the "easiest way out."

It would seem to me that around here small cattle dealers (and there are a lot of them) "pick up" a few hens for their own use and then find it profitable to sell them shortly. Perhaps if their actions could be checked carefully, half of the poultry losses could be accounted for.—C. W. S., Maine.

"Switching" Stocks
"I have some stock which is not paying dividends. Recently I received a letter from an investment company suggesting that I trade it for some shares which they are selling in an investment trust."

Do not do it until you have had a chance to investigate the deal thoroughly. I am always suspicious of any concerns that suggest trading stock for shares in other companies. Often the shares you hold have a real market value though it may be less than the amount you paid. Many concerns see an opportunity of getting these stocks by trading others of less or no value, on the basis of glowing promises.

The question of asking sound advice on investments is a troublesome one. You can always talk to your banker who will be glad to advise you as far as he has the information. Another possible source of information is a letter to the Financial Division of the National Better Business Bureau, Chrysler Building, New York City. They are in no sense investment advisers but they do have a wealth of information about questionable companies and are glad to warn the public about dealing with concerns that are of the "gyp" class.

Missing!
"On Tuesday, October 17th, my hired man left. At the same time I missed \$31 in cash and my Chevrolet 4-door sedan which was filled with new bushel peach baskets, also many other articles which I valued at approximately \$148.00. My car is light blue, 4-door, 4 cylinder, 1927 model. The engine number, 3718941; serial number, 12AA79392. The man's name is Joe Keith Hayden Ball, age 27, tall—about 6 feet, weight about 170, rather dark, very decided Indian features, black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes. Walks erectly, but sometimes has a slight limp. Likes to be well dressed. Had a

scar running about two inches across right forearm about three inches below elbow—claims to have been a cowboy in Utah. Has very large appetite, is a poor workman and no teamster at all. I believe he will try to get a farm job. Would like to know where he is."

If any of our readers see a man of this description or know anything about him, we would appreciate your notifying us and the State Police.

Training Cow Dogs
A reader asks for information about training cow dogs. We do not know of any good book on the subject, and it appears that no two people have just the same system.

If you have trained a good cow dog, tell us how you did it. We will print as many of the best letters as space will allow. For every letter printed we will pay \$1.00.

Stopped Payment
"We sold some onions and the buyer paid part in cash and gave us a check for \$24.50. About a week later he came over and told us that he stopped the check, as he said the onions were bad. Will you advise me what to do?"

When a case of this sort arises, and they come too frequently, there is the suspicion that the buyer stops payment on the check to chisel on the deal. While it is a misdemeanor to give a check without funds in the bank, there is no law against stopping payment on a check—then it becomes a matter of negotiation between buyer and seller. Unfortunately, there seems to be no remedy for this situation though it will help to cash the check immediately. Obviously, there should be no further dealing with this particular buyer.

Stolen Traps
If we are going to pay \$4.25 for trapping license from now on, is it fair to let boys under 16 do any trapping without a license? They are just as apt to catch game as anyone, and they have a chance to spring and steal traps, making it hard for those that have to pay such a big license and try to make it worth while.

The nearer to towns you set traps, the more you have stolen, and it seems to be young boys who are meddling with the traps. I haven't been troubled much myself as I do most of my trapping on my own land, but I know others who have. We could stand this all right when we could hunt, fish and trap for \$2.25; but a man can't have many traps stolen or molested and pay such license fees as we have now.

—G. W. R., New York.



\$25.00 Weekly Benefit
Specified Sickness and Accidents
Men and women accepted—ages 15-69 at \$10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. Write for full details.
North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

"I am glad to help"



says, ANTHONY GUCK,
Spencerport, N. Y.

MR. GUCK DRAWS \$130.00
AND WRITES —

"Yes, you may use my picture if it will help. When I took out this policy I never thought I was going to have to use it. I had the agent write a policy for each member of the family and then I forgot about it.

"After my terrible accident and I was lying in the hospital and happened to think of the policy you can imagine my relief to find I would draw \$10.00 a week. I do not know what I would have done without it. My hospital and doctor bills have used up what cash money I had. Believe me when I say it was a blessing to receive this when I needed it most."

\$615,653.68
has been paid 8,935 policyholders

George J. Loren, R. 2, W. Monroe, N. Y. ...	\$15.00	Mrs. Gilbert Horton, New Suffolk, N. Y. ...	10.00
Struck by auto—comp. frac. hip		Auto collision—strained neck & shock	
William Steffen, R. 1, Millport, N. Y. ...	20.00	Delbert Hozley, No. Hudson, N. Y. ...	20.00
Auto accident—injuries		Auto accident—cut forehead and shock	
Mrs. Sadie L. Rice, Est., R. 1, Parish, N. Y. ...	1000.00	Sebastian Kuzora, R. 4, Forestville, N. Y. ...	24.28
Auto struck by train—mortuary		Auto collision—cut hand and infection	
Laura Castle, Gen. Del., Potsdam, N. Y. ...	15.00	William Manns, Stephentown, N. Y. ...	60.00
Struck by auto—inj. shoulder, hip, & arm		Car hit tree—cut forehead, frac. ribs	
John Whitmore, R. 4, Gouverneur, N. Y. ...	15.00	Lloyd G. Kingston, R. 1, No. Lawrence, N. Y. ...	25.00
Wrecked wagon—fractured ankle		Truck accident—lacerations forehead	
Helen Szegda, Johnson, N. Y. ...	5.00	Arthur B. Howard, R. 2, Canandaigua, N. Y. ...	14.28
Auto accident—injuries		Auto collision—lacerations shoulder	
Beatrice Sweet, Gloversville, N. Y. ...	130.00	Lyman Sheils, R. 1, King Ferry, N. Y. ...	30.00
Auto collision—gen. cuts, abrasions		Hay wagon accident—cut legs & infection	
Clifford J. Cook, Est., Friendship, N. Y. ...	1000.00	Emily Tucker, Sennett, N. Y. ...	58.57
Auto struck abutment—mortuary		Car overturned—frac. clavicle and rib	
Rita M. Coloton, 16 Judson St., Canton, N. Y. ...	40.00	George E. Pope, Sr., Jeffersonville, Vt. ...	15.00
Auto collision—cut elbow and infection		Auto collision—inj. chest, wrist and legs	
Jean Coloton, 16 Judson St., Canton, N. Y. ...	20.00	Beverly H. Pope, Jeffersonville, Vt. ...	30.00
Auto collision—multiple contusions		Auto collision—lacerations and abrasions	
Wesley H. Sanderson, R. 4, Canton, N. Y. ...	30.00	Walter E. Harvey, Bennington, Vt. ...	40.00
Hay wagon broke—conc. brain, contusions		Auto accident—inguinal hernia	
Julia C. Hint, R. 1, Basom, N. Y. ...	40.00	Louis Perrotta, 110 Putnam St., Bennington, Vt. ...	30.00
Auto accident—injuries		Auto overturned—cut on back of head	
Jennie Zeh, Watervliet, N. Y. ...	20.00	Carlton Coro, Grand Isle, Vt. ...	30.00
Auto collision—injured head		Auto struck culvert—cut scalp & contusions	
Harold R. DePue, 45 Goodrich St., Canton, N. Y. ...	130.00	W. O. Richardson, R. 1, Oakland, Me. ...	30.00
Auto collided with pole—fractured ribs		Struck by auto—fractured tibia	
Marguerite De Pue, 45 Goodrich St., Canton, N. Y. ...	130.00	Lillian French, Farmington, Me. ...	45.71
Auto collided with pole—frac. leg & scapula		Auto accident—dislocated shoulder	
Elizabeth G. Buffman, R. 2, Oakfield, N. Y. ...	110.00	Richard W. Meader, R. 3, Augusta, Me. ...	10.00
Auto collision—frac. skull, foot & finger		Car overturned—cut leg	
Carrie Gately, 64 Main St., Washingtonville, N. Y. ...	68.57	Mrs. Elizabeth Mae Bowen, Bartlett, N. H. ...	65.00
Auto collision—conc. and cuts		Auto accident—dislocation iliac joint	
Marion C. Porter, R. 2, Norwood, N. Y. ...	28.57	Beatrice Desaulnier, Rochester, N. H. ...	5.71
Struck by car—multiple contusions		Auto accident—sprained elbow	
Ralph A. Porter, R. 2, Norwood, N. Y. ...	28.57	Nicko Wirta, Est., Sunapee, N. H. ...	500.00
Struck by car—fractured clavicle		Struck by auto—mortuary	
Bessie Church, R. 1, Clymer, N. Y. ...	30.00	Leonard W. Trow, So. Deerfield, N. H. ...	5.00
Struck by wagon—injuries		Truck accident—inj. shoulder and chest	
Mary Szegda, Johnson, N. Y. ...	10.00	Faith R. Lyman, Talcottville, Conn. ...	50.00
Auto collision—gen. contusions		Auto struck by pole—cut head and hand	
Byron Smith, Port Jefferson, L. I. ...	20.00	Marguerite Chapin, Springfield, Mass. ...	30.00
Auto accident—sacro-iliac sprain		Auto sideswiped—gen. contusions	
Benedict W. Scott, Jr., Star Route, Sidney, N. Y. ...	40.00	Harry M. Magaian, Rothdale, Mass. ...	30.00
Auto collision—lacerated knee cap		Struck by auto—contusions and sprains	
Vincent W. Carr, Unionville, N. Y. ...	32.86	Walter Kosiba, Adams, Mass. ...	40.00
Auto collision—contused forehead		Auto accident—chipped bone of knee	
Wm. A. Winter, R. 2, Middleport, N. Y. ...	55.71	Glenn Dietrich, Liberty, Pa. ...	30.00
Auto collision—conc. and sprained back		Auto collision—contused elbow	
Laura J. Boughton, Rochester, N. Y. ...	30.00	Hannah J. Stout, Hopewell, N. J. ...	100.00
Auto collision—sprained sacro-iliac ligaments		Auto collision—frac. femur, gen. contusions	
		* Over-age.	
		** Under-age.	

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



3200 Attend Stockholders' Meeting

Committeemen from Three States Hear Reports, Elect Directors, and View Exhibits

THE LARGEST GROUP of farmers ever to attend a G.L.F. Stockholders' Annual Meeting assembled in Syracuse October 30 and 31 for a two-day program built around the theme of "The Use and Usefulness of G.L.F."

"Farmers found G.L.F. more useful last year than the preceding year to the extent of approximately 27,000 tons," said General Manager J. A. McConnell in his annual report Tuesday morning. "This past year represents the largest use of G.L.F. ever made by farmers, except one—the year of 1936-37, following the great drouth. The combined plant and overhead costs per ton for the past year were slightly less than the preceding year."

Following the General Manager's report, the stockholders re-elected Clifford E. Snyder of Pittstown, N. J., J. D. Ameele of Williamson, N. Y., Earl B. Clark of Norwich, N. Y., Halsey L. Benson of Mansfield, Pa., and Harry Bull of Campbell Hall, N. Y., to the Board of Directors. A total of 4,298 ballots were cast, including those sent by mail.

In the course of the two-day meeting, the stockholders heard addresses by Dr. W. I. Myers, head of the Agricultural Economics department at Cornell University, Jerome D.



Arnold E. Davis of Livonia, N. Y. makes a nomination from the floor.

Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard, and Dr. William H. Martin, Dean of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture and Director of the New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station.

At the open forum which wound up Tuesday's session, Morris Latterman of Lakewood, N. J., voiced the feeling that directors should not be allowed to succeed themselves. After several had spoken on both sides of the question, William Seller, Central Square, N. Y., introduced a motion that the present by-laws remain unchanged in this respect. The motion was carried by acclamation.



Qualified as stockholders by their local Service Agencies, committeemen elected in the communities served by G.L.F. cast their ballots at Syracuse for nominees to the Board of Directors.



Committeemen throng the tanbark arena to see the exhibits depicting "The Use and Usefulness of G.L.F." The two cows shown here have each produced more than 100,000 pounds of milk on G.L.F. feed.

FORMULA IMPROVEMENTS MAKE SAVINGS FOR POULTRYMEN

SLIGHT CHANGES IN G.L.F. mash formulas, effective November first, bring poultrymen better feeds at a saving in cost. The scarcity and the variable quality of animal protein feeds have been a source of grave concern to the men responsible for poultry feed formulas. On recommendation of college nutritionists, more soybean oil meal is now being used to replace part of the meat scraps and fish meal in the mashes. This assures more uniform quality and helps maintain the savings already being made.

Supplies of meat scraps and fish meal previously bought or contracted for have enabled G.L.F. to protect poultrymen against the full effect of the rise in the cost of these ingredients. As it becomes necessary to purchase new stocks at higher prices, mash costs would necessarily rise. The formula changes will help to hold these costs in line.

The changes will not disturb growing or laying flocks now on these feeds.

New Mash Contains Yeast

Rich in protein and vitamin content, dried brewers' yeast is of great value to laying hens. This ingredient is used in the new G.L.F. feed, Special Laying Mash, to furnish riboflavin (Vitamin G) and other vitamins, making the new mash en-

tirely adequate for totally confined laying flocks.

Here is the formula:

SPECIAL LAYING MASH

360#	Wheat Bran
400	Flour Middlings
529 3/4	Yellow Corn Meal
100	Fine Ground, Low Fiber Oats
100	Alfalfa Meal—Low Fiber
240	41% Soybean Oil Meal
80	Meat Scraps, 55% Protein
80	Fish Meal
40	Brewers' Yeast
40	Ground Limestone
20	Salt
1/4	Manganese Sulphate
10	Reinforced Cod Liver Oil (400 units Vitamin D, 3000 units Vitamin A, per gram)
2000#	Special Laying Mash

Guaranteed Analysis

Protein (minimum).....	20.00%
Fat (minimum).....	3.00%
Fiber (maximum).....	7.00%

Cod Liver Oil Reduced in Chick Mashes

Starting & Growing Mash and Growing Mash now contain four pounds per ton of reinforced cod liver oil, instead of the five pounds previously used. Four pounds of this reinforced oil is about equal to sixteen pounds of standard straight oil, and provides twice as much Vitamin D as experiments have shown to be necessary for growing chicks.

Since four pounds gives a 100% margin of safety, it is unnecessary for poultrymen to pay for additional oil beyond the needs of the chicks.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Congratulations to **DAIRYMEN for \$2.27**

HIGHEST OCTOBER MILK PRICE IN NINE YEARS

IT IS ALSO highest price for ANY month since the depression began, excepting November and December last year when prices were a few cents higher because present Milk Marketing Agreements were then in force.

Milk prices last winter continued good until some dealers and other enemies of dairymen took the Marketing Agreements to court, and succeeded in having them temporarily suspended. Ruinously low prices followed, but organized dairymen finally restored the Agreements, and better milk prices are the result.

For these good prices *American Agriculturist* commends and congratulates:

FIRST: *The Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.*

IN THIS Bargaining Agency more than 75 large and small milk marketing cooperatives, representing a majority of dairymen, have worked together through thick and thin, through strikes and rumors of strikes, through bitter criticism and opposition, and because these dairymen have **cooperated, all dairymen** are now benefitting.

SECOND: *We congratulate the New York Legislature, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, and Commissioner Holton V. Noyes.*

CONSCIOUS of the ruinously low prices to dairymen, they passed the Rogers-Allen Law, established the State Marketing Agreement and have continued to cooperate in every way possible with dairymen and their organizations for better milk prices.

THIRD: *We congratulate the New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations.*

THIS Board represents the Grange, the Farm and Home Bureaus, State Horticultural Society, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the G. L. F., and the Vegetable Growers' Association. It urged the passage of the Rogers-Allen Law. This law permitted the dairymen's cooperatives to join together in the Bargaining Agency legally, and also made it possible for dairymen, through the Bargaining Agency, to request State and Federal Marketing Agreements.

The Conference Board also has emphatically and consistently sup-

ported the Bargaining Agency and its efforts to raise milk prices to dairymen through the State and Federal Marketing Agreements.

FOURTH: *We congratulate the United States Department of Agriculture, its Dairy Division,* for their help in establishing the Federal Milk Marketing Agreement, and MR. E. M. HARMON for his able administration of the Federal agreement.

FIFTH: *We congratulate the New York State College of Agriculture and the other State Colleges in the Milk Shed,* and their EXTENSION FORCES for their splendid service to dairymen, in giving them the facts about milk marketing without fear or favor.

SIXTH: *We congratulate those newspapers, Chambers of Commerce, and business men of the Milk Shed* who are doing everything in their power loyally to support the dairymen, the Bargaining Agency, and the Marketing Agreements.

LASTLY: We state with some pride, that in every issue of *American Agriculturist* for the past several years we have worked for better milk prices for dairymen, tried to give them the honest facts, and supported them in their ORGANIZED efforts to get

A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

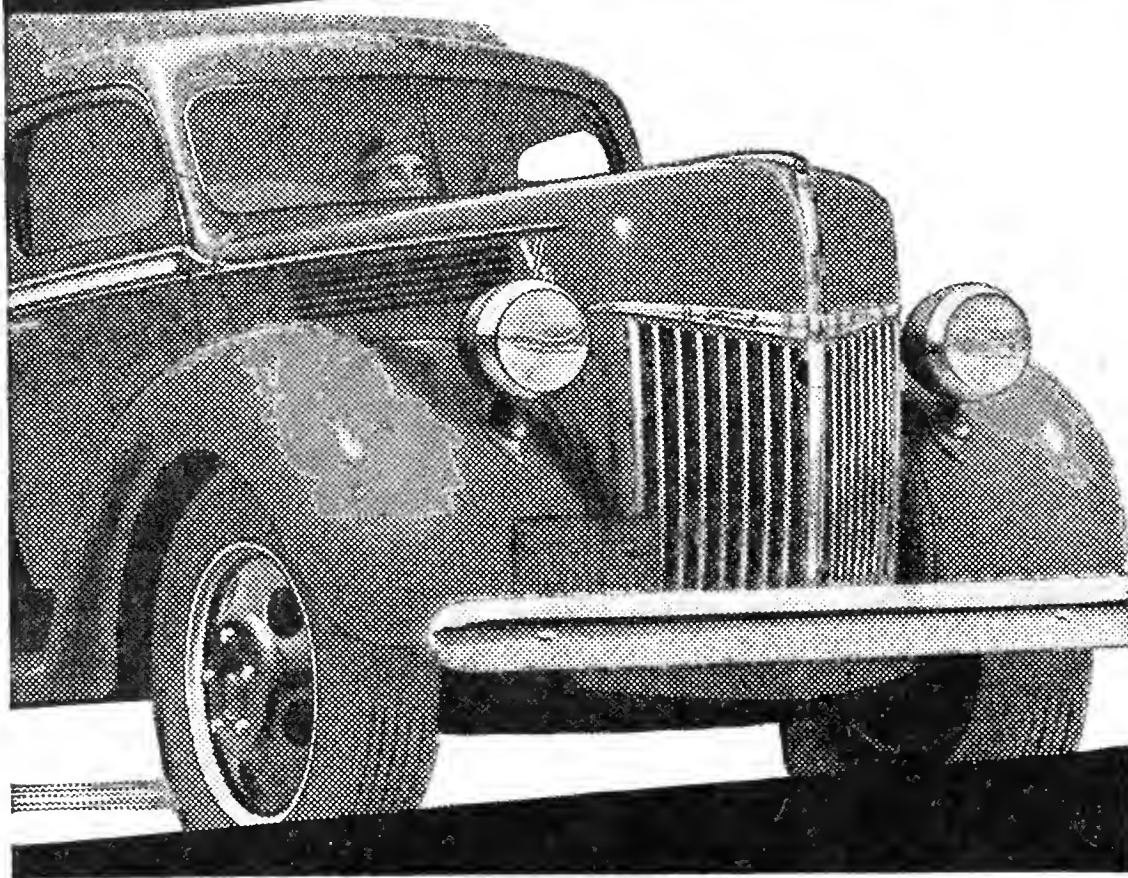
We have supported the State and Federal Marketing Agreements because, while having their defects, **THEY HAVE MET THE TEST** of getting **BETTER PRICES** for the farmer's milk.

WE OF *American Agriculturist* rejoice with you that there now seems to be a **BETTER DAY AHEAD** for dairymen of the Northeast because we have a **plan that is working**, and because more and more dairymen are beginning to realize who their enemies are, and to understand the need of continuing to work together.

E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT & EDITOR.

THE OUTSTANDING
TRUCK FOR THE MONEY

FORD V-8
FOR 1940



ALL THE WAY through the big new 1940 Ford Truck line you'll find value in construction, performance and economy that means "the outstanding truck for the money."

Three eight-cylinder engine sizes — 95, 85 and 60 hp — to match the engine to the job.

The 1940 Ford Truck line is the broadest in Ford history. Six wheelbases — 42 body and chassis types.

There's new modern appearance in the 1940 Ford Truck. New engine and chassis accessibility, making it easier to check the oil, service the distributor and other engine accessories, as well as clutch, transmission and rear axle. New, softer, more comfortable seats in Regular cabs. These and many more improvements join a host of time-tested, time-proved Ford features in 1940.

See the new Ford Truck at your dealer's. Compare it with any other truck. Arrange for an "on-the-job" test and know the difference before you spend another truck dollar.

FORD FEATURES FOR 1940

New modern appearance • Increased engine accessibility • Increased chassis accessibility • Choice of power—95, 85, 60 hp • 42 body and chassis types • New Sealed-Beam Headlamps • Bigger batteries, larger generators with auto-

matic voltage regulation • Semi-centrifugal clutch • Full-floating rear axle with straddle-mounted pinion and ring gear thrust plate • Two-speed axle (optional at extra cost) • Ford Engine and Parts Exchange Plan.

• FORD MOTOR COMPANY, BUILDERS OF FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS, COMMERCIAL CARS, STATION WAGONS AND TRANSIT BUSES

MAINE POTATOES

Set the Pace *By* DANIEL DEAN

EVERY afternoon from September to May, the 6,000 potato growers of Aroostook County tune their radios in on station WAGM, Presque Isle, at 5:30. On the air comes the federal market reporter with news of that day's potato market. Maine growers' hopes go up or down as he tells of the condition of the market, stronger or weaker, prices higher or lower. Most of all they listen for the price that dealers have paid to Maine growers that afternoon. I have been in the reporter's office as he phoned to Boston and New York for prices paid to Maine shippers for their carloads, and as he phoned all around the county for prices paid to growers by shippers. I have gone with him to station WAGM to broadcast, and have seen piles of letters—hundreds of them—from Aroostook growers telling how much they valued his market news.

Next morning, at six-thirty, station WBZ at Boston repeats this Maine market broadcast for the benefit of the farmers of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, who raise nearly 10,000,000 bushels a year. Unfortunately, WBZ cannot be heard well by most New York and Pennsylvania growers.

An Enormous Investment

Under Aroostook's favorable far northern climatic conditions, a price to the grower of \$1.00 per barrel of 165 lbs. (equal to 36½ cents per bu.) is commonly figured to pay cost of production. A large part of the 1934 crop sold for 10 cents per barrel (under 4 cents a bushel). When part of the 1936 crop brought \$3.00 per barrel, Maine farmers paid some of their depression debts. At this writing, November 9, the growers' price is \$1.75 to \$2.00 per barrel.

Aroostook potato shippers are business men with big investments. The trackside warehouses hold over 18,000,000 bushels, nearly half the county's average crop. These shippers must constantly keep in touch with carlot buyers all over the east and south by telegraph, phone and air mail to sell their carloads.

The prices that Maine shippers pay to growers each day represent the best judgment of keen and well posted business men on whether potatoes are going to go up or down in price in the future. Talk is cheap, but when business men buy literally millions of bushels for storage they are backing their judgment with their money. And when they drop prices, look out.

Dominate Entire U. S.

Maine's potato crop is so large—38 to 55 million bushels—and its carlot shipments so heavy—40,000 to 60,000 carloads a year—that it is the most important single factor in potato prices for the whole United States. The price at which Maine sells potatoes dictates what the growers of the other New England states, New York and Pennsylvania shall receive, unless they have big yields such as Long Island's record crop of 11,200,000 bushels in 1938.

All over the United States, big potato dealers in shipping sections and in cities keep in constant touch with Maine prices. When Maine drops prices, dealers everywhere begin to buy more carefully. The travelling truckmen who go out from cities to buy potatoes know they cannot pay so much. If Maine prices drop much, the big city produce buyers may order carloads of Maine potatoes, and the truckmen, having no orders for state potatoes, may disappear from the roads for two or three weeks. But when Maine price goes up, all buyers try to get local po-

tatoes for the old price until either farmers get wise or competition drives up the price.

On a rising market, city dealers, truckmen and country shippers get the advantage of the rise through their advance information. On a falling market the farmer holds the bag by not having up-to-date market news.

At present a New York or Pennsylvania farmer can get the daily market reports from Rochester, New York or Buffalo. Their radio reports tell about prices for potatoes in these markets, but do not give the prices to growers in Maine. The daily printed reports from these cities are available to farmers by mail, but the Maine potato market news comes when nearly two days old. For instance, the Monday afternoon Maine report is printed in the Rochester market bulletin on Tuesday, but does not get to the farmer 'till some time Wednesday.

Western corn, wheat, oats, hog and beef producers get radio reports from Chicago several times each day.

"Information Please!"

What New York and Pennsylvania farmers need is what WBZ gives to the New England farmers—a radio report so early the next morning that it can be used as a basis of the day's potato sales. Then when the travelling truckman comes with his fairy tales of low prices elsewhere, nothing sets him back like finding the farmer knows exactly what happened in the great key market of Maine the afternoon before. A number of times I have been able to get 5 and even 10 cents per bushel more for a truckload by knowing of the Maine advance in price.

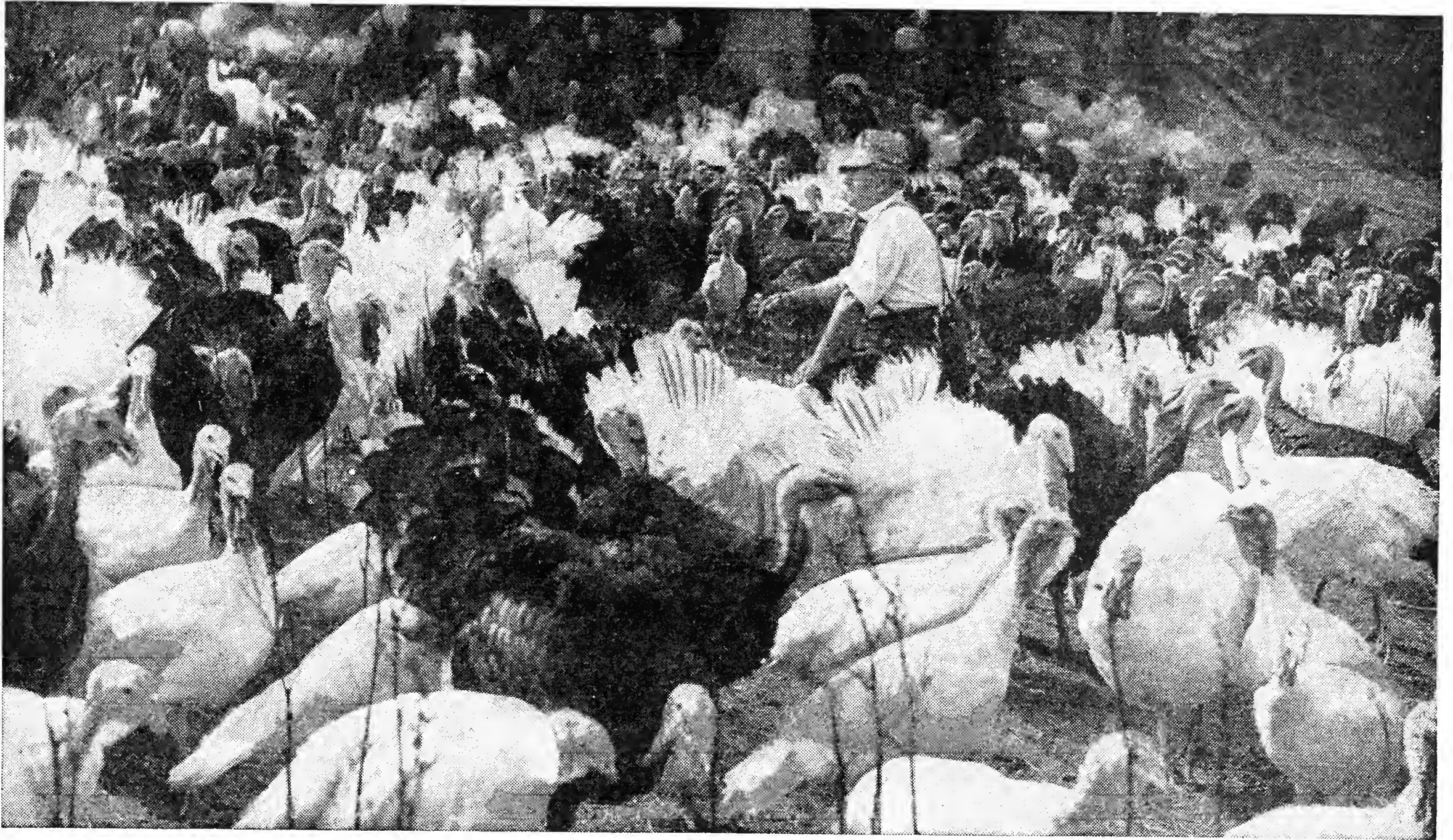
Our other market reports by radio, mail or newspaper give us past history—what potatoes, etc., sold for yesterday or this morning. So does the Maine potato report, but its price to growers tells us what a number of big business men think potato prices are going to be in the next week or month, perhaps for balance of season.

Few New York farmers have opportunity to get information they need to market their potatoes, so often a minor product on each farm. In the case of the bad Idaho freeze of November, 1938, thousands of farmers sold their potatoes for weeks at the old prices. In eight days the price to Maine growers jumped 30 cents per barrel, 11 cents per bushel. Prompt and accurate market information meant millions of dollars to growers.

The New York state dairyman, poultryman, grain or fruit grower is indirectly interested in getting up-to-date potato market news by radio. Every bushel of potatoes profitably marketed means a better chance to diversify farm production, and thereby to cut down on surpluses of the competing farm products.



"It makes the customer's hair easier to cut."



A part of the 4,000 turkeys grown by Walter Burtis of East Homer, who sits on his heels near the center of the picture. —Photo courtesy of Lester Hardwich.

Turning to Turkeys

By MABEL FEINT

AS LEVEL as a parlor rug, that piece of land between Homer and Tully has made history in dairying. It was first to inaugurate modern sanitation in milk production as a way of making safe the lives of city babies. It is the center of some of the finest dairies and dairy practices in New York State. It is a popular mecca for agricultural students. This area, often referred to as the finest piece of farm land in the state, is now making history of a different sort.

On these broad acres is a farm not following the traditional activity — dairying — of the locality. This farm is the largest unit of a new, pioneer industry started a few years ago and recognized today as one of the largest turkey raising centers east of Mississippi.

Vormwald's Turkey Farm, on the Homer-Tully section of Route 11, with its huge sign welcoming visitors, is the place. There, in plain view of the public eye, 7,200 of these typical American birds are strutting their stuff. Their numbers signify a faith in turkey growing in the east, far from the grain growing regions, but near the consuming centers. Their presence in the heart of a dairy region is worthy of thought when dairy and marketing experts everywhere are urging dairymen to take up other interests.

This farm is the result of a doctor's orders to an indoor worker a few years ago—to get out of doors. Not only has Mr. Vormwald found health and satisfaction, but reasonable returns for these troubled times as well. He has also founded a business in which there was room for his neighbors, and these growers have found that it pays to specialize—to have enough people engaged in producing a top-notch quality product to attract the attention of consumers in a big way.

In the beginning, Mr. Vormwald grew his turkeys on the hillsides near East River and McGraw. The land he

first used was rented, and he moved to a new location each year, actually living with his turkeys to protect them in their remote locations. Now he uses 25 acres at a time on his new farm in Tully valley. He starts the poults on wire, and then places them on limited range at 8 to 10 weeks of age. This moderate exercise produces more and better breast meat in the ultimate product.

As I write this, Mr. Vormwald is feeding 6,500 pounds of feed daily to 7,200 turkeys. This food consumption on an area of only 25 acres provides remarkable fertility for the soil. From the start the birds have a dry growing mash before them all the time, with oats through the summer months. On September 1 more corn meal is added to the rations; also milk in a wet mash to tempt appetites and induce faster meat production. The milk used is condensed, with 32 per cent solids, diluted to a more liquid form.

In the community industry that has grown up around Mr. Vormwald's pioneering may be found a variety of practices, all approved ones, suited to the various ideas and conditions. The Vormwald farm buys day old poults. They come from Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and from Calcium and LaFargeville in New York State. This is to insure getting the desired number with no more than a two weeks' variation in age. Mr. Vormwald has five breeds this year—Bourbon Red, White Holland, Bronze, and two crosses with which he is experimenting as to early maturity. He finds little variation as to stamina in the breeds and depends on the different breeds to give him different weights in the finished birds. The home trade wants a 10 to 12 pound bird; restau-

rants like a larger bird; while certain hotel trades prize the big Bronze gobblers.

He took ten birds to the State Fair this year and, with heavy competition, won nine prizes in the meat production classes. He won everything in this class with Bronze birds, and also had the best Bronze in the show and the best from his county.

Mr. Vormwald says the earlier Thanksgiving date this year both helps and hinders his work. Much will depend on the weather. Few Cortland County turkey growers as yet have enough refrigeration to permit killing as many birds at a time as they need to. Heretofore, cold weather has usually taken care of this. But with the new date, the western competition should not be as great, because birds from the West have to be killed two weeks before they reach the consumer. Furthermore, they are range birds and lack finish. Cortland County birds are recognized for their high quality by buyers over a surprisingly big area. Even so, growers here are not looking

for a profit this year and will be thankful to break even because of high feed prices and other conditions.

The Vormwald farm of 189 acres should, as a whole, make a fair showing. The owner, for the first time this year, raised wheat. He had 2,100 bushels from 41 acres, or at the rate of 50 bushels per acre in this year of drought. He also had 65 tons of fine long straw. He traded the wheat for corn and sold all the straw he did not need.

Mr. Vormwald also plants canning peas or canning snap beans, followed by grass. After the hay is cut, the turkeys are given the run of meadows to be plowed up the next year. He employs two helpers for the season and about 60 during picking time.

The Crocker farm, in the adjoining East River valley, grows turkeys in combination with dairying. This farm carries over its own breeding stock in open-faced sheds. Otherwise the practices are much the same as the Vormwald farm. Here but two breeds are kept—Reds and Whites, about 2,700 of them this year. F. M. Henry of East Homer has 4,000 birds, and Walter Burtis an equal number. These farms get their eggs from over a wide territory, from New Hampshire to California, and do their own hatching. Others are trying their hands at raising a few turkeys. Weekly turkey suppers in the East Homer Church are becoming an institution and are a help to the Church and to the industry.

This year has been a fine one for turkeys. Over the country as a whole, the turkey crop is 22 per cent larger than last year, in spite of the fact that the crop in the important Southwest is somewhat smaller. Although all may not be sold for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade, the growers should fare as well as other farmers. The left-over crop may prove a blessing by making the birds more available throughout the year. In past years the Cortland turkey center has had more orders than it could fill.



HOMESPUN DREAM

By EMILY R. ESTEY.

A shining sunswept kitchen floor,
A heart's strong, rhythmic beat,
The festive sounds of laughter
And of children's flying feet;

A dusty lane, a little house
Whose windows softly gleam:
What simple, homespun warp
and woof
We weave into a dream!

THE Editorial

PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Sell Northeast Apples

"Dear Editor Ed: "As a fruit grower I have been interested in your editorials and other articles on the quality and use that could be made of our good New York State apples.

"Just this past week the leading department store in our neighboring city put on a real spirited campaign to advertise the use of apples. A card was sent out to fruit growers and ads were run each day in the leading county papers. The card read as follows:

"We're with you—to boost the idea to EAT more APPLES—especially Columbia County Apples. This week we are devoting our entire show window front to publicize Columbia County's famous apples. We are showing, too, many ways and uses of apples—to help make the public more apple conscious. It's just a friendly gesture to our County neighbors. We hope you will drop around and look over the display and that you will approve the idea.

Cordially yours, Marsh's, Hudson, N. Y."

"It seems to me that *American Agriculturist* could use some influence through its contact with other papers, especially newspapers, to invite some similar action in each of the large and small cities in New York State and the neighboring states. This might be another way for the A. A. to continue its program for 'better farm prices'—S.S.A., N. Y."

WELL, why not? I suggest to every local publisher who sees this; and to every local merchant, that here is an opportunity to boost northeastern apples, which in quality are unexcelled, and at the same time build your own business and bring about more friendly relations between neighbors in the city and neighbors on the land. As the old New Englanders used to say, why not "take steps" right now?

A Good Radio Farm Program

IF YOU want to listen to an interesting and helpful farm radio program, tune in on General Electric Station WGY at 8:30 every Friday night. Under the inspiring leadership of G. Emerson Markham, one of the best radio announcers in America, this program has carved a real place for itself in serving Northeastern farmers.

Perhaps the most interesting part of this "Farm Paper of the Air" is Ed. Mitchell's answers to questions from farm folks all over the Northeast, on every conceivable problem of the farm and home. The questions are propounded by Announcer Markham, and the way Ed. answers them makes you sorry every time the program comes to an end.

Has Read A.A. for 77 Years!

"Enclosed is \$2 to renew my subscription to *American Agriculturist* for three years from date of expiration. Have been a reader, and most of the time a subscriber, for 77 years. First subscription 1862."—E. S. A., Pa.

LETTERS like the above make an editor feel more than ever like digging in and doing a better job. They also renew my sense of great responsibility in editing a paper that will be a help and an inspiration to our subscribers, particularly in these troublesome times.

We have on file in *American Agriculturist* offices practically every issue of the paper since it was first issued in 1842. One of the things I like to do when I have time is to read those old volumes. When I do, I am always impressed with the good job done by those *American Agriculturist* contributors and editors of other days. It has always been the *Old Reliable*, serving the farm-

ers of the Northeast to the limit of its ability. It is a history to be proud of. *Incidentally, our subscription list today is the largest in the nearly hundred-years' history of American Agriculturist.*

One of the things that bothers me is that so many of our friends whose subscriptions expire wait to be written to or called upon by one of our representatives before renewing. It would help us give you a better paper, and aid us in fighting your battles, if you would renew your subscription without being asked. How about it? You can check your expiration date under your name and address on your last issue.

You and Your Dad

I WENT over to Newark Valley Central School in my old home town the other night to attend a Fathers and Sons Banquet given by the Future Farmer boys of the high school.

I don't know when I have been more inspired, for of all of the partnerships in the world, the one between son and Dad, particularly if it is a farm partnership, is the closest and best. Dad brings to it the wealth of his lifetime experience on the old farm, and son brings to the partnership, if Dad is open-minded, the new science of agriculture which is vitally needed in these changing times. Then, of course, above the business itself is the happiness possible when son returns to work with father on the home farm instead of going off into other fields.

Golden Wedding Anniversary Contest

THE EDITORS of *American Agriculturist* believe that it is just as important to live as it is to make a living. There is no point in existing if one cannot be happy. And there is no way in the world by which happiness can better be achieved than through the right kind of marriage. We are always hearing in the newspapers about the marriages that fail; we seldom hear about those that succeed. *Most marriages are successful.* And what greater achievement is there than for a couple to live together in mar-



PARTNERS FOR 64 YEARS. — Meet Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hanmer, Dundee, New York, who observed their 64th wedding anniversary on November 11. Mr. Hanmer will be 89 next February, and Mrs. Hanmer was 83 last August. They have one son, who is Mayor of Dundee, and a daughter who is the wife of the Dundee Bank cashier. Mr. and Mrs. Hanmer have always been farmers. They accredit their long life and their successful and happy marriage to looking always on the optimistic side of things.

Be sure to read the editorial on this page, announcing a Golden Wedding Prize Contest.

This picture is published through the courtesy of James Coss of Canandaigua, New York.

OUR PLATFORM

1. STAY OUT OF WAR.
2. BETTER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.
3. LOWER FARM TAXES.
4. A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY FARM FAMILY.
5. MORE FUN ON THE FARM.

ried happiness for fifty years or more, like Mr. and Mrs. Hanmer, whose picture is shown on this page?

In order to emphasize that most marriages are successful, *American Agriculturist* now announces its Golden Wedding Anniversary Contest. For a good picture of the couple married longest, received during this contest, *American Agriculturist* will pay \$10. For the picture of the next longest married couple we will pay a second prize of \$5, and we will pay \$2 for every other picture of a couple who have been married for fifty years or more, which we have room to print. Pictures must be accompanied by a short letter giving a brief personal history of the couple, emphasizing any outstanding or interesting points in their lives. Every letter should also contain the couple's answer to this question:

"What one piece of advice above everything else would you emphasize in advising a young married couple just starting out together?"

Care should be taken by those sending in pictures to make certain that the couple give their consent to having the picture published. Unless this release is indicated in every letter, we cannot publish the pictures.

We plan to make this the largest and most interesting contest ever conducted by *American Agriculturist*. The contest will close December 31. Address letters to *American Agriculturist*, Department G., Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Hurray for "Punkin" Pie!

EVERY time I forget and say "punkin" pie instead of pumpkin pie, somebody is sure to correct me. It seems to me that good old-fashioned punkin pie like Ma used to make is a lot better than when we go and doll it up by pronouncing it this new fangled way.

So I *HEREBY RESOLVE* that, as far as I am concerned, after this it is "punkin". If that is treason, make the most of it!

Eastman's Chestnut

IN PRINTING the following chestnut, which a friend just sent me, I want to say that I believe in a fair deal and that these columns are open to any farm women who think they have a good joke on the men. So come ahead. Here's the chestnut:

"At one point entering Buffalo, even though the country is quite open, the police are very insistent that drivers come to a full stop. Recently a man from our town, driving into Buffalo with his wife, was warned by her that he must be sure to stop at this particular point, but man-like he took chances and kept going. A cop stepped out and stopped them. His wife at once began:

'Officer, I told him to stop and he just would not do it!'

Ignoring her, the cop turned to the husband, and said:

'Go on, I'm married, too.'

We're Off to . . . WESTERN WONDERLAND!

Announcing Another A. A. Tour
February 24th to March 19th

THERE comes a time in the life of every one when he or she longs to get away from familiar things and see and do something new and different. But often the effort of planning a trip, looking up good places to stay at, figuring out the cost, and the thought of having to wrestle with baggage and timetables while on a vacation makes the whole thing seem like too much trouble—and so the trip fades away into the land of Nothing Ever Happens.

Not so, however, when *American Agriculturist* does the planning for you. Then all you have to do is to make your reservation with us, sit back and let us do the rest. If you have ever been on an *American Agriculturist* tour, you know what that "rest" means. It means a perfectly planned trip to some of the most beautiful and interesting places in the world, with a competent person in charge of our party to look after all details. It means first class train and hotel accommodations. It means delicious meals, with such variety of choice that everyone will find plenty to his taste. It means congenial company, for they don't come any finer than the A. A. people who go on our tours. It means, in short, a wonderful, inspiring trip, with a maximum of travel comfort, of good fellowship, and of fascinating and beautiful places to be visited.

Folks who have gone with us before declare that there is no finer experience, and not infrequently they take a second and third trip with us. Just last month we received this nice letter from Mr. and Mrs. Alton Rowe, Sr., of Delmar, N. Y.:

"I have delayed writing to tell you how my husband and I enjoyed the trip to California last spring on your conducted tour. We enjoyed it so much that if you anticipate planning another, wherever it might be, we would like to be kept informed, as if it were possible for us to go we would like to. I would like to say that I don't think there was a minute lost or a minute of unpleasantness during the whole trip. That seems unbelievable but it is so."

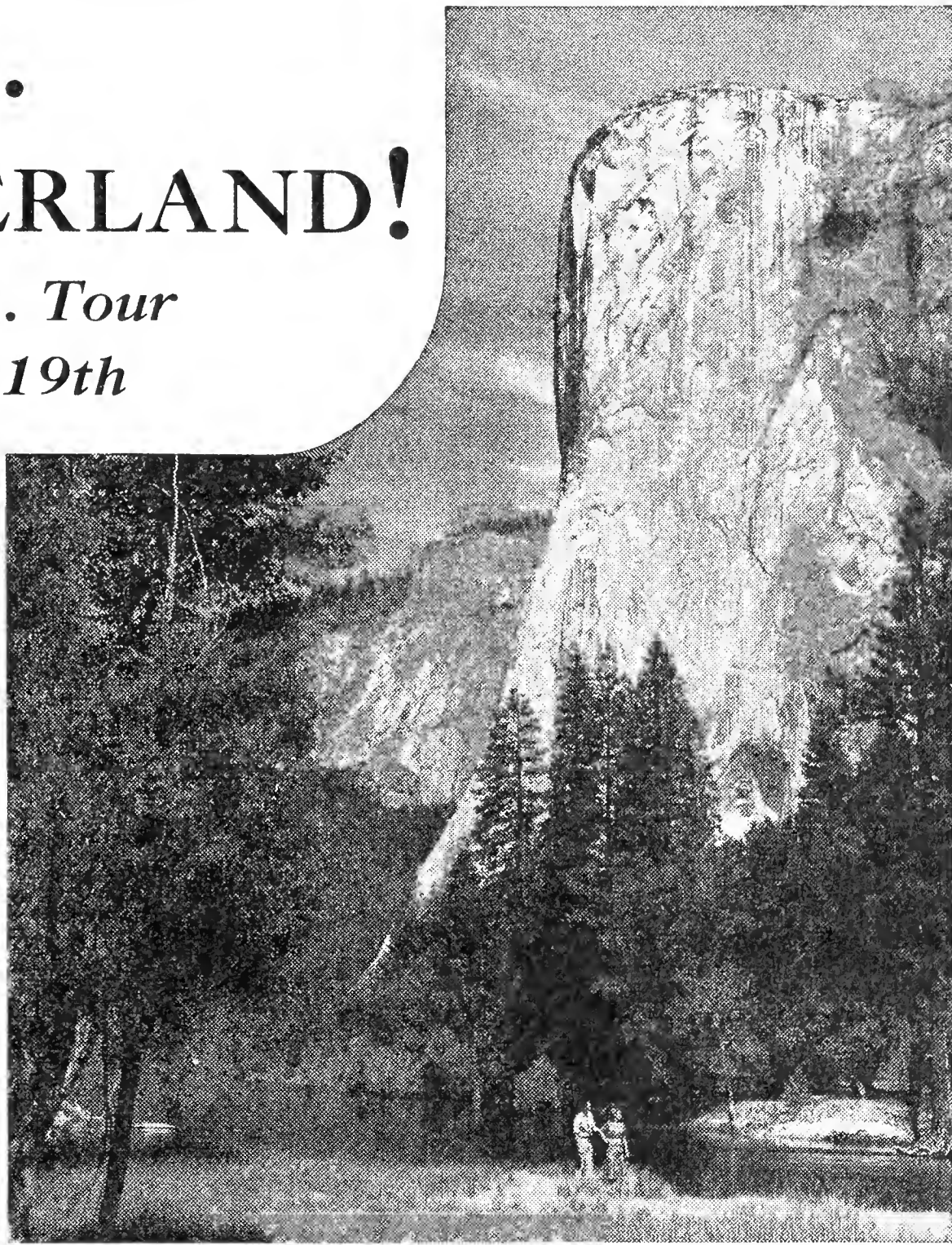
The trip which the Rowes took with

us last spring to the West Coast was a grand one, but we are even more enthusiastic about the tour we have planned with the Northern Pacific Railway for this coming February. The itinerary for it reads like a trip to wonderland, for not only does it include such outstanding attractions on the West Coast as gorgeous Yosemite National Park and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, but it is unique in that it will be almost like a trip abroad. Our party will have a chance to see "a bit of Old England", for one of our first jaunts after reaching Seattle will be a trip to Victoria, capital of British Columbia; and on our way home we will stop off for a day in Juarez, Mexico, where our swarthy, Spanish speaking neighbors seem like people from another world.

To reach Victoria, we will board one of the beautiful Canadian Pacific "Princess" liners for a four-hour boat trip to this lovely city, situated on the southern tip of Vancouver Island. This Island, which is almost as large as Switzerland, is mountainous and most picturesque. Arriving at Victoria, we will take a motor trip around the city, and will visit the famous Butchart's Gardens, which cover 16 acres and are a thing of beauty the year around. When we visit there, March 2, a wealth of spring flowers will greet us. It is said that of all Canadian cities, Victoria is the most typically English, in

its customs, gardens, schools, dress, and the way its people speak English.

Another highlight of the trip will be a visit to Yosemite National Park, where everyone is thrilled by the incomparable natural beauty of this



There is no more awe-inspiring sight than famous El Capitan, the granite monolith which towers 3,604 feet above the floor of Yosemite Valley. Like some mighty giant of prehistoric days, it seems to stand guard over the incomparable beauty of the spot.



Los Angeles, attractively situated between the sea and the mountains, is a mecca for travelers. Its warm sunshine, even in winter, draws tourists from every part of the United States. Only ten days in the year without sunshine is the record given it by U. S. weather bureau! Our party will spend two full days here, with motor trips out to such famous places as Hollywood and Beverly Hills, the home of movie stars.

Left: A highlight of the trip will be when we cross the Rio Grande into Juarez, Mexico, where our swarthy, Spanish-speaking neighbors seem like people from another world.

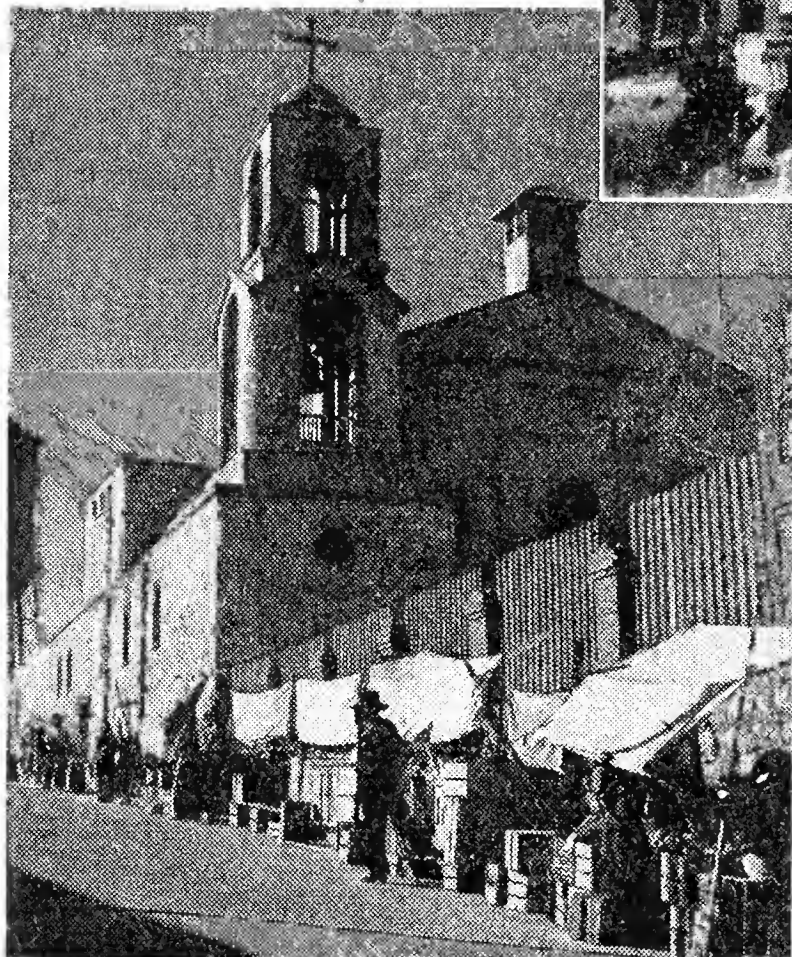
masterpiece of nature. While there we will make our headquarters at the Ahwahnee Hotel, one of the finest resort hotels in the world. In a motor tour of the Park and of Yosemite Valley, we will see El Capitan, a granite monolith 3,604 feet high, and the Cathedral Rocks with their shimmering, lacy Bridal Veil Falls, 900 feet high. The next morning another motor trip will take us through the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, where more than 600 giant Sequoias have been growing for centuries—the earth's oldest and largest trees.

There isn't space in this announcement to mention more than the names

of some of the other places we will visit—San Francisco, where we will make a 30-mile de luxe sightseeing tour of the city; Berkeley, Oakland and the University of California; Los Angeles, including a 54-mile tour of the city, the beaches, Hollywood, Beverly Hills and the palatial homes of famous movie stars; beautiful Pasadena and the Huntington Library, seeing enroute the Sunken Gardens, Orange Grove Avenue, Rose Bowl, California Zoological Gardens and the Alligator and Ostrich farm; San Diego and a scenic tour including famous Point Loma with its old Spanish Lighthouse; the San Bernardino Valley where we will see acres and acres of orange groves, with mountains on both sides forming a picturesque background. Then on to Texas and Juarez, Mexico, with its fascinating adobe houses, covered with bright colored plaster; the gay market place filled with typical Mexican wares; and the old Mission, "Our Lady of Guadalupe", begun in 1659.

One of the most interesting features comes near the end of the trip—a visit to New Orleans, where we will spend a whole day and a night. This fascinating city, founded more than 50 years before the American Revolution, has a population today in which every country of Europe is represented. Included are a large number of French people, who speak their own language and follow French customs. Some of these people are descendants of French families dating back to the early days of the settlement, when it was a part of Old France. We will visit the French quarter there, and its history will be thoroughly explained to us, conjuring up memories of the "Casket Girls" who came from France in 1727 to mar-

(Continued on Page 17)



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CALFHOOD VACCINATION for BANG ABORTION



BANG ABORTION is one of the biggest problems facing dairymen. In recent years an increasing number of dairymen have adopted calfhood vaccination in an attempt to control the disease. Unfortunately vaccination has frequently been used without sufficient knowledge of its benefits and dangers, and as a result, there are cases where more harm than good has been done.

Many facts about calfhood vaccination have been discovered, but some questions have not yet been answered. The New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell has in progress one of the most extensive experiments in the country, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture has also been working on the question of calfhood vaccination.

Briefly, here is the present situation: There is a general agreement that calfhood vaccination provides some immunity against contagious abortion. Many dairymen who have been vaccinating calves are enthusiastic over the results, particularly where the work has been done by a licensed veterinarian who, in addition to doing the vaccinating has been able to steer the owner away from some of the dangers.

There is a growing feeling that the man who has decided to use calfhood vaccination should have all of the information available, even though at the present time it is incomplete. Here are some important rules for this man to follow:

1. **A herd should have a blood test for Bang Abortion before any calves are vaccinated.**

A blood test will tell the dairyman where he stands and how much abortion, if any, there is in the herd. If the herd is clean, and many herds are, the man is just flirting with disaster to start an indiscriminate program of vaccination.

2. **Only animals under eight months of age should be vaccinated.**

On older animals the treatment is ineffective. Vaccinating a producing cow will cause her to react to the blood test and may cause her to abort. Indiscriminate vaccination of all animals in a herd is most apt to be done after a serious outbreak of abortion in the herd. Even if nothing is done, these outbreaks usually taper off, and if the entire herd has been vaccinated, a dairyman is prone to give vaccination the credit when, as a matter of fact, he has been merely piling up future trouble. *For emphasis, we repeat that no animal over eight months old should be vaccinated.*

A calf vaccinated before it is eight months old will react to the blood test for abortion, BUT IN MOST CASES the reaction becomes gradually less and disappears by the time the animal is eighteen months old. Unfortunately, there are a few animals where the re-

action does not end. The animal continues to react and must be disposed of. The reaction may persist as a direct result of the vaccination, or it may indicate simply that the vaccination was not entirely effective and that the animal has picked up a natural infection which causes the reaction.

3. **Do not waver back and forth between vaccination and a blood test.**

As we have already stated, a blood test gives the necessary information on which to base intelligent use of calfhood vaccination, but there is nothing to be gained by blood testing a few years; then vaccinating a few years

with no blood tests; and then again going back to a blood test program. With certain restrictions, a man using calfhood vaccination may hope in time to build up a disease-free herd. Vaccination alone will not eradicate the disease. TO GAIN THIS END, IT MUST BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH BLOOD TESTS. The reason is that a few animals vaccinated before they are eight months old continue to react for their lifetimes and

MAY BE spreaders of the disease.

4. **Bang abortion vaccine should be handled and administered only by a licensed veterinarian.**

No dairyman should attempt to vaccinate animals.

5. **Vaccine should be purchased only from reputable concerns.**

There is a federal law which prohibits inter-state shipment of vaccine except from recommended laboratories, but so far as we know, there is no law in the book effectively to regulate the handling and use of vaccine manufactured within any state.

6. **It is wise not only to employ a veterinarian to vaccinate, but to seek and follow his advice closely.**

At least in New York State, and I believe in most other states, it is possible for a man to practice calfhood vaccination for several years, and then to enlist under the federal-state test and slaughter program, BUT to do this it is necessary to discontinue calfhood vaccination and under the test and slaughter plan to blood test no animals that have been vaccinated (with the intention of receiving indemnities) for eighteen months after the vaccination is received.

In New York State about 3,600 herds, containing some 90,000 cattle, are under official supervision for the eradication of Bang abortion, and the best possible estimate indicates that about an equal number of herds have been tested privately. That is a real start, but after all it is just a start. If the eradication of Bang abortion is to be handled somewhat along the line followed in TB eradication, the problem must be faced and the job should

(Continued on Page 14)



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TRACTOR TIPS

Spark Plugs That Fit

IF ONE of your neighbors had a size ten foot and bought a pair of Number 8 or Number 12 shoes, you'd say he was a chump.

Yet many a tractor stumbles along, handicapped with spark plugs that are just as badly misfitted. Spark plugs vary primarily in the length of their porcelain tips. These run from stubby little affairs a quarter of an inch long to big fellows an inch and a half long. And there is a very definite reason for this variation in length. The length of the spark plug—which determines its "heat range"—must be fitted to the tractor and its fuel as carefully as a shoe to your foot. It's easy if you know how.

Low grade fuels, such as distillate or kerosene, need plenty of heat to vaporize them. Part of that heat is supplied by the "hot" manifold. Even so, part of the charge may be still in liquid form when it enters the cylinder. In this case, a "hot" spark plug with a long tip must be used. Because when the liquid is vaporized it has a "cooling" effect and will foul the plug unless it is hot enough to keep itself clean.

When you burn gasoline in your tractor, the reverse is true. Gasoline vaporizes readily, and is usually in a completely gaseous mixture when it enters the combustion chamber. In this case, you want the spark plug "cool" to avoid pre-ignition, fouling of plugs and excessive heating of valves. So a plug with a short tip that will keep cool should be used.

It will pay you to remove the spark plugs and see if they match the fuel you are using, especially if the tractor has been changed over from a low compression to a high compression tractor, or if you are using gasoline in a low compression tractor.

Octane Numbers in Plain English

IF YOU have a broken leg and the doctor takes a look and pronounces it a "fractured tibia," it doesn't help much. As far as you're concerned, it's still a broken leg.

If your tractor won't pull as many tools as you'd like, or won't pull them in high gear, or if the engine runs hot and noisy, it doesn't help much to say that you may be using fuel "with too low an octane number." Yet that's probably the way an engineer would describe it. What does he mean by octane number? How can it be explain-

ed in plain every day English?

An octane number is a unit of measurement, like a pound or a foot or a bushel. Instead of referring to weight or length or bulk, however, it refers to the ability of a fuel to burn evenly and smoothly when it is put under pressure in an internal combustion engine. It prevents premature explosion and the resulting power loss, excessive engine heat and a noise that sounds like a "knock" or "ping".

Fuels with low octane numbers, such as kerosene and distillate can't stand much pressure and therefore can be burned only in a low compression engine.

Fuels with a high octane number, such as regular-grade gasoline can stand much higher compression pressures. The higher the compression pressure, the more useful power you get out of the fuel, so it is a great advantage to use any fuel of higher octane number in a high compression engine.

Most tractor manufacturers today are making high compression engines, designed to use regular-grade gasoline of 70 to 72 octane number and to give you the full advantage of its extra power. While tractors with low compression engines commonly use low-grade fuels, such as distillate or kerosene, many farmers prefer to use regular grade gasoline for its many other advantages. Such farmers can get even more power from their tractors by changing them over to high compression type and thereby take full advantage of the high octane rating of the regular-grade gasoline they are using.

Keep Tractor's Nose Clean

TRACTORS have air cleaners for the same reason that you carry a handkerchief. The air cleaner is the tractor's nose. It has to be blown and blown often, especially when the soil is dry and the air is full of dust.

Most instruction manuals say that the air cleaner should be cleaned and have fresh oil once a day. Not once a week. Not once a month. Not whenever you happen to remember it. But *once a day!* And, the books go on to say, under extremely dusty conditions, the air filter should be cleaned *two or three times a day!*

Why so much emphasis on cleaning the air cleaner? First of all, your tractor uses an enormous quantity of air, which furnishes the oxygen which the vaporized gasoline must have to burn. For every five gallons of gasoline you burn, your tractor must have as much air as would fill a silo 15 feet in diameter and 30 feet high! Now imagine a silo of that size filled with dusty air. Imagine all that dust being concentrated in one spot as big as the top of your air cleaner. Now do you see why, under extremely dusty conditions, the air filter should be cleaned two or three times a day?

What happens if it isn't cleaned? Most air cleaners are of the oil-washed or oil bath type. They use oil to collect the dirt from the air. To collect it properly, the oil must be light enough to flow freely at the existing temperature. When it becomes thick with dirt, it fails to pick up the new dust that is constantly rushing by. Most dusts will readily settle out of the oil, especially if there is a quiet zone in the oil cup. This sediment displaces enough oil so that the oil level is raised to a point where muddy oil may be carried over into the engine,

(Continued on Page 17)



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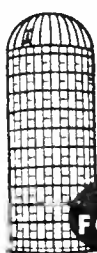


BALL-BAND



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COMPLETE INFORMATION and a list of consignors will appear in future issues.
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By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

"KEEP America out of war" and "restore America's economic balance" were keynote phrases in the annual address of National Master Louis J. Taber at the 73rd annual meeting of the National Grange at Peoria, Ill.

While the needs of agriculture were given emphasis in the address, Taber devoted a large part of it to reviewing the national scene and the situation growing out of the European war. It was a stirring patriotic speech. "Paganism on the march" in Europe was denounced roundly, but at the same time there was solemn warning that "our every national act must be impartial and along the pathway of attending strictly to our own business, and allowing the nations of Europe to march on their blood-stained pathway to destruction if they must."

Taber warned that America would lose in any war because it would lose its freedom at home. "We dare not forget that a nation engaged in modern warfare must, if it succeeds, suspend all the guarantees of liberty," he said. He warned "we must not be led astray by the propaganda of international bankers, munitions manufacturers and those who would make a profit out of war." At the same time he urged "adequate national defense as the very foundation upon which continuing freedom and liberty must rest."

Turning to the problems of agriculture, he pointed out that for the past decade the farmer has faced a 22 per cent exchange disadvantage in dealing with other groups. He quoted Department of Agriculture statistics to show that during July and August prices received by farmers were equal to only 74 per cent of the prices they paid for goods and services.

He characterized the various farm programs as "earnest steps, honestly administered, trying to help agriculture." But, he said, present farm prices and farm income are such that "we must find a broader program. When we note that the farm dollar is worth a little less than at the beginning of the decade it takes no eloquent argument to prove that we have not yet solved our farm program, and it remains with us as one of the unanswered steps toward recovery."

"The farm dollar is 22 per cent below par and it is more than a coincidence that approximately 20 per cent of the nation's labor is unemployed. This proves that America's greatest need is economic balance. Such disparity cannot be corrected by legislation alone. Until labor and industry will meet agriculture in solving the problem depression will continue. Payrolls, business activity and advancing farm prices go hand in hand."

"At present America's combined surplus of wheat, cotton and corn is greater than at any other time in the nation's history. This again emphasizes the need of a long-range and broad program. Its objectives should be: 1, to assure to every person in the nation an ample supply of food, clothing and shelter; 2, to guarantee the farmers a fair return on their products for the essential service which they render to society."

The Grange leader urged that the American market be preserved for American farmers, and that reciprocal trade treaties be subject to approval by the Senate. He brought out the fact that with the exception of cotton and tobacco during the past five years 97 per cent of all American farm products have been sold in this country. This, he argued, proves "that the first step in restoring agricultural purchasing power is within reach of the nation itself, regardless of turmoil and dislocation abroad."

Taber said there has been some slight rise in farm prices due to war,

but that was not the solution to the price situation. "Speaking for the American farmer," he said, "although his prices are low and he needs income, he wants no added income if they come to him stained with human blood." He urged an honest dollar of reasonably constant debt-paying and purchasing power. "Acreage reduction alone will never solve all our farm problems, because of many inherent weaknesses, including inability to control the weather. The goal we must seek is something better than WPA for the worker and government checks for the farmer. All that able-bodied men want is a chance to work, under decent conditions and at fair wages. All the farmer seeks is a fair price and he will do the rest."

This was the 16th year that Taber stood before the Grange to deliver the master's annual address. During that time eight additional Grange states have been organized, he said, "the Grange has been restored in the South, more new Granges and Grangers have been added than in any other like period. In spite of low prices, depression and world unrest, this is the only period in which no states have been dropped from the roll. The total paid membership averages higher per year than at any similar time in the entire history of our fraternity."

Taber quoted from his annual address at Harrisburg two years ago in which he suggested that the time had arrived for a change in the mastership. "This statement of two years ago is renewed with added emphasis," he declared here.

Mention was made of the forthcoming

ing Diamond Jubilee of the Grange to be observed in 1941. It is expected that at the Peoria session the place of that meeting will be fixed, probably in Washington. Plans are expected to be developed for a campaign to raise funds for a Grange building, with the cornerstone to be laid in 1941. While the location has not been decided, the belief is that it will be in Washington.

State Grange Program

THE 67th annual session of the New York State Grange will open in the ballroom of the Hotel Syracuse at 9 a. m., Tuesday, December 12th. The forenoon program consists of the annual address of State Master Cooper and reports of officers. The afternoon session will see the reports of: Mrs. Andrews, Chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee; H. M. Stanley, Secretary of the Revolving Scholarship Fund; Dr. Parrott, Director of the Geneva Experiment Station; H. E. Babcock, who represents the Grange on the Board of Trustees, Cornell University. There will also be an address by Paul Smith, Director of the State Fair.

On Tuesday evening there will be a program in the auditorium of the Lincoln High School which is open to the public, and is in charge of State Lecturer Stella Miller.

Wednesday forenoon will see election of officers, committee reports, the announcing of the winners of the Grange-American Agriculturist bread baking contest and an address by H. B. Knapp, Director of the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island. Wednesday afternoon, talks will be given by Dr. Carl Ladd, Dean of the College of Agriculture; A. K. Getman from the State Education Department, and E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*. Other features of the afternoon will be the report by Juvenile Superintendent Beatrice Kidd; presentation of Juvenile awards, and a report of Mrs. L. E. Harvey, President of the Juvenile Deputies' Association.

On Wednesday evening in the Lincoln High School Auditorium, there will be a speaking contest for students from six State Schools of Agriculture. Fred Dean will report on the State

Fair Singing Contest, and Memorial Exercises will be in charge of State Chaplain Robert Root.

On Thursday morning there will be committee reports and Irvin Merrick, President of the Rural Letter Carrier's Association will give an address. Thursday afternoon and evening the 6th degree will be conferred in the Lincoln High School Auditorium.

The high spot of Friday morning's program will be an address by National Master L. J. Taber. Earl Bates will give a talk on "The Clan of the Soil Down the Ages." In the afternoon there will be further committee reports and installation of officers.

GRANGE GLEANER

The Grange Gleaner will again be printed during State Grange in Syracuse, December 12 to 15. This is a four-page daily newspaper printed by *American Agriculturist* and distributed to delegates each day following the morning session. It is edited by L. B. Skeffington and H. L. Cosline, and covers the high points of the day's activities.

If you have attended State Grange in recent years, you are familiar with it. If not, watch for it. You will find that a complete file of copies will be a big help when you make your report to your home Grange.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, November 27th

12:35—"How Cooperatives Are Marketing Nearby Eggs," Prof. H. E. Botsford.
12:45—"Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

Tuesday, November 28th

12:35—"A Winter Diet for Dairy Cows," H. T. Huckle.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic, 'Tailored to the Finger Tips,'" Laura Wing.

Wednesday, November 29th

12:35—"Farm Electrification" Mailbag, "Some Thoughts on Thankfulness," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Countryside Talk, Halsey B. Knapp.

Thursday, November 30th

12:35—"Utilizing Our Wood," Clarence Johnson.
12:45—"N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation.

Friday, December 1st

12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—"Women's Corner, Extension Specialist, N. Y. State College of Home Economics.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, December 2nd

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "The 4-H Horticulturist," Dutchess County, (N.Y.) 4-H Club Member.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "Unnaturalized Citizens," Ulster Pomona Grange.

Monday, December 4th

12:35—"Farm Chemurgy—A New Outlet for Timber," Prof. F. E. Carlson.
12:45—"Parent's Court," "Psychology and the School—Personality," Dr. Robert Frederick.

Tuesday, December 5th

12:35—"A Good Pack of Apples," A. T. Williams, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
12:45—"Homemaker's Clinic, 'Are Home-made Christmas Candies a Lost Art?'" Emma Renaud.

Wednesday, December 6th

12:35—"Farm Electrification" Mailbag, "Shopping for Mother," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Countryside Talk, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, December 7th

12:35—"Is Your Farm Machinery Ready for Winter?" H. B. Little, Saratoga Co., New York.
12:45—"Future Farmers of America, 'Our Plans for the Kingston Fruit Show,'" F.F.A. Chapter, Marlboro High School.

Friday, December 8th

12:35—"Common Food Terms Often Misunderstood," Dr. A. H. Robertson.
12:45—"Women's Corner, Talma Buster, Home Demonstration Agent, Warren Co., New York.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, December 9th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Cheer for the Cheerless," Rensselaer Co. (N. Y.) 4-H Club Member.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "And Where She Stops Nobody Knows," Greene Pomona Grange.

A. A. - Grange Bread Baking Contest News



A whole row of prize winners in Broome County Pomona bread baking contest. From left to right: Mrs. Ward Barton, Bartonville Grange, 2nd; Mrs. Earl West, Susquehanna Valley, 4th; Mrs. Carrie Ousterhout, Castle Creek, 5th; Mrs. Ralph Young, Union Center, 1st prize winner; Mrs. Fannie Jenkins, Sanitaria Springs, 3rd; and Mrs. Frank Thomson, Deposit, 7th.

IN LESS than three weeks, the *American Agriculturist*-Grange bread baking contest for 1939 will be history! Final test to pick State Champion Bread Baker will come on December 12, when 53 loaves of bread baked by as many county champions will go to Syracuse to be judged on the first day of New York State Grange's big annual meeting.

After the judging, the winning loaves of bread and prizes will be displayed in the Hotel Syracuse, where the Grange will have its headquarters. On the morning of December 13, names of winners will be announced from the platform, and prizes awarded to winners who are present. This is always a big moment in these annual baking contests, because winners' names are kept a dead secret until the awards are made.

Forty-eight Pomona Granges have already held their county contests and reported names of winners to us. Still to be heard from are Cayuga, Chemung, Niagara, Orleans and Schenectady. Following is a list of winners received recently:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Cattaraugus	Farmersville	Mrs. Morville Charles
Fulton	Koleneka	Mrs. Jonnie Brothers
Greene	Climax	Mrs. Helmer Erickson
Levis	Barnes Corners	Mrs. Florence Maher
Madison	Georgetown	Mrs. Douglas Bliss
Montgomery	Mapletown	Charlotte Van Wie
Onondaga	Fayetteville	Mrs. Melvin Benedict
Schuyler	Olive Branch	Estella Dilmore
Tioga	Tioga	Myra Duff
Washington	Whitehall	Mrs. John Turnbull

Subordinate Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Niagara	Gasport	Mrs. Floyd Cothran
	Lockport	Mrs. R. B. Wilson
	Newfane	Mrs. L. V. McEvers
Onondaga	Tully Valley	Mrs. Stanley Burt

The Bigger Check for Your October Milk *Won the* AMERICAN WAY



IN EVERY dairy farm home in the milkshed, there is rejoicing today over the size of the check for October milk. With such returns dairymen will be able to buy the things they need and give their families a little more of the better things of life.

But when you look at the size of that check — when you think of the convenience and comfort for your family, or the extra financial security that your larger check will buy for you, stop for a moment and consider just why you got that larger check.

Isn't it true that it took a long, hard uphill fight — a 20-year fight with farmers banding together for the common good of all — in order to make that check larger?

Isn't it true that it took patience and wisdom and faith? *Faith* in the eternal rightness of the American way of doing things — the reasonable, legal way! *Wisdom* to act like grown-up men and to work by fair, sensible and business-like methods — instead of following the howls of disturbers and radicals.

Yes, and it took *patience* — patience to outwait the legal delays, the oily-tongued arguments, the insincere excuses and the unfair tricks of dealers and their anti-farm gang.

It took all of these — hard work, faith, wisdom and patience. But the reward is *worth it all*. And now you've really got that reward. It is in good old American dollars that you can spend in any store, deposit in any bank, or pay on any mortgage. It is the kind of reward that every American wants — money and independence and self-respect. Not the empty promises of some crackpot agitator . . . or the babblings of some little dictator who'd like to make you fight and riot and raise civil disturbances until some BIG dictator can take you over and make you give up *your* liberty, *your* farm.

Yes, sir, the American way is the right way and the lasting way — because there are no strings tied to it. And it pays a lot bigger dividends. Look at the larger check you've got. There's the American answer. And there's the Dairymen's League answer to radicalism, or to any other kind of "ism" on the face of the earth.

**THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE
AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE**

NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ "Ham and Eggs" Plans Voted Down

ELECTION DAY saw voters in two States turn "thumbs down" on crackpot old-age pension schemes. In California, two voters said "No" to every one who said "Yes" on proposal which would have given \$30 every Thursday to unemployed persons over 50. Payments would have been made in State scrip, redeemable by State after one year provided that a two-cent tax stamp was attached every week. Defeat of the measure resulted in a sharp price advance for California State and municipal bonds, proving that its passage would have hurt the State's credit.

In Ohio, a \$50 a month pension plan to 60-year-olds was snowed under by a 3 to 1 vote. If this plan had won, it would have been financed out of proceeds of a special real estate tax.

■ Twentieth Annual Meeting of A.F.B.F.

PLANS are complete for staging of the 20th anniversary celebration of founding of American Farm Bureau Federation, in Chicago, Dec. 4-7. Most of the oldtimers who were active in forming the organization are expected to be present and will have a special "20-year Club" party of their own on evening of Dec. 6. A giant-size dining-room may be needed to accommodate them, as State of Indiana alone reports 1,500 members in its "20-year Club."

First day of the convention will be devoted to commodity conferences to give growers an opportunity to talk over their particular problems with fellow producers from all over the country.

Two Cabinet members are on the program—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of State Hull. Interesting talks by outstanding State farm leaders have also been scheduled.

Holding their meeting along with the men will be Associated Women of A.F.B.F. A feature of the women's meeting will be the finals in the national Public Speaking Contest, in which sectional winners from North, East, South, and West will compete with each other for the national crown. Their topic is an interesting and timely one—"The Farmer's Stake in World Peace."

■ Record Number of Government Workers

IN SEPTEMBER a new high record for number of Federal employees was reached—939,876—more than double the number in 1913, and higher even than in 1918 at the end of the war. Since 1933, figure has gone up and up. This year every month has seen an increase, until now one in every fifty-eight of our working population is in regular employ of Federal government. If State and local government employees were also included, proportion would be much higher.

SLANT: Cost of supporting this huge and ever-growing government army is something to think about. All the blame for it cannot be laid at door of government, however. Demand by the people for more and more govern-

ment aid and services means more government machinery, more federal employees—and eventually crushing taxation.

■ No Depression for Santa Claus

IN SPITE of wars and depressions, Santa Claus goes along every year just about as usual, because children have to be thrilled and grown-ups have to be cheered when Christmas comes around. So say toy manufacturers, who claim that toy business got through depression years almost untouched. This year, with better times here, they are expecting a 10 per cent increase in sales over 1938.

As usual this year, a lot of children won't get much chance to play with their Christmas toys, because their parents won't be able to leave the toys alone. New items on the market are trains with station announcements, kitchen sinks with running water, a radio sound effects kit, a bubble-blowing set that regulates size of the bubbles, and a miniature doctor's kit, complete with stethoscope.

American manufacturers of toys now make 95 per cent of all toys sold in this country, quite a difference from 1914 when we imported 50 per cent of them. War blockades at that time made toys scarce for Christmas 1914.

SLANT: Santa Claus may not do so well this year in Europe, whose toys today seem to be mostly hate, high explosives and propaganda.

■ War News

MISSES DEATH BY 11 MINUTES

Somebody tried to "get" Hitler in a Munich beer cellar, where he and his closest followers were gathered to celebrate a Nazi anniversary. Breaking his usual custom of staying there long into the night, Hitler left early—11 minutes before the bomb went off—and so escaped death. Seven were killed, sixty-three injured. Said Hitler when told of the bombing: "A man has to have luck."

German police are offering \$200,000 reward for help in catching the plotters. They lay blame on British, but most people believe it must have been an "inside job", done by some discontented Nazi.

BESIDE THE ZUIDER ZEE

One of burning questions of tonight has been, "Will Germany try to get around French Maginot line of defense by going through little countries of Belgium and Holland?" Though Holland's prime minister broadcast a speech telling his people there was nothing to fear, facts are that Germany's troops are massed on Belgium and Holland frontiers, and that those two countries are preparing for the worst. Holland canceled all military leaves, got trains lined up to evacuate people from border villages, and her soldiers stand ready to open the little country's famous dikes. About one-quarter of Netherlands' territory is below sea level, so that when dikes are opened, water rushes in to depth of from two to seven feet.

WHEN IS WASH DAY?

Germany has been rationing clothing as well as food and other things needed by her people. Latest restric-

tion is that men can have only one shirt a year. As soap is a scarce article also, that will help to solve laundry problem.

Besides one shirt, a man can have one suit of clothes, and 5 pairs of socks annually. Women may have one suit, a morning dress, and 6 pairs of stockings. One American reporter in Berlin says he hasn't been able to buy himself a much needed overcoat and pair of rubbers.

SHIPS BY ANY OTHER NAME

As soon as Neutrality Law was signed and sealed, new problem poked up its head: What to do about the 92 American ships and 13,000 seamen thrown out of work by clause forbidding them to travel in combat zones. One ship, a Standard Oil tanker, did quick change act in Boston, and sailed from there under flag of Panama and with a Canadian crew, thus getting out from under restrictions of Neutrality Act.

Hubbub arose when United States Line asked permission to do same thing with eight of its ships. Though Administration was first said to be in favor of such a transfer, President Roosevelt has stated in press conference that he is against scheme, because it would violate spirit of Neutrality Act, and also put Panama on the spot.

Plans to help sailors "beached" by the law are under way. WPA has announced that it will take on 5,000 and assign them to waterfront improvement projects. Eight thousand more will be offered by Maritime Commission a special training program with pay.

■ Farm Notes

APPLE TREES ON MAIN ST.

Members of Ohio Apple Institute, Inc., went to town this fall to help move their big apple crop. They assessed themselves one cent a bushel on their apples and put on a state-wide "Apple Week", Oct. 30 to Nov. 4. Downtown in Cleveland, Ohio, the public ate apples at every turn. Apples were sold in the streets; there was a stunning display of them—one-story high, on a busy corner; and two honest-to-goodness apple trees spread their branches in the heart of the town, where they were temporarily planted. Apple sales spurted. Good work!

HUSKY CORNHUSKING CHAMP

Winner of this year's National Cornhusking Contest was Lawrence Pitzer, Indiana farmer, 6 ft. 2 in. tall, weight 175 pounds. His record of 28.39 bushels of corn shucked in 80 minutes was best of 21 contestants from 11 States. (In 1935, Elmer Carlson of Iowa hung up national record of 41.5 bushels.)

It seems too bad that Mr. Pitzer's speed in cornhusking is wasted at home, where he has 160 acres of corn on which he uses a mechanical picker. However, his victory won him \$100 in cash and a trophy.

More than 100,000 farmers flocked to see the contest, and to inspect the exhibits of farm machinery which were a feature of the show. Mechanical corn pickers were a big item.

SUCCESS STORY

Soybeans are making a big name for themselves, not only as animal feed and a human food, but also for their industrial uses, which include paints and varnishes, linoleum, soaps, printing inks, lubricants, fertilizers, plastic materials, glue, window frames, gear shift knobs, horn buttons, and even neckties. Recently the writer attended a school where missionaries were being taught to make milk out of soybeans.

Proving that it pays to have more than one string to your bow, soybeans are going strong both here and abroad. This month boatloads of them moved out of Chicago bound for European

countries, which have increased their orders this year by about 500 per cent. Consumption here at home is also up 5 million bushels over last year. This year's crop is estimated at 75,000,000 bu., 31 per cent larger than last year, and 15 times bigger than 15 years ago.

Last year, there were about 50 mills in this country refining soybean oil, and as many more making soybean food products and soybean flour; also more than 75 factories turning out industrial products from the bean.

PROPOSE NICKEL-A-HOG FUND

Lard is getting tired of taking a back seat and letting the vegetable shortenings take all the profits. A sales plan to win back the housewife's attention and favor is being urged by National Swine Growers Association and all who are interested in porkers. Plan calls not only for newspaper and magazine advertising campaigns, radio programs, home economics lessons for the public, but also for thorough-going co-operation of agricultural colleges, farm organizations, government agencies, community organizations, banks, retail stores, chains, etc. To swing such a campaign, it is figured that producers would need to contribute a nickel a head on the 40,000,000 hogs marketed each year. This would raise \$2,000,000, and sum could be doubled if packers matched farmers' contribution. Whether plan is put into effect depends on willingness of hog farmers to start the ball rolling.

MORE FARM WOOD LOTS

Held in Syracuse, N. Y., this month was a two-day hearing to give farmers, private forest land owners, and forestry extension service leaders a chance to air their views on development of a farm lot forestry program.

Hearing was one of a series to be held throughout the country in accordance with a resolution introduced into Congress by Representative Fulmer, who has been active in sponsoring important legislation on national forestry problems.

Government representative in charge of Syracuse hearing said that it "is not only a question of building up and protecting our forests but of aiding small woodlot owners and farmers who are unable to finance any reforestation work." Besides working out a scheme to aid them through legislation, he said, there would have to be a market system, or it would be useless to spend the money.

Those attending the hearing seemed to be for this kind of federal aid; but before it would be available, said the government representative, there would have to be a definite and satisfactory plan of cooperation by those to be aided.

Good Books to Read

ANOTHER CYNTHIA, *Doris Leslie*. The author has captured the gay lightheartedness of a society that whatever else it may have been was always robustly alive. Cynthia's career is a romance from start to finish.—*The Macmillan Company, New York.* \$2.50.

Good Movies to See

DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK. A picture to be seen if at all possible, bringing as it does the remembrances of what the settlers faced in trying to cultivate their farms and make their homes in the wilderness, while the Indians, urged on by the British, constantly attacked them and devastated their homesteads. The Technicolor is especially fine.

THE OLD MAID. Bette Davis does a brilliant job in the role of a girl with an unhappy love affair, an illegitimate baby, and an embittered old age. Also playing fine role is Miriam Hopkins. Story makes a splendid picture, told with subtlety, courage and restraint.

A Real Thanksgiving for DAIRY FARMERS!

BESSIE, YOU DID
YOUR PART... NOW
WE FARMERS,
**WORKING
TOGETHER**
HAVE DONE OURS!

Check for
October Milk
Bessie



DAIRY farmers today are thankful that they received the highest price they have been paid for October milk since 1930. This splendid achievement has been brought about ENTIRELY by the efforts of the farm cooperatives working together with State and Federal help.

Dairy farmers today are thankful for the laws which permitted them to build a plan to market their own milk. They are thankful that such a plan has been built and approved by the United States Supreme Court as within the law. They are thankful that they are privileged to continually improve the plan so as to make it work constantly for the betterment of dairy farmers. And farmers also are thankful that this plan promises continuing good milk checks during the months to come.

They are thankful that this plan which enables farmers to share markets equally and share the burden of the surplus equally, rewards industry, initiative and economy of production.

Today farmers are thankful that despite the strife which has existed in the dairy field, the producer cooperatives have been able to work together to bring about this larger milk check.

They are thankful that today there is more unity among farmers and farm cooperatives than has existed throughout the entire life of the milkshed. And they are more determined than ever to work together and prove that they are worthy of the

trust—that they are able collectively to run their own business.

Dairy farmers are thankful that they live in a democracy where citizens are given the right to own property individually, and the government guarantees its protection.

Dairy farmers are thankful that they live in a democracy which gives them the legal tools to set a price on their own milk.

On this Thanksgiving day, we dairy farmers are grateful that the fundamental principles on which this great country of ours was built still exist—free press, free speech, protection of property, independence of thought.

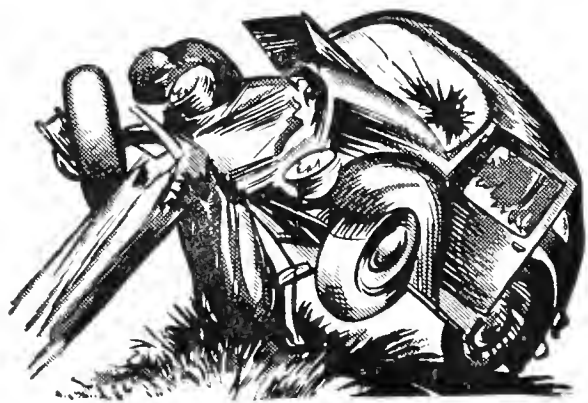
And finally, the thousands of farmers who are working together through their cooperatives in this Metropolitan Bargaining Agency are happy over the rewards which have come to us after three long, bitter years of struggle. In the face of all efforts to stop us, or to turn us from our purpose—in the face even of unfavorable court rulings—the Bargaining Agency has hewed straight to a single line of action, and has refused to give up the principles of marketing which it knew to be right.

No greater lesson of the effectiveness of cooperative strength could be found than is shown in the price for October milk. And we won this better price in the legal American way. While this price does not give farmers all they deserve today, yet we feel that every dairy farm home has a real right to be thankful this Thanksgiving day.

Published by the Thousands of Farmers
Who Through Their Cooperatives Constitute The Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency

There are *Three Important* **POINTS** to Consider when you Buy **TRAVEL ACCIDENT INSURANCE**

THE NEED



LAST YEAR 12,500 persons were struck and killed by motor vehicles - - - 19,900 were killed when the car in which they were riding was wrecked - - - nearly 1,000,000 more men and women were injured in such accidents. Some are still on crutches suffering untold pain. Your chances of being injured are increasing.

THE POLICY



TO MEET these changing conditions we offer a new policy through our agents. This policy sells for \$2.00 a year and pays:

- \$1,000.00 - for loss of Life
- 1,000.00 - for loss of Sight, or both Hands, or both Feet
- 500.00 - for loss of a Hand, a Foot, or Sight of an Eye
- 10.00 - a week for as many as thirteen (13) weeks while totally disabled and unable to work.

THESE BENEFITS ARE PAID ON AUTOMOBILE, TRUCK, WAGON, SLEIGH, BUS, RAILROAD TRAIN AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE POLICY.

THE COMPANY

*North
American
ACCIDENT
Insurance
Company*

FOUNDED 1886

BECAUSE of the faithful services rendered policyholders during the past 53 years, the North American Accident Insurance Company is "*the Oldest and Largest insurance company in America writing health and accident insurance exclusively.*" You can deal with the North American with perfect confidence.

Protect yourself and your loved ones with a North American Accident Insurance Company policy.

10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Subsidized Distribution

By LELAND SPENCER.

IN A PREVIOUS article, we tried to explain the "stamp plan" and other methods of distributing farm products with government subsidies. Just recently Mr. Milo Perkins, who is President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, gave an interesting report on the operation of the stamp



Leland Spencer

plan. Some of his statements are well worth quoting here because they reveal what members of the administration think about the effect of the stamp plan and about its future development.

Mr. Perkins says that "the stamp plan makes possible a much broader market for farmers producing those commodities for which there is an elastic demand,

such as dairy products, poultry products, fruits and vegetables." There can be no doubt that people will take more of nearly all kinds of products when one-third of the cost is paid by the government, as is done under the stamp plan. In other words, the stamp plan and other subsidies that help to increase the consumption of farm products are a good thing for farmers as well as consumers who have too little income to buy what they need.

But subsidies will not solve the problem of under-consumption or over-production. In the first place, they are a heavy burden on the taxpayers. And in the second place, farmers and everyone else will be better off when consumers can buy what they want out of their own earnings. Mr. Perkins evidently had this in mind when he said, "A man with a job at good wages provides the farmer with a broader market than we can afford to make possible through our food stamps." It is very encouraging to find that at least some members of the administration hold firmly to the belief that *recovery* and *re-employment* rather than permanent *relief* are the proper objectives of government policy. And yet, Mr. Perkins believes there will always be surpluses of certain crops, and a considerable number of families that are unable to buy as much of farm products as they need. His suggestion is that the F.S.C.C. and the stamp plan be continued permanently with a flexible organization that can contract or expand as the need for its services changes.

As stated in the previous article, milk has not yet been included among the products distributed under the stamp plan. A scheme of subsidized distribution, similar to the Boston plan, has been started in Chicago, but the cheap milk plan for New York seems to have been side-tracked. A limited quantity of milk, about 50 to 60 thousand quarts a day, or about 2 per cent of the total supply, is being sold at 8 cents a quart through the baby health stations and welfare depots. This is a cheap method of distribution since the milk is delivered to the depots in good-sized truckloads and handed out to cash-carry customers within a two-hour period in the morning. However, under present conditions, the actual

cost of this milk is at least 9 cents a quart. That includes about 6 1/4 cents paid for 3.7 per cent milk at the country plant, and a minimum of 3 cents for country handling, transportation, processing, and delivery.

As I stated previously, a provision was included in the recent amendments to the federal milk order for New York whereby a special Class 1 price of \$2.25 per hundredweight instead of \$2.82 will be paid for any milk that is bought for distribution under a federal subsidy plan. Apparently this provision was written into the amendments at Washington and was never discussed in the open as it should have been. I question whether this arrangement is fair to the farmers, and I doubt whether it is a good policy. It can only be justified on the ground that the milk so purchased will be added to the quantity regularly consumed in the market. No one can say how much more milk the relief families of New York City would use if it were offered to them at 5 to 7 cents a quart instead of the 8 to 12 cents which they now

pay for it at the welfare depots and stores. Possibly they would use 25 to 50 per cent more. But one thing is certain: As soon as these families were able to get the cheap milk, they would cut down on their purchases through regular channels. In other words, the farmers would lose a certain amount of business at the \$2.82 price and would gain somewhat more at the \$2.25 price.

At least until we know more about the effects of these cheap milk plans, I believe the government should foot the entire bill for milk subsidies as it has for the stamp plan and all the other activities of the F.S.C.C. I can see no valid reason why the fluid milk producers should be treated less generously than producers of butter, lard, wheat, corn, prunes, rice, oranges and grapefruit.

Again, with respect to amendments that are proposed from time to time to the state and federal orders for the New York milk market, there is one change in procedure that should be made. When several amendments are placed before the producers for a referendum vote, there should be an opportunity to vote on each one separately. That is the regular practice in voting on propositions in the fall elections, and is the only sensible plan to follow.

Something New in Milk Distribution

BEGINNING Monday, November 13, housewives in Brooklyn, New York, were able to buy milk in two-quart cardboard containers at a saving of 1 1/2c a quart. Both the Borden Company and Sheffield Farms Company are adopting this new departure in the distribution of milk. Gradually two-quart paper bottles will be made available to housewives in other parts of New York City.

The development of this new idea will be gradual, because the American Can Company, which makes the cardboard containers, is unable immediately to fill large orders for containers that would be necessary to supply everyone in the metropolitan area. For the present at least, the two-quart bottles will not be available to housewives of suburban areas.

The possibilities of two-quart cardboard bottles are exceedingly interesting. Most important, naturally, is the money saving to consumers, which comes at a time when there has been much discussion over the increased cost of milk. By accident rather than intent, the announcement comes soon after a new agreement between milk distributors and labor unions, giving union drivers and some other employees pay increases of \$2 a week. Distributors have estimated that these pay increases will add from \$70,000 to \$100,000 each week to the cost of handling and distributing milk. When the union agreement was signed, announcement was made that milk in glass bottles would cost consumers 1/4c a quart more.

Dairymen naturally will feel that increased wages to milk drivers is unwarranted, but that is something over which milk dealers do not have control.

Experimental work to iron out possible difficulties in handling milk in two-quart containers and to see how the innovation would be accepted by housewives has been going on for some time. It is estimated that the average driver handling milk in glass bottles has to lift 12 tons every week, and that the complete substitution of cardboard bottles would cut his weekly lifting exercise to 5 tons. Drivers are paid partly in salary and partly in commissions. It is expected that the lessened weight of cardboard containers will give drivers more time to act as salesmen, which will be to the advantage

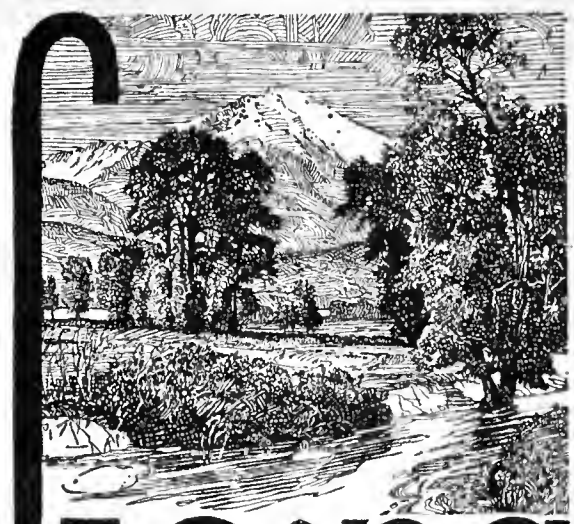
both of drivers and dairymen, insofar as it helps to increase milk consumption.

There is another angle to the question of increased consumption. It is probable that many housewives will buy two quarts of milk instead of one in order to get the saving. This may result in every other day delivery to some consumers who only use a quart a day, but with milk handy in the refrigerator, and with plenty of advertising to convince consumers of the food value of milk, it seems certain that consumption will be stepped up. On the other hand, no housewife will be compelled to buy milk in the two-quart container. Milk in glass bottles will be available so long as there is demand for it, and so long as the consumer is willing to pay the extra 1 1/2c to have it.

From the housewife's point of view, the new container will be handy. It is rectangular in shape, light in weight, and easy to handle, and takes up no more space in the refrigerator than a one-quart glass bottle. Because they are not as rigid as glass bottles the two-quart containers are not filled absolutely full of milk. Consumers can rest assured, however, that there are two full quarts of milk in the bottles, because they are automatically filled.

Housewives will also welcome the release from the washing of bottles and putting them out. Cardboard containers are used but once. From the milk dealers' point of view there will be less lifting all along the line because of the lighter weight of the cardboard bottles, and it is believed also that savings will result in losses which in the past have been suffered because of broken and lost bottles. Neither will it be necessary for dealers to go to the expense of washing glass bottles.

Both Borden and Sheffield have invested substantial sums in new equipment and materials in order to pass along savings to consumers. These savings amount to approximately 10 per cent. There is no intent on the part of dealers to assume that the introduction of two-quart cardboard bottles will solve all of our milk marketing problems, but it is a step in the right direction, and one which dairymen will approve. It is the milk industry's answer to the demand of consumers for more milk at lower costs.



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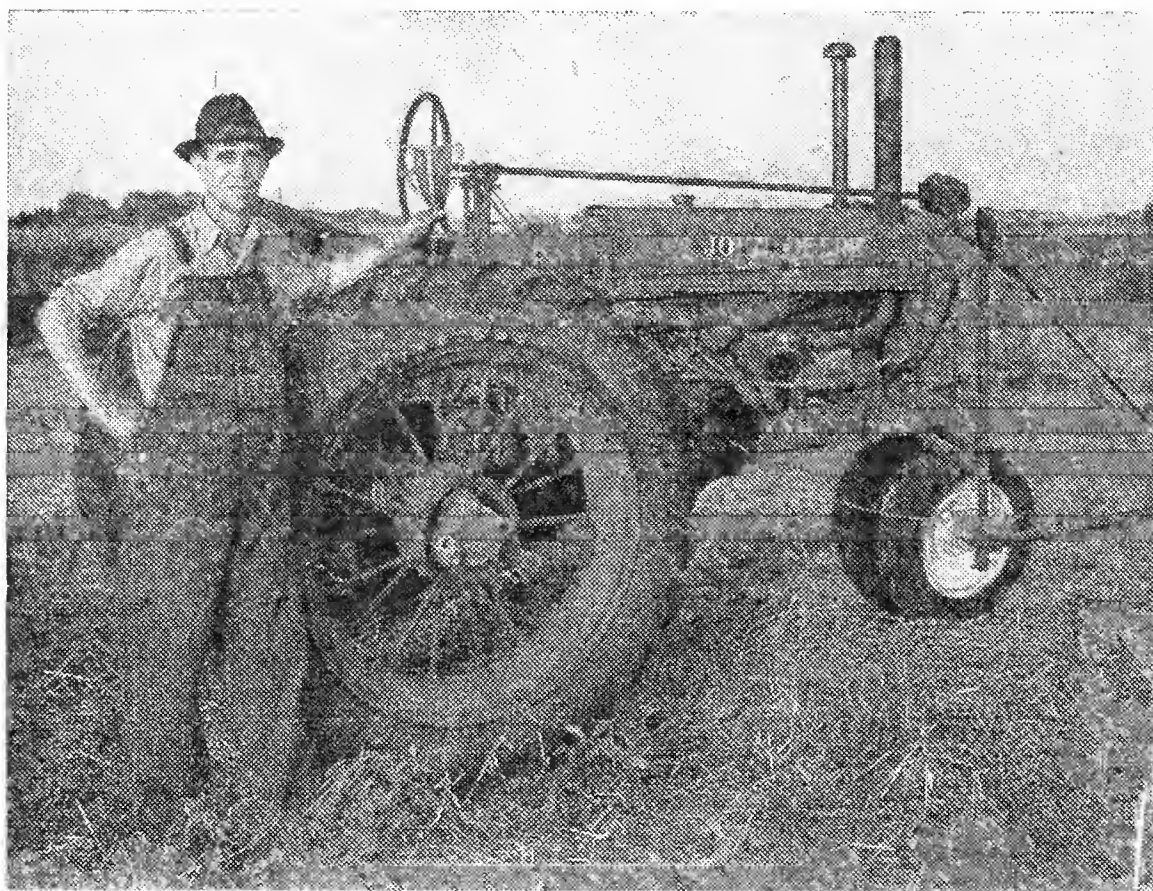
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The National Plowing Champion



Carl Hagemann, winner of the 62nd annual Wheatland, Ill., Plowing Match, shows the cup that was presented to him as the new National Champion. Hagemann's work was adjudged within $8\frac{1}{2}$ points of perfect plowing. The score was based on his opening furrows, the conformation, straightness and evenness of his furrows, plus the general neatness of the finished land. The new champion has long been a serious contender for top honors and signalized his championship aspirations this year by winning first place in the Troy Plowing Match near Aurora, Illinois, just a week prior to the Wheatland event.

Coupon Clippers

One of the easiest ways to send in the coupons which appear in advertisements is to cut them out and paste them on a penny post card. If you haven't already done it, look through the last issue of *American Agriculturist* and note the amount of information you can get in this way. Note particularly that the sending of any coupon puts you under absolutely no obligations.

Beginning on page 6, use the coupon and get a copy of the "Farmers' Meat Book" published by the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY. This is meat preserving time, and the book gives you in a handy way the directions you will need.

Next, turn to page 11. You may be considering the purchase of a new milker or separator. The DE LAVAL coupon will bring valuable information.

Or it may be that you are thinking that next year will be the year to put up a silo. Don't wait until next fall before you begin to check around. A post card to the MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP. of Marietta, Ohio, will bring you interesting facts.

On page 12 there is an offer of another valuable booklet by HENRY DISTON AND SONS. Get it and keep it in a handy place in the shop. Follow the directions you will find, and you will be surprised to note how much better your tools will work.

Right below it is an offer of a book giving plans for concrete building. This is another book that will pay you to keep handy, and you can be assured that it will be handy when you start to build. The PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION has other similar booklets to meet particular problems.

On page 15 there is an offer by WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY of a booklet explaining the advantages of white pine lumber. This company also has available plans for most farm buildings.

You will find that some advertisements do not carry coupons but do offer catalogs or information. All you need to do is to send them a post card.

BETTER SPRAYING

It is reported that the shows in the amusement area at the New York World's Fair were disappointed by lack of patronage. One reason advanced was that the commercial exhibits were so interesting that they stole the show. In the opinion of the writer the Du Pont exhibit was

close to "tops" in interest, showing as it did the developments in the manufacture of farm and home equipment, some of which seemed like magic. We have just received a copy of the "Grasselli Spraying and Dusting Schedule," published by E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS COMPANY of Wilmington, Delaware. It is full of information about spraying for insects and diseases. Thinking you might like a copy too, we are passing the word along that a post card addressed to this company will bring it.

BETTER AUTOMOBILES

Leaders in the automobile field are optimistic about the prospects for a good year ahead. The history of the automotive industry is a thrilling example of the ability to put out each year a better product without increasing cost, or at a reduced cost. This is done by continual experimenting and by continued advertising to widen sales.

Back of the scenes is a constant grueling test of the ability of cars and tires to stand up during continual usage — something about which the public hears too little. Stock cars are taken off the assembly line and subjected to dare-devil driving over all sorts of roads and under all sorts of conditions, giving a car, in a week's time, a more severe test than any driver would give it in three years. If any part doesn't stand up, the engineers are hauled on the carpet to revise or improve it.

CLEAN MILK

While most bulletins put out by advertisers are free, there is an occasional one which costs so much to prepare that the manufacturer must charge for it. Such is "The Production of Clean Milk," published by the CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY of Chicago, Illinois. It costs 35c, but if you take pride in producing milk that will pass all sanitary tests, you will find it worth the cost.

KEEP THE SOIL FERTILE

Most farm problems are in some way connected with soil fertility. Winter is a good time to brush up on our knowledge of this subject, and an excellent way to do it is to drop a post card to JOHN DEERE, Dept. E-164, Moline, Illinois, asking for a copy of "Soil Fertilizers." You will find 44 pages of excellent suggestions and down-to-earth information on lime, fertilizers, legumes, farm manure and cultivation.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

"A Setting of Eggs"

By H. L. COSLINE

SMALL beginnings sometimes make for big endings. Don't interpret that as meaning that Mr. C. B. Cox of Adams Center, Jefferson County, N. Y., has reached his goal. He still has plans, but he couldn't have started much smaller when twenty years ago he went into the chicken business with one setting of eggs. Today he can house 2,400 layers and hatches about 45,000 chicks every year.

"Before I went to war", said Mr. Cox, "I was dealing in farm machinery and farm supplies. Maybe I would be at it yet if the Doc hadn't told me to get outdoors or else! So we came to this farm which had been in my wife's family and started in with little except ambition and hopes.

"I kept down the cost of the first house I built by using old lumber. It was 12 ft. wide and 50 ft long, which of course was too narrow, so some years later I added to it by increasing the width to 24 ft. Then we built a barn out of two old barns, which now houses a few cows and our incubators. Since that time we have gradually expanded. We believe in living as well as making a living, so we made improvements in the house as we went along.

"We made our first venture into artificial incubation by securing a second-hand machine of 244-egg capacity. We were frankly told that it had been noteworthy for its failures rather than its successes, but we followed directions closely and the results were good. Our buying of this machine came about in this way. I had been reading in college bulletins that early hatched chicks were more profitable than those hatched later in the season, but the hens wouldn't cooperate. They wanted to lay instead of set. Later, of course, we bought bigger machines and gradually began to hatch more eggs.

"I never have bought much breeding stock, but have concentrated on the task of breeding hens for size and capacity. The big part of the eggs I set are laid by old hens, and for some years now I have made a practice of buying back the good old hens from customers who bought chicks from me, and who wanted to dispose of the old birds in order to put in pullets."

"How do you sell your product?" I asked.

"A good many of my eggs go to a special customer in New Jersey," Mr. Cox replied. "I have shipped to him a number of years and he always makes good returns. However, he doesn't take my whole supply, so I ship some to receivers in New York City.

"We gather the eggs three times a day in wire baskets and bring them into a cellar which has a sand floor to provide moisture. We pack and ship them twice a week, but because the eggs are so large, we do not find it necessary to do much grading. For example, I recently shipped six crates and among them were only fifteen dozens that had to be sold as mediums.

"We also kill and dress a good many birds every week, and these are sold to stores in Watertown. I am hoping to put in a cold storage plant to hold about 2,000 lbs. of meat. In this way I feel that I can branch out and broaden my market."

Mr. Cox is a firm believer in the necessity for disinfection. Whenever the laying pens are cleaned out, he soaks the floor thoroughly with a solution of coal tar disinfectant. Another sanitary measure is to use permangan-



C. B. Cox of Adams Center, Jefferson County, N. Y.

ate of potash or a commercial chlorine disinfectant in the hen's drinking water.

Perhaps we should inject a word of caution lest others without farm experience should conclude that poultry keeping is a rosy road to wealth and happiness. There are plenty of problems, and it is probable that it is even more difficult now to start from scratch than it was when Mr. Cox made the break. He has secured results by exercising thrift, caution and common sense, and testifies that he is far more contented and happy than when he was working in the city.

Calfhood Vaccination for Bang Abortion

(Continued from Page 6)

be pushed and completed within a reasonable period. The per cent of Bang abortion infection in most areas is only about half as high as was the case with TB. Therefore, the total cost of eradication of Bang abortion might be about half the cost of eliminating TB which, in the case of New York State, ran better than \$60,000,000. Added to that cost are the staggering losses suffered by dairymen who tried to produce milk with sick cows.

If uncontrolled calfhood vaccination becomes common, or we might say somewhere near universal, then it follows that we must resign ourselves to living with the disease rather than attempting to eradicate it.

The State of Vermont has recognized calfhood vaccination in some new legislation. The law provides for a free initial blood test, after which the dairyman can decide which of four plans of Bang abortion control he would like to follow. Following is a brief summary of the four plans:

- He can dispose of all reactors to the blood test to other herds known by blood test to be infected.
- He can maintain two separate herds — one a reactor herd and one a clean herd until he thinks it is feasible to dispose of the reactors to other herds known by test to be infected.
- He can vaccinate all calves before they are eight months old and dispose of all reacting animals over eighteen months old to other herds known to be infected.
- He can follow the federal-state test and slaughter program and get indemnities.

Under plans A, B and C no indemnities are available. It remains to be seen how this plan works out. If it is successful, it is probable that something along that line will be adopted by other states.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Your Questions Answered

All-Night Lights

What is meant by the term "all night lights," what are their advantages, and how are they used?

As the term indicates, some poultrymen leave a ten-watt bulb burning all night—in fact, two of them in each pen—one three or four feet above the water fountain and another about the same distance above the mash hopper. This allows the hens to get off the roosts to eat or drink during the night. If a hen's crop gets empty, she gets hungry and cold and is likely to slump in body weight and then stop production. It is just another way of using lights to increase feed consumption, and some poultrymen have found it very satisfactory.

* * *

Wet Mash

Is it advisable to feed wet mash in the hopper on top of the dry mash?

The first part of the question might well read, "Should wet mash be used?" Most poultrymen prefer not to feed wet mash steadily, but to reserve the use of it as a stimulant at a time when the birds drop off in production. I know of several poultrymen who like to put wet mash in the hopper on top of the dry mash. I can see no objection to the plan. Mix the mash so it is crumbly. In other words, don't get it too wet and the birds will clean it up quickly.

* * *

Beets

Are beets a good source of green feed, and what is the best way to feed them?

Strictly speaking, roots should be classified as a succulent feed and not as green feed as they are not a substitute for sprouted oats or cabbage. Beets are not well supplied with vitamins, but they are palatable. A good way to feed them is to stick them on nails in the wall. Do not feed too much. From three to five pounds per hundred birds each day is enough, and they are usually fed at noon or in the afternoon. Beets are not high in nutrients, and if the hen eats too much, she may not eat enough mash and scratch grain to keep up her body weight.

* * *

Cannibalism

How can I prevent my hens from picking each other?

It is easier to prevent cannibalism than it is to stop it once it is started.



"Here Lad—d'yuh ever see in th' inside of a drum?"

There are several appliances on the market that will stop the difficulty. Roughly they can be divided into three types. One is a shield which covers the vent and prevents picking that way. Another is pigkards which are attached to the beak by a wire through the nostril, and the third is in the form of colored spectacles which are also attached through the nostril.

Probably our grandparents would have laughed to see a flock fitted with any of these contrivances, but they work and you will see a lot of flocks equipped with them. There may be a slight drop in production when beak guards are used, but the hens soon become accustomed to them and after that there is no trouble. Some poultrymen put them on when the pullets are put into the pen.

Another method which is less costly in cash, but which takes some time, is to make a cut with a pen knife on each side of the upper beak about 1/4" from the end, and then break off the point of beak. This makes it as sensitive as when you cut your finger, and it prevents picking. When the beaks have grown out again, the chickens have forgotten the urge to pick each other.

* * *

Heavy Production

I have a pen of pullets that are producing about 75 per cent. Is there a danger that they are producing too heavily?

You should be congratulating yourself instead of worrying. A lot of folks would like to have birds produce that well. Evidently you have a flock bred to produce, and there is no reason why they shouldn't lay 75 per cent if you watch them closely to see that they don't lose body weight. There are records of plenty of individuals who have laid at the rate of 75 per cent for the entire year, and seemed none the worse for it. Naturally, in a flock producing at the rate of 75 per cent, there are some individuals producing far heavier than that, but don't worry. Feed them adequately and be thankful.

* * *

Sprouted Oats

What is the easiest way to sprout oats for my chickens?

The first thing you will need is a room where you can maintain a temperature between 60° and 70°. To minimize mold trouble, soak the oats in water to which formalin has been added at the rate of one teaspoon to six quarts of water. A good way is to build a rack where trays about two feet square can be slid in on slides that are about 9" apart. The square trays let you turn the oats so they can make the best use of light. The oats are fed when the sprouts are from 2" to 4" long at the rate of 1 to 2 sq. in. per hen once a day. There is no question but that hens like sprouted oats, and more of them would be used if it weren't quite so much trouble to sprout them. Some poultrymen use germinated oats. That is, they soak them to make them more palatable and feed them just as they begin to sprout, which usually takes about a week.

I have a pullet a little over five months old which laid a double egg—an egg within an egg. The outer shell measured exactly 9 1/2" x 7 1/2". This contained the white of an egg and another perfectly formed egg of medium size. Both eggs had normal shells.—Harry C. Moyer, Wassaic, Dutchess County, N. Y.

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We are going to be very particular in whom we choose. Each man must undergo exacting tests to prove his ability because he must learn the business from all angles. There is no use writing us if character, health, energy, willingness to learn, and to take the severest tests are not in you.

Investigation will even go back to what has been done during idle hours, during vacation, and helping parents; as well as appearance, personality, voice, health, and neatness.

If you are between the ages of 18-28 and feel you are reasonably qualified according to the above, write for our questionnaire. Farmers' sons will have first preference.

If questionnaire and first investigation is satisfactory, applicant must come to our Mill office for further investigation.

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DUCKLINGS. White Pekins, White Runners. Heavy meat, rapid growing strain, remarkable layers. Reasonable. Guaranteed. **Karl Borman, Laurelton, N. J.**

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Head Your Herd With a Wait Farm Bull AND GET THE BEST.

Three Herd Sires classified Excellent. Two Herd Sires classified Very Good. Herd average last year second highest ever reported in United States in our classification. Only herd in New York State awarded Progressive Breeder's Registry Certificate.

PRICES WITHIN REACH OF EVERY BREEDER.
THE WAIT FARMS J. REYNOLDS WAIT, Owner
AUBURN, NEW YORK

Holstein Bull Calves

Sired by Montvic Chieftain 6th. His dam 600 lb. fat, 4.36% test as Jr. 2 yr. old.
Calves from good daughters of Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman. His dam 27,235 milk, 945 fat.

C. S. HARVEY
CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK

Choice Blood Tested

COWS

Fresh and coming fresh.
HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.
Willing to retest before moved.
OSWALD J. WARD & SON
Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

Indian Opening Holsteins

Five year average on herd in H.I.R. class C, 11085 milk, 3.6% test, 401 fat. This is the highest herd ave. in N. Y. State and 10th in U. S. for herds tested for five or more years as listed in Volume 10 Red Book. Bulls of serviceable age from high record dams and 4% sire for sale; also a few females.

S. H. BABCOCK
P.O. Madison, N. Y. Solsville, N. Y.

"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036 lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. Our herd made the 500 lb. average for the year.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm,
M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

BULL CALF

BORN AUGUST 28, 1939.
Sire: Osbornale Sir Hubert Ormsby May, whose dam has record of 26,510 milk, 4.1 average test.
Dam: Wintermede Johanna Netherland Kid, who has a twice a day milking H.I.T. record of 406 fat, 4.0 average test as a two year old.

WINTERMEDE FARMS
MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK

No. 1 Bull's

baby sons on free lease for 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 years. Monie's Major of Elmwood 214348, is No. 1 OHIA Guernsey bull in U.S.A. on dam-daughter comparisons. Registered calves offered OHIA members and unregistered calves to non-members out of record cows.

T. E. Milliman Hugfields Churchville, N.Y.

Guernsey Bull Calves For Sale

From herd with 4 yr. average of 470 lbs. fat. Have bull calf from dam with O.H.I.A. 10 month, twice a day milking, four records average 10570 milk, 589 fat. Have other calves from dams with long time records.
PRICES FROM \$25.00 to \$75.00.

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Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 340 HEAD - Negative
28 years continuous Advanced Register Testing.
PROVED Sires, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. OAMS. Bulls from 1 month to a year for sale at Farmer Prices. Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on request. Visitors always welcome.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N.Y.

FOR SALE!

GUERNSEY BULLS

from A.R. cows. Foremost Breeding.
2 six months old and 1 two years.

ALLEN FARM
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Registered Jersey Bulls

from medal dams bred for forty-one years for production coupled with type. If you want to increase your milk and butterfat yield, why not investigate? Also a few females of all ages.

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WINCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Registered Jerseys

Sophie Tormentors. Young Bull from dam with over 500 lbs. fat in AAA. Born Dec. 1938. Also cows with Register of Merit records. Herd approved No. 49.

I. H. OGILVIE
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LAKE VIEW FARM Jerseys

Improve your test and production.
We have line bred young Sybil bulls sired by Crocus Sybil Gold Standard. 10 months to 1 1/2 years old. These are out of daughters of proven Sybil sires having 500 to 600 lbs. fat. Records on two time milking. Also a few young cows and heifers.

T.B. Accredited and Bang Approved.
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LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK

THE BEST IN

Commercial Jerseys

Large selection of purebred and grade Bang's Free cows due in October. Credit given on large purchases.
TELEPHONE 722F3.

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ONEONTA, NEW YORK

Aberdeen-Angus

registered young cows with calves at foot, yearling heifers (unbred), and yearling feeder steers. Best bloodlines. Retest before moved.

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Four bred cows and four bull calves around 7 months old. These cattle are bred right, built right and priced right. Come to see them.

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Herefords

5 YEARLING HEIFERS AND 10,700 LBS. STEERS.
PRICED FOR QUICK SALE.

THE GAGE STOCK FARMS
DELANSON, NEW YORK

Hereford Bulls

WE HAVE A SURPLUS OF PROVEN Sires AND THEY ARE PRICED RIGHT.
PARTICULARS FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

WEST ACRES FARMS
P. O. STEPHENTOWN, N. Y.
NEW LEBANON, NEW YORK

SLAUGHTER BROS.

DEALERS IN

Choice Dairy Cows and Horses

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BROWN SWISS

All sold out of Cows and Bred Heifers, but have nice Heifer calves and Bulls for Sale, backed by 18 Years of Testing, T.B. Accredited and Approved Blood tested 8 years.

HILLTOP FARM
D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y.

Dual Purpose Short-horn bull calves and young bulls up to serviceable age.

Priced from \$50.00 to \$150.00 according to age and finish.
W. J. Brew & Sons,
Bergen, N. Y.

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T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAO LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

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WE SPECIALIZE IN HIGH CLASS DAIRY COWS. PRINCIPAL BREEDS.
FANCY BELGIAN AND PERCHERON HORSES.

GLADSTONE BROS.
Phone 36, ANDES, N. Y.

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED

Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk

STALLIONS AND MARES.

If you or your community are in need of a top stallion, let us hear from you.

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Baled Hay and Straw

ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAO.

Write or telephone your needs.
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FIVE APRIL BERKSHIRE BOARS

six July boar pigs. Best of breeding: quality guaranteed. Also for sale, four Angus-Holstein cross cows. Raise better calves than pure bred Angus. Holstein bull calves at a little better than veal prices.

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OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY.
FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.

Cornell-Lauxmont blood lines.
DR. A. J. FALLON
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Penna. and Cornell Strains
BOAR AND SOW PIGS.
Also S.C. Black Leghorns, English strain.
The hardy breed. Circular free.
The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

Real Boar and Sow Prospects

Have a fine bunch of pigs of late March, April and May farrow—sired by boars of Perfect Balancer, Wavemaster and Count breeding—medium type, good chunky pigs yet with plenty of size and scale—some real prospects.

RUSSELL F. PATTINGTON
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Young Boars and Sows. Large Stock.
Twin Spruce Stock Farm
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PURE BRED REGISTERED

BERKSHIRES

Male and female, 3 months old, well grown, breeding stock. Vaccinated for hog cholera and hemorrhagic septicemia. \$15.00 each with papers. Crated. F.O.B. Hyde Park. Only a limited number. Orders filled consecutively. Write

Frank Silvernail, Supt.,
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10 Good Rams

Rambouillet, Oelaine, Suffolk, Southdown and Scotch Highland, Poland China and Hampshire pigs. 2 yr. Hampshire boar, 50 native ewes, 20 two year olds, 30 three to five.

G. D. & B. S. Townsend
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A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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Sheep For Sale

PUREBRED REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM AND EWE LAMBS OF EXTRA QUALITY.
ALSO GOOD BREEDING EWES AND AGED RAMS.
L. F. CUTHBERT
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FOR SALE —

My 4-H Club Flock

5 YOUNG SUFFOLK EWES, BRED, 2 RAM LAMBS; HOB AND KNOB BREEDING.
HESTER W. SMITH
TULLY, NEW YORK

Saint Bernard Puppies Cocker Spaniel

EDNA GLADSTONE
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Airedales

OF IMPORTED AND CHAMPION BREEDING.
WILL SHIP C.O.O.
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ONE FEMALE PEDIGREED

Airedale Terrier Puppy

8 MONTHS OLD, FOR SALE.
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COLLIE PUPS

ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION IN A.K.C.
MALES \$10.00; FEMALES, \$5.00.
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WEST NEWBURY, VERMONT

JONSOWN COLLIE KENNELS, Reg.

JONSOWN is the registered name of fine collies. Beautiful, intelligent and loyal. Whites of unusual beauty. Sables and tri-colors. For best results for herding get a collie you know is registered. Get a puppy in the fall all ready for starting in the spring. Full information given on request. Stud service.

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FINE QUALITY CLOVER
5 lb. pail, \$.85
10 lb. pail, \$1.60
Postpaid to 3rd zone.
F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE CLOVER

H-O-N-E-Y

10 lbs., \$1.60; 5 lbs., \$.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, \$4.80; buckwheat, \$3.90, here, liquidated.

HARRY T. GABLE
ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Honey

60 lbs. best clover—\$5.00
" " buckwheat—4.20
" " amber (good flavor)—4.20
28 " clover—2.50
Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover postpaid \$1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed.
Remember that honey is the health sweet, nature's best.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

JEFFERSON COUNTY GROWN ITHACAN

Seed Oats

DIRECT FROM MY FARM TO YOU.
\$1.00 PER BUSHEL, F.O.B.
ERWIN F. SCHNEIDER
LA FARGEVILLE, NEW YORK



28 Years of Breeding Experience behind all the stock we sell.
The choice of many of the most successful commercial egg farms—1939 was our biggest year.

The Reason:
Good livability, large, long-bodied birds, satisfactory production, large premium quality eggs. Limited number excellent R. I. Reds.
Write for 1940 advance-order discount.


Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN
All but one of our 35 Contest pullets came home alive.
FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
AND NEW HAMPSHIRE



WORLD CHAMPIONS
Most Sensational Win in Poultry History
New World record for 13-bird pens, all breeds,
51 weeks — Storrs 1939
3791 EGGS, 4099 POINTS.
World record for five pens — Won Poultry Item
Trophy again in 1939 with largest score ever made
16,772 EGGS, 17,840 POINTS.
Highest American Contest record ever made for an
Individual Hen, all breeds, Storrs, 1939 —
340 EGGS, 372 POINTS.
World Lifetime Record — won three contests, 1939,
all breeds.
15% DISCOUNT EARLY ORDERS.
Write for catalog to America's No. 1 Breeder.
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

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HEALTHY LAYERS
W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds,
N. Hampshire, Barred
Rocks, Rock-Red Cross,
Red-Rock Cross.
100% PULLORUM CLEAN
Reproducers of America's finest strains
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Leghorns; Parmenter, R. I. Reds;
Twitchell, New Hampshire; Lake Winthrop Rocks.
Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order
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BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD ITHACA, N. Y.

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Pedigreed Leghorns
and New Hampshires

Trapnested, progeny tested, pullorum free. Pedigreed breeding cockerels. All hatching eggs produced on this farm.
GERALD BOICE
Elmclyffe Farm, R.D. 1, Tivoli, N. Y.

Hartwick
QUALITY

Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

100

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels

Sire: A high record R.O.P. male from low mortality line and from our own selected official laying test hens.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

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Right now there is an opportunity in our Subscription Sales Department for a few more salesmen.

Looking over the fine records of past sales, we find that our most loyal and successful men have been readers of this paper.

If you would like to know what we have to offer you, write us telling us of your sales experience.

American Agriculturist
Subscription Sales Department,
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
Ithaca, N. Y.

DOWN THE
Alley



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

HAY SHORTAGES, or rough feed shortages, always produce unusual and unexpected situations, and probably this year will be no exception. After the drought in the summer of 1934, everyone anticipated that our livestock receipts, particularly of fed animals, would be very short in the spring of 1935, and yet just the reverse was the case, probably because everyone figured the same thing and carried their stock into the late spring. One of the ways that this was done,

BODINE'S

Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced
44% in 1937
43% in 1938
of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders, also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.
Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

SQUARE DEAL POULTRY FARMS

1500 Leghorn Pullets

SEPT., OCT. LAYERS FROM APR., MAY HATCHES. BRED AND PRICED TO MAKE MONEY FOR YOU. Please ask.
WM. A. CRANDALL
KENDALL, NEW YORK

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding males. U.S.R.O.P. and Family Tested.
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

The WHITE EGG FARM

Progeny Tested Leghorns

Our eggs won 3 first, 1 second and 3 special prizes at New York State Fair this year.
PEDIGREED R.O.P. COCKERELS
Write for Circular and Prices.
E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS

Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818.

for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.
ARTMAN POULTRY FARM
LE ROY, NEW YORK

Content

TRAP-NESTED

PROGENY TESTED

Farms

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.
Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.
WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

and which again may be helpful this year, was by quite a general use of molasses. Half water and half molasses sprinkled on the straw makes a very satisfactory substitute for hay; straight molasses poured on cut-up corn stalks makes a palatable and usable feed. A good many men through our feeding sections kept their ensilage cutter set up all winter and cut up a 48-hour feed right on the barn floor. By allowing it to heat over this 48-hour period, it became soft and yet unspoiled, and by mixing grain with it, they had a good feed. I want to caution against too much of a bullish attitude toward the future hay market when there are so many ways of using substitutes.

There are about as many feeding lambs and cattle on feed in the Northeast right now as usual, but we may be in a very favorable position as compared to the rest of the country because we do not start feeding as early in the fall and we do carry our feeding later in the spring than most other sections. This year, according to Government reports, there are more lambs and cattle on feed right now than a year ago; but inasmuch as the great bulk of feeding stock was put in much earlier this year — that is, during July, August and September — than most years, they feel that the number on feed after the first of January will be smaller than a year ago. We did not put our feeders in any earlier than usual, and in most cases later, particularly with lambs. This would indicate that shipments of livestock will be heavy between now and the first of February and very much lighter after that time. I believe that this is accurate enough so that the average livestock man in the Northeast can well consider it.

Thinking of farm marketing the other day, I got to wondering what automobiles would be bringing if they were sold in the hit and miss way that farm products are. Industry is showing us how to get distribution and still maintain price.

New England Holstein Sale

Holstein breeders who want to add some excellent cows to their herds will be interested in the New England Breeders sale which will be held in the Brattleboro Sales Pavilion, Brattleboro, Vermont, on Tuesday, December 12th. The sale will start at 11 a. m. There will be from 40 to 50 fresh cows or Springers for sale, also 5 bulls. All animals to be sold are from T.B. accredited herds and gave a negative blood test for Bang's Abortion.

Keep Tractor's Nose Clean

(Continued from Page 7)

where it causes very rapid wear. Another condition which causes muddy oil to carry over is the collection of lint

or chaff on the lower portion of the air cleaner. Another possible source of trouble is the air inlet passage. Engines occasionally backfire, forcing oil into the air inlet. The oil wetted surface of the air inlet collects dust which may build up and obstruct the air inlet passage. This results in loss of power and increased fuel consumption. The air inlet passage should be inspected at regular intervals and dirt obstructing it should be cleaned out.

To obtain longer engine life, tractor engineers suggest that the following routine be observed:

1. Clean and change oil in oil cup of air cleaner once a day to prevent muddy pull-over.
2. Inspect cleaner element frequently for lint or chaff.
3. Inspect and clean accumulated dirt from air inlet regularly.
4. Inspect air cleaner connections for leaks.
5. Inspect crankcase breather frequently.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales	
Nov. 29	Herbert Gossett Holstein Dispersal Sale, Belmont, Ohio.
Dec. 6-7	112th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Dec. 7	Watertown Holstein Breeders' Sale, Watertown, Wis.
Dec. 12	New England Holstein Breeders' Sale, Brattleboro, Vt.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.

Coming Events	
Dec. 2-9	International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 4-6	American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 4-7	31st Annual Convention Vegetable Growers' Assoc. of America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
Dec. 5	Annual Meeting of The American Shropshire Registry Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 5-7	New Jersey State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Atlantic City.
Dec. 6-7	Annual Meeting of Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Assn. New Haven.
Dec. 12-13	49th Annual Meeting of Connecticut Pomological Society.
Dec. 12-15	Annual Meeting of New York State Grange, Syracuse.
Dec. 13-15	Peninsula Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Easton, Md.
Dec. 14	Rhode Island Fruit Growers Association Program Meeting, Providence.
Jan. 3-5	Mass. Fruit Growers Association & American Pomological Society Annual Meetings, Worcester.
Jan. 4	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting.
Jan. 4-5	Maryland State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Hagerstown.
Jan. 9-12	Annual Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester.
Jan. 16-18	Penn. State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Harrisburg.
Jan. 17-21	91st Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden, Mass.
Jan. 23-26	New Jersey Agricultural Week & Farm Show, Trenton.
Jan. 24-26	Eastern Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society, Kingston, N. Y.

We're Off to Western Wonderland

(Continued from Page 5)

ry the men who had settled there and wanted to establish homes.

In our next issue we will publish a complete itinerary of the trip. In the meantime, if you think you can possibly get away to come with us on this tour, fill out the blank below and mail it to Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. This will bring you full details, including the price of the "all-expense" ticket, which includes every cent the trip will cost you, except for such personal items as souvenirs and laundry. The cost is reasonable, less than it would be if you were taking the

trip alone; and remember that when you travel with us, you don't have to worry about spending more than you bargained for. Before you leave home, you know exactly what the entire trip will cost, and you can leave travel worries and, if you wish, your pocketbook behind you.

Decide now to come with us, and send in the blank today. It is not too early to make up your mind, for if anything should happen later to prevent your going with us, we will promptly cancel your reservation and return any deposit paid.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your Western Wonderland Tour, February 24 to March 19. Please send me without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of trip, with complete itinerary. (Write Plainly)

Name

Address

(Fill out this blank and mail to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.)

AN EASY DINNER TO PREPARE, and one which draws most of its supplies from the cellar, is the Dutch oven dinner, shown in the picture at the right:

2 to 3 pounds beef, round, rump or chuck	1/8 teaspoon pepper 1 cup water	1/4 cup New Orleans molasses 2 tablespoons flour Vegetables
---------------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------

Rub meat with salt. Sprinkle with pepper. Brown on all sides in hot fat. Place in Dutch Oven and add water and molasses. Cover and simmer 2 to 3 hours. Remove meat and thicken stock with flour. Carrots, onions, potatoes, and minced pepper may be placed in Dutch oven with the meat about 40 minutes before meat is done.

—PHOTO COURTESY OF PENICK & FORD, LTD.

WHAT a wealth of possible treats the well-stocked cellar represents! Practically any part of a meal or the whole meal, for that matter, may come from its depths, and, if mixed with brains, may make really distinguished dishes.

Besides the supplies garnered from the farm or garden, cellars usually hold staple groceries, and some occasional fancy groceries for special occasions. Add to these enough fresh fruits and vegetables to furnish variety and needed protection against colds and other ills, and winter looks actually inviting.

Here are numerous suggestions and recipes for making this "living from the cellar" adventurous:

Hot Tomato Juice Cocktail

1 quart tomato juice	1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1/2 bayleaf	Salt to taste
2 tablespoons sugar	

Heat all ingredients together and boil gently, remove bayleaf and serve hot. A dash of grated horseradish may be liked by some. The same recipe is equally good when serving the mixture cold.

Meat Pie

2 1/2 cups meat stock or gravy	1/2 cup cooked onion
4 tablespoons flour	2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1/2 teaspoon pepper	Salt
1/2 teaspoon paprika	2 cups mashed potatoes, seasoned
2 cups cooked meat, diced	2 tablespoons melted butter
1/2 cup canned tomatoes	1/2 cup cooked carrots
1 tablespoon parsley, chopped	

Thicken the meat stock with the flour mixed with pepper, paprika and salt, and boil together one minute, stirring constantly. Add meat, vegetables and seasonings; turn into a greased baking dish. Spread with potatoes, sealing to the edge of the casserole and leaving an opening for escape of steam. Bake in a hot oven (450° F) for 20 minutes or until potatoes are brown. Serves six. The same mixture is delightful when biscuit crust instead of potatoes is used for a cover, and is a good way to use canned meat.

Salmon Casserole

1-1 lb. can salmon	1/4 cup butter
1 tablespoon lemon juice	5 tablespoons flour
1 1/2 cups cooked potatoes	2 1/2 cups milk
1 1/4 cups peas	1/2 cup buttered bread crumbs

Remove bone and skin from salmon and flake it. Combine salmon, lemon juice, cooked potatoes and peas. Make a white sauce of butter, flour, milk and salt. Then alternate layers of the sauce with the fish mixture in a greas-

ed baking dish. Sprinkle the top with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes (375° F.).

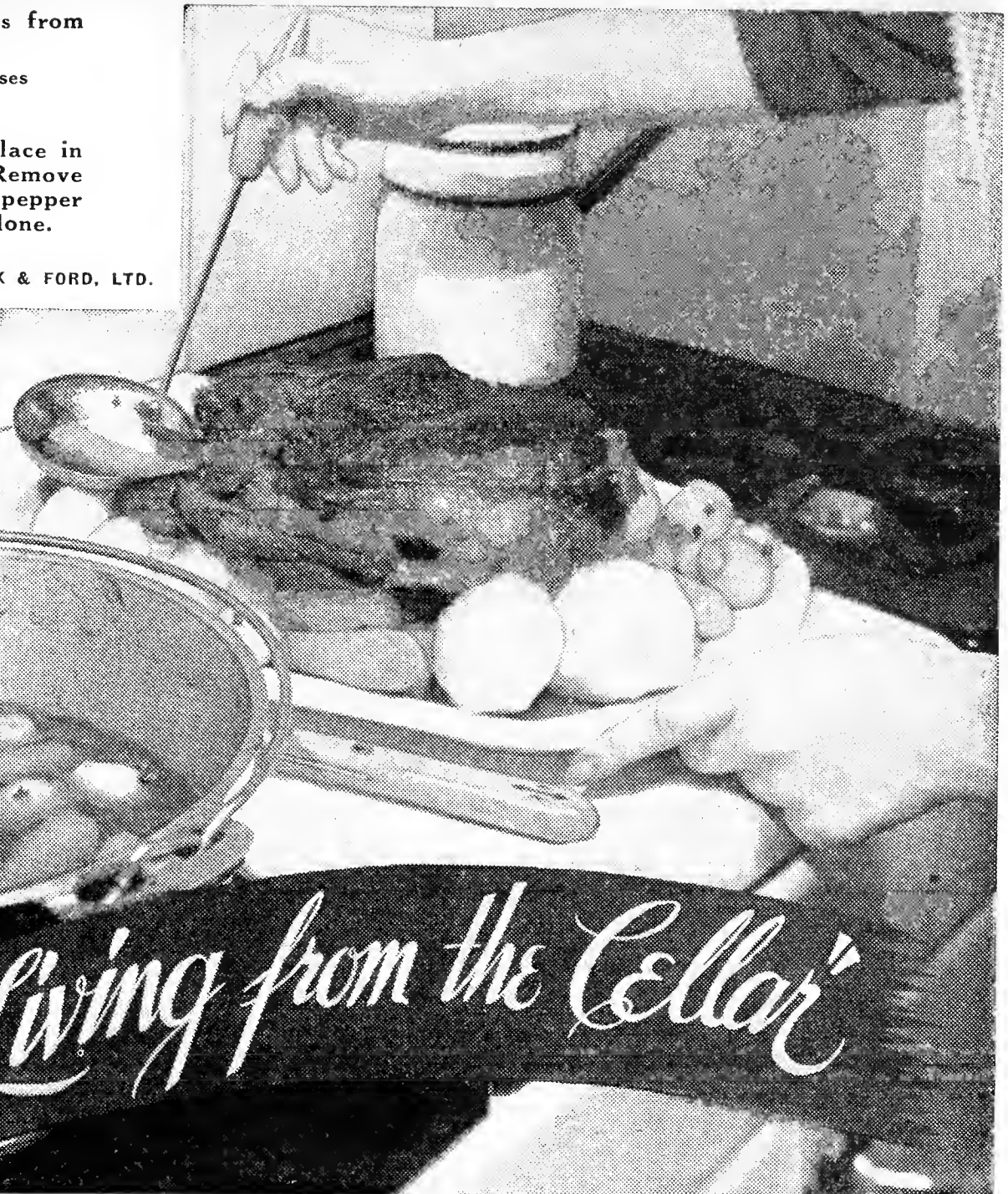
BREADS As for breads, surprise the family some wintry night with blackberry or blueberry muffins made from your favorite recipe with drained, canned berries added instead of the fresh ones.

SALADS When it comes to salads you can really let your imagination run riot in order to get a colorful satisfying combination. Here are some salad suggestions:

- 1—Chicken or fish, with celery, a bit of onion and shredded cabbage; moisten with mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing.
- 2—Grated carrot with shredded cabbage and a bit of onion. This may be jellied in an orange gelatin. Grated pineapple is a tasteful addition to this mixture.
- 3—Apples, carrots and cabbage.
- 4—Sliced or cubed cooked beets on a bed of shredded cabbage and a bit of minced onion; French dressing.
- 5—A combination of canned vegetables, limas and green peas with cold cooked potatoes and cooked carrots.
- 6—Chopped relishes enliven any vegetable salad.

Jellied Cranberry Fish Salad Ring

Crush 2 cups cranberry sauce (canned or homemade). Add 1/2 cup water



MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

and heat thoroughly. Dissolve 1 tablespoon plain gelatine in cold water, and add to the hot cranberry sauce. Fold in 1 cup finely shredded cabbage and place in a ring mold until set. Unmold on bed of lettuce. Fill center with cold flaked fish or chicken and green peas mixed with mayonnaise.

If you do not have a ring mold, chill the cranberry mixture in a small pan, turn out in center of flat bowl or platter, garnish around with lettuce cups filled with meat mixture.

CARROTS and BEETS

As for carrots and beets, serving plain boiled and dressed with melted butter will do for a time. But sooner or later stored vegetables lose their flavor somewhat and need the addition of vinegar or other flavors to pep them up. Harvard beets, carrots in white sauce which has added to it either a slice of onion or a dash of nutmeg or a sprinkle of minced herbs, give the necessary zest; corn made into pudding or fritters, or combined with limas for succotash, will offer welcome variety.

TURNIPS Here are some turnip recipes by "H. R." which will keep this winter standby from becoming a bore:

Turnip Casserole

Arrange 2 cups diced cooked turnips in greased baking dish, cover with 1 1/2 cups cooked smoked ham (cut in bits) and top with 2 more cups diced turnip. Add rich milk just to cover and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Grand use for leftovers.

Golden Turnip

Dice enough turnip to yield 5 cups, cook in boiling, salted water until tender and season well with salt and pepper. Melt 1/2 pound sharp cheese slowly with 1/2 cup milk, pour over drained turnip and serve hot.

Turnip Souffle

Mix 4 cups cooked mashed turnips

with 1 teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, 1 teaspoon onion juice and beaten yolks of 3 eggs. Beat until light, fold in stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs and bake in a hot oven (400°) for 20 minutes. Serve at once.

Stuffed Turnips

Cook 6 large turnips 30 minutes in salted water. Scoop out insides to leave 1/2 inch shell. Chop the turnip scrapings and mix well with 1/2 pound pork sausage. Heap mixture back into turnip shells and bake 30 minutes in moderate oven. A hit with the men.

Turnip Fritters

Cook 12 small nicely shaped turnips in salted water until tender and drain well. Dip in batter made by beating 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon butter thoroughly into 1 cup flour. Fry until crisp in deep fat at 375° F.

Turnip Cakes

Mix thoroughly 3 cups mashed turnips, 1 cup soft bread crumbs, 2/3 cup shredded dried beef with 1 beaten egg. Form into cakes and brown in butter.

DESSERTS Desserts possible from the cellar supply are almost unlimited: pumpkin and squash pies, fruit cobblers and puddings, ices and ice creams using either fruits or berries, not to mention the canned fruits "as is".

Peach Rice Pudding

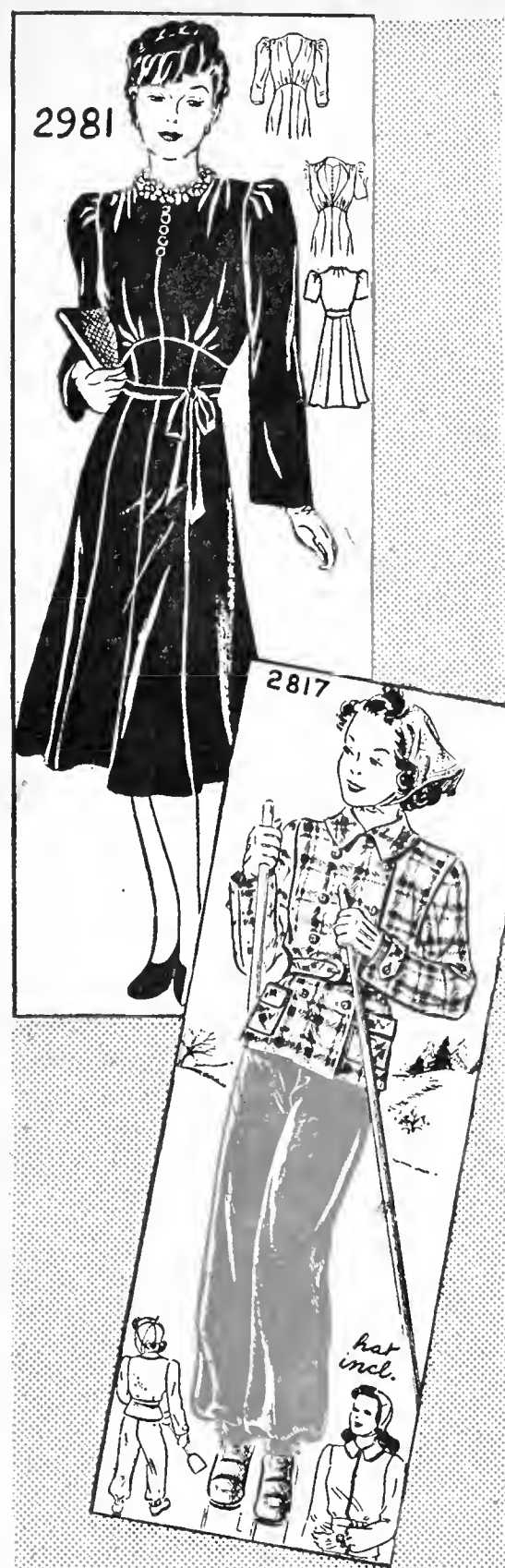
1 quart peach halves	1/2 tablespoon grated lemon rind
2 eggs	3/4 cup raw rice
1/3 cup sugar	1/4 cup nut meats
3/4 cup cream	2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon lemon juice	1/3 cup powdered sugar

Drain peaches and combine 3/4 cup of juice with beaten eggs, sugar, cream, lemon juice and rind. Cook the rice in rapidly boiling water and drain. Add rice to the cream-fruit juice mixture and pour into a greased flat baking pan. Arrange peach halves, cut side up, on top of the rice mixture. Fill centers with mixture of chopped nuts and powdered sugar, bake until firm,

(Continued on Page 20)

Cash Contest

Remember the fable of the grasshopper and the ant? How the grasshopper flitted about all summer, with never a thought to her winter needs. And the wise little ant who took care to lay by a store of summer's lavish supplies for a time when they would be scarce? Well, grasshoppers won't be interested in this contest. We want to hear from farm women (and men) on the subject of what farm foods they have managed to preserve or store for winter use. *American Agriculturist* will pay \$5.00 for the best letter telling how you have stocked your cellar to provide a good winter "living" for your family; also, \$1.00 for each of the next five best letters. Address *American Agriculturist*, "Full Cellar Contest", Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Letters must be mailed not later than December 7, 1939.



Finishing Touch

By MILLICENT BLODGETT.

God creates a mountain
And views it from afar;
Then, not content with work that's
done,
And mountains as they are,
Climbs higher — higher — into mist,
And crowns it with a star!

stunning range of colors and patterns in the new fabrics makes it possible to suit every complexion and build. A skull cap and a single breasted jacket variation are included in the pattern which runs in sizes 4 to 14. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material, 1¾ yards 39-inch lining for jacket featured; 1¼ yards 54-inch for trousers.

TO ORDER: Write name, size and address plainly, and enclose 15c in stamps to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Book.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Some Ways of Saving Plants for Next Year

My gloxinia continues to stay green, but as soon as it begins to turn yellow I shall let it rest and not give it any more water. I am advised to leave it in the pot in a frost proof cellar until late in the winter and then re-pot it for next year. This particular plant has been in the sunporch all summer. If it had been growing outside it probably would winter over nicely in a dark cold frame. Other tender perennials ought to be moved into cold frames.

Some of the newer cannas are hard to keep, but seem to do better if left with a clump of earth upon them. These clumps may be packed in boxes of earth or close together on a cellar floor. If the floor is cement, the earth may be piled around them.

Speaking of storing in the cellar — if you have never forced rhubarb this is a good time to try it. Take a few strong clumps with a large ball of soil and leave in a shady spot until thoroughly frozen. The clumps can then be brought in any time until well after the first of the year. While outside, keep burlap over them to prevent washing away of the soil.

Tender hydrangeas in tubs winter over nicely if kept in a cool, dark cellar at about 55° F. They should not be overwatered but kept a little on the dry side. If you wish to change the color of your hydrangeas from pink to blue, while the plants are being ripened or rested is the time to apply alum to the soil. In each 6 inch pot, put 3 pieces of alum the size of a small fingernail in holes made with a stick.

Lemon verbenas get off to a better start next spring if wintered over in a cellar at about 50° F. They keep best planted in a box with earth about the roots.

I have known women who kept their stock of outdoor geraniums in the cellar through the winter. They dug them with a small ball of earth, tied them together loosely in bunches, and kept them just moist enough to prevent the soil from crumbling away altogether. The tops died back and in the spring when roots were set out again, these dead tops were cut back. The chief advantage of this method is the little space and attention required for storage as compared with trying to keep them growing actively in a window garden.

Be Smart!

THE CLEVER woman makes her clothes play up her good points and minimize her poor ones. The larger woman certainly does not want to add to her apparent size and the present vogue for dull blacks is very much in her favor.

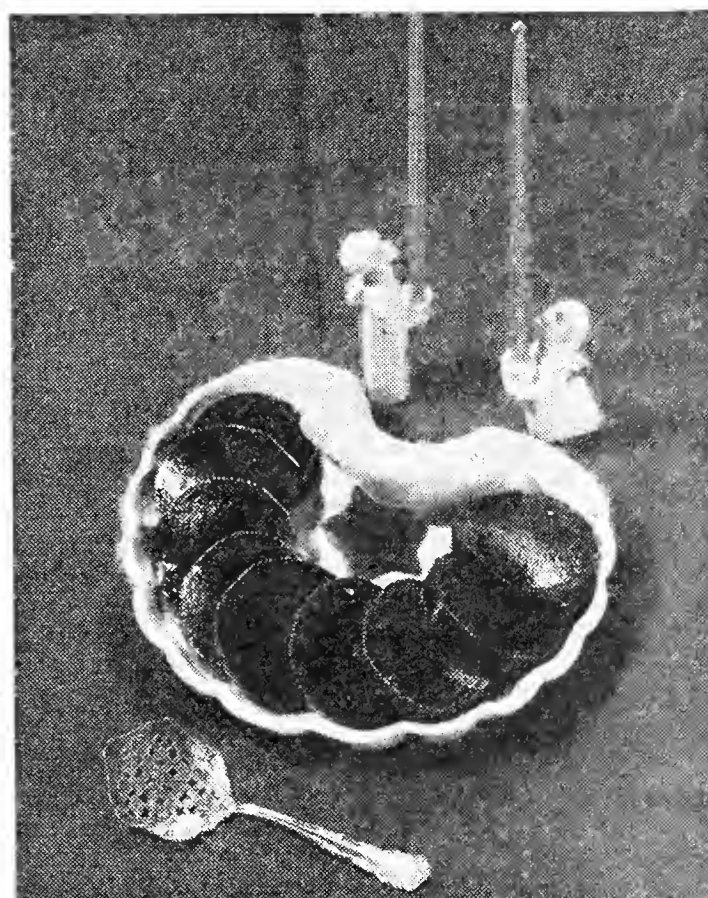
DRESS PATTERN No. 2981 is for the basic dress which is the foundation of the thrifty woman's wardrobe. It may be dressed up or down with accessories and worn every place. It also gives a number of neckline and sleeve treatments. Sizes are 14 to 48. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material.

GIRL'S SNOW SUIT PATTERN No. 2817 is for that universally popular outfit worn by child and adult. Besides being delightfully becoming, a snow suit is a wonderful saver of other clothes, both dresses and coats. The



"Hope she comes home soon — this is the last one."

for Christmas Dinner... OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY SAUCE



Ready
to
Serve!



Take all the time you need for the rest of the Christmas dinner. Leave the Cranberry Sauce till the last minute. Then take a can of "Ocean Spray" Cranberry Sauce off your pantry shelf . . . remove the lid . . . and slide out the rosy mold of jellied Cranberry Sauce . . . ready to slice and serve.

You can **DEPEND** on Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce being top quality. It's packed by a cranberry growers' cooperative producing 80% of the world's cranberries.

**Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce Means
Quality-Economy-Convenience**

Cape Cod's Cranberry growers invite you to try it!

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in *American Agriculturist*

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home remedy your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

YARNS Rug & Knitting. FREE samples: directions. Burlap patterns given with Rug Yarns. Lowest prices.
BARTLETT YARN MILLS, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

SHIP OLD GOLD TEETH, jewelry, watches—receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free information. DR. WEISBERG'S GOLD REFINING CO., 1502-X Hennepin, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

HOMELY COMFORT in Syracuse

Folks like to stay at The Syracuse because it's homey . . . in atmosphere and service. The rooms are modern and comfortable, the food tasty. 600 rooms from \$3.00.

HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

IF YOU LIKE TO DRAW, SKETCH or PAINT—

Write for Talent Test (No Fee). Give age and occupation.

FEDERAL SCHOOLS, INC.
Dept. AA119, Minneapolis, Minn.

666 relieves
misery of
Colds
fast!
LIQUID-TABLETS
SALVE-NOSE DROPS

The "Road-Measurer"

PART II.

To earn money for school expenses, Addison agreed to wheel a road measurer to get data for a county map. He ran into difficulty when everyone stopped him to inquire the purpose of the road measurer, a funny contraption that looked like a wheelbarrow. Because explanations slowed him down and he feared he wouldn't be able to finish, Addison was annoyed. A happy inspiration caused him to quote Latin to one questioner, whereupon the inquirer left in haste, declaring Addison was crazy—a statement which Addison thought was a great joke.

By this time it was six o'clock. He sat down under a large pine by the roadside, ate supper from his basket, then went on for a mile or two, with an eye out for a farmhouse at which to pass the night. According to his record, he was twenty-four miles from home, in the township of Greenboro, where the farms were few and far between, and the farmers in rather poor circumstances.

Coming to a small, new, unpainted house, he wheeled into the yard and knocked at the door.

At last a chamber window was raised, and a woman's voice cried out, "Go away! You go away!"

Stepping back, Addison attempted to explain his need of lodging; but the woman still cried, "Go away!" and he at last did so, wondering what the matter could be, for at that time it did not occur to him that the youthful berry-pickers had given the alarm as they drove on that a crazy man was coming! He went on for a mile, most of the way through woodlands, before coming to another habitation. By this time it was long past sunset and beginning to grow dusk.

He came to a large brook where there was a sawmill, and beyond the brook a house. He wheeled over the bridge to the house, and then, seeing a light at a shed in the rear, set down the road-measurer and went around to it. The shed was open in front, and on looking in, he saw a wagon with pails of blueberries in it, and at the end of the shed a girl with a lantern. Beside her stood a young fellow in the act of feeding a white horse.

Addison recognized both the horse and the young people—the very ones to whom he had rolled his eyes and declaimed the Latin. His first thought was that he had better go on and say nothing. But he wanted a night's lodging, and supposed that he could easily explain the joke to them after they had spoken. So he said, "Good evening!" The girl turned and held up the lantern, but had no sooner seen him than she screamed and darted out at the back of the shed; the boy, too, suddenly made himself scarce.

Even then Addison did not suppose it was anything which could not be explained as soon as he had spoken with the older people of the place. In fact, he now began to think it was best to explain. He therefore went back to the house door and knocked. People appeared to be running about indoors. Addison knocked again.

At last the door opened a little way and an old man peeped out.

"Good evening, sir!" Addison said. "Can you put me up here tonight?"

Through the crack of the door the old man warily peered at him.

"None of you need to be afraid of me," Addison continued. "I was only joking with your young folk down the road. I am going around with a machine to measure the roads."

That may have sounded sane enough to one who knew about the road-measurer, but it failed to satisfy this

old citizen of Greenboro. He still gripped the door.

"Pooty tired, be ye?" he asked.

"Yes," Addison said, smiling.

"Think you could keep pooty still?"

"Oh, yes," Addison said. "I want to go to bed soon. I have had supper."

The old man slowly opened the door.

"You can come in," said he. "I will show you where you can sleep."

Addison followed him in, saying as he did so that he would like to take his road-measurer to his room with him.

"I am very careful of it," he added.

"I s'pose you be," the old man remarked, his face wrinkling in a grin.

"I make no doubt you be. Now just take a look into this room. See if it suits ye."

Addison stepped into the room to

By C. A. STEPHENS

see what it was like, but had no sooner done so than the door was clapped to behind him. He called out and tried to open the door. It was held fast, and he heard them piling furniture or boxes against it.

By the dim light he saw the outline of a small window at the rear of the room, and rushed to it, stumbling into a bedstead as he did so. But the sash of the window stuck fast; he could not get it up.

Very angry by this time, he now pulled the bedstead apart, and seizing one of the side rails, smashed out a panel of the door.

"Stop! Stop! Keep still in there!" the old man shouted, repeatedly. "Stop that, or we shall have to shoot ye!"

With that, Addison, who was generally a prudent youth, concluded that it would be foolish to rush on from bad to worse; in fact, he began to realize that he had been acting foolishly all day, and that this was the natural result of it. In calm tones he now attempted to hail the people through the door; but they paid no attention.

A few moments later he heard them nailing boards over the window—which rendered the room dark as Egypt.

What they might do next, or what he could do to undeceive them, was not very clear. He found a chair, sat down, and thought it all over. Unless he resorted to violence again there was little he could do, and he sat there for a long time.

While stumbling about the room he had stepped on a straw bed in one corner, and he now concluded that he might as well make himself comfortable and let matters take their course. This he did, with the result that he presently fell asleep; for he had been up early that morning, and had had a long, hard day.

Meanwhile these good people,—their name was Conger,—having, as they thought, a crazy man shut up in their house, determined to call on the town authorities.

One of the selectmen of the town, Asaph Kimball by name, lived at a distance of two or three miles; and the Conger boy set off to notify him and get assistance to take Addison off to an asylum.

The selectman turned out, roused up two neighbors, and reached the Conger place just as day was dawning.

The noise they made removing the barricade at the door waked Addison. Before he could get up, Kimball and another man rushed in and had him by the collar.

"Now be quiet! Be quiet!" they said to him, soothingly.

"Oh, I am quiet enough," said Addison, laughing. He then told Kimball who he was, what he was doing, and exactly how the mistake had come about; he also showed him the road-measurer and explained its workings.

Yet so firmly had the idea that he was a lunatic taken possession of all their minds that it was fully ten minutes before he could wholly undeceive them.

Kimball burst out laughing at last and let go his collar.

"I guess you are all right," said he. "But you had better not play any more of your didoes on people."

"You may be sure I shall not!" Addison exclaimed.

He paid for the door panel which he had smashed; and the episode ended by his taking breakfast with his late

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. \$2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

God's Farm

All this—God's heritage to me;
These wooded hills,
These fertile fields,
This valley with its streams;
This breeze that cools,
This cricket's song,
This open sky of dreams.

I am steward of God's farm:
To seed it, work it,
Weed and harvest it,
That it may bear rich fruit
To feed His children;
That in this soil
His Plan and Peace take root.

—Mrs. Alvah Spring,
Allegany, N. Y.

jailers.

Addison had had his lesson, and being a shrewd boy, he came to the conclusion that it would be better policy to make public curiosity help advertise the new map than to try to resist it. Before he left the Congers that morning he stuck up a placard beside the larger of the two boxes, on which he had printed the words:

THIS IS A ROAD-MEASURER.

And to all who stopped to ask questions he now replied rapidly, but politely:

"I am measuring the roads for a new county map and real-estate atlas. It is going to be a fine thing. An agent will be around to take subscriptions in the course of a few weeks. Only six dollars. Good morning!"

He rehearsed that hundreds of times during the next two weeks. It proved a good advertisement, for the map was fairly successful. If I remember aright, Addison's one-fourth interest in it netted him about ninety dollars.

"Living from the Cellar"

(Continued from Page 18)

about 50 minutes, in a moderate oven (350° F.). Apricot or pear halves may be substituted for the peach halves.

Mock Cherry Pie

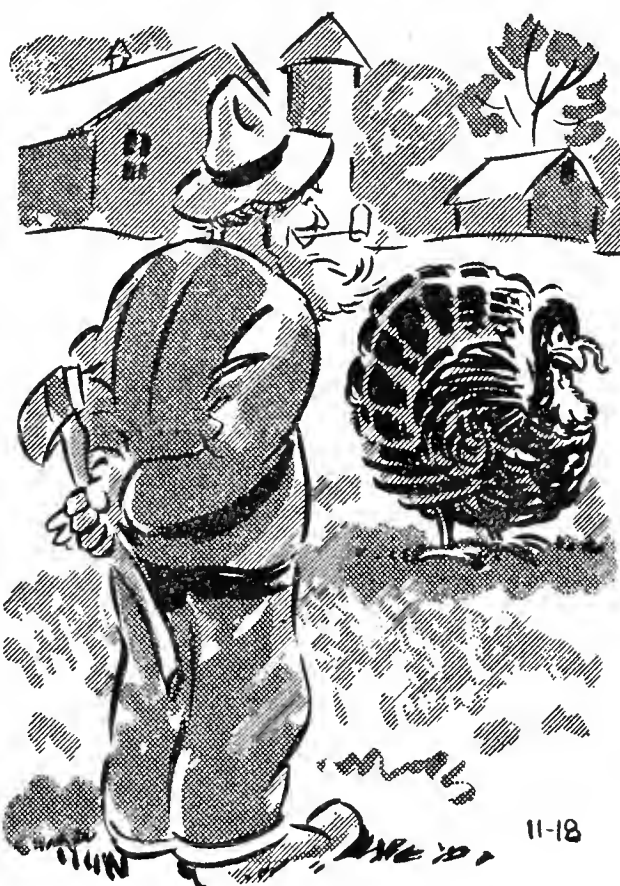
1 cup cranberries	1 tablespoon flour
½ cup seeded raisins	Few drops almond extract
¾ cup sugar	1 teaspoon butter

Line a pie pan with pastry. Fill with washed and halved cranberries mixed with chopped raisins. Sprinkle with mixture of sugar and flour, add almond extract and dot with butter. Cover with a second crust, bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for ten minutes, then at 425° F. for 30 minutes.

Send for this Leaflet

"Growing" your own meat on the farm is one way to keep down expenses and at the same time raise your standard of living. Mrs. Hockett has just prepared a mimeographed leaflet giving clear, easy directions for the home canning and curing of meats. If you would like a copy of this, write to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y., for Home Service Bulletin No. 6, entitled "Canning and Curing of Meats". Please inclose 3c to cover preparation and mailing costs, and print your name and address plainly. We have been unable to fill several requests for Farm and Home Service bulletins because the sender forgot to include name and address.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OUR turkey gobbler's actin' queer, he seems to sense the time of year is one that bodes no turkey good, his destiny is to be food for folks who want to celebrate Thanksgiving Day, and so his fate is to be roasted to a turn, that's why he looks so sad and stern. I don't know if that bird can read, but maybe some night when he's treed, he's listened to the radio, and so perhaps has come to know, that this year two Thanksgiving days are set aside for us to praise the flavor of his tender meat, so he ain't got much chance to beat the pot this year, his end's in sight and so he worries half the night.

If I could only make it clear to him that winter's cold and drear, that if he could dodge bein' et, he'd shiver in the cold and wet all winter long, with feet and toes that's always close to bein' froze. Perhaps that bird would understand that this here end that we have planned is after all a

pleasant end, and better than for him to spend the winter fightin' cold and chill and rheumatiz, and bein' ill. The fate of anyone, I guess, that adds to human happiness, can't be so bad, and his good deed is ministerin' to folks's need. His hour of glory in the pan is more'n comes to many a man, he mayn't appreciate his fate, but when he lies upon the plate, his noble carcass, like a prize, the admiration of all eyes, he's sure to leave behind him here, the mem'ry of a great career!

11-18

Personal Problems

For Daughters-in-Law

IN THE October 28 issue I mentioned the mistakes some mothers-in-law make, but if you concluded that I think all daughters-in-law are perfect, you are wrong. Some of them are practically perfect in their capacity to do the wrong thing.

Perhaps the greatest faults new daughters-in-law have are thoughtless selfishness and a great capacity for not taking advice. They are selfish in that they calmly accept all John's attentions and time, never thinking that it has been hard for his family to give him up and that his wife should see to it that he keeps in contact with them. All daughters-in-law do well to make it their business that the "family does not lose a son...but gains a daughter".

They should not flout advice, kindly given. No young bride likes to be criticized and have her life ordered for her, but the voice of experience is not to be given the deaf ear. When a mother-in-law kindly and sincerely offers advice, which you feel in your bones to be good and solid, don't, for sheer perversity, disregard it. Perhaps she is the peachy kind of mother-in-law who won't offer advice unless you ask for it. Make it a point to ask her...even if it's on trivial things about which you are already fully decided. She'll love you for asking her counsel; you can almost always talk her 'round to seeing things your way. Applied psychology goes a long way in getting along with a new mother-in-law.

Be appreciative of what she does for you...and voice your appreciation. Take care of the things she gives you and use them when she comes to see you. Brag on her cooking and house-keeping; mothers-in-law eat this up!

* * *

He Has a Prison Record

I have a deep and bitter problem on my heart and I am turning to you to see what you advise me to do.

A few years ago, a young man came to work for our neighbor from a distant part of the country. He was fine-looking, worked hard, made a place for himself in our neighbor's home and the community...nobody thought of him as a hired man. Last spring he went to farming for himself and a few months later, our daughter, an only child of 20, told us that she and Ed were engaged.

We were perfectly agreeable to the match and rejoiced at our daughter's happiness and have made plans to help the young couple get along in paying for their farm and equipping their home. Then came the blow...last week our neighbor for whom the young man worked when he first came to the community called my husband over and told him that Eddie had a prison record. He had served two years in the state penitentiary of a distant state for stealing a car! It was a great shock to us...our daughter does not know a thing about it, I am sure.

We do not know what we should do.



"I WAS A FOOL FOR LETTING THAT WIRE MAN CUT MY HAIR — NOW HE CAN'T GET THE BOWL OFF!"

WHO IS SHE?

"Who is the Personal Problems Editor?" ask several readers. She is a well-known writer, but a new addition to our contributing staff. She is old enough to speak from experience and young enough to sympathize with the point of view of our young folks. She does not live in the Northeast, and therefore knows no reader personally. For the present she prefers to be known as "Lucile," and you may give your problems to her with confidence. If you prefer that your letter should not be printed in this department, write "confidential". Your wishes will be observed.

Send your letters to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Should we tell her and break up the match...or should we say nothing and let them go ahead? The news might get out, sometime, and what position would that put our daughter in? What of her children? She could never go to visit any of his folks, who are all living in this distant state, nor would they come out here, I imagine, under the circumstances. What do you advise us to do?—Worried Mother.

Readers...what do you think Worried Mother should do? Should she keep silent and go on as though she knew nothing? Should she demand that the young man tell his bride-to-be? Should she break up the match...or what? This is, indeed, a big problem, and one too large for one person to decide. The advice of many might indicate a balance in favor of one plan or another. Won't you write and let us know what you think these parents should do?

* * *

Adopting Children

What do you think about adopting children? Is there any risk if we have complete records on the parents? At what age is best to adopt for both parents and children? Would-be Mother.

No-one can tell you what to do about adopting children. Taking the child of others, giving it your name and expending on it all the love and care of which you are capable is one of the things about which you and your husband, alone, must decide.

There is always some risk in adopting children. Heredity goes farther back than one generation and there are undoubtedly some inherited traits and tendencies. These risks are at a minimum, however, when the child is taken from a reliable institution and the case histories of the parents are known. Early environment has much to do with a child's temperament and habits and that is up to you, if the child is taken when young.

If a couple intends to adopt children, they should do so while they are young enough to be able to withstand the wear and tear that a child can bring into a formerly well-ordered, peaceful home. I should say they should take a child before they are 40. The age at which the child is to be adopted may depend on individual circumstances; it would seem, though, that if I were adopting a child, I should want it as young as possible to have all the thrill and fun of bringing it through its stages of growth and development.

One can point to cases to prove arguments both for and against adopting children. That boy was a bitter trial to his foster-parents and finally brought them to shame and disgrace. This girl developed into a hopeless idiot in her eighth year. This boy turned out to be a fine young man and carried on for his foster-mother when the father passed away. This girl was as sweet and loving as any mother could hope for her own blood-daughter to be.

You've heard them all. Weigh them,

one against the other...think the matter through carefully and follow your own decisions. It's not a question I can answer by "yes" or "no".

* * *

Start Out Alone

Should a couple get married and live with his folks? I am engaged to a boy who helps his father operate a big farm and they have a big house. His father cannot...or will not...build us a separate house and I have wanted them to make us an apartment upstairs, but they say we can all live together. I get along with them fine, now...but will this continue after we are married? What do you advise—Bride.

You have doubtless heard the statement, "No kitchen is large enough for two cooks." It is largely true. There have been cases where a double-up arrangement has worked out successfully, but a bride who enters her wedded life under this arrangement is taking a big chance. It seems to me that your suggestion of a separate living quarters in the same house is sane and sensible and less expensive than building an entire new dwelling. If you know that they can afford it and that it would in no-wise work a hardship on anybody, it seems that you are within your rights to insist on it.

A bride who starts her married life living in intimate contact with her "in-laws"... who will see all her small mistakes and failings...does not have a fair chance at the delightful experiences to which all young brides are entitled. It's fun to make biscuits for the first time...and hang curtains... and buy pancake turners with gay red handles...and to enjoy those intimate moments alone with a young husband while he musses up your hair, tells you he loves you and seals the matter with a convincing kiss.

I'd advise you to hold out for living alone, if at all possible.

Does Your Nose Clog, Spoil Sleep

...and make you snore?

HERE'S MIGHTY GOOD NEWS...If your nose "closes up" at night and makes breathing difficult, put a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril.

RESULTS ARE SO GOOD because Vicks Va-tro-nol is expressly designed for the nose and upper throat, where transient congestion often hinders breathing. You can actually feel it go to work bringing relief.

TRY IT TONIGHT—enjoy the comfort Vicks Va-tro-nol brings.

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How to eat Better... on LESS MONEY!

GIVE THE FAMILY more milk. Fresh milk is nature's most perfect, cheapest food. For better health, increased vitality, beauty, use more milk!



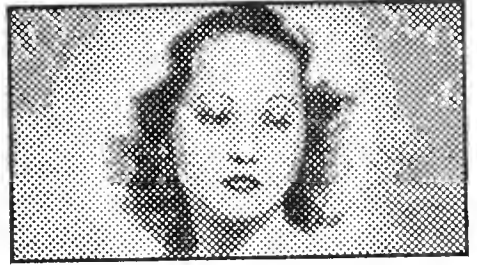
1. A GLASS OF MILK before bed helps clear up acids formed by fatigue, over-work, late hours. Drink fresh milk, the ALKALINE REACTION helps you back to normal.



3. COLDS and other diseases attack when resistance is low. Build yours up with fresh milk, the natural food rich in cold-fighting VITAMIN A. Drink it every day.



2. MILK, the world's best COMPLEXION FOOD, is rich in CALCIUM. Drink fresh milk every day and watch your skin grow soft, lustrous...and stay that way!



4. MOVIE STARS need pep. That's why many, like Merle Oberon, star of Alexander Korda's "Over the Moon" in technicolor, drink fresh milk to keep energy up, WEIGHT DOWN.

BUREAU OF MILK PUBLICITY,
Albany, N. Y., Dept. HH-1.

Please send me the booklet,
"Milk—The Way to Health
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Name _____

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PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY



THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Look better. Feel better. DRINK FRESH MILK!

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

WINTER is rapidly settling down on us at SunnYGables and with its coming there reappears in my daily schedule one of the most pleasant experiences of my life.

Each night just before bedtime I close my book or lay aside any work I may be doing, slip into my barn clothes, and with our Scotty, Mr. Skip, eagerly leading the way in the hope that with me to back him up he may be able to scare up anything from a polecat to a strange tabby on his eventful journey, I go down to our big main barn.

Intelligent But Rude

My first stop is in an outlying shed in which is housed our little herd of four brood sows and a yearling purebred Duroc-Jersey boar. There are some sacks of corn piled up in this shed and I usually throw the hogs two or three ears of it. As a result they have learned to detect my footsteps and by the time I get into the shed they are alert to greet me and to fight for their share of the corn. No other animals I visit on my nightly rounds give me such an instantaneous and enthusiastic welcome. My visit bears out the intelligence tests made on animals at Cornell University in which hogs led all other animals.

But as I close the shed door I often reflect that hogs, *while they may be intelligent, are still woefully lacking in manners.*

(Note by Editor Ed.: Dad used to say with some disgust, "A hog IS a hog!")

My next stop is in the same shed at a pen of nine Hereford heifers I bought last spring and ran at pasture all summer. Despite the fact that they had almost nothing to eat due to the dry weather, they look to me to be in pretty good condition, and now that they are on winter feed I can almost see them gain from night to night. I feel sure that the man who has bought them will be well satisfied.

Mortimer Snerd

Entering the big barn I come first to the box stalls of our new mules (our second team). The mules are just young fellows, full brothers, sorrel in color, but they have a fine start in life. If they keep on growing they will make a 3200 team, which is some pair of mules in any man's country. New to me and their surroundings, they are taking their time getting acquainted. Visiting them the other night right after Edgar Bergen's radio program, they reminded me by their attitude and their caution of Mortimer Snerd. I give them each an ear of corn and pass on to the row of standing horse stalls.

Here Jake has stabled his beloved

Jake knows a lot more about horses than I do and his record to date is such that I don't want to tamper with it.

I Move Cautiously

Passing out of the horse stables, I snap the lights on a beautiful sight—fifty uniform, dark red calves with white heads slowly chewing their cuds while they blink up at me in their contentment. If I have been careful and everything has gone all right with them that day, sometimes every one of the fifty head will be lying down, but if Mr. Skip loses control of himself at this point and barks, or if I stumble, *every calf is up on her feet in an instant, galvanized by the old terror of the wild life on the range.*

Wishful Thinking

From the Hereford heifers I climb the stairs to what is normally a laying pen for hens above them. Right

night to night I realize that the day is approaching when they can go to market, and indulge in the wishful thinking that they will net us ten dollars apiece. When the lambs are marketed, which will be by Christmas, the ewes will be sent over to Larchmont and the pen they are occupying will be filled up with pullets from the range over there.

Golden Guernseys

Our barn is built into a bank on one side so that both first and second stories are at ground level. In my nightly rounds I turn from the sheep pen on the second floor of the main barn to the Guernseys on the first floor of the wing. At this point I no longer restrain Mr. Skip and he goes bounding ahead, hopeful that he can corner a barn cat and *just as hopeful that she won't turn on him.*

In this wing are our Guernsey heifers and our little stable of family cows. Here again I like to find all of them lying down—the bedding dry and plentiful, the mangers practically clean, and an attitude of contentment which is expressed as I wander from pen to pen by little explosive sighs and grunts. I think the Guernseys have learned to expect me but they don't show it except by paying no attention to me. Their attitude reminds me of my own when someone snaps a light on in my bedroom. They just hope I will leave them alone and get out as quickly as possible.

A Breathing Test

Above the pen of sheep in the main barn and the Guernseys in the north wing are laying pens for 1500 hens. Part of them are filled with Rhode Island Reds and the rest with White Leghorn pullets. I climb the stairs up to these pens after cautioning Mr. Skip that he must be quiet, and take a quick glance at the egg charts at the head of the stairs. Then I quietly open the door to each pen and stand and listen.

If the breathing is quiet and regular, I'm happy—but if I hear a choking or wheezing I'm instantly alert. Five hundred hens in a pen are an economical unit—but *not a safe one*—hence my breathing test and my anxiety as to what I shall hear each night.

With the hens checked my next stop is at the turkeys. Then back to the house and to bed, glad I live on a farm.

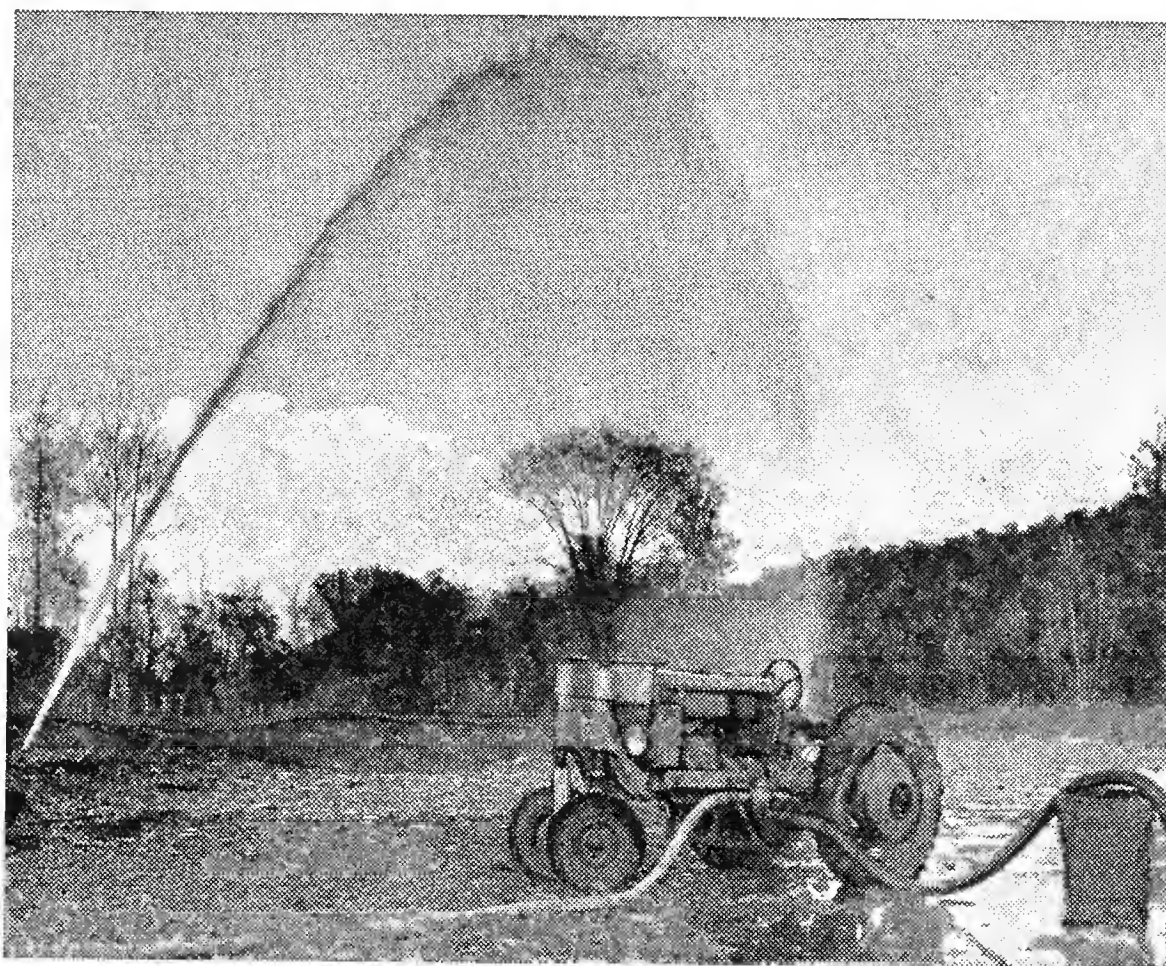
* * *

Small World

I am sure that many of the readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff will get the kick I did out of the following quotations from a letter written me on November 8 by Mr. C. A. Patterson of Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. I quote:

"I have been reading the *Agriculturist* for a number of years. When I received the last issue today and opened it up to your page and looked at the picture of the Kokernot ranch at Alpine, Texas, I thought that the United States is still not so large, as it showed me a ranch where I worked back in the eighties and knew the father of the young man in the picture.

"I can also vouch for the story about the mountains in the distance as I very near did the same thing when I first went to Marfa. Got up one morning and thought I would walk out to the mountains, which I supposed were a mile or so, but I soon found that they were thirty miles or more away. The atmosphere was so clear they looked only a mile or so."



Necessity being the mother of invention, the dry weather we experienced this summer forced us at SunnYGables to adapt our tractor, with the help of C. W. Terry of Cornell's College of Engineering, into a rig which is available alike for pumping water, irrigation, and fire protection.

Essentially all we did was to suspend a rotary pump from the frame of the tractor and belt the pump to the tractor power pulley. This gives us an outfit which is ECONOMICAL since it uses a power plant we already own, is FLEXIBLE because it can be driven about from place to place by its own power, and which has CAPACITY enough to irrigate an acre of land at a time through the rotary nozzles shown in the photograph below.

To release the tractor for field work it is necessary only to remove four bolts by which the pump is suspended from the tractor frame.



Silver and Gold, sorrel four-year-old geldings, and his gray Percheron mare. Also in a box stall, stands Babe and her three months' old filly. In the horse barn everything seems contented, dry and well bedded, except Babe. Obviously she is hungry, so I get her a forkful of hay and reflect that I must talk with Jake about the fact that a nursing mare needs a lot more feed than geldings, but common sense also warns me that I will have to be careful because

now this is filled with fifty ewes and their lambs. I don't snap the lights on because doing so disturbs the ewes which at this hour have all bedded down. Hank leaves a bulb going over the creep for the lambs and it gives light enough so that I can see whether or not everything is in order. Oftentimes there will be a half dozen lambs in the creep nibbling at the leafy alfalfa and grain which Hank keeps in it for them.

As I watch the lambs grow from



Protective

SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER-
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Avoid This Experience

"What can I do? I saw an advertisement for a free photo enlargement for ten cents. I sent a negative and a dime and received a letter saying that if I wanted a gilt frame it would cost me another sixty cents—which I sent. I am sending you the picture which I received so you can see how badly it was done."

Unfortunately, there is little that can be done other than tell the story so that other subscribers will not have the same experience. Our subscriber also sent a couple of pages out of the magazine that carried the ad. These pages were filled with advertising of a type that would not be accepted by *American Agriculturist* or any other publication that guarantees its ads or which even investigates before accepting them. The first suggestion, therefore, is that our readers REFUSE TO PATRONIZE FIRMS advertised in publications that have no regard for the kind of advertising they accept.

I wish we could reproduce the picture so you could judge for yourselves, but it is such a poor job that it could not be reproduced! The writer is an amateur photographer and knows something about pictures. The picture our subscriber sent looks like the first attempt of a six year old child at printing and developing. It is covered with finger prints and dust, and is good only to help fill the wastebasket. The only salvage out of the deal is the frame which could be bought in any variety store for five or ten cents.

We said that little can be done because the company has fulfilled its obligations in sending the picture. The subscriber does not like it but all she can do is to refuse to have any more dealings with this or similar concerns. For the money spent, a local photographer would have made a good enlargement. The whole incident shows a bad misuse of the word "free".

* * *

Slick Business

"I sold some hay to a man who claimed to be representing a large buyer. I looked up the firm and found it financially responsible. When I did not get any pay I wrote the firm and they responded that the man who bought from me was not working for them on a salary but was only buying on his own account. They had paid him for the hay and could not be responsible for payment by him to me."

This is a fairly common situation, and one more difficulty which must be considered by the farmer who sells. It shows the necessity of knowing to

whom you are selling and the importance of demanding cash from strangers before the produce is moved. As it stands now, the bill is a bad debt and can be collected by legal action only if the buyer has assets against which a judgment could be levied.

* * *

Slow Pay

"Sometime ago, I sold some timber, but the buyer has not yet paid me the last \$300. Will you please see if you can collect it for me?"

We are troubled over this letter and the considerable number of similar letters we are receiving. Because of the large amount of money involved, timber buyers seldom pay in advance, but agree to pay for the timber as marketed. Too frequently it appears that the buyer fails to pay the last installment, which has the effect of reducing the sale price. There is always the possibility of legal action to collect the balance but the buyer does not always have the assets upon which the bill can be collected.

The partial answer at least is to investigate the standing of the buyer before you consider the deal. Have a written contract with specified dates of payment and use a little pressure as the job nears completion, particularly to see that the bill is paid or nearly so before the last timber has been taken from the farm. We will try and collect this claim, first by persuasion. If this is unsuccessful, it will be turned over to our collection agency which will investigate the financial standing of the debtor. If the debtor has assets the agency will sue at a minimum cost to the subscriber.

* * *

Linoleum Racket

Last issue we reprinted a letter from a subscriber who refused to deal with a salesman who represented a linoleum company. However, we received another letter from a reader who was not so fortunate. In this case, the car had an Ohio license but the subscriber did not get the number. She thought she was getting enough linoleum to cover two rooms, but when the salesman had gone, there was not even enough for one. This is an old racket and we suggest that if anyone tries to work it on you that you get the license number and notify the State Police immediately.

* * *

Explanation Didn't Explain

"An agent came to my place selling blankets. I bought five for \$24.75 to be paid for at five cents per week on each blanket. I gave the agent \$1.00. This morning a collector came and told me I would have to pay more. I made him take the blankets, but he would not return my dollar. I do not care so much about the dollar, but would like to see some of this cheating stopped."

There is nothing wrong with the house-to-house method of selling, but it is subject to a great many abuses. Therefore the buyer should be constantly on guard. At times agents twist the truth badly with the result that the customer finds an entirely different situation than the one explained verbally.

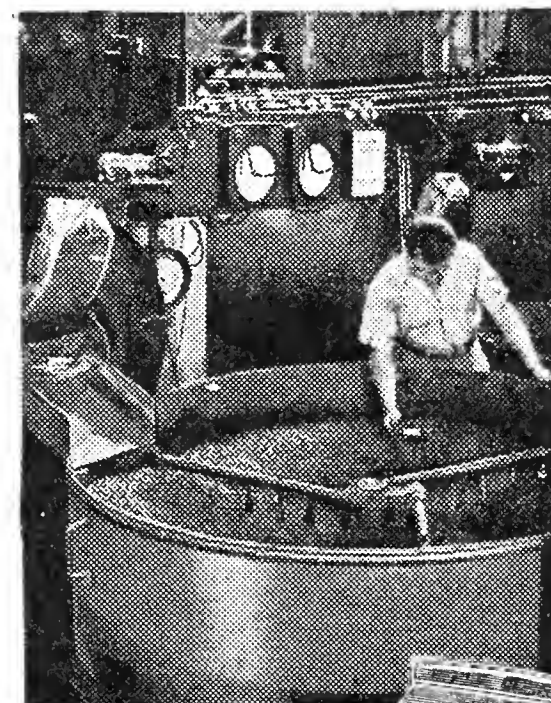
To our way of thinking the more serious objection to this kind of selling is the heavy cost of collecting. Even on the proposition that the collector explained, he would have to make twenty-four trips to collect. Therefore, it is likely that merchandise of equal quality could be purchased elsewhere for less money.

The company has promised to return the \$1.00 deposit. That is fair and puts the responsibility for the misunderstanding squarely on the agent. Safe way is to read the contract or sales agreement before you close the deal.



Become

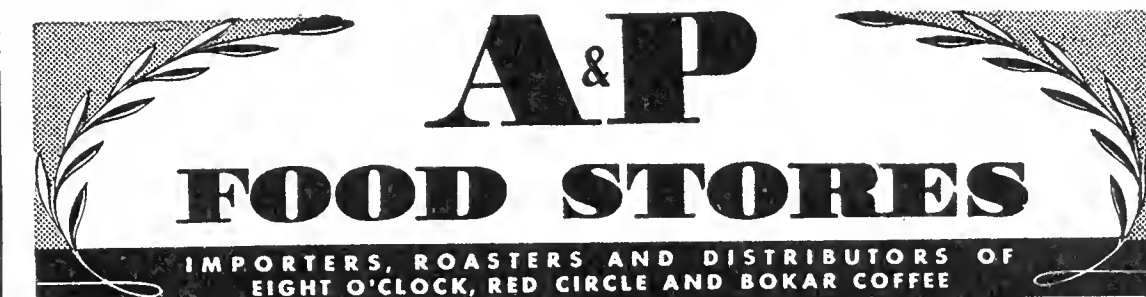
**ONE OF THE THRIFTY THOUSANDS
WHO SAVE UP TO 10¢ A POUND
ON A&P'S FINE, FRESH COFFEE!**



Roasters with "brains". These exclusive A&P machines cut off the heat automatically when the roast reaches its flavor peak. This means uniformly fine flavor for your coffee cup.



**EVERY 7th FAMILY IN
AMERICA BUYS A&P COFFEE**



LOST

One of our agents has reported to us that recently he lost his book of applications. To the best of his knowledge he has sent in all but two applications for which he cannot recall the name and address.

If you have paid for an insurance policy and have not already received it, will you write us by return mail giving us,

1. Your name and address.
2. Your age.
3. The amount you paid on the application.
4. The name of the agent.

This will provide us with the opportunity promptly to provide the service paid for.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, NEW YORK

Farm Service Bulletins For You

IN ORDER to make available to readers more information which will help increase profits, the editors of *American Agriculturist* have prepared several mimeographed bulletins on timely subjects. These are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and shipping costs. Bulletins now available are:

- ☐ No. 101—HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 102—PULLORUM DISEASE OF CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 103—HOW TO CONTROL MASTITIS.

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return the coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York.

From time to time we plan to make additions to the list available.

MANURE WILL GO A LONG WAY TOWARD MAKING MORE FEED



THE DRY SUMMER, just past, created the need to grow more dairy feed crops to offset drouth damage. The care and handling of manure thus becomes an important matter this winter.

Here are the ways to get the most out of manure:

1. Spread it over more land this year.
2. Apply it to the crops which will give the best returns.

Manure is a good fertilizer. There is five times as much nitrogen and potash in the manure produced in the New York Milkshed each winter as is purchased in the same area in commercial fertilizer. But manure is deficient in phosphorus. So is most land where it is applied.

Superphosphate Increases Value of Manure

When you sprinkle Gran-Phosphate on stable walks and in gutters, you are not only promoting stable sanitation and providing a gritty, non-skid footing for men and animals, but you are also adding the phosphorus that manure lacks and conserving valuable nitrogen.

You can spread manure treated this way on twice as many acres and get double the crop-producing value out of each load.

As little as one pound of Gran-Phosphate per cow per day will take care of stable sanitation and will greatly increase the value of the manure. Up to 2½ pounds may be needed when the manure is going on fields that have not received any superphosphate earlier in the rotation.

Where Manure May Best Be Used

Old meadows where the legumes have run out usually lack nitrogen, and therefore give the biggest in-

crease in yield from an application of manure. It is a good plan this year to apply superphosphated manure, as far as it will go, to old meadows, especially in drouth areas.

To protect future hay crops, it is especially important to bring new seedings through the winter with as little loss as possible. A light mulch of manure will help protect the young plants from the injury always caused by sudden freezes or thaws.

Corn almost always gets manure and usually needs it. If the last year of hay has been treated with superphosphated manure, however, much of the plant food will carry over. In this case the manure might better

be used where it is needed more.

Manure fortified with superphosphate greatly increases the growth of pasture grasses and legumes, and is helpful in bringing back pastures damaged by drouth. If you expect to have more manure than is needed for the crop rotation, top-dress a pasture field this fall.

Where manure cannot be applied to either pastures or meadows, 100 pounds of Uramon (at a cost of \$3.50 per acre) or some other nitrogenous fertilizer applied early in the spring, will provide the nitrogen to give the grasses a quick start and where rainfall is normal will practically double the yield.

SAND BAGS AND FEED BAGS

Last month Great Britain bought 500 million burlap bags, and the price of burlap jumped again. Burlap has been going up ever since the summer of 1938, when the nations of Europe first began to pile sandbags around their public buildings and monuments to protect them from the shells and bombs that were expected momentarily.

When the bombs actually did begin to fall last September, the price of burlap shot up faster than ever, because burlap is produced in India, and shipments must either come through the war zone or travel all the way across the Pacific.

A lot of farmers are now helping to pay for Europe's war in the form of greatly increased bag costs, but G.L.F. patrons don't have to because several months before burlap costs started to go up, G.L.F. put into effect a cooperative bag program. Farmers who make use of this program and take good care of their bags can get 11 cents for every G.L.F. branded ten-ounce burlap bag returned in first class condition to the receiving points in Buffalo, Albany, and Worcester, Massachusetts. Service Agencies cannot pay quite as much because they have to sort and ship the bags.

Some mash is now being shipped in cotton sacks. These may be returned at the same price as the burlaps. Take them to your Service Agency or get shipping tags and send direct to the authorized receivers, Carl Burwick & Co.

MORE FACTS ABOUT NEW LOW COST MASH

The new G.L.F. poultry feed formula, Special Laying Mash—announced in the last issue of this paper—is now available at service agencies at \$4.00 a ton less than Super Laying Mash. This low cost is made possible by the use of dried brewers' yeast, to supply Vitamin B and the three closely related factors which make up the Vitamin G complex.

These vitamins, abundant in yeast and in milk, are essential for good body condition and sustained production of laying hens.

Poultry research workers have long used dried brewers' yeast in their nutrition studies. They know it as a valuable feed ingredient, more than 2½ times richer than dried skim milk in the vitamins of the G group, and containing 45% of high quality protein. Until recently, however, the price of brewer's yeast has been too high in relation to milk products and alfalfa meal to permit its use in G.L.F. mashes.

The general rise in ingredient costs

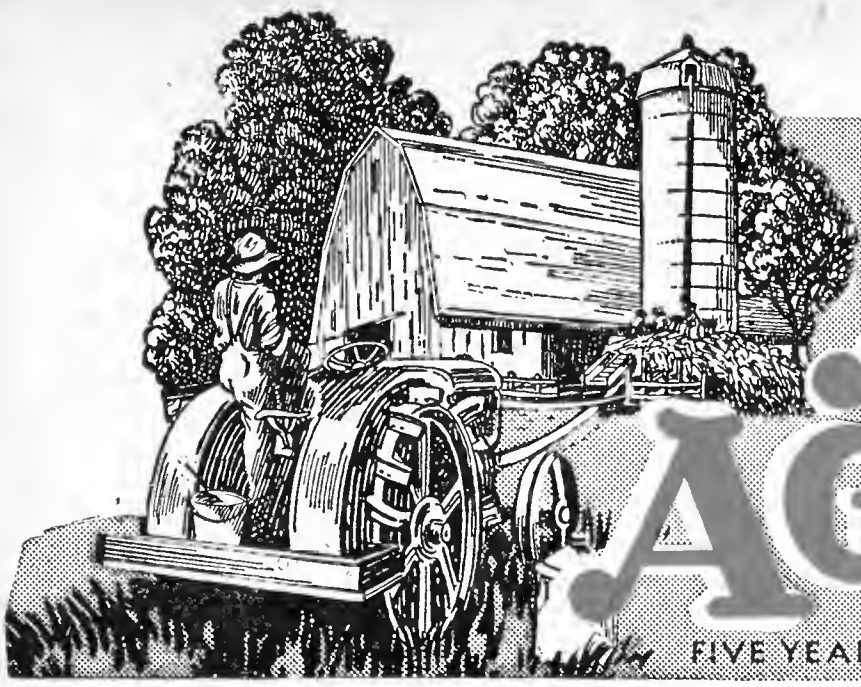


Special Laying Mash is a complete feed for laying flocks, and costs \$4.00 a ton less than Super Laying Mash. When changing mashes, mix a little new mash with the old, increasing the proportions each day, completing the change in about ten days.

due to war conditions, coupled with the fact that more and more milk products have been going into human consumption at higher prices, have tended to put these products out of the poultryman's reach. Although the supply of brewers' yeast is still too limited for general use, it now stands in a very favorable price relation to other Vitamin B and G sources.

For laying flocks, even when totally confined, the new mash is entirely adequate. Fed with scratch grains, grit, oyster shells and water, it meets all the nutritional needs of layers. Many poultrymen who are now feeding higher priced mashes can make a real saving by changing to Special Laying Mash. A gradual change over a period of ten days or so is recommended.

*An Advertisement of
Coop. G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, N.Y.*



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE SECOND STEP

Cooperative Marketing Was the First—But Now Cooperatives Can Work Together.

By E. R. EASTMAN

MEETING here in celebration of the attainment of a living price for milk for the dairy farmer, and in honor of the men who helped to get that price, I am carried back in memory to my first experience with the dairy cow. Like many dairy experiences since, it was an unhappy one. The cow kicked me into the drop. Mother took me to the house and changed by clothes, I suppose much to her great disgust. I was maybe four or five years old.

But my outstanding impression of the milk business as a youngster, and pretty much ever since, was that although Father and Mother milked a lot of cows, and worked from morning 'till night to take care of them, *there never was much if any money left for the family after the bills were paid.* When we kids had any Christmas, it was in those years when potatoes, our one cash crop, brought a good price, and we had some to sell.

I cite this personal history because it is also the common history of the great majority of American farmers for the last fifty years. *I charge that except in very temporary periods, the farmers of the United States have never been adequately paid for their work nor their investment, and further, that they were able to stay on their land only by mining their farms, by selling the fertility of their soil.*

Gentlemen, we have come to the end of that period. The farmer can no longer solve his problem by moving off his farm to the city or by taking up new lands in the West. *The day of cheap food is forever gone, and the sooner we recognize it the better it will be for all of us.*

Dangers of Debt

Perhaps the worst danger of low prices for farm products is one to which you have given little thought—the danger to our American institutions. When his income is smaller than his outgo and he sinks deeper and deeper into the slavery of debt, *every man, farmer or otherwise, becomes a radical.* Since he can not make a living with things as they are, he is willing to listen to those crackpots who are long on promises, short on performance.

This work of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency which has assured farmers a living price for milk is essentially worthwhile, not only for the high social standards it produces, but also for the fact that it helps preserve the only system of government under which it could operate and

A Well-Deserved Tribute

On Thursday evening, November 30, at Syracuse, New York, business paid a well deserved tribute to the officers and directors of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency. Its officers and directors were the guests of honor at a dinner sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and attended by over three hundred persons, including prominent northeastern business men, farm organization leaders, state and federal officials and farmers.

It is an encouraging sign when business men take an interest in the intricate problems involved in the marketing of farm products. They are realizing, as never before, that business prosperity cannot be maintained without equal prosperity on farms.

The principal talk of the evening was given by Editor Ed. On this page we are giving you some of the highspots of his talk.

bring the farmer a higher standard of living,

Let no one tell you that the cooperative movement is insignificant and unimportant! The Federal government is authority for the statement that there were in the marketing season of 1937-38, 10,900 farmers' cooperative associations, with a membership representing 3,400,000 farmers, or about half of all of them. Those farm organizations in 1937-38 did a business of nearly \$2,000,000,000.

Yes, sir, cooperation is here to stay, and will march forward side by side with the older and corporate way of doing business, the volume of each in direct proportion to the amount of service they render to farmers and to all the people.

I would also point out that cooperation is a method by which farmers help themselves instead of depending too much on government to help them. *Government's function, as I see it, in agriculture, is to supplement the efforts of the farmers themselves, never to dominate, never to pile up a vast public debt by direct subsidies, never to make the bad problem of farm marketing worse by such schemes as killing little pigs and plowing under cotton.*

Government has helped and can continue to help by such work as its splendid educational research for facts and new knowledge, and by marketing agreements.

But the mere joining of a cooperative by a farmer is only one step, for it is even more important for the cooperatives themselves to work together than it is for individual dairymen. *That is the reason why I am so enthusiastic over this Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., and the smaller one in Buffalo, the Niagara Frontier Bargaining Agency, Inc.* Think of it! Representatives of more than 64 organizations have shoved their feet under the same table, composed almost impossible differences, given and taken with 100 per cent spirit of toleration, *with the result that we have the best price for dairymen, whether in this organization or not, that we have had in nine long, bad years since the depression started.*

Editor's Note:—Here, Editor Ed gave a brief history of the work of the Bargaining Agency, the putting into effect of the marketing orders and agreements and the court action which ended when the United States Supreme Court declared the law and the orders constitutional.

As a result of this Metropolitan Agency, splendidly supported and supplemented by the State and Federal marketing agreements, *dairymen received for October \$2.27, which is the highest October price in nine years, and also the highest price for any month since the depression began, except November and December last year when prices were a few cents higher because the present milk marketing agreements were then in force.* Good prices for the winter are also assured under this plan.

Do I need to point out how tremendously important this better price is not only to dairymen but to every business and to every citizen in the entire milk shed?

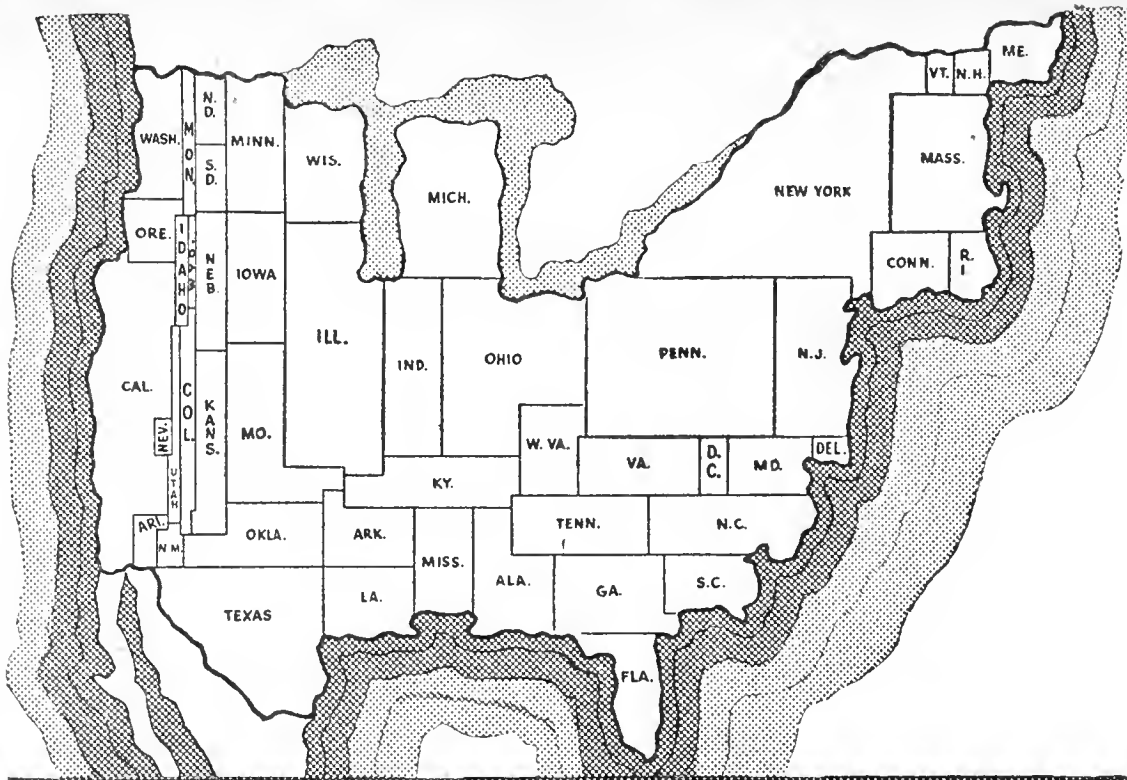
Farmers Must Keep Control

Now may I present some fundamental principles which must be followed if dairymen are to continue to get a living price with its resulting benefits to all the rest of us.

FIRST. *Farmers themselves, through their cooperatives, must keep control of their marketing business.* As I have pointed out, government can supplement and help. It should not control or dominate. Responsibility must rest on the farmer, not on government.

SECOND. Certainly the control should not rest in the hands of the (Turn to Page 24)

The 1939 Potato Season and A Look Ahead to 1940 — See Page 6.



*Did you ever see
a map like this?*

HERE'S a map drawn to a scale of population, with the size of each state shown in proportion to the number of people who live there, not to the number of acres it contains.

Compare that with the ordinary map, and you will see at a glance something we all know but sometimes overlook—

Farming takes elbow room. You can't have the wide open spaces it takes for raising crops and have in the same place a lot of people to consume what the land produces.

So you need transportation—a transportation system big enough to haul to market some 16 million tons of wheat, 11 million tons of corn, more than 7½ million tons of livestock, some 6 million tons of cotton and cottonseed and millions of tons of fresh fruits, vegetables and other crops grown on American farms each year.

And that's a job that only a mass transportation system can do—a transportation system that maintains its own super-highways—a transportation system organized to handle the peak loads of crops which have to be moved to market.

This is the job the railroads do so smoothly you rarely give it a second thought—but without that efficient low-cost service of the railroads the most fertile farm lands remote from the consuming population would have small value.

It is important to you, as a farmer, that the railroads shall be able to keep this service at its present high level—and to keep on improving it as well.

To do that, the railroads need only a fair chance to earn a living—equal treatment with other forms of transportation—so they can do for you the job that no other way of transportation can do.



ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.

AN IMPORTANT subject agitating the Granges of Massachusetts is the possibility of changing the dates of the annual session of the State Grange from the second week in December to the last week in October, following such a step taken in a number of states during the past five years. Ordinarily the New England winter is "going strong" about December 10th; consequently, there is strong argument in favor of the change to October, when both road conditions and safety in leaving farm homes behind are quite a factor in the decision whether to attend State Grange session or not. No state which has once changed to the warmer month has ever gone back to December.

THE NEWEST Grange hall to be dedicated in Vermont is the property of Bomoseen Grange at Castleton, where the former normal school building has been transformed into a very comfortable, up-to-date Grange meeting place. The building was formally dedicated recently by State Master Henry A. Stoddard, and makes the 76th subordinate Grange in the Green Mountain State to own its hall.

THE DEATH OF CHARLES T. DAVIS of Middletown, Conn., removes one of the best known Grange figures in that state and has caused widespread sorrow. Mr. Davis headed Connecticut Grange work for the years 1916 to 1917, and is remembered as an energetic, hustling leader, whose straightforward, outspoken qualities particularly fitted him for rural leadership. Mr. Davis was prominent in municipal and financial affairs, and was the operator of a fine farm, just outside the city of Middletown.

THE LARGEST subordinate class of initiates reported this fall from any Grange in New England comes from Sharon, Massachusetts, where a class of 57 new members has just been given final degrees. This Grange has been organized but a few months, and in spite of a large charter list and the big class just initiated, many more applicants are clamoring for admission.

RARE DISTINCTION comes to New Hampshire's Juvenile Grange Superintendent, Mrs. Lillian Foss Cooper of Rochester, who has made a record for

the year of having organized more Juvenile Granges than any other one person in the United States. So far in 1939 she has organized 13 new Juveniles, has reorganized one, and has others in process, which are likely to be completed before New Year's Day. Mrs. Cooper has been New Hampshire's leader in Juvenile Grange work for a long time, and is one of the most ardent Patrons in the Granite State.

HARMONY GRANGE at Monroe, Connecticut, holds the record so far for financial profits on an autumn Grange fair. When the results of that undertaking by the Grange were all checked up, a net profit of \$425 was found, greatly to the happiness of Harmony members. Almost immediately they applied most of it toward the mortgage on their hall, and are already beginning to make plans for a "bigger and better" fair next year.

THE LATEST addition to the Grange halls of Rhode Island is Antioch, No. 46, located almost in the suburbs of the city of Providence. An abandoned building was purchased; the members all went to work with a will; and in consequence, the remodeled hall represents minimum of expense, but comprises about all the needed comforts any Grange could desire.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Patrons point with some satisfaction to the possession of an "island" Grange, which is at the extreme southeastern corner of the state, in the town of New Castle. This Grange has been running but a few years, but is very prosperous and recently was honored with a visit by State Master and Mrs. William J. Neal on the night when the official inspection of the Grange for the year was made by Deputy Joseph Parks.

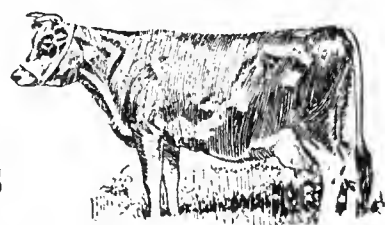
TO STIMULATE hall improvement among its subordinates, Pomona Grange, No. 31, in Pennsylvania, has voted to give generous cash prizes to the three subordinates making the greatest improvement to their halls this year. Pictures of the improved halls both "before and after" must be taken and attractively mounted, to be displayed at the coming session of the State Grange. This Pomona is a large one, embracing the counties of Northumberland, Montour and Union, and the competition among the subordinates will be very sharp.

WASHINGTON COUNTY Pomona, Rhode Island, has an annual custom of making a full day's tour the first week in October, a good-sized party of members assembling and going by chartered busses to some point of interest which all can enjoy. This year a large crowd was driven to Hartford, Connecticut, spent the day in sightseeing and a good time, and returned very happy over the trip.



"See here, Wilbur, you get for the creek to do your practicing. I'm trying to sleep."

What Better Milk Prices Mean to Me



By OUR READERS

THE MILK prices since the Milk Marketing Agreements have been reinstated have been very satisfactory. It seems good to be able to pay some of the back bills which have accumulated while we have been selling milk without the Order.

The Metropolitan Bargaining Agency should be complimented for its good work and every dairyman should be alert to see that we do not allow amendments to the Order that will be detrimental to us.—CARL A. MOTT, Dryden, N. Y.

* * *

Whole-Hearted Support

I TAKE this opportunity to express to you, Mr. Eastman, my appreciation of your support of the Milk Marketing Plan which has brought to the New York milk shed a living price for milk. I also wish to commend the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency in their support of the Marketing Agreements and their bringing together for the common good the many factions which have, until recently, been so widely separated.

I have always been cooperatively minded, and I am convinced that the Bargaining Agency is the only organization that can help the farmers maintain a living price for milk. Therefore, I give 100 per cent support to the Agency, and I believe that all dairy farmers should give it their whole-hearted support.—OSCAR A. BORDEN, Schaghticoke, N. Y.

* * *

Results Count

IN REGARD to the Milk Marketing Order, one has only to look back and compare the prices of his April and May milk checks with his September and October prices to realize why it has been possible to pay up some of the back bills that stacked up last spring and summer.

I can't see why the rural bankers, grocery men, car dealers, machinery dealers and feed dealers should not support the Milk Marketing Agreement and the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency whole-heartedly.

The fact that the Milk Marketing Order works and gets results, and will continue to work if dairy men continue to support the plan, should behoove every fair-minded dairyman and all others interested and affected by the dairyman's income to see to it that the plan is kept in force.—G. S. V. ANDREWS, Lagrangeville, N. Y.

* * *

Future Looks Brighter

I WISH to congratulate you, Editor Ed, for the untiring energy you have shown in helping the farmers in the New York milk shed to obtain a better price for milk. Through your articles and editorials you have done much to bring this about, and at the same time you have kept the farmers posted on the developments in the situation, have helped to maintain their morale (much needed this past summer), and have proven as in years past that you are a friend to the farmer.

I've been a dairyman for years, and am thankful that the future promises a better return with a living wage for me and my fellow workers. Thanks for your efforts!—FRANK W. APPLE-GATE, Auburn, N. Y.

* * *

IT IS NEEDLESS to state how happy I and all other milk producers are, or should be, with the better milk

prices we are receiving at present. I feel that the Bargaining Agency, under the Rogers-Allen Law, is the best set-up milk producers have ever had; and that it could and would function very satisfactorily, with proper producer support, without the Marketing Agreement. However, until practically all producers get into their local Co-ops in support of a marketing plan, I believe the only salvation is with the

Marketing Agreement.

Many thanks to the men who have labored so diligently for the last two and one-half years. Their work is now bearing fruit.—WELDON LYNDE, Gouverneur, N. Y.

* * *

Stand Together

DAIRYMEN here are more optimistic than they have been for a long time. The Milk Marketing Plan is again operating, and its worth is emphatically shown in the increased price we received for milk every month since it was reinstated, especially for October. We are assured of a living price under this plan until May 1, and it will work indefinitely if given the full support of all dairy men.

Remembering what happened last spring when the law was declared unconstitutional and the prices we received

until the Supreme Court reversed the decision, I believe that dairy men will stand together in spite of the efforts of a few dealers, communists and C.I.O. workers to get control of our organizations and wreck the plan.

The Metropolitan Bargaining Agency should have the active support of every dairy organization and every dairyman in the milk shed. I think the Agency leaders have demonstrated that they are sincerely working for our best interests.—J. F. FALLON, Constable, N. Y.

* * *

Reason Enough!

THE SUBSTANTIAL increase in the price paid for milk in the New York milk shed since the Order was reestablished is reason enough for the continued support of the Marketing Agreement. But of even greater im-

(Continued on Page 9)

LOOK! Ford for '40 has 22 important improvements!

IN A 1940 FORD you get more room, greater quiet, a finer ride, easier handling, and a much more luxurious car than ever before. There are no less than 22 important 1940 improvements, including the following:

- Greater legroom, elbowroom; new seating comfort
- New finger-tip gearshift on steering post (All models, no extra cost)
- Improved soundproofing; quieter operation
- Stunning new interior richness throughout
- Self-sealing hydraulic shock absorbers
- New front window ventilation control steering wheel
- New instrument panels; new 2-spoke
- Improved springing and chassis stabilizing on all 85 h.p. models
- New Sealed-Beam headlamps; beam indicator on dash

AND THE ONLY V-8 ENGINE IN ANY LOW-PRICED CAR!

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Business Men and Farmers Celebrate Better Milk Prices

I WISH it had been possible for every dairyman and every business man to have been present the other night at one of the most remarkable meetings I have ever been privileged to attend. It was a dinner held under the auspices of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce in honor of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency and its 64 member cooperatives, with a total of 43,244 producer members.

These producers in the Bargaining Agency ship 71 per cent of the fluid milk which goes into the Metropolitan District.

Present at the meeting were nearly 400 farmers, business and professional men, and government officials. Every one of these men, knowing that the welfare of everyone depends upon the prosperity of farmers, was there to testify by his presence to the good work of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, to the splendid cooperation of dairymen, and to the need of a marketing plan like the state and federal marketing agreements.

Among the speakers who praised the Bargaining Agency and the marketing agreements was Commissioner Holton V. Noyes, who stated that the good October prices and the good milk prices to come through the winter were in no way due to the efforts of Mayor LaGuardia, but rather to State and Federal milk agreements supported by the farmers and by the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency.

Other speakers were Dean C. E. Ladd, New York State College of Agriculture; L. J. Kirkland, President of the G.L.F.; William P. Sadler, representing Dr. Gaumnitz, head of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture; Raymond Cooper, Master of the New York State Grange; Herbert King, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; E. S. Foster, Secretary of the Conference Board of Farm Organizations; Romeyn Berry, farmer and agricultural writer; Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; Roland B. Marvin, Mayor of Syracuse; and myself.

Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard, did a grand job as toastmaster.

Telegrams testifying to the great job for dairymen done by the Bargaining Agency and the marketing agreements were read by Mr. Barnum from Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, H. B. Munger, President of the Production Credit Corporation of Springfield, Arthur Deering, Dean of the Maine College of Agriculture, and many others. You will find some of the telegrams and letters on the opposite page.

It means much for the future of agriculture and of dairying when hundreds of prominent business men meet with farmers in order to understand agricultural problems better, and to give their support to farmers' organizations and their programs. No one could attend this meeting in Syracuse without being enthusiastic, first about the ability of organized farmers to stick together back of a plan that gives them a living price for milk, and, second, about business men's growing understanding of farm problems and support of farmers. Business and agriculture are inseparably tied together, and the one cannot succeed without the other.

THOUGH the people support the Government, the Government SHOULD NOT support the people.—Grover Cleveland.

National Grange's Declaration of Principles

FOR THE ninth time the National Grange, meeting in its annual session, has re-elected Master Louis J. Taber. Completion of the term for which he has just been re-elected will finish 18 years of service to the farm people of the Nation as Master of one of the world's largest and best farm organizations.

Under Master Taber's leadership, the Grange has been a rock of Gibraltar during these bad times. With great wisdom and courage Mr. Taber has kept it marching forward on principles that mean the most for farmers, for agriculture, and for America.

For further news of the National Grange Annual Meeting, see Page 8.

A Bowl of Apples on Every Table

Dear Ed:

I presume you have felt just as badly as I have during recent years when you have observed the distressing situation in which most apple growers find themselves in this state, due to relatively low prices which they have been receiving for their products. This year, of course, the situation is particularly bad, and I have been straining my alleged brain trying to figure out ways and means of helping our growers get a little more money. I had a brainstorm the other day, and would like to try it out on some public minded citizens.

In the first place, I know there are a lot of business men who would like to do something for the apple industry if someone could tell them how to do it easily. In the second place, it has seemed to me that some use had to be developed for apples which would make it compete less with a product which could be consumed as a breakfast beverage, such as orange juice, pineapple juice, etc. My brainstorm is, therefore, along this line:

Why not start a campaign urging business executives, editors, physicians, as well as clerks in offices, to "buy a bowl of apples," and have them on hand constantly in their offices? I have tried it out on my own staff during the past week. I have had a bowl of apples on my desk, have kept it constantly filled, and have offered an apple to every caller that I have had. To date no caller has refused an apple, and several have eaten two. The net result is that almost a bushel of apples have been eaten between meals in my office, practically all by callers or clerks.

I do not expect that such a plan would revolutionize apple consumption, but it seems to me that if it were properly handled, it might materially reduce the alleged surplus.

Is this just a crazy brainstorm or does it have merit? Certainly an apple ought to be just as appetizing, and considerably cheaper, than a cigar or cigarette.—M. P. Rasmussen, Professor of Marketing, Cornell University.

THAT'S a fine suggestion. Let's do it ourselves and get our friends to do it. Even farmers used to eat far more apples than they do now. This is a good time to start. Apples are low in price and high in quality.

For a Good Farm Living

"After reading your editorial 'A Good Farm Living' on the editorial page of the September 2 issue of *American Agriculturist*, I want to tell you that as far back as I can remember Mother has always had a cellarful of canned fruit and vegetables. It is only just recently that people have stopped

OUR PLATFORM

1. STAY OUT OF WAR.
2. BETTER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.
3. LOWER FARM TAXES.
4. A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY FARM FAMILY.
5. MORE FUN ON THE FARM.

canning so much because, they say, it is cheaper to buy the different products already canned. Personally I don't see this. As proof that canning is a highlight for any farm family of small income, I am listing in this letter the canned goods I have put up this season. In addition I will probably can at least thirty quarts of tomatoes and two bushels of peaches:

19 pints Rhubarb
24 pints Strawberries
29½ pints Strawberry Jam
19 pints Sweet Cherries
13 pints White Cherries
35 pints String Beans
12 pints Pickled String Beans
21 pints 7 Quarts Purple Berries
27 pints ½ pint Raspberry Jam
13 quarts 8 pints Raspberries
7 quarts Sour Cherries special for pies
10 pints 3 quarts Long Blackberries
8 pints Long Blackberry Jelly
81 quarts Tomatoes
7 pints Tomato Juice
4 pints Tomato Catsup
All kinds of pickles, 10 pints, 5 quarts"

IF WE ADD to the above splendid assortment of canned goods a barrel or two of cured pork and hams, some sausage, and a cellarful of potatoes, onions, cabbage, carrots, pumpkins and squash, this family and others who do likewise can get through the winter comfortably without too much cash outlay. Besides, even though some of the stuff can be bought cheaper, what a feeling of satisfaction, contentment and happiness there is in having such a fine supply on hand!

Not Dead but Asleep

IF YOU are like I am, you lose interest in the vegetable and flower garden after the first hard frost raises havoc. There is always something sad about seeing the flowers turn black and die when many of them are at their best.

But such is Life. And anyway, there is always the resurrection of another spring to look forward to, and to prepare for. That means that the garden work this fall should not stop till everything has been made shipshape for the winter, the old rubbish cleaned up and burned, and later, all of the perennials protected with a mulch, to await the magic wand of another springtime.

Eastman's Chestnut

I AM SURELY going to get myself shot if I don't stop telling stories on the women folks. But I have a good alibi. I suggested that I would print any good chestnuts that the women sent in on the men. The only one I have received lately from a woman is the following, and if I interpret it rightly, it is not on the men. Maybe you men better not read it to your wives. It goes like this:

"John was very dangerously ill. Maria, his wife, was real worried. Bending low over his bed, Maria said, 'John, will you wait for me on the other shore?'

"Haltingly John gasped, 'I suppose—I'll—have to.—I never went—anywhere yet—but what I—had to—wait fer ye.'"

An *Ideal* Becomes a *Reality*

Milk Producers, Business Men and Farm Leaders Welcome "A Living Price for Milk"

CONGRATULATIONS to the Bargaining Agency on the success of its constructive efforts to improve farmers' price for milk. This substantially higher price for October milk justifies the struggle to amend the State and Federal Order by peaceful and orderly legal procedure. The beneficial results of the careful work are now evidenced.

Ten years of ruinously low depression prices have brought distress and disorganization to agriculture, and nation-wide unemployment to urban workers whose products and services farmers have been unable to buy in normal volume. The organization has made clear one method by which farmers can practice self-help for better prices on a specialized commodity.

—FRANK GANNETT, *Publisher, Gannett Papers.*

Mr. H. M. Day:

Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

I am certain that the price of \$2.27 for October milk must be very gratifying to the dairymen of the State as it has been to me. I think this very satisfactory price demonstrates the effectiveness of the State and Federal marketing agreements. We can, however, hope for success only if there be continued cooperation of the dairymen themselves in solving their marketing problems, and their continued support of the marketing agreements. As I have so often publicly stated—the efforts of government to help in industry are effective only in the degree that they are fortified by the industry itself.

May I ask you to convey my congratulations

to your guests and to express my hope that the dairy industry will have a most prosperous year.

—HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *Governor, State of New York.*

* * *

Mr. H. M. Day:

I regret having to decline the invitation to attend the dinner in honor of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. Will you please extend my congratulations to this organization for its cooperation in the development of a program for the more orderly marketing of milk in the New York Milk Market. I feel certain that the program developed in this market has resulted in material improvements in producers' income for milk through the establishment of more uniform and stable price conditions throughout the milk shed.—H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

* * *

Mr. Albert B. Merrill,

Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

I wish you would extend my greetings and hearty congratulations to those who have taken part in this work which is a great help to our farm people.—GEORGE D. AIKEN, *Governor, State of Vermont.*

* * *

Mr. H. M. Day:

Please accept our heartiest congratulations and approval of the splendid work accomplished by the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency and of the fine cooperation of farmers of the Metropolitan

New York Marketing Area in their support of the Milk Marketing Agreement and order program in this area.—E. W. GAUMNITZ, *U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

* * *

The credit for the \$2.27 October price for milk belongs to the farmers themselves and to no one else.

This price, highest since 1930, did not result from any conference. It resulted entirely from the cooperative action of the farmers themselves working with the federal and state departments of agriculture in setting up joint Milk Marketing Orders and the subsequent amendments to these orders.—H. V. NOYES, *Commissioner of Agriculture, State of New York.*

* * *

Dear Mr. Merrill:

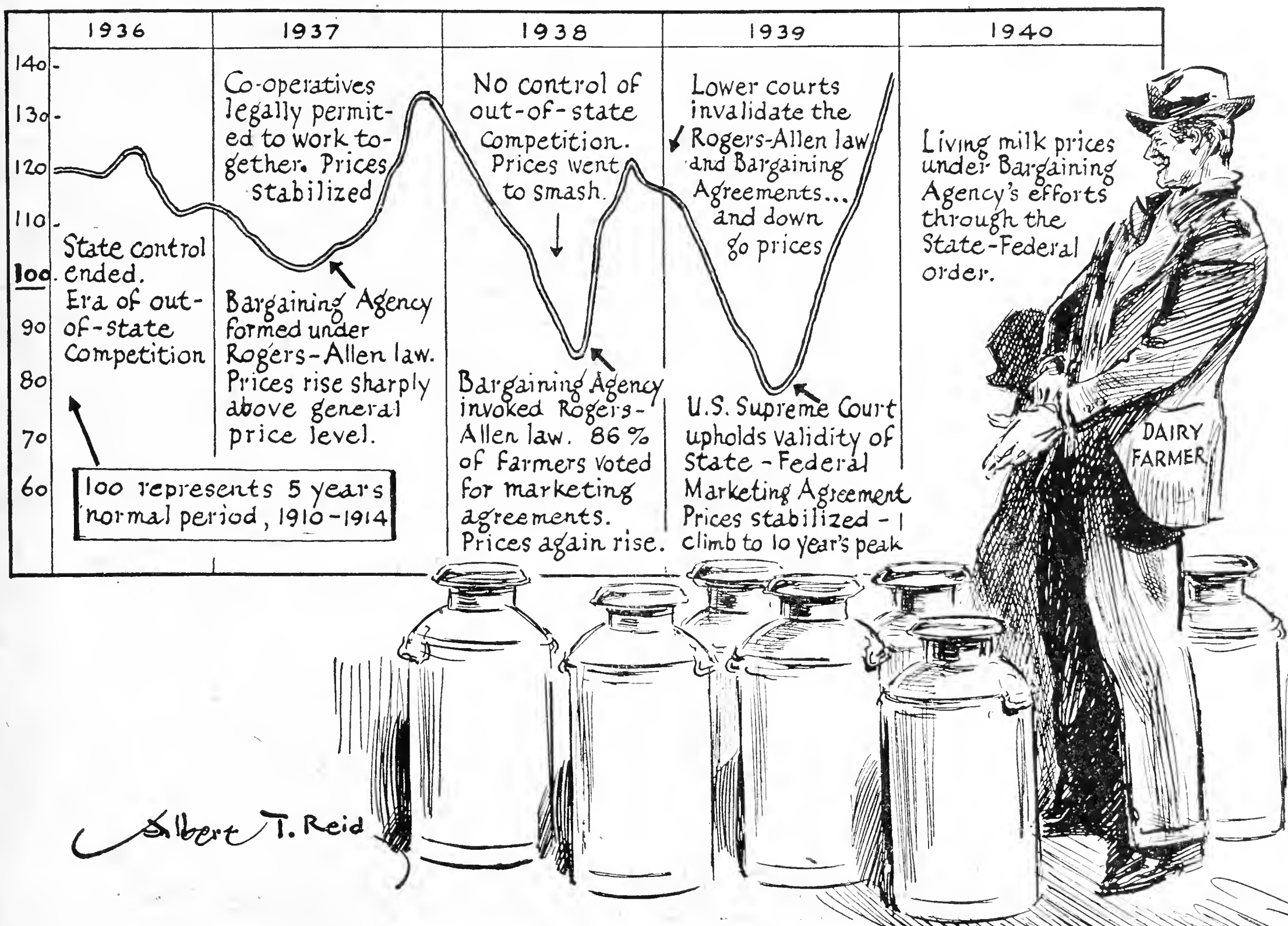
Your invitation to attend a testimonial dinner to the Directors of the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency at Syracuse on November 30th is much appreciated. I am in sympathy with the work which this organization is doing and think it very appropriate that the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce is expressing its approval in this manner.—H. B. MUNGER, *President, Production Credit Corporation.*

* * *

Mr. Charles Baldwin, Secretary,
Metropolitan Bargaining Agency.

One of the greatest obstacles to recovery has been diminished farm purchasing power. The \$2.27 price for October milk established under the Federal-State Market- (Continued on Page 9)

GOING TO TOWN --- Dairy Farmers Know the Right Way Now!

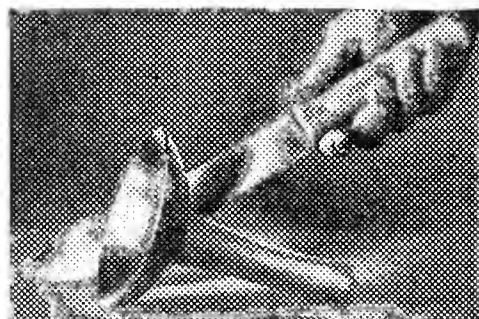




Sterling
T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
**SUGAR CURING
MEAT SALT**

YOU not only save time, you also save money when you cure meat on the farm with Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. It saves time because it cuts out all the old-time trouble of smoking separately. It saves money because you get delicious, tender meats every time—when you simply follow the easy directions. You take no chances with your winter's supply of meat.

The formula for Sterling Meat Salt is a balanced blend that is the result of long study by the Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc. It contains the proper proportions of highest quality meat curing salt, spices, flavory brown sugar, and saltpeter—all properly blended with liquid smoke distilled from selected hard wood. The salt preserves, the spices, sugar and distilled smoke add flavor, and saltpeter assures appetizing color. Ask for Sterling Meat Salt by name—and buy it in 2 lb. 2 oz. cans, or the economical 10 lb. can, which will cure up to 100 lbs. of meat.



PREMIUMS INCLUDED—Each 10 lb. can of Sterling Meat Salt has a coupon entitling you to secure at about half the retail cost two valuable farm tools which you will use constantly—a quality butcher knife with carbon steel blade and a bell scraper for removing bristles.

SALT IS WHITE GOLD FOR THE FARMER'S PROFIT

The best live-stock "health insurance" is salt. It not only keeps farm animals well, but adds to their value. Cows produce more milk, horses do more work, pigs grow faster, chickens lay better when they have a proper amount of salt in their rations. You are invited to write to the Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc., about any use of salt on the farm.

FREE BOOK—Farmers say that this book is invaluable. It tells in simple language, how to butcher, cure and store home-cured pork on the farm. Directions and illustrations were prepared under supervision of the Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc.



STERLING SEASONING SAVES MONEY—It adds delicious flavor to dishes made from left-overs. Use it for meat stews, meat loaves, sandwich fillings, gravies. It makes delicious sausage. Use it also for roasts, poultry dressings, baked beans and sea foods. Available in 3 ounce, 10 ounce and 7½ lb. cans.



IODIZED AND PLAIN STERLING TABLE SALT—For only 5c you get 1 lb., 8 oz. of Sterling Salt in a package with a handy metal pouring spout. Sterling Salt is highest quality salt, free running, steam-sterilized, in a moisture-proofed carton.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Inc.

Dept. AA 1239 Scranton, Pa.

Please send a free sample of Sterling Seasoning for Sausage and a copy of "The Farmer's Meat Book" to:

Name _____
(Print Plainly)

Street or R.F.D. No. _____

City or Town _____ State _____

My dealer is _____

The 1939 Potato Season and A Look Ahead to 1940

By E. V. HARDENBURG.

THIS is the time of year when potato growers seem most interested in discussing market price prospects. The 1939 potato crop is now practically all harvested. A small part of it is in temporary storage where it is not safe from freezing and must be moved to market soon. Most of the surplus is in winter storage from which it will be marketed at such time and rate as the owner thinks will be to his best advantage. While I realize the danger of predicting market prospects for the other fellow's produce, it may be legitimate to state here a few facts that seem pertinent to this year's market situation and review briefly some of the interesting things that happened in 1939.

Price Ahead of '38

Just a year ago today the farm price of potatoes in Western New York averaged about 40 cents a bushel. We had harvested about a normal sized crop. Business conditions were not very good and unemployment pretty high though both were said to be improving. This year, we have a potato crop 11 per cent smaller than last in New York State and about 3 per cent smaller in the United States. Business is better and unemployment is said to be less. Here then, is what seems to be a better outlook for potato prices for the 1939 crop. Today the farm price of potatoes in Western New York averages about 60 cents a bushel, a price level high enough to cover cost of production which the majority of growers failed to get last year. In view of the short crop, it seems reasonable to expect no appreciable slump in the potato market as the season advances. This view is bolstered somewhat by the fact that the crop on both Long Island and in Maine is considerably smaller than that of 1938.

The year 1939 will be remembered by potato growers as one of the driest in the history of weather records. Hardly a single surplus potato producing state escaped the drought of June, July and August. The result was a heavy set and small potatoes at harvest time. We had more scab and less blight than in 1938. Whether due to the drought or not, growers suffered more than usual losses from yellow dwarf and "Z" disease. These diseases constitute a problem for both the grower and buyer of certified seed. The supply of certified seed available for 1940 is smaller than usual. This is especially true of seed of the older varieties such as Rural and Green Mountain. We may expect an increase in 1940 in the acreage of such new varieties as Chippewa, Katahdin, Houma and Sebago because of an increased seed supply and because some of these may be somewhat resistant to yellow dwarf and "Z" disease.

The New Varieties

Almost every year new varieties are being introduced by either the United States Department of Agriculture or the State Experiment Stations. In 1938, Earline, Sebago and Pontiac were named. Farm Bureau tests indicate that Sebago should be increased as rapidly as seed is available. It is a late variety of very white skin and good culinary quality which is not only blight and scab resistant but has yielded as well as our best strains of the Rural type. Earline is a fine quality early variety but it does not yield as well as necessary to become popular rapidly. Pontiac is a late sort, having red skinned tubers of fine quality. This year, it yielded well but the great question is whether a red skinned po-

tato can be sold extensively in the large markets.

This year another new variety was named at the North Carolina Experiment Station and given considerable publicity. It is a late variety called Sequoia. This is an Indian name having no relation to the big trees famous on the Pacific Coast. Sequoia, a cross between Katahdin and Green Mountain, yielded remarkably well under droughty conditions at Ithaca this year, but the tubers are not very well shaped and the variety appears to be highly susceptible to scab. Growers who may be interested in trying-out every new variety as soon as it is introduced, are advised to ignore this one, at least until it has had further trial.

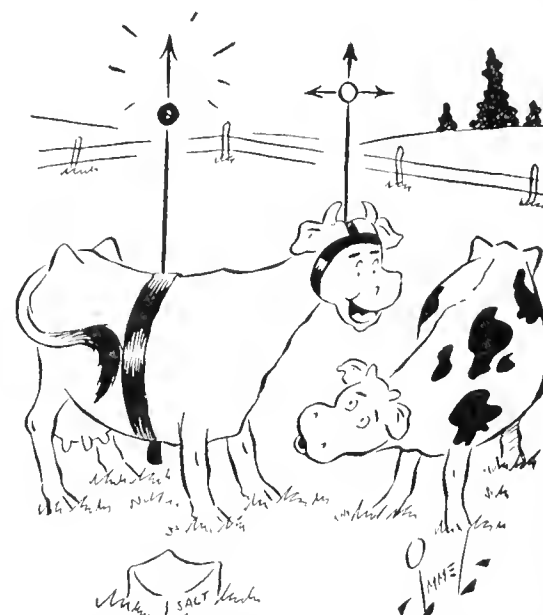
Bacterial Ring-Rot Disease

In reviewing 1939 as a potato year, mention should be made of a disease new to New York and one against which growers should be on guard. This is bacterial ring-rot. It was reported for the first time last summer and its introduction was traced to seed brought into Steuben County from Maine. It is caused by a bacterial organism and is spread by contact. Fortunately it does not live over in the soil, hence can be eradicated by thorough disinfection of the storage and all contaminated utensils and equipment. Great care to avoid planting seed which may carry the disease is urged to keep the disease from spreading. Bacterial ring-rot, in its severe stage, causes a complete soft slimy decay of the central portion of the tubers. For several years recently, this disease has caused considerable trouble in Canada, in Maine and in Colorado.

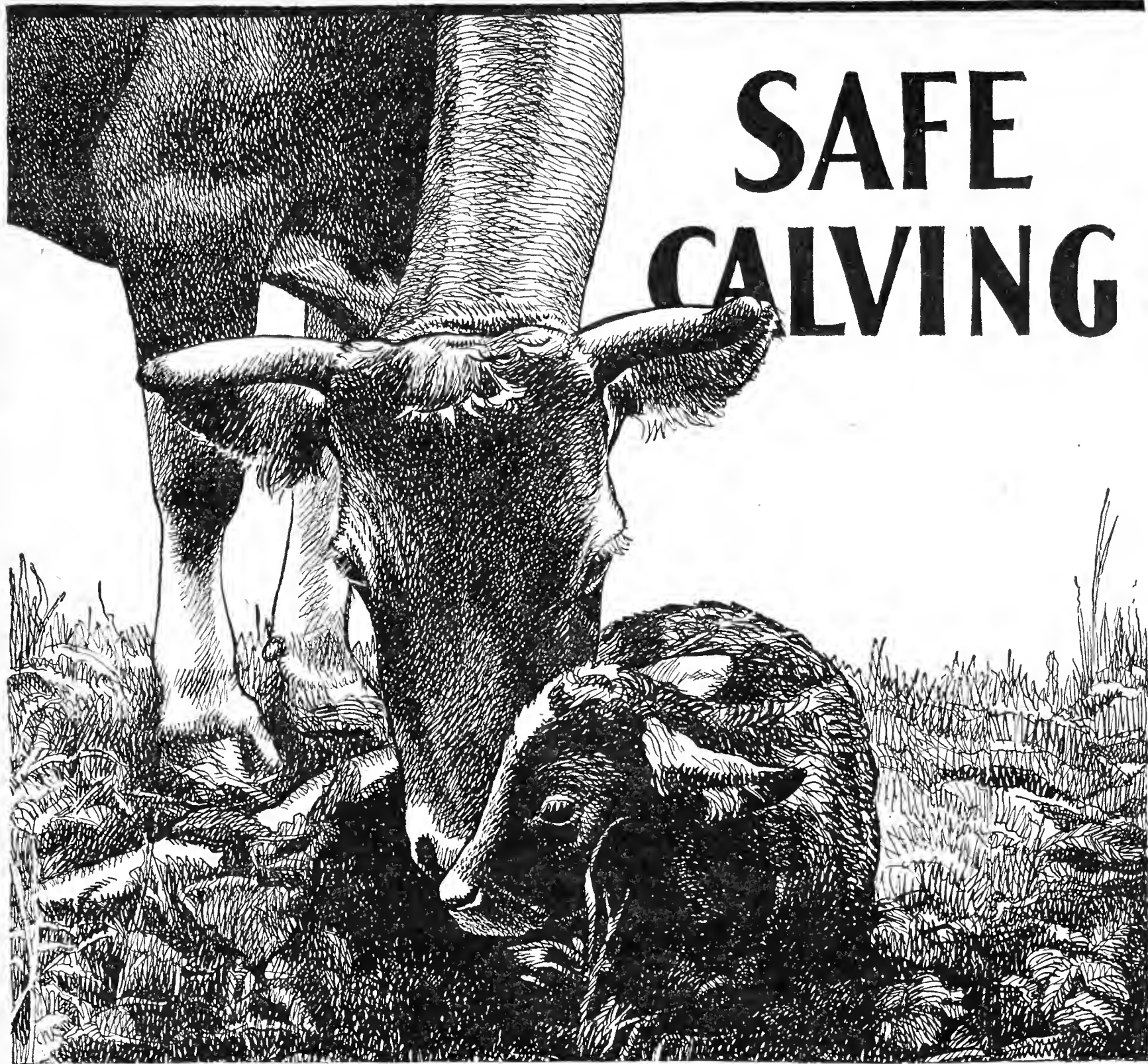
Consumer Packaging

Many housewives who shop around for potatoes now know that they can buy potatoes in clean, branded 15-pound paper bags. Ordinarily these have been carefully graded, may have been brushed, and represent better than average quality. Potatoes packed in consumer packages cost more than those handled in bulk but the demand seems to be increasing. At least three farmers' cooperative organizations and several individual dealers and growers marketed potatoes in peck packs in New York last year. As usual, a good many Maine and Idaho potatoes were sold in similar packages in our stores also. In a survey made by Doctor Paul Findlen of the New York State College of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, of 2880 retail store samples examined in various upstate cities last season, nearly 30 per cent were in these consumer packages. **The**

(Continued on Page 25)



"They're lightning rods, but I still get shocked from that electric fence!"



SAFE CALVING

This Plan Is Made To...

1. Keep Down Calving Troubles
2. Get Extra Milk after Calving

We all know the high cost of troubles which come or are started at calving time—udder troubles...slow cleaning...milk fever...breeding failures. On many farms these difficulties cause so large a loss in milk and good cows that they "steal" most of the profits the whole herd should make.

Fortunately, there's a tried and proved plan to help keep down these troubles. It's the Purina Dry & Freshening Chow Plan of managing and feeding dry cows for 60 days before calving. Dry & Freshening Chow is made to build back condition milked off in the last lactation. It is made to build up strength and resistance—to help cows calve and clean quickly and to throw off udder congestion.

Condition put on by Dry & Freshening Chow also steps up production after freshening. At the Purina farm we put about 100 pounds weight on a cow while dry. This 100 pounds makes from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds *extra milk*, as compared to cows not conditioned before calving.

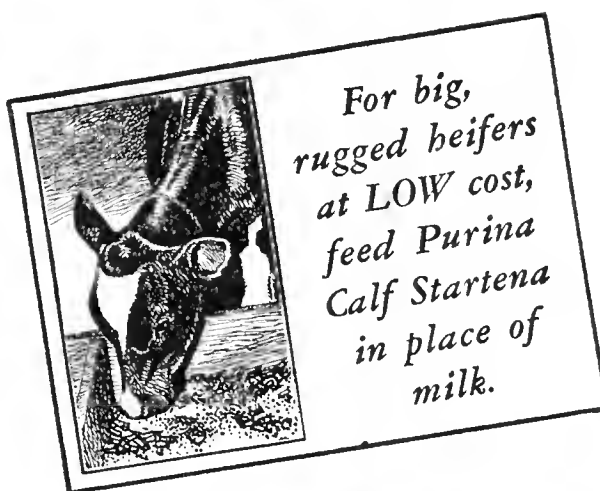
The Purina Plan is easy to follow. And the cost is *low*. Takes only 5 to 8 bags Dry & Freshening Chow for the average cow. See your Purina dealer. Try Dry & Freshening Chow on your next dry cows. See how well they calve, clean and start off milking.

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Wilmington, Del.



I DARE YOU!

TO READ some lines selected from Elsie Robinson's pen (with the permission of the King Features Syndicate) that are right up my alley:

"You wish people
Would admire you—
Why don't they?
You want people
To respect you—
Why won't they?
You think of all
The favors you've done,
The compliments you've paid,
The struggles you've made,
To be popular—
Yet here you are,
Neglected, unappreciated—
What's wrong?
You're wrong!

"Why should others
Respect you
If you don't
Respect yourself?
Why should others
Believe in you
If you don't
Believe in yourself?

"Cut out all
The fear and fuss,
The pretense and palaver,
And DARE to be
Your own self,
Your simple, honest Self—
And the whole world
Will envy you,
And admire you,
And be grateful to you!

"But why, you ask,
'Should anyone
Admire or envy me?
I'm not rich or wise,
Famous or talented—
Then why should the world
Be grateful to me
For being myself?'
Here's why—
Because it takes
More courage to be
One's frank
And simple self
Than to do
Anything else on earth!

"When we meet
A man who DARES
To be himself
And reveal himself
Without thought of
Fear or favor,
We envy and admire him,
And are grateful to him,
For, by his courage,
He makes all life
Seem easier—
For the rest of us—
And in his presence
We, too, find the courage
To be simple
And honest—
Our real selves!

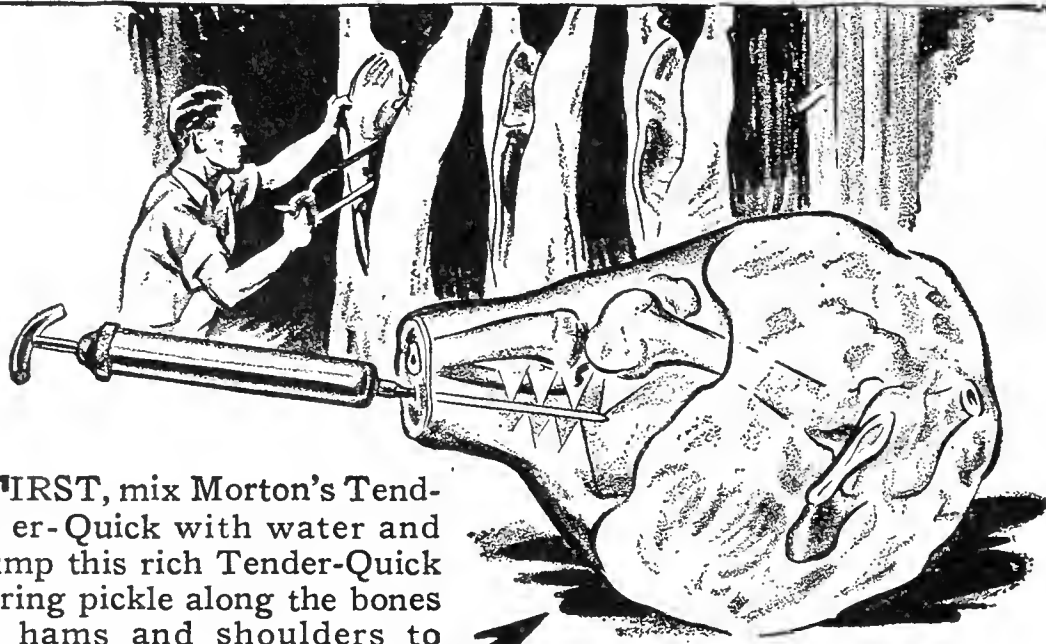
"You've wished
You could do
Something great,
Something wonderful,
That would win admiration.
Here's your chance!
DARE to be yourself!
Your plain, friendly,
Unaffected self,
And all the world
Will rise
And call you blessed!"

Paste this up on your mirror. Then repeat the American Youth Foundation's camp motto: "I will be my own self, at my very best, all the time."

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

THIS METHOD OF MEAT CURING PREVENTS TAINT AROUND THE BONES—GIVES DELICIOUS SUGAR-CURED SMOKE FLAVOR.



FIRST, mix Morton's Tender-Quick with water and pump this rich Tender-Quick curing pickle along the bones in hams and shoulders to start the cure from the inside.



THEN — cure from the outside in the regular way by rubbing on Morton's Sugar-Cure. The use of both Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure gives you a complete job — nothing else is needed.

DOES THE JOB EASIER, QUICKER, SAFER — NO SMOKE-HOUSE NEEDED



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9½ Cords in 10 Hours!
ALONE you saw down trees, etc., faster, easier than 4 men with 2 crosscut saws. Folds up like jackknife—easily carried. Saves money, time, backaches. Praised by farmers since 1883. New low prices. Write for FREE catalog today!
Folding Sawing Machine Co., X-3312, S. Western, Chicago.

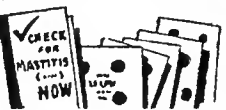
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can now be detected in your herd easily and quickly. Frequent tests of your cows may enable you to prevent serious losses. Accept this **Free Offer to Dairymen!**

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Dept. 1039-F, Binghamton, N. Y.
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Mastitis literature.
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Address.....
Dealer's Name.....
Address.....

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commissions now and year around distributing our quality nursery products. Full or part time.
CHASE BROS., NURSERYMEN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NATIONAL GRANGE Maps Program at Annual Meeting at Peoria

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

DECLARING that any farm program must consider both the immediate needs of agriculture and long-time steps for permanent stability, the National Grange in convention at Peoria approved of compensatory payments while farm prices are below parity.

At the same time it "confidently looked forward to the time when federal assistance will not be necessary." It classed the present needs of agriculture as arising from an emergency situation, low prices being received for farm products, and the fact that over recent years farmers' incomes have averaged 22 per cent below parity.

With adoption of the report of its agricultural committee, the Grange declared the permanent program should include:

- 1—Safeguarding and expanding of the American market for the American farmer, but no more land should be placed in production through reclamation until need arises.
- 2—Sound land-use policy from a conservation standpoint rather than for the purpose of limiting production.
- 3—Retention of features of the present emergency legislation which experience indicates may prove useful in future temporary difficulties.
- 4—Development of cooperative marketing.

Emergency Program

The Grange declared that the temporary emergency program should include:

- 1—Compensatory payments on domestically consumed portion of our export crops to provide parity prices thereon.
- 2—Production quotas to receive compensatory payments shall be determined on a basis of past history, land use, family needs, labor and equipment on each farm, and shall be posted publicly.
- 3—Administration by farmers.
- 4—Continued use of a portion of tariff revenues to dissipate surpluses at home and abroad.

In various committee reports and resolutions adopted, the delegates emphasized their belief that one of the essential necessary steps toward lifting farm purchasing power was to speed business recovery.

"We concede the right of business and industry to promote and sustain a program in the interest of property rights, with fair and equitable return on investments," it declared; "we recognize the importance of labor and its inherent right to protect its interests through lawful organization and negotiation, but we call the attention of both groups to the imperative need for restoring the purchasing power of agriculture if either are to enjoy a period of sustained prosperity. To this end we invite representatives of these two important groups to join with representatives of agriculture in a determined effort to develop such legislative and administrative policies as will be beneficial to all."

Acts on Railroad Problem

The Grange urged liberalizing of railroad regulation and favored consolidation of lines, so far as the public interest may be served. It reiterated its stake in motor and water transportation and said uniform regulation of all types of carriers would be illogical, tending to destroy the benefits of competition and the economies developed by any type of carrier.

Representation of agriculture in the industrial mobilization plan was urged. The convention declared that details of this plan, "which in time of war or imminence of war contemplates complete regimentation," should be

discussed in Congress and farmers should be acquainted with what would be expected of them under the plan.

Demand for a managed currency was reiterated and Congress was urged to assume its constitutional duty of regulating money.

L. J. Taber Re-elected Master

Re-election of Louis J. Taber was interpreted as complete indorsement of the vigorous leadership which he has given to the Grange during the past 16 years. Two years ago at Harrisburg, Taber recommended to the delegates that it was a good time to choose his successor. Again at Peoria he made the recommendation "with renewed emphasis." In the National Grange there are no nominations for office and, therefore, no nominating speeches. Election is by secret ballot.

When the ballots were counted and it was seen that Taber was continued in his leadership by a practically unanimous vote his only comment was that he "would accept the challenge and devote all of his energy to the realization of Grange ideals."

Eyes on Diamond Jubilee in 1941

For several years the Grange has been looking forward to observing its Diamond Jubilee in 1941. Many of the delegates expressed the hope that a feature of this observance would be a great membership drive that would carry the organization forward to new goals.

Plans for the Jubilee are in the making. In the meantime it appears likely that the 1940 convention will be held in New York State. Raymond Cooper, state master, extended an invitation on behalf of the state executive committee. This is subject to ratification at the meeting of the State Grange in Syracuse. The next move was left with the executive committee of the National Grange, with full power to act.

Fred J. Freestone, former master of the State Grange, is chairman of the national executive committee.

One result of the Grange meeting in Illinois was to arouse wide interest in its policies and program throughout the Corn Belt states.

Farm Credit and American Markets Get Attention

Two of the matters which brought emphatic action from the convention were farm credit and the need for preserving the American market for the American farmer. It will be recalled that recently as one of the moves in government reorganization the President transferred the Farm Credit Administration from an independent agency to the Department of Agriculture. At the time this move was protested vigorously and Secretary Wallace issued a statement that the FCA would continue to function largely as an independent agency.

However, Grange delegates apparently saw danger in having farm credit part and parcel of a department which administers crop control, conservation and other programs. There was some feeling that the time might come when the ill effects of having farm credit linked with the same department regulating these programs might prove injurious to agriculture. The Grange therefore recommended that farm credit be taken from the department and set up an independent bipartisan board, with members serving for staggered terms.

The convention also emphasized its
(Continued on Page 25)



A great step forward—
TOGETHER

- Just yesterday the milk industry was progressing slowly toward the goal of higher milk consumption.
- Now, today, a new method of distribution changes the picture for producers and consumers through the new two-quart single-service container.
- The two-quart container is far more than a new container. It is a new method of distribution. Preliminary tests show increased sales by lowering the cost of milk to consumers on home delivery.
- **THE CONSUMER** gets two quarts at a saving of three cents over the old system.
- **THE PRODUCER** benefits through greater sales in higher priced Class I, or fluid sales.

- **THE DEALER** looks for greater volume of sales.
- This new method is just beginning, but it will be extended to Sheffield's entire market just as fast as machinery and containers are available.
- This new type of distribution offers the best hope for the solution of one of the milk industry's greatest needs—the increased use of the product.



SHEFFIELD FARMS
NEW YORK CITY

Potato Market Steady

Recently expressed by a man who makes a study of potato markets is the thought that with the potato harvest completed, prices have reached a relatively stable level and should not change drastically for some months. The thing to watch, for a man who plans to store until late in the season, is developments in the southern crop. Frosts or dry weather may hold back early crops in certain southern states, resulting in temporary increase in demand for old potatoes. Danger is possible conclusion that such prices will continue. The time to sell is when the price is good.

Opinion has been expressed by some southern growers that ultimately potatoes consumed after first of year or earlier will all be grown in South. That is future possibility for growers to study.

Carlot shipments of potatoes up to November 18 were running neck-and-neck with a year ago. This year's figures are 42,471 cars, compared with 42,769 last year. This year Idaho and Maine have been shipping faster than a year ago; while in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin shipments have been somewhat slower. These figures, of course, take no account of shipments by truck.

In Maine price to growers has been running from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a barrel.

Eggs

For the week ending November 25, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets figures that it required 6.6 dozen eggs to buy 100 lbs. of poultry feed. This is a slight increase over the figure of 6.1 the month previous. For the same month in 1938, figure was 4.6; and for 1937, 5.9.

For the same week, the top wholesale price of white eggs was quoted at 30½c and a year ago 37c.

Some slight note of optimism is reported concerning the future for storage eggs. Total cold storage holdings

the third week in November were estimated at 112,000 cases MORE than on the same date a year ago. Receipts from the Northeast have been heavy, one week being 12 per cent higher than the corresponding week a year ago.

An Ideal Becomes a Reality
(Continued from Page 5)

ing Order will make up that lack and add millions to business orders, benefiting farmers and city families alike. It is a great credit to cooperative endeavor.—J. D. BARNUM, *Publisher, Syracuse Post-Standard.*

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

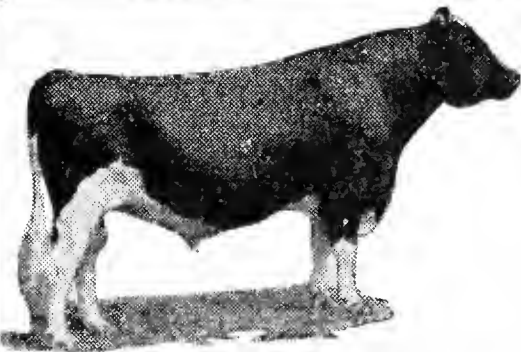
I am in receipt of Administrator Harmon's milk price announcement this morning and note the increase with much pleasure and satisfaction. I have also been in touch with some of the Vermont producers whose milk

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

	Oct. 1939	Oct. 1938	Oct. 1910-14	Sept. 1939
MILK, Grade B, 3.7%, 201-210 mile zone:				
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	\$2.29	\$1.89	\$1.79	\$2.085
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	2.34	1.95	1.83	2.155
Average, per cwt.	2.32	1.92	1.81	2.12
Index, 1910-14=100†	141	117	100	128
40 basic commodities Index, 1910-14=100	117.5†	106.3	100.0	115.8
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score...	29c	26c	31c	28c
Index, 1910-14=100	94	84	100	93
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	\$28.97	\$25.17	\$28.91	\$30.87
Index, 1910-14=100	100	87	100	102
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 pounds milk	160	152	125	138

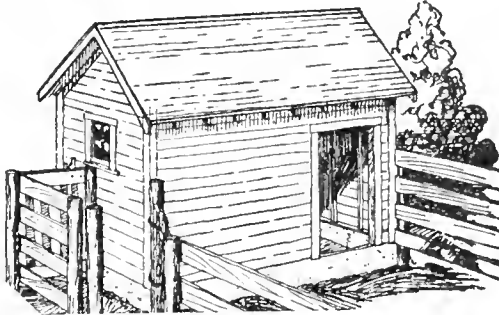
* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.
—LELAND SPENCER,
Dept. of Agr. Econ. & Farm Mgt.
N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

"Isn't it a fact—"



"King Bessie Korndyke Ormsby 22nd", Grand Champion Holstein Bull, New York State Fair 1938, owned by Robertson Farms, York, Pa.

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which explains the advantages of Genuine White Pine for farm buildings.

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enters the New York market and find that they are very happy with the advanced prices.

In view of all the obstacles that you and your associates have had to contend with in recent months, I feel that you are to be congratulated upon the result. Let the good work go on.—E. H. JONES, *Commissioner of Agriculture in Vermont.*

Charles Baldwin, Syracuse, N. Y.

The October price for milk is very gratifying to me as a dairyman. It illustrates what may be accomplished by united effort of dairymen supported by state and federal agencies in administration of the marketing of milk.—LEIGH KIRKLAND, *President, G.L.F. Exchange.*

Dear Mr. Merrill:

Though it will be impossible for me to accept your invitation, I want to endorse thoroughly this expression of appreciation to those who have done so much to bring about order in the New York milk market. Only by the combined efforts of urban and rural communities, and the staunch support that organizations of business men like your chamber of commerce, has been able to effect this improvement in marketing conditions.

Through the *American Agriculturist* and our good friend, Ed. Eastman, whom I see monthly, I have been kept in touch with the wholehearted support that the business interest of the Great State of New York has given this undertaking. Agriculture needs just such friends as you business men have shown yourself to be in this crisis.—A. L. DEERING, *Dean, Maine State College of Agriculture.*

Mr. Albert B. Merrill,
Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.
As I am interested in farming and

milk production, being the owner of two small farms, and have had long acquaintance with the Executive Secretary of the Bargaining Agency, I am greatly interested in the work of that Agency and its local economic importance. The plans that you have made in respect to this dinner and the speakers selected to furnish information should be highly interesting to farmers as well as business and professional men.—ROLAND L. DAVIS, *Judge, New York Supreme Court.*

Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, Syracuse, N. Y.

I am not able to accept the invitation to attend the testimonial dinner tendered to the executives of the Producers Bargaining Agency. This Agency has performed a very difficult task with high distinction and is well entitled to the amenity accorded it. I discontinued my active association with the milk industry last May, but my interest continues.—BERNE A. PYRKE, *Former Commissioner of Agriculture for New York State.*

What Better Milk Prices Mean to Me

(Continued from Page 3)

portance is the opportunity that this Agreement affords the one hundred thousand dairy farmers to cooperate in building a sound marketing program for the industry.

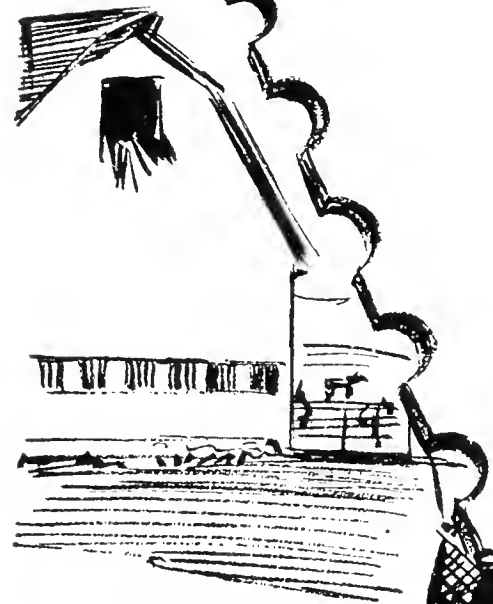
Essential to the success of this plan is the united support of the many groups of producers through the Bargaining Agency, not only to make effective the operation of the Order, but to perfect and improve the methods by which milk is marketed in the New York milk shed. It is my opinion that this program can be of material benefit to our dairy industry.—AARON PUTNAM, *Bath, N. Y.*

Look at this Milk
Check — It's the
Largest We have
Received in 9 Years



Check for
October Milk

George J. Smith



THINGS REALLY HAPPEN WHEN FARMERS WORK *Together*

THIS MONTH the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., is 2½ years old. That's a short time in the lives of men and of organizations. But it has produced A MIGHTY BIG RESULT. Because farmers working together through the Bargaining Agency have done more for themselves in the past 2½ years than 50 years of quarreling and competition for markets have done before.

For one thing, we united farmers—using the peaceful and legal means of the Bargaining Agency—have won the largest check for October milk that any of us has received at any time during the past 9 years.

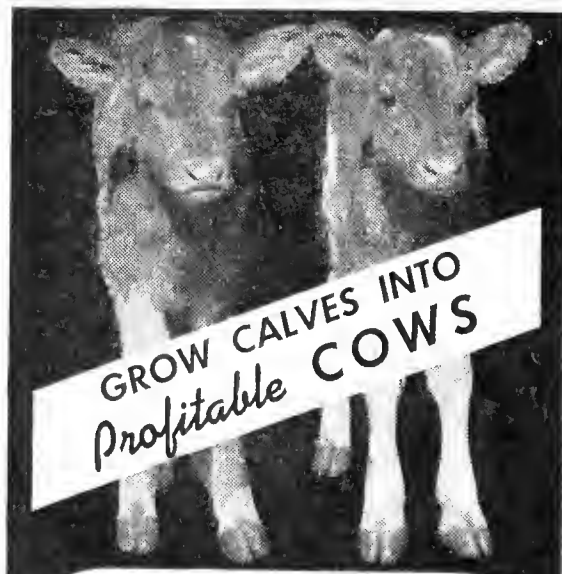
For another thing, we have promoted a more widespread feeling of good-will and brotherhood among farmers than any of us living today can remember.

But that's only a part of the benefits we have won through the Bargaining Agency. Today—instead of the former disorganized groups trying to raid each other's markets—we have 43,244 producers united in 64 legally constituted cooperatives, each one of them working to produce a larger and better market for us all. Today we have 71% of the producers who ship to the New York market working for the good of all producers who supply that market.

Today the producer groups who comprise the Bargaining Agency have gone a long way toward the goal of controlling their own industry. We need the help of every dairy farmer to really accomplish that end. We say to every farmer—join a cooperative now and take an active part in it. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain: First, because the Bargaining Agency has definitely proved that it is working for the good of all farmers. And second, because the Bargaining Agency has proved that 2½ years of wholehearted co-operation has done more good for farmers than a half century of quarreling, criticism and competition.



Published by the 64 Cooperatives that Comprise the
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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ "Reds" Seek Producer Control

TWO SPEAKERS on program of National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation's annual meeting, held in Chicago last month, warned that communist and other radical forces are trying to dominate milk producer organizations throughout the country.

"Communist influence, through CIO activity, is active from East to West," said Fred Sexauer, president of Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association, who spoke at convention's opening session. He declared that while the Communists may use different methods of approach, their aim is always the same, whether they are working through the CIO or through organizations supposed to represent farmers.

B. F. Beach, of Detroit, secretary-manager of Michigan Milk Producers' Association, said that Michigan farmers have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars as a result of radicals' activities.

■ Frozen Foods Bring Year-Round Farming Market

AFTER a ten months study of frozen goods industry, which took him on a 21,000 mile coast-to-coast tour of farm producing and distributing centers, Harry Carlton, University of Tennessee marketing expert, says: "The frozen foods industry is knocking the calendar out of the farming game, and the northern states are about to become the winter garden states." He added that the southern farmer—who formerly had a corner on the winter market—is going to be left holding bag, with the northern grower getting the profits, unless products of exceptional quality and fine flavor are developed in the south to compete with the farm produce of the north, where the freezing industry has reached its highest development.

"Individual growers," said Mr. Carlton, "do not realize yet that the market is shifting. For instance, I found in Florida that hotels and other consumers, during the height of the strawberry season there, were using fresh frozen strawberries from the north, asparagus from New Jersey, and peas from Maine, where once they came from California."

Reason for changes, he declared, is that frozen foods give the public fresh produce the year round with no fluctuation in price; also, they get rid of kitchen drudgery by providing the housewife with vegetables, meat and fish that are all ready for cooking, and with fresh fruits which only need to be popped into sauce dishes and put on the table.

■ Farm Credit News

HOLDING ANNUAL MEETINGS

In nearly every county of the Northeast, stockholders of national farm loan associations (each a farmer's mortgage cooperative) are holding annual meetings to discuss farm credit. There are 138 of these associations, with 30,000 members in New England, New York and New Jersey. All are under the land bank system, and together they make one of the big cooperative farm

groups and provide some \$75,000,000 of mortgage credit.

Volume of new long-time amortized loans continues at an even flow, but slightly under year ago. Interest rate, at 4 per cent on most loans, is still at lowest point in bank's history. Demand for farms is considerably above a year ago, with sales of acquired property 46 per cent ahead. Buyers include not only local farmers but also business and professional men from cities.

Reporting to association stockholders, President E. H. Thomson of Springfield land bank said farm conditions are apparently on up-grade and are more favorable than a year ago. Pickup in industrial activity, he said, should increase the purchasing power of city people and make them better customers for what the farmer has to sell.

NEW REPAYMENT PLAN

Required payments on some 15,000 mortgage loans owed by Northeast farmers may be cut in half by plan announced last week by Springfield land bank. Blanks were mailed to farmers who owed ten-year Commissioner loans so that they may apply for revision to twenty-year repayment plan.

Commissioner loans, mostly on second mortgages, have been available since summer of 1933, and have been made through the land bank system. Shift in repayment plan will make it easier for farmers to meet their obligations.

PLAY SAFE

Here is good advice from Springfield land bank officials. If prices do rise because of Europe's war, they say, it is far safer for a farmer to pay off his existing debts than to go further into debt, as many farmers did during last boom in hope of making money faster. War in Europe today by no means assures us of another boom in United States like the one brought by World War No. 1, they add, and point out that in any case periods when prices and incomes rise rapidly *usually do not last long enough for farmers to pay their new debts down to a point where they can carry them through periods of low prices which follow the upswing.*

■ Farm Notes

"Victims of Vicious Circle"

Plight of rural school teachers was discussed at recent meeting of New York State Teachers' Association in Albany. To the assembled delegates there, one young rural schoolmaster, Ray H. Conrad of Lewiston, described rural teachers as "victims of a vicious circle—working hard, long and fast, their positions only good for a year, and constantly threatened by local politics." Delegates responded by passing a resolution calling for rural tenure rights, with administration jointly by district superintendents and principals.

Winter Barley Being Tested

Cornell University experts are testing seed from many parts of the world to determine if winter barley can be grown successfully in New York State. They are looking for a variety that will be able to stand an old-fashioned winter and still be a good yielder. Among those on trial are some from Europe and Asia, and from different

parts of United States.

Results to date show that a number of the varieties in the trials are apparently far superior to any of those that New York farmers have been growing, but even the best of them do not stand soil-heaving as well as the adapted winter wheats, according to W. D. Swope of the Cornell plant breeding department. Alternate freezing and thawing during April caused plants in Seneca County (where one test plot is located) to heave so badly that the plot was ruined.

In Livingston county, average survival of plants of all varieties was 73 per cent. Poland, the variety most generally grown in New York State, had 64 per cent of its plants living when the count was made. Yields varied from 11.8 bushels to 68.8 bushels to the acre, with an average of 35.9 bushels to the acre.

Chinese seed made best showing of all, says Dr. Swope. One Chinese variety came through the winter with an almost perfect stand and produced 68.8 bushels to the acre, which was nearly 7 bushels more than its nearest competitor.

No Rest For the Good

No matter how much he wants to retire, the National Grange won't let Louis J. Taber step down from his job of National Master. At this year's annual meeting, delegates insisted on re-electing him again for his ninth two-year term, which will carry Master Taber through the diamond jubilee year of the grange in 1941.

Delegates also re-elected David H. Agans, of Three Bridges, N. J., as overseer. David Agans, New Jersey State Grange Master for the last twenty years, is another good scout who can't escape getting re-elected to any office he holds.

Male and Female

In the United States there are 500 persons who have an unique occupation. Their job is to take newborn chicks and separate the boys from the girls. Three hundred out of the 500 "sexers", as these experts are called, are Japanese. They charge an average price of a penny a chick to separate pullets from cockerels the day after hatching. There is a growing demand for their services.

Biggest Lumber Deal

Six hundred million board feet of New England lumber, toppled in last year's hurricane, has been sold to a cooperative of lumber wholesalers for \$14,400,000, according to announcement made by Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration. This is believed to be biggest lumber transaction in nation's history. Timber owners will receive \$24 a thousand feet.

■ War News

Germany's New Weapon

PASSAGE of Neutrality Act by Congress last month got American ships out of European danger zone just in time. Since then, many a good ship has gone down, with heavy toll of lives lost. Mysterious floating mines in North Sea, believed to have been turned loose by Germany contrary to international law, have wrecked not only British ships but many innocent bystanders—ships belonging to neutral countries.

Last September, Hitler hinted at deadly "new weapon". This is now being taken to mean the mines which are doing the damage. Just what kind they are, and how they are laid, are questions France and Britain would like to have answered. One belief is that they are "magnetic" mines, which perhaps explode when steel hull of a ship passes nearby, and that they are laid by planes. American experts, however, scoff at this and say they are laid by submarines.

Though Germans deny using floating

mines, they are taking credit for damage done. To get even, Britain has just aimed another heavy blow at Germany's economic life. Her blockade of Germany has been extended from seizing contraband goods going to Germany to capturing as well all goods coming from Germany. In other words, she is trying to cut off both German imports and exports. Neutral countries are protesting against such a policy, which they say will smother trade and hurt them as much or more than Germany. (Since September, Germany's export trade has been largely carried on through use of ships belonging to neutral nations.)

Russia Attacks Finland
After weeks of trying to browbeat tiny Finland into handing over some of her territory and naval bases, Russia took "armed action" against her little neighbor last week. Before doing so, Soviet broadcasts were heard in Finland, appealing to the people there to rebel and overthrow their government. At same time, Russia loudly accused Finland of trying to start a war with her—which would be about like Panama taking on the United States. United States, through Secretary of State Hull, made a last-minute attempt to stave off war between Russia and Finland by offering to mediate the quarrel.

Railroad Picture Brightens

IN SPITE of losing better than 91½ million dollars during first six months of this year, railroads expect to wind up 1939 with a profit of between 65 and 80 million dollars. Good business since July has been helping the roads to get out of the red. Last year, Class 1 railroads lost money to the tune of nearly 123½ millions.
Here's how Class 1 railroads' cash register looked at end of various years since 1932:

	Profit	Loss
1932		\$139,208,821
1933		5,862,836
1934		16,887,078
1935	\$ 7,539,127	
1936	164,630,041	
1937	98,057,740	
1938		123,471,074

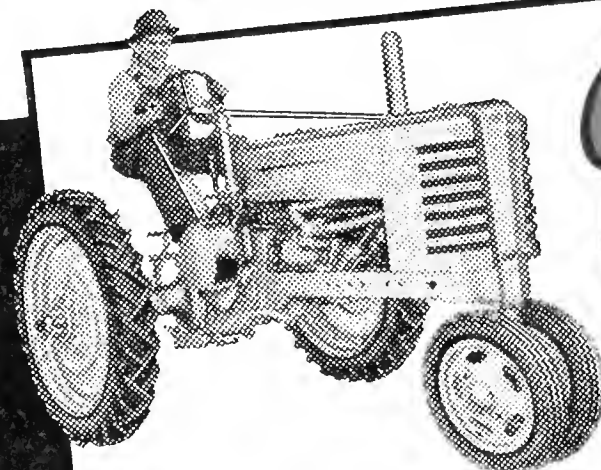
Good Books to Read

LOOK AWAY, *George N. Shuster*. Edith Treloar, left an orphan at 12, though a fairly wealthy one, is brought up by her aunt and uncle in Wisconsin and educated at a convent school. Just before the Civil War she falls in love with and marries a dashing young Democrat from Kentucky who came north to practice law. Together they are caught in a drama of war. The other frontier characters depicted—the doctor and his New England wife; Sawyer, the kindly, shrewd lawyer; Missouri, the eccentric maid who joins the Union forces; great historical figures like Lincoln and Douglas and Grant—all contribute to a fascinating picture of the makers of history and romance.—*The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.*

Good Movies to See

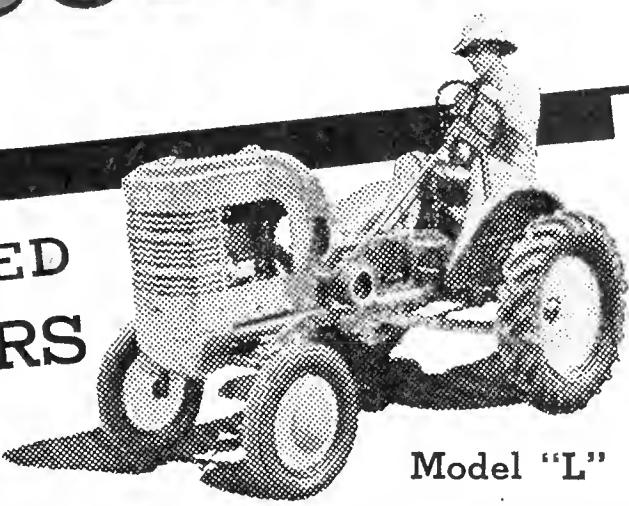
NINOTCHKA. For 13 years Greta Garbo has been the symbol of tragedy on the screen. In this comedy of Russian Bolshevism a new Garbo emerges, revealing deft comedy, shy humor and warm gaiety. One of the most enjoyable movies in recent times.
NURSE EDITH CAVELL. Although many will already have seen the former production of this picture, they will want to see again this deeply moving story of a tragic incident in the Great War which stirred the entire civilized world. Anna Neagle plays a fine part, and the tension is broken by occasional gleams of humor. It is NOT advised for children.

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Model "H"

John Deere
TWO-CYLINDER
ECONOMY



Model "L"

2 SMALLER, LOWER-PRICED JOHN DEERE TRACTORS
Specially Designed FOR THE SMALL FARM

Smaller in size and lower in price, these two John Deere Tractors completely replace animal power and make tractor farming both practical and profitable on the small farm—put small acreage farming on a new basis of satisfaction and profit. Ideal as supplementary tractor power on the large farm.

Embodying the outstanding features of larger John Deere Two-Cylinder Tractors... designed and built to deliver the same economical, dependable performance, your work moves along faster. It is done better, in less time, with less effort. Crops are planted, cultivated, harvested on time. Yields are greater. Costs are lower—profits higher.

You owe it to yourself and your family to investigate fully the advantages of horseless farming with a Model "H" or "L" Tractor. Investigate, too, the complete line of integral equipment to go with them. No matter what

the size of your farm—there's a John Deere Tractor to fit it, eighteen models in all, to cut your costs, increase your profits.

The John Deere Model "H"—A smaller, lower-priced, one-two-plow tractor of the tricycle type that plants and cultivates two rows. Embodies all the features of larger John Deere General Purpose Tractors. Unexcelled in vision, ease of handling, economical operation. Handles every job on the small farm and many jobs on the large farm. Has the daily output of four to six horses or mules.

The John Deere Model "L"—A four-wheel type, one-plow, one-row general purpose tractor. Ideal for the small farm, for truck gardening, working in greenhouses, in nurseries, and for the lighter jobs on the large farm. Remarkably economical. Adjustable tread. Has the work capacity of two to three horses or mules.

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CAROLINA CREST HOTEL

A Beachfront Hotel Just Off Beachfront

On Beautiful North Carolina Ave., Atlantic City OPEN ALL YEAR

Serving a TRAY BREAKFAST to your room any time up to 11 o'clock without any charge for breakfast or service.

EVERY ROOM HAS PRIVATE BATH and at least 3 large windows.

Single As	Double As
Low As	Low As
\$2.50	\$5.00

HARRY L. FAIRBAIRN, Prop.
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By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

HERBERT P. KING was continued as president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, along with other officers, at the 24th annual meeting in Syracuse.

A long list of resolutions was adopted, expressing views of delegates on matters of importance to agriculture during the year. There was no division in the voting, except on a resolution concerning the St. Lawrence Seaway. The resolutions committee, being unable to agree, had left this to the delegate body, which voted its opposition to the project.

The Legislature was asked to provide for flexibility in budgets of the state college and experiment station, and to use a larger proportion of gasoline taxes for highways.

Employment of livestock specialists and improvement in marketing methods were favored.

Tax relief for real estate was asked.

The Bailey bill in Congress, which would appropriate \$5,000,000 for marketing extension, was opposed unless it is amended to make use of the established extension services.

Study of marketing agreements for canning crops was proposed.

Guaranteed analysis on fertilizer packages was urged.

Discriminatory taxation against any

form of distribution was opposed.

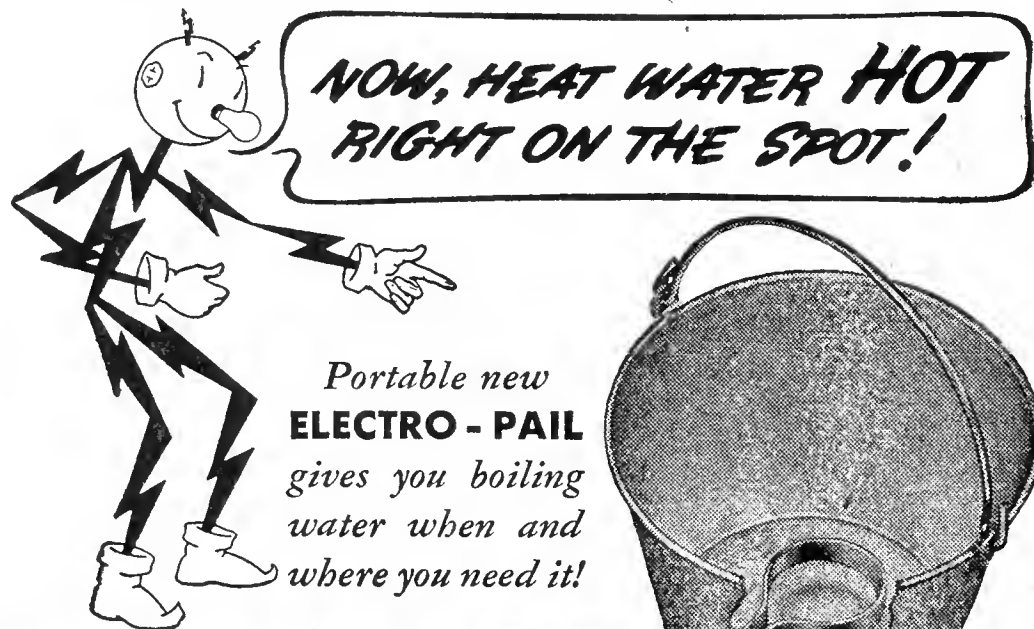
Daylight saving was opposed.

State purchase of poor land for reforestation was urged, and private forestry was favored against leasing of land to the federal government.

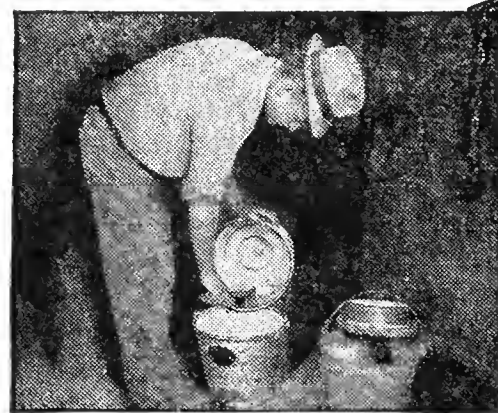
The American Farm Bureau Federation was invited to hold its 1940 meeting in New York.

Edward R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*, told the convention a challenge before farm organization was to reach the great majority of farmers who are not organized and who need help most. He thought the farm groups had erred by sticking too much to routine. The next challenge, he said, was to maintain the family-sized farm with prosperous farm families unless America was to develop a peasant class.

Federation policies in the year ahead are reflected largely in the reports of the commodity committees. These committees—dairy, fruit, poultry and vegetable—were elected by regional committees, which in turn were named by the commodity committees in the various counties. The delegates after hearing these committee reports adopted them unanimously, the chair stating that "they had the same force as resolutions and they are part of our program, if adopted."



Portable new
ELECTRO - PAIL
gives you boiling
water when and
where you need it!



IN THE DAIRY BARN



IN THE FARM KITCHEN

BOY, oh boy! Here's the swellest new invention you ever saw!

It's a 14-qt. heavy-duty galvanized pail with a built-in electric heater! Carry it about as easily as you would an ordinary bucket. Plug in the 10-ft. rubber insulated cord, and you've got an automatic water heater that does a dozen farm chores! If water boils low in pail, the electric plug pops out automatically!

The Electro-Pail's not only dandy for washing cans and pails—it's just the thing for sanitizing milking equipment in 180° water, heating mash for live-stock, bathing injured animals. Farm wives will want it for washing clothes and dishes; canning and cooking; or heating water for the baby's bath.

Call our Rural Service Department today for full information on the Electro-Pail—the only low-cost portable water heater on the market!

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO. NIAGARA HUDSON

The dairy committee report was made by H. L. Creal of Homer. In part, it recommended that private testing for Bang's control be continued; that the approved herd plan be continued with addition of fresh blood-sampling, free laboratory testing, with more state and county funds for these purposes; that an appropriation of at least \$300,000 be continued for indemnities; that calf vaccination be recognized as a supplement. For bovine tuberculosis eradication an additional appropriation of \$150,000 was urged for herd testing. The committee feels that for at least two years every cow should be given an annual TB test to protect the investment of cleaning up the disease in the state.

Hall Clothier of Silver Creek reported for the fruit committee which urged setting up of a joint committee of the federation and the Horticultural Society to study problems of the apple industry, as was done a dozen years ago; that efforts be made to obtain soil conservation payments of \$15 to \$20 an acre for removal of old orchards and vineyards; that research be continued to find a non-residue spray; that the state college continue its studies of apple marketing; that the present grading laws be enforced rigidly and until this is done there be no change in the laws; that the State Department of Agriculture be asked to extend its work with the trade to prevent misbranding and overfacing of apples; that a study be made to determine advisability of requiring out-of-state fruit be subject to the same grading and marking requirements as state fruit; that the Apple Institute be commended for its good work.

The vegetable committee, of which J. D. Amele of Williamson, is chair-

man, commended special crop reports on cabbage and urged that crop reports be continued and made more useful; it supported the FSCC purchase program; urged educational work on marketing agreements for vegetables and favored a law that would give vegetable growers rights given to dairymen under the Rogers-Allen law; it commended work of the Northeastern Vegetable Council; favored research work to develop disease-resistant types of vegetables and \$30,000 for greenhouses and personnel for this work at Cornell; asked corn borer-control studies at Geneva and Cornell, that research on melons be continued and the seed cooperative certify bean seed.

The report for the poultry committee was made by John Rice. It urged that laying tests accept only birds hatched on the farm of entrant; that the federation approve the national pullorum testing plan; that study be made of breed improvement; that the state pay bounties on foxes or reimburse poultrymen for poultry losses due to foxes; that data be compiled on different types of marketing; that licensing of haulers of poultry other than producers be considered to reduce thefts; that turkey research be undertaken at the college.

Arthur H. Packard, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation, said the first problem before the country was to give everyone who wants to work an opportunity to do so, to help create national wealth and raise the standard of living. The second problem, he said, was the price level. He said it needed no scientist to discover that farmers could not prosper at widely fluctuating price levels, and that if this was permitted to continue it might mean the ruin of America.

A.A. Bread Baking Contest News

WHEN New York State Grange's big annual meeting gets under way next week at Syracuse, one of the events that will draw the most attention will be the State Bread Baking Contest. Loaves of bread entered by the 53 county winners will be judged on Tuesday, December 12, by the following committee of judges:

Mrs. Elliott Baker, R. 4, Syracuse, N. Y., who will represent the Grange.

Miss Erica Christianson, Supervisor of Home Economics Education, Syracuse.

Miss Frances Scudder, Syracuse City Home Demonstration Agent.

All county winners have been sent instructions for the state contest, and have been asked to have their bread at the Hotel Syracuse by Monday night, or not later than 10 a. m. Tuesday, the 12th. Judges will start their work at that hour.

Since our last issue, we have the names of three more county champions:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Chemung	Big Flats	Mrs. Herbert Hammond
Niagara	Pendleton	Mrs. William D. Miller
Schenectady	Duane	Mrs. Roscoe C. Wilber

Watch for the story of the state contest in an early issue. Names of winners will be announced, as well as prizes they will receive from *American Agriculturist* and the following commercial companies: Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, International Salt Co., Kalamazoo Stove Co., Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., and Russell-Miller Milling Co.

About State Grange Program

In the last issue reference was made to the State Grange program, including statement to the effect that some programs would be in Lincoln High School. The account should have stated that some programs would be in Lincoln Auditorium, which is located in the Central High School, only two blocks from the Syracuse Hotel.

We want to avoid the possibility of confusion because we are informed that there is a Lincoln Junior High School, which is located at a considerable distance but which is not to be used for any Grange sessions.

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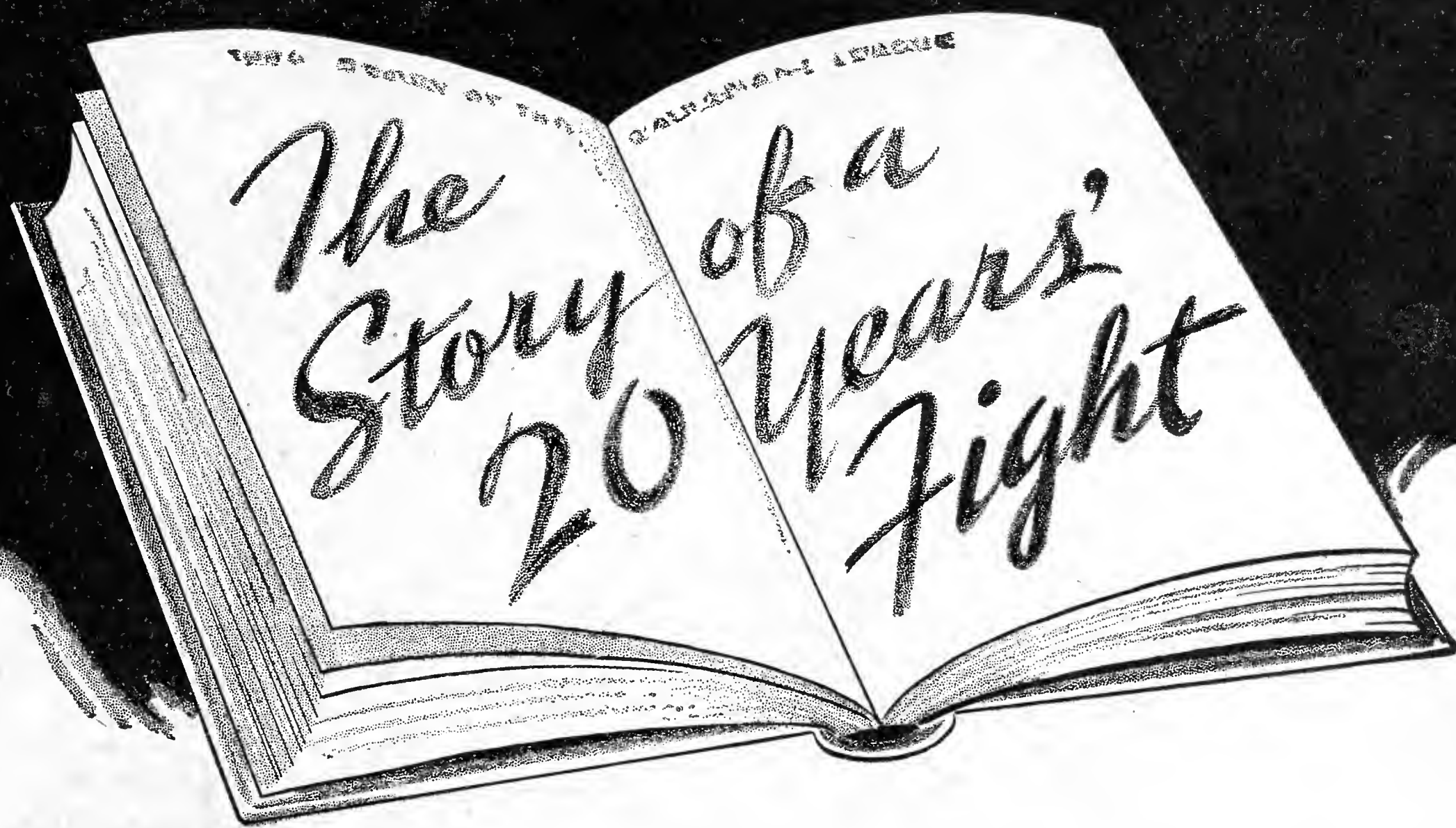
4 for 10c
8 for 19c

NOW for you men who want a bang-up razor blade at low price... here's a value that's real! Thin Gillette cost only 10c for 4 and give you quick, easy, good-looking shaves every time. Made of easy-flexing steel with edges of an entirely new kind, they out-perform and out-last misfit blades two to one. Buy a package from your dealer.

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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw
it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

GRATEFUL, YES . . . *but let's Not forget the lessons of 20 lean years*



IN THIS time of good will between Thanksgiving and New Year's, let us look back for a moment at the way we have come. Look back to some of the things which have been responsible for our blessings—back to some of the battles we have been through in order that we may draw new courage. For the fields and herds that have provided today's abundance were tended and brought to fertility by the work and patience of other years. And next year's harvest is just as surely being prepared today.

Today, as we enjoy our larger milk checks, let us not forget the 20 years of effort that went before. Years of privation, disappointment and bitterness when we were frequently misunderstood, lied about and opposed—chiefly by dealers, but sometimes by farmers themselves. And today when peace reigns—when practically all farmers in this milkshed have come to understand and value the benefits of cooperative effort—we would gladly forget those long and bitter years. We would forget them were it not for the fact that they hold a large and golden nugget of wisdom for us all. Because the misunderstandings and oppositions that happened once can happen again—unless we stop them . . . unless we steel ourselves now, and resolve that those unhappy years **SHALL NEVER return.**

We can make that resolve quite properly today because we are all united . . . and because the large and powerful membership of other farm cooperatives are marching shoulder to shoulder with the Dairymen's League. There has been that unity—that one-for-all and all-for-one spirit—which has finally routed the dealers and the anti-farm gang. It has been that unity which has enlisted the legal and sympathetic cooperation of the State and Federal governments . . . and which defended that cooperation in courts of law. And today it **MUST BE** that unity which will defend our homes against invasion by alien political "isms" dangerous to our lives, our liberty and our rights to live as free and independent American citizens.

So let us be grateful that the years of doubt, disunion and despair are behind us. Let us be grateful that we have been able to outlive the 20 lean years when the permanent living price for milk was just a far-off hope. Let us of the Dairymen's League remember that during all those years we have had a steady market for our milk, and always received our checks on time. But let us resolve that we and our children shall enjoy more than 20 fat years. For we have learned our lesson: "United we stand; divided we fall." And a **LIVING PRICE FOR MILK** is ours to keep if only we will stick together during the fat years as well as we have done during the lean years that have gone before.

**THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE
AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE**

BABY CHICKS

HOME OF HEAVY LAYERS

The Kerr breeding farm of 240 acres near Frenchtown is too big to get more than a small part of it in this picture. Here the foundation work is done in breeding the prize-winning Kerr strain of Lively Chicks. Visitors are always welcome. The laboratory at our Frenchtown plant tests the blood of 120,000 breeders every year—for the protection of your flock. Established 1908.

Be sure to get the greater profits awaiting you in Kerr's Lively Chicks. Write for Free Chick Book and Advance Order Discount Offer.



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All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters.

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels

Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$3.00
B. & W. Rocks, Reds	7.00	8.50	7.50
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.50	9.00	8.00
BLACK MINORCAS	7.00	12.00	3.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.00	11.00	9.50
RED-ROCK CROSS	\$7.50-100	H. MIXED	\$6.00-100

All breeders Blood-Tested for B.V.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

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STONEY RUN Eng. Leg. Pits. \$13-100; St. run Leg 7c; Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. L. Reds 7½c; N. H. Reds 8c. Bloodtested. 100% live del. 1-P. Chicks year around. **STONEY RUN HATCHERY**, H. M. Leister, Box A, McAlisterville, PENNA.

JUNIATA LEGHORN CHICKS Large Tom Barron Strain Chicks \$6.50 per 100. Day Old Pullets \$12.00 per 100. Prompt shipment. **JUNIATA POULTRY FARM**, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Husky ready to lay Barred and White Rock pullets \$1 each. Best blood lines. Choice Ganders and Trios in Embdens, Toulouse and Mamm Puffs. **FARAWAY FARMS**, SILVER LAKE, INDIANA.

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75,000 POULTS 1940
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
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WHITE HOLLANDS BREEDING STOCK OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
Young Toms and Hens - Order Now.
LAUXMONT FARMS - WRIGHTSVILLE, PENNA.

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DUCKLINGS. White Pekins, White Runners. Heavy meated, rapid growing strain, remarkable layers. Reasonable. Guaranteed. **Karl Borman**, Laurelton, N. J.

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EMBDEN and Toulouse Geese, Beauties, \$4 each. Collie pups, males \$10; females \$5. **P. McCullough**, Mercer, Pa.

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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

A "Fowl" Situation By J. C. HUTTAR

DID YOU ever have the feeling that you ought to know more about a certain thing which you're sure is important, but you don't and you wish you did? Well, I do—plenty. It's embarrassing when this ignorance strikes me on the matter of poultry and egg marketing, because that's one thing I am supposed to keep posted on. It's what I make my living at.



J. C. Huttar

It reminds me of the time last winter when our water pump failed to pump water after one of the coldest nights. I thought the pipes had frozen in the house, but I found they hadn't. However, when the tank pressure got low the pump would run, but I could tell from the sound

that it was not pulling any water. My mother-in-law, who has spent most of her life on a farm, was staying with us, as it was about the time our Jimmy was born. After I had investigated everything I knew of and had used up my small store of knowledge on water systems, she said to me: "John, doesn't your water come from that spring reservoir behind the barn?"

I said it did, but I had just looked at it and the water was up high enough.

"Well," she asked, "wasn't it frozen over?"

"Why, yes," I told her. "It has a solid surface of ice over it."

"Well, John," she said gently, so as not to hurt my feelings, "you know the pump won't draw unless you break the ice."

I went up and broke the ice and we soon had water again and my face was red until Jimmy cut his first tooth.

The thing right now that I feel I should know more about is this by-product of poultry farms—the poultry meat.

As a general thing the chicken keeper has never bothered much about the sale of his broilers and hens. He sort of took it for granted that he couldn't make any money on them. The main thing was to sell the broilers as soon as they were big enough, so that anybody would want them. And sell the cull hens or old hens as quickly as possible after the culling job was done or the pullets were ready to house.

Signs of Thinking

Whether I know anything about it or not, I can see very clearly that folks who keep chickens have not only thought about it but have taken some action.

Take for instance the number of folks who buy only pullet chicks now, so that they don't have to feed those broilers. And, another thing, this swing over to Heavy Breeds is not all a matter of high mortality with Leghorns. Many folks think in terms of getting more money for the hens after they have finished their profitable laying careers.

Once in a while a larger poultryman will tell me that there are two reasons why he does his culling continuously throughout the year. One is so that he doesn't have to feed birds that have quit laying more than a few days after they've stopped. And the other, they tell me, is to get better prices for the fowls.

And that's true, of course. The common way to market the fowls has been and still is, to sell them either after a single, complete culling sometime late in the summer or sell off all the old birds when the pullets are ready to house. Because of this the price of fowls has dropped to its lowest point in the early fall, year after year. So the fellow who spreads this selling out over six or seven months is bound to get a better average price for the cull hens.

But all this is really only sparring with the problem, and not really solving it.

The trouble is with me that right here is where I say, "I don't think I know any more about it than you do."

It Pays to Investigate

There were several times this fall when I saw things that made me sure this whole question of meat poultry in an egg production enterprise is now handled very wastefully and may be improved.

During September and October, when high feed prices and low production sent so many thousands of hens to market I knew of large numbers being sold as low as eight cents a pound. Even now this movement of fowls from farm to market continues heavy and at low prices all over the country.

I learned something else about two months ago, which particularly affects us here in the Northeast.

You will remember, in a recent issue I told about a market trip I made with some poultrymen from Pennsylvania. Well, on that trip we made a visit to a very large retailer of poultry. I'd been there several times before in years past. I noticed this time that, instead of only Western boxed poultry, this outfit was now selling a lot of Northeastern barrel ice-packed chickens and turkeys. I asked the manager whether this local stuff was as well accepted by the buying public. He told us that consumers seemed to prefer it because of its fresher flavor.

When you stop to think about it, chickens that have had the entrails in them for a week or more after killing are bound to absorb some flavor from them. I had noticed it when I compared the flavor of a butcher shop chicken in New York compared to a fresh killed one on the farm.

Work to Be Done

As I see this thing now there are a few questions that have to be cleared up in my mind before I'll make much headway with this problem.

Here are a few that come to my mind right away. I'll bet you've thought about them too:

Do broilers from egg producing flocks always have to show a loss, regardless of when they are hatched?

How about fall hatched chicks?

Is it better to sell a cull hen in a full molt (when she's very light) at a sacrifice price or keep her a few weeks until she has a more salable appearance and more weight?

How much of a discount can one afford to take on brown eggs as compared to white and still have this difference made up by the better prices on Heavy Breed broilers and hens?

Our Agricultural Colleges have not given us as much help on meat poultry problems as on egg production. I respectfully suggest that the poultrymen of the Northeast would appreciate the answers to the above problems. Probably some have been worked on already, but I just haven't come across the report of results.

WENE CHICKS AND SEXED DAY-OLD OR STARTED PULLETS

Pre-Season Discounts Up to \$2.00 per 100 PLUS New Mutual Aid Thrift Plan Credits

SENSATIONAL NEW OPPORTUNITY to Cut Down Chick Costs, even to Zero, and Obtain Chicks Free and Clear, with nothing to buy but feed. **WENE'S Mutual Aid Thrift Plan** Means More EXTRA PROFITS, and More Money in the Bank.

9 BREEDS—4 WENE Crosses meet every Egg and Poultry Market Requirement. 200,000 Blood-Tested Breeders; 1,800,000 Eggs at a Single Setting; 6 Million Chicks Shipped in 1939. 20 Years' Production Breeding.

Write Today for Mutual Aid Thrift Plan and Pre-Season Discount Folder, with Big 1940 Illustrated Catalog. Hatching Every Week in the Year—Largest Hatching Capacity in the East.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B-11, Vineland, N. J.

SCHWEGLER'S THOR-O-BRED CHICKS

FIVE WORLD RECORDS PROVE VALUE of Breeding Back of Schwegler's Chicks

Get same bloodlines, direct breeding from our Official Record Hens. Champion Leghorn Hen, Central N. Y., 320 Eggs. Five World Official Records for 2-year old and 3-year old Pens. Strong proof of extra value of our chicks.

SCHWEGLER-WAY TO BETTER POULTRY PROFITS
Completely described in our New Bulletin: "Feeding for Eggs". Special Introductory Early Order Discount. Baby Chicks, Sexed Chicks. Partial Payment Plan. Write today for 1940 catalog.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

HATCHING NOW
Leghorns
Wh. Rocks
Bar. Rocks
R. L. Reds
New Hamps
Wyandottes
Wh. Giants
Ducks
Rock-Red Cross

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Bursting with Full of SPIZZERINKTUM

FOUNDATION SOURCE
For Breeding and Production Flocks Recognized by the Poultry Industry of the World. 35,000 Breeding Birds. Pullorum Passed, with No Reactors. Order Chicks Now: New Hampshires and Chris-Cross Barred Hybrids for Winter Broilers, Early Spring Layers, and Spring Delivery on Date Specified. Hatches every week. Send for Catalog and Price List.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, Kingston, N. H.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival guar. Cat. Free. Will Ship C.O.D.

50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Large Type	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$36.75
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.25	8.00	38.75
R. L. Reds or N. H. Reds	4.25	8.00	38.75
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	4.25	8.00	38.75
Heavy Assorted	3.50	6.50	32.50
Large Wh. Leghorn Pullets	7.25	13.50	66.75

Either Pullets or Cockerels, Heavy Breeds: \$1.00 extra.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

White Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, R. L. and N. Hampshire Reds and Cross. Straight Run, Pullets and Cockerels. 100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. or easy payment plan. Write for Free Information and Prices.
MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

MAPES CHICKS RESERVE NOW

Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from vigorous Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossed chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY TO KRAKAUR POULTRY CO., Inc.
Box A, West Washington Market, New York City.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Your Questions Answered

Better Hens

I have a flock of White Leghorns that are producing above average, but I want to increase that average. What is the best program for me to follow?

You do not say whether you are hatching your own chicks or buying them. If you plan to hatch the eggs from your flock next spring, you can buy as many high-quality males now as your pocketbook can afford. The important thing is to be sure that you are buying some better than you already have and that you are getting your money's worth. Get in touch with several poultrymen who have real breeding programs. Visit them and see just what records they have showing that their males are from high-producing stock. Plan to mark the chicks sired by these males next spring. You should get from them some males for your own breeding pens a year from now and some pullets that may raise your average production a year from this coming winter. In fact, if you buy several males, you might try to get at least one with an outstanding record in order to raise some males to head your own pens next year. Another method is to buy some hatching eggs from an outstanding flock next spring.

If you are buying chicks, it is a question of knowing what to buy. There is always a chance that you will get unusually good chicks without paying a premium for them, but the surest way is again to hunt out a man who is doing pedigreed hatching and pay a few cents more for each chick with the expectation that your pullets next year will have a higher inherent ability to lay than the hens you now have. If you want to buy chicks free from pullorum disease, buy from a hatchery that advertises "stock tested until no reactors were found." One blood test of a breeding flock is a step in the right direction, but there is always the possibility that the test missed some unless the program is continued until all reactors are eliminated.

* * *

Building a Henhouse

I am planning to enlarge my chicken business next summer and want to study plans this winter. In your opinion are multiple-floor houses satisfactory, or should I plan for a one-story house?

A multiple-floor house should be cheaper per bird than a one-story house. The foundation and the roof are two of the expensive parts of a build-

ing, and putting two or three floors under the same roof is economical. A multiple-floor house naturally means that birds on the upper floors must be confined the year around. Apparently this practice is coming to be more and more common all of the time.

I recently visited a poultry farm where the owner has expanded gradually and has several houses scattered around the place. I asked him whether or not he sometimes wishes the houses were all under one roof. He replied that he certainly did, but that he did most of his building before the multiple-floor house was recommended.

During the winter I suggest that you visit several poultry farms. You will pick up some excellent suggestions that will save money when you come to build.

* * *

Soft-Shelled Eggs

Although the ration I am feeding contains sufficient minerals according to the best advice I can get, the hens are laying soft-shelled eggs. What is the cause of this?

Assuming that you are correct and that the hens are getting enough minerals, it is almost certain that the soft shells are the result of too little vitamin D in the ration. Check up on the amount of cod liver oil they are getting. I am pretty certain that you will find that more cod liver oil will solve your difficulty.

* * *

Red Squill for Rats

Is there anything that can be used to poison rats in a chicken house that will not kill the hens if they should eat it?

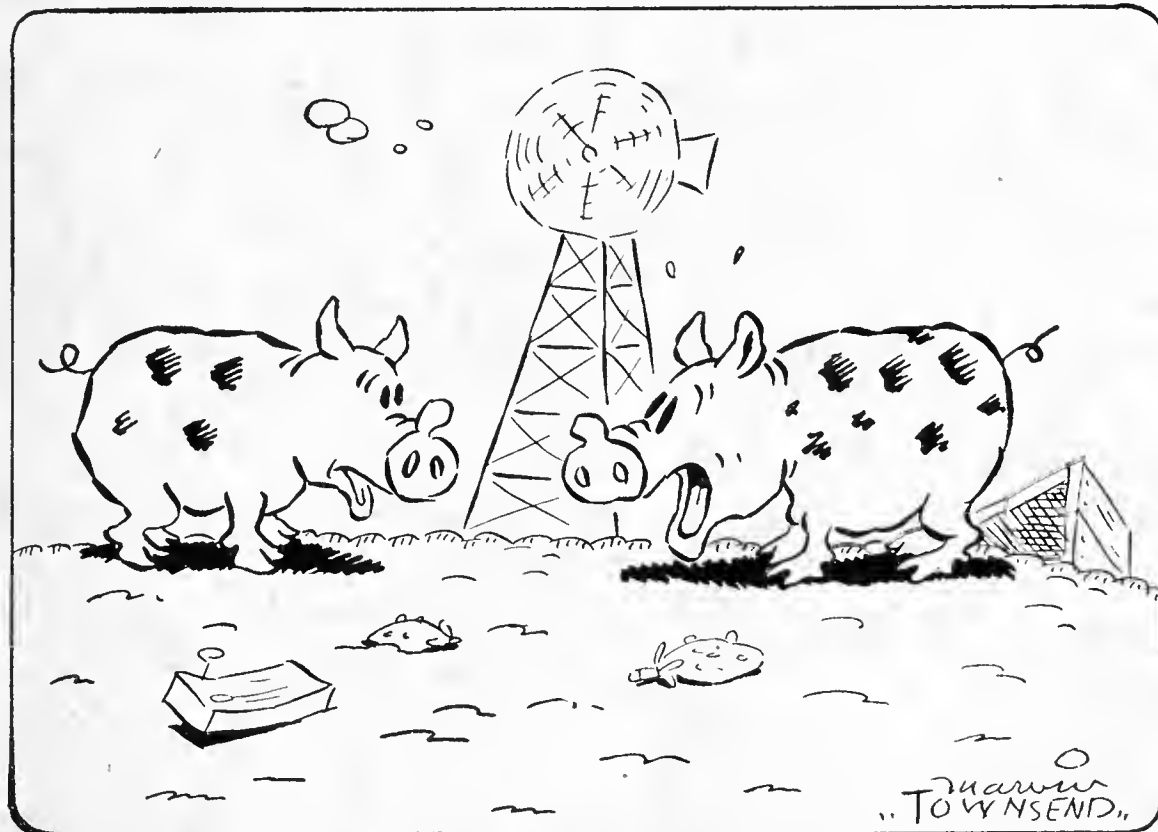
Red Squill is poisonous to rats but has little effect on farm birds or animals. This can be purchased under several trade names. You can be pretty sure that any rat poison that is advertised to kill rats but to be harmless to other animals is made up primarily of Red Squill. You will find directions for use on the package.

* * *

Red Mites

Each spring I am troubled with red mites in my brooder house. I clean the house thoroughly and disinfect with lye, but still they seem to multiply at an astonishing rate. What can I do?

The next time you clean your brooder house, dope the floor thoroughly with used crankcase oil or a coal tar disinfectant. This should control red mites for the entire brooding season.



"That's life . . . here today — sausage tomorrow!"

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshires - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

For years we've been suggesting that you

Buy Hall's Chicks Early

Recent statistical studies have shown how very sound this advice has been:

The early-hatched pullets feather better
They lay more eggs over a longer period
They lay more eggs when prices are high
They lay larger eggs when prices are high

Both Delaware with light breeds, and Maine with heavy breeds, found that

April	pullets make more money than	May	pullets
March	" " " " "	April	" "
February	" " " " "	March	" "

More Profits By 51%

reported by Delaware (A)

More Profits By 78%

reported by Maine (B)

returned by the early pullets over the late pullets.

REFERENCES

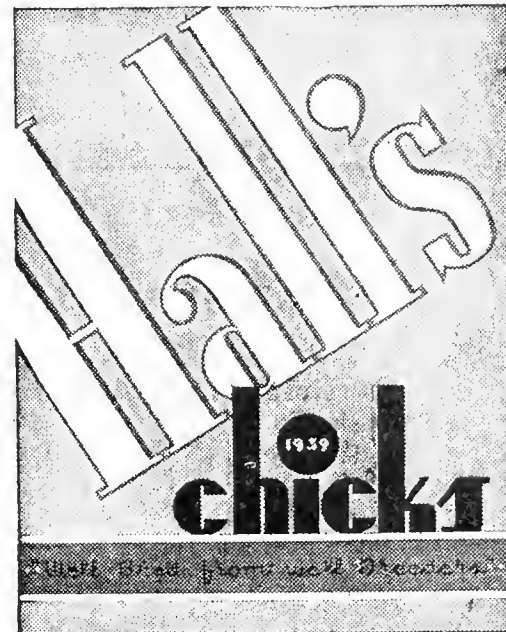
(A) University of Delaware Bulletin 202, Aug., 1936 "A Statistical Study of Commercial Egg Production in Delaware"	(B) University of Maine Feb. 8, 1939 "A Summary of the Poultry Accounts from 108 Maine Farms for the Year End- ing Oct. 31, 1938"
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Hall's Chicks are Better

and they should make more money for you, particularly if you get them early.

Send for our free catalogue—get some of these BETTER chicks—compare them with any others you may fancy—and see for yourself how much more profitable they will prove on your plant under your own methods.

Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum free by State test since 1928. Each year we sell more chicks than ever before. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Catalog and Price List free. Tel. Wallingford 645-5.



Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.

BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN.



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New Hampshires

These profit-producing Brentwood Chicks are steadily becoming more popular year after year. Successful poultrymen know and recognize the tireless breeding behind all Brentwood Chicks—breeding that has brought out such important and valuable characteristics as fast growth, quick and uniform feathering, extremely low mortality, early maturity and high egg production.

15,000 Breeders—New Hampshire State Accredited—100% B.W.D. Free—No Reactors
Buy Brentwood New Hampshires this year and realize a real profit. Free catalog tells all about our farm and stock. Write today.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM

Melvin Moul, Owner.

Box A,

Exeter, New Hampshire



Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Head Your Herd With a Wait Farm Bull AND GET THE BEST.

Three Herd Sires classified Excellent. Two Herd Sires classified Very Good. Herd average last year second highest ever reported in United States in our classification. Only herd in New York State awarded Progressive Breeder's Registry Certificate.

PRICES WITHIN REACH OF EVERY BREEDER.
THE WAIT FARMS J. REYNOLDS WAIT, Owner
AUBURN, NEW YORK

RICHLY BRED

Holstein Yearling Bull

READY FOR SERVICE.

Well marked. Nice individual. Other bulls younger. Write or come and see them.

C. S. HARVEY
CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK

Choice Blood Tested

COWS

Fresh and coming fresh.

HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.

Willing to retest before moved.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON
Phone 3H or 3Y, CANDOR, N. Y.

Indian Opening Holsteins

Five year average on herd in H.I.R. class C. 11035 milk, 3.6% test, 401 fat. This is the highest herd ave. in N. Y. State and 10th in U. S. for herds tested for five or more years as listed in Volume 10 Red Book. Bulls of serviceable age from high record dams and 4% sire for sale; also a few females.

S. H. BABCOCK
P.O. Madison, N. Y. Solsville, N. Y.

"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036 lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. Our herd made the 500 lb. average for the year.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm,
M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

BULL CALF

BORN SEPTEMBER 9, 1939.

Sire: Oshornedale Sir Hubert Ormsby May, whose dam has record of 26,510 milk, with an average test of 4.1%. Dam: Wintermede Johanna Netherland, who has a H.I.T. record of 20,651 milk, 710.4 fat last year and a three year average of 630 fat all on two time milking. Herd average 12,368 milk, 447 fat on herd of 36 cows.

WINTERMEDE FARMS MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK.

CANADIAN REGISTERED

Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey

high quality dairy and foundation stock. Accredited and Bang free. Purchased from highest producing herds in Eastern Ontario. Farmers' prices.

ALBERT R. WILSON
Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

No. 1 Bull's

baby sons on free lease for 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 years. Monie's Major of Elmwood 214348, is No. 1 DHIA Guernsey bull in U.S.A. on dam-daughter comparisons. Registered calves offered DHIA members and unregistered calves to non-members out of record cows.

T. E. Millman Hayfields Churchville, N.Y.

Guernsey Bull Calves For Sale

From herd with 4 yr. average of 470 lbs. fat. Have bull calf from dam with D.H.I.A. 10 month, twice a day milking, four records average 10570 milk, 589 fat. Have other calves from dams with long time records.

PRICES FROM \$25.00 to \$75.00.
H. C. TRIPP
DRYDEN, NEW YORK

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited - 340 HEAD - Negative
28 years continuous Advanced Register Testing.
PROVED SIRE, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS. Bulls from 1 month to a year for sale at Farmer Prices. Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on request. Visitors always welcome.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N.Y.

FOR SALE! GUERNSEY BULLS

from A.R. cows. Foremost Breeding.
2 six months old and 1 two years.

ALLEN FARM
SALT POINT, NEW YORK

Registered Jersey Bulls

from medal dams bred for forty-one years for production coupled with type. If you want to increase your milk and butterfat yield, why not investigate? Also a few females of all ages.

A. F. PEIRCE
WINCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

LAKE VIEW FARM

Jerseys

Improve your test and production.

We have line bred young Sybil bulls sired by Crocus Sybil Gold Standard. 10 months to 1 1/2 years old. These are out of daughters of proven Sybil sires having 500 to 600 lbs. fat. Records on two time milking. Also a few young cows and heifers.

T.B. Accredited and Bang Approved.

E. A. BECKWITH
LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK

THE BEST IN

... Commercial Jerseys

Large selection of purebred and grade Bang's Free cows due in October. Credit given on large purchases.

TELEPHONE 722F3.
J. K. KEITH
ONEONTA, NEW YORK

Aberdeen-Angus

registered young cows with calves at foot, yearling heifers (unbred), and yearling feeder steers. Best bloodlines. Retest before moved.

GROO'S FARM,
GRAHAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Four bred cows and four bull calves around 7 months old. These cattle are bred right, built right and priced right. Come to see them.

C. C. TAYLOR
LAWTONS, NEW YORK

FOR SALE—

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

18 FEEDERS—CALVES AND YEARLINGS, STEERS AND HEIFERS. AVERAGE WEIGHT 410 LBS.

GAGE WEST WIND FARMS
c/o Kenneth Barber, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—

Herefords

5 YEARLING HEIFERS AND 10,700 LBS. STEERS. PRICED FOR QUICK SALE.

THE GAGE STOCK FARMS
DELANSON, NEW YORK

SLAUGHTER BROS.

DEALERS IN

Choice Dairy Cows and Horses

OFFICE AND SALES STABLES
Herkimer County, Cedarville, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

All sold out of Cows and Bred Heifers, but have nice Heifer calves and Bulls for Sale, backed by 18 Years of Testing, T.B. Accredited and Approved Blood tested 8 years.

HILLTOP FARM
D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y.

Dual Purpose Short-horn bull calves and young bulls up to serviceable age.

Priced from \$50.00 to \$150.00 according to age and finish.

Guaranteed Breeders
W. J. Brew & Sons,
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REGISTERED MILKING

SHORTHORNS

4 real show heifers 2 1/2 years. Freshen March. 1 fresh cow, heifers, calf. 1 cow due January. Best breeding. Accredited and Bang Certified. No room, will sacrifice. \$125.00 delivered.

ALBERT R. WILSON
Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED

Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk

STALLIONS AND MARES.

If you or your community are in need of a top stallion, let us hear from you.

LEON R. DYGERT
SPRINGVILLE, NEW YORK

PONIES

ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
REASONABLY PRICED—FULLY GUARANTEED.

TORREYA PONY FARM
Clinton Corners, New York

Baled Hay and Straw

ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.

DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.

Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. Smith, Sherburne N. Y.

FOR SALE AT FARMERS' PRICES:

FIVE APRIL BERKSHIRE BOARS

six July boar pigs. Best of breeding: quality guaranteed. Also for sale, four Angus-Holstein cross cows. Raise better calves than pure bred Angus. Holstein bull calves at a little better than veal prices.

TRIANGLE FARMS
H. L. Orr, Rock Stream, N. Y.

Reg. Duroc Boars

OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY.

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.

Cornell-Lauxmont blood lines.

DR. A. J. FALLON
84 Grant Ave., Auburn, N. Y.

KEYSTONE

Registered BERKSHIRES

Penna. and Cornell Strains

BOAR AND SOW PIGS.

Also S.C. Black Leghorns, English strain. The hardy breed. Circular free.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

Real Boar and Sow Prospects

Have a fine bunch of pigs of late March, April and May farrow—sired by boars of Perfect Balancer, Wavemaster and Count breeding—medium type, good chunky pigs yet with plenty of size and scale—some real prospects.

RUSSELL F. PATTINGTON
R. 1, Scipio Center, New York

For Sale: Registered Black and Spotted Poland China

Young Boars and Sows. Large Stock.

Twin Spruce Stock Farm
C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, N. J.

10 Good Rams

Rambouillet, Delaine, Suffolk, Southdown and Scotch Highland. Poland China and Hampshire pigs. 2 yr. Hampshire boar, 50 native ewes, 20 two year olds, 30 three to five.

G. D. & B. S. Townsend
INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

DUTCH HILL FARM

SHROPSHIRE

A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GEORGE C. SPRAGUE
DANBY, VERMONT

Sheep For Sale

PUREBRED REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM AND EWE LAMBS OF EXTRA QUALITY. ALSO GOOD BREEDING EWES AND AGED RAMS.

L. F. CUTHBERT
OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

JONSOWN COLLIE KENNELS, Reg.

JONSOWN is the registered name of fine collies. Beautiful, intelligent and loyal. Whites of unusual beauty. Sables and tri-colors. For best results for herding get a collie you know is registered. Get a puppy in the fall all ready for starting in the spring. Full information given on request. Stud service.

Phone 111M2 BRANDON, Route No. 4. VERMONT

60 lbs. best clover-----\$5.00
" " buckwheat ----- 4.20
" " amber (good flavor) ----- 4.20
28 " clover ----- 2.50
Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover postpaid \$1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed.

Honey

Remember that honey is the health sweet, nature's best.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE CLOVER

H-O-N-E-Y

10 lbs., \$1.60; 5 lbs., \$.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, \$4.80; buckwheat, \$3.90, here, liquidified.

HARRY T. GABLE
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HONEY

FINE QUALITY CLOVER

5 lb. pail, \$.85

10 lb. pail, \$1.60

Postpaid to 3rd zone.

F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.



28 Years of Breeding Experience behind all the stock we sell.

The choice of many of the most successful commercial egg farms—1939 was our biggest year.

The Reason:

Good livability, large, long-bodied birds, satisfactory production, large premium quality eggs. Limited number excellent R. I. Reds. Write for 1940 advance-order discount.

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN

All but one of our 35 Contest pullets came home alive.

FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937

43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders, also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding males. U.S.R.O.P. and Family Tested.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

The WHITE EGG FARM

Progeny Tested Leghorns

Our eggs won 3 first, 1 second and 3 special prizes at New York State Fair this year.

PEDIGREED R.O.P. COCKERELS
Write for Circular and Prices.

E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818.

for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

ARTMAN POULTRY FARM
LE ROY, NEW YORK

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

WORLD CHAMPIONS
Most Sensational Win in Poultry History

New World record for 13-bird pens, all breeds, 51 weeks—Storrs 1939.
3791 EGGS, 4099 POINTS.

World record for five pens—Won Poultry Item Trophy again in 1939 with largest score ever made.
16,772 EGGS, 17,840 POINTS.

Highest American Contest record ever made for an Individual Hen, all breeds, Storrs, 1939—
340 EGGS, 372 POINTS.

World Lifetime Record—won three contests, 1939, all breeds.

15% DISCOUNT EARLY ORDERS.
Write for catalog to America's No. 1 Breeder.
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY LAYERS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshire, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLORUM CLEAN
Reproducers of America's finest strains—
Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshire; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD ITHACA, N. Y.

Content Farms
TRAP-NESTED
PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.

Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

BOICE'S Pedigreed Leghorns and New Hampshires

SPECIAL AT \$2.00 EACH—50 MATURE, INDIVIDUALLY PEDIGREED LEGHORN COCKERELS. DAMS' TRAPNEST RECORDS 200-257.

GERALD BOICE
Elmcliffe Farm, R.D. 1, Tivoli, N. Y.

Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns
QUALITY
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

100 Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels

Sire: A high record R.O.P. male from low mortality line and from our own selected official laying test hens.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Farmers and Livestock Breeders Who Advertise on These Pages Reach More Than 190,000 Subscribers

Write your advertisement below and mail to American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

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Signed Address.....

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Half-inch space—3 month period (7 issues)—\$14.00
One inch space—3 month period (7 issues)—\$28.00

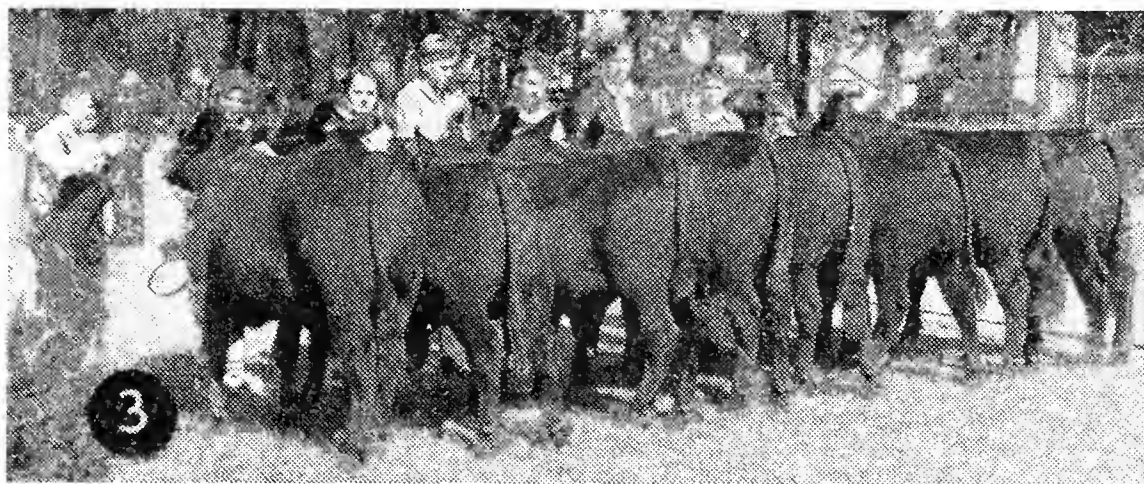
DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

THE pictures on this page are of boys and girls who live and accomplish things in my own home community. None of these pictures was taken over 20 miles from the city of Buffalo, and



yet no one has to be told that they are truly representative 4-H Club farm children. I would like to mention the name and describe the accomplishments of each one of these boys and



girls, but after all this is a livestock column.

Picture number one (1) shows a calf which has been on feed (and that means a grain ration) after weaning

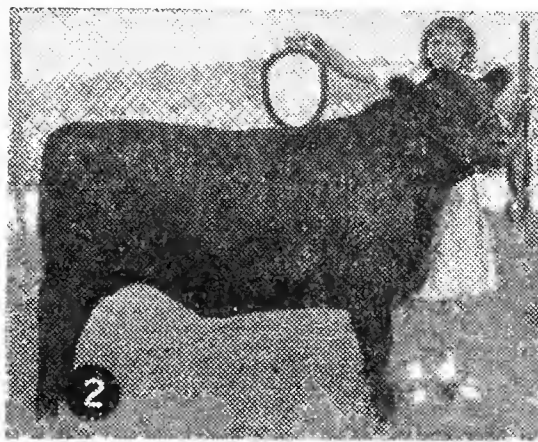
BULKLEY'S QUALITY
White Leghorns
TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

Hatching Eggs
Barred Rock, also N. Hampshire Bd. Rock Cross. Good livability, good layers, good size. \$12.50 per case. Barred Rock Cockerels, May hatched from old hens eggs \$2.50 each.

A. J. DAY
R. 4, AUBURN, N. Y.

for approximately six months. Picture number two (2) shows not the same animal, but one of the same group of animals when it was finished four or five months later. To me, the very fact that these two pictures show what four of five months will do to an animal which has been well started and well bred is most interesting and education-



al. Picture number three (3) shows a group of these same boys and girls' Club steers being shown at the Erie County Fair, and it is interesting to note the development that they have all made.

All this would really mean very little from a livestock standpoint if we did not have figures from John D. Walker, our County Club Agent, which give the results in money made by these boys and girls. These figures are average profits per animal over and above costs and charges of all kinds, including feed,

for the past three years. They also show the average total gain in weight over the feeding period, and the average daily gain in weight:

	1937	1938	1939
Average total gain.....	536.6	468	523
Average daily gain.....	1.84	1.63	1.83
Average return.....	\$40.36	\$23.19	\$18.35

Is it any wonder that these are happy, smiling, industrious young people? This record cannot be made by the average individual, because these returns include State Fair premiums and the finished product is sold where there is a certain amount of advertising value for the purchaser; but it does show that such projects can be carried on in any community, for I do not believe that the boys and girls in *your* farm community are any different from *our* boys and girls, and therefore it is a matter of leadership. It also proves that New York State can produce cattle of the type and kind desired by the public, and is more of a livestock state than generally thought. Also, of course, this applies just as well to the entire Northeast as it does to New York State.

In the picture with Thelma Knapp of West Falls, N. Y., with the Champion steer, please note the cornfield behind the fence and across the road, and how well that cornfield and what she has done with livestock go together. In this connection, it appears to me that corn particularly, but all grains, right at the present time are selling below their true value, and therefore, as a suggestion—and it is only a suggestion, because I can very easily be wrong—I say that most purchasers of grain should avail themselves of present prices and be well supplied for their winter and spring feeding operations.

I WATCH THE MILK-LINE TO CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF EVERY COW IN THE BARN

I KEEP MY COWS IN FINE VIGOR AND I NEVER NEED TO WATCH THE MILK-LINE. I USE KOW KARE

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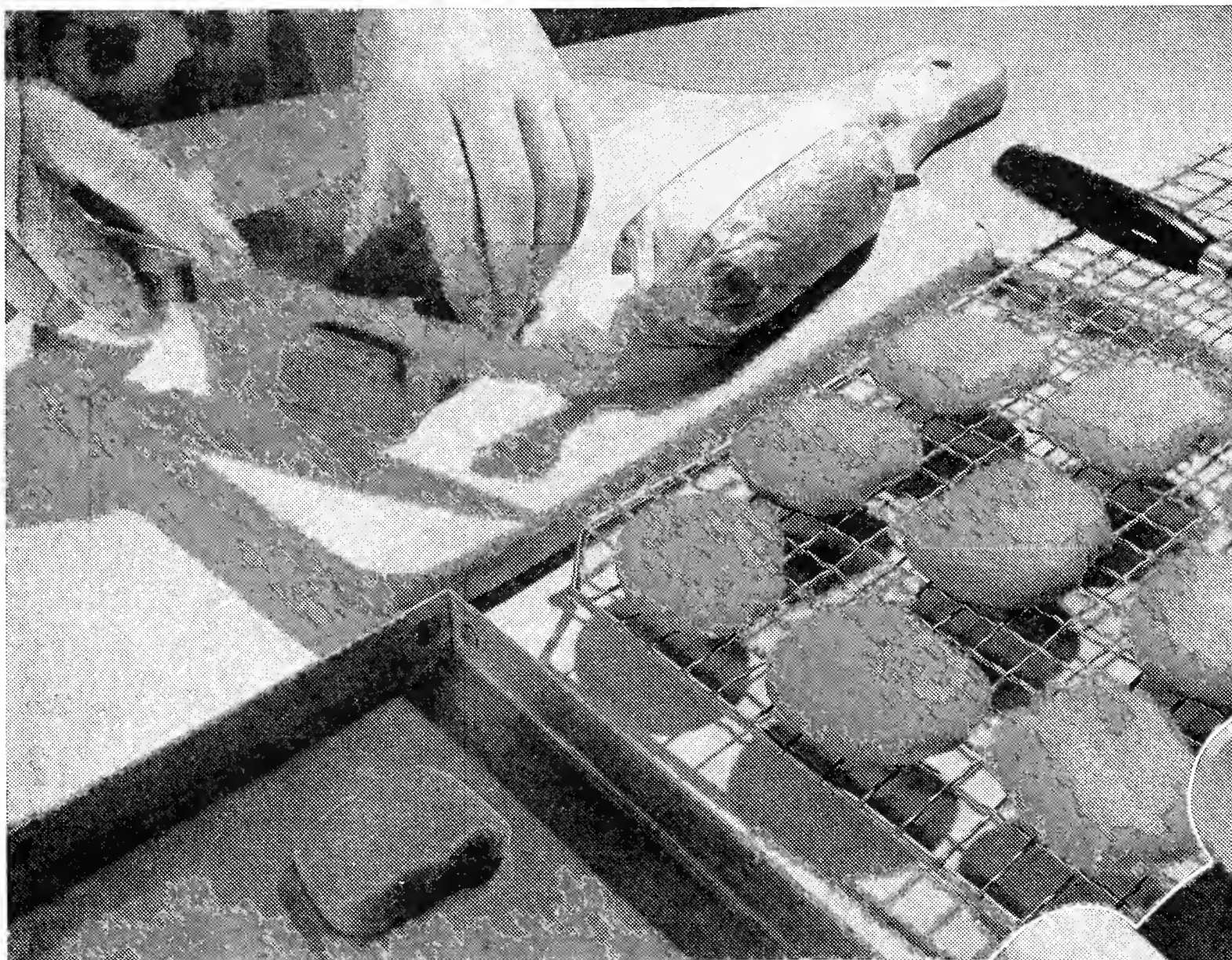
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FARM BARGAINS, 16 states, 100-page catalog Free. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.



EVERYBODY, YOUNG OR OLD, appreciates molasses cookies. She is a wise woman who lays in a supply of them at Christmas time for hasty wrapping in gay cellophane or figured wax paper for the unexpected gift which invariably pops up at the last moment. Here is the foundation recipe for the new variation which is

MOLASSES ICEBOX COOKIES

1/2 cup New Orleans molasses	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup shortening	1/4 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup sugar	1/4 teaspoon cloves
1 egg	1/2 teaspoon ginger
2 1/2 cups flour	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

Put molasses and shortening in large saucepan. Stir over low heat until shortening has melted. Remove from fire; stir in sugar. Cool. Add unbeaten egg; stir. Sift remaining ingredients together and add to first mixture. Form dough into rolls about 2 inches in diameter. Wrap in waxed paper and chill 3 to 4 hours. Slice thin and bake on well-greased baking sheet in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Bake fresh as needed. The well wrapped roll of dough will keep for days in the refrigerator. A plain butter frosting may be used for decoration piped on through a small paper cornucopia.



Children love this jolly little marshmallow and apple Santa Claus. In her article on this page, Mrs. Hockett tells how to make him.

Christmas Trimmings

By
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HOCKETT

IT NEVER TAKES very much to introduce the element of surprise and color into the Christmas festival. The Christmas dinner itself may follow the customary pattern, yet it can be lifted out of the commonplace by adding gay little touches here and there. Red and green, the traditional Christmas colors, have been chosen as the color scheme for the following menu:

Fruit Cup or Tomato Juice Cocktail
Roast Turkey, Chicken or Pork
Baked Potatoes Creamed Onions Spinach or Broccoli
Bread and Butter Celery Pickles
Jellied Cranberry Salad
Mince Pie or Plum Pudding for Adults
Marshmallow Apple Santa Claus for Children
Salted Nuts—Coffee—Milk

The fruit cup may be a combination of citrus fruits or of canned fruits from the cellar, cherries, pears and peaches with a dash of lemon juice. Finely cut red skinned apples may be mixed with them. Green or red maraschino cherries or minced red or green colored candied apple could glorify the top of each serving.

A simple and attractive way to serve the pickles and yet carry out the color scheme is to have on the table at least two bright red apples with toothpicks inserted part way in them at an angle. On the free end of each toothpick, push a morsel of bright green pickle or a stuffed olive.

In order to simplify serving, the jellied cranberry salad may be molded in muffin tins, unmolded into lettuce cups or on shredded cabbage, arranged on a platter to pass. Or, if you have a large star-shaped mold—all the better for the Christmas motif. Then it can be used as a definite part of the dinner table decorations.

If your cranberry sauce is bought already canned, you might shape your own individual stars

from the slices, and even use the little cutout wedges to form other stars.

For dessert, the children will be delighted with the jolly little marshmallow Santa Claus pictured on this page. Here is the recipe (serves 6):

Marshmallow Santa Claus

2 cups sugar	2/3 cup dates (chopped)
1/3 cup cinnamon candies	1/3 cup nut meats (chopped)
1 cup water	1/2 pound marshmallows
6 medium sized apples	

Cook sugar, cinnamon candies, and water until the syrup spins a thread. Pare and core apples and cook in this hot syrup until tender, but not soft. Remove from syrup and cool. Combine dates and nuts and place in centers of apples.

Using an apple to form each Santa's body, proceed

GIFTS

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

I offer you each lovely gift
Of earth and sky and sea,
The gorgeous pageant of the days
Through all the years to be;
The gold of sunshine for your own,
The silver of the moon,
The pearl in every flake of snow,
The opal that is June.

The jewelled stars are yours to keep
Within your treasure chest;
Rare etchings of the winter woods,
Rain rhythm at its best,
The will to do, and courage strong,
With faith each day anew—
These, tied with warm affection's bond,
I offer now to you!

to make the head, arms, and feet with whole marshmallows, fastening with wet toothpicks. To make the face, place whole cloves and bits of candied cherry on the flat side of a marshmallow, topping Santa's head with a candied cherry half; then secure head to top of apple with a wet toothpick. Make Santa's whiskers with a piece of marshmallow.

TRIM YOUR TABLE

Here is a suggestion for a very simple yet effective table centerpiece (I know because I have tried it)—a small oblong mirror, frame concealed by sprays of evergreen, enlivened by cones, bayberry and barberry, and a few little figures skating or poised on the mirror. If you don't happen to have the makings for that scheme, go to the woods and find green moss, squawberries, the tips of white pine or other things from nature's store just waiting to be used. Perhaps the evergreens in your yard need a little pruning; some of them have lovely, soft sprays that dress up the table or mantel handsomely.

Christmas offers an unmatched opportunity to get the whole family to work together. The children will enjoy helping to make favors and decorations for the tree and table. These may be simple enough so that even the four and five-year-olds may help—for instance, strings of popcorn or cranberries, cutouts and chains from bright paper, and popcorn balls made with colored syrup.

Other little jobs in connection with the actual meal could well be allotted to youngsters—cracking and salting nuts, washing and polishing apples, laying the table, shining silver, etc. Children love to feel that they are a useful part of the celebration; and helping to set up and trim the tree, and being responsible for wrapping and labeling their gifts to others, puts the emphasis on giving rather than on receiving—that very significant phase of the Christmas spirit.



That School Lunch Box

If you want expert help with the job of filling the children's lunch boxes with a variety of healthful, appetizing, easy-to-prepare lunches, send for Mrs. Hockett's new leaflet, entitled *School Lunches*. Write to *American Agriculturist*, Home Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Please enclose three cents to cover mimeographing and mailing costs.

in the small figure, or short and hooded as per the larger illustration. Make your own and mittens too. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material, 2½ yards 39-inch lining, for long coat; 2¼ yards 54-inch, 2½ yards 39-inch lining, for shorter one with hood. Mittens require ¼ yard 35-inch.

STUFFED ANIMAL PATTERNS NO. E-11202 are fun to make and fun to give. Just use colorful scraps from your piece bag. Pattern envelope gives material requirements.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our attractive Winter Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Use Common Materials in Uncommon Way

FOR YEARS I have remembered to save some of my artemisia Silver King, Chinese money and strawflowers when I had them, and bayberry, bitter-sweet and Chinese lanterns. This year for the first time, I remembered to save branches from my perennial Baby's Breath which happens to be double.

The other day I went to our garden club meeting and the topic for discussion was "Unusual Dried Materials". Just for fun I listed the materials which members had put into their exhibits and others which were mentioned as possibilities. Besides those I have given, this list will certainly suggest some available to you either from garden or field:

Gourds of different colors, shapes and size; sweetgum or chestnut burrs, statice, pampas grass, milkweed pods, hydrangea, sumac, cattails, cockscomb, blackberry lily seeds, stalks of wheat or rye gathered green and dried; Queen Anne's lace, Iris pods, partridge berry, smilax, teasle, rose hips and various cones of all shapes and sizes. Besides these there are many berries and evergreens which will last for a limited period—berries from barberry, privet and dogwood for instance.



Sport Togs

COLORFUL yet sturdy tweeds, bright flannels, gay plaids, comfortable sweaters, blouses and jackets and weatherproofed materials for coats are outstanding features of the season.

SHIRT AND SKIRT PATTERN NO. 2996, one of the season's "musts", may be mixed or matched with other skirts or blouses and sweaters. The collar is convertible, shirt may be worn in or out, sleeves either long or short. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material for blouse with bishop's sleeves; 1½ yards 54-inch for regulation length skirt.

CASUAL COAT PATTERN NO. 3000 may be long and boxy as pictured

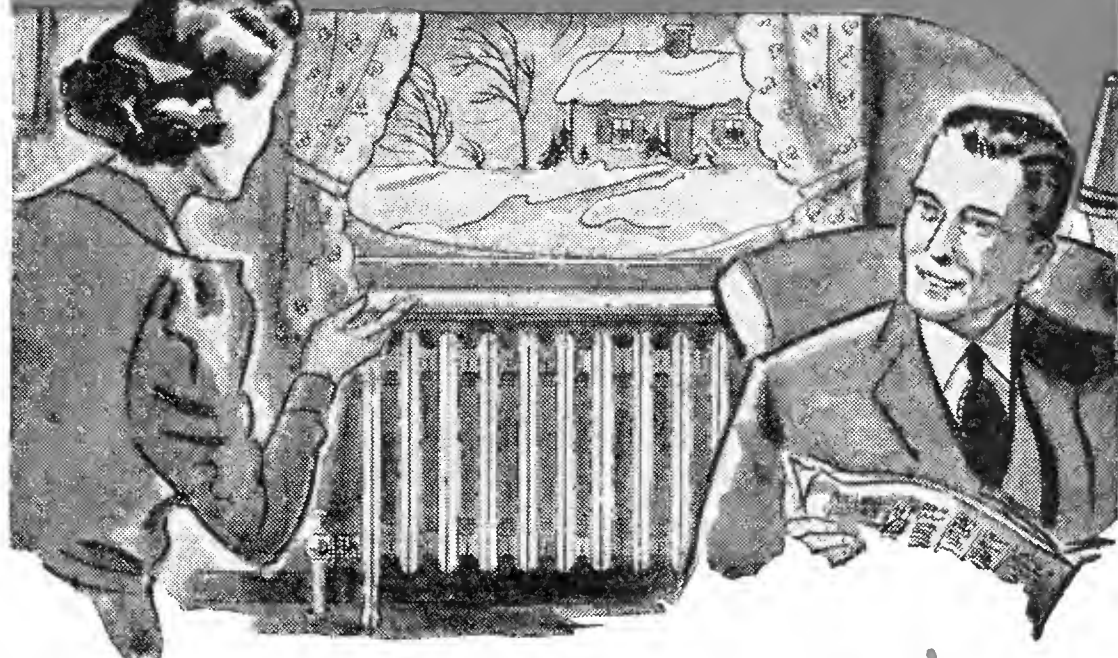
Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

CHRISTMAS never seems like Christmas in our house unless we have fruit cake. Here is my old favorite which I have used year after year. It makes approximately fifteen pounds of cake and improves in flavor if allowed to ripen a few weeks before using:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 lb. butter | 1 glass grape jelly | 1 tbsp. grated nutmeg |
| 1 lb. sugar | 2 tsp. chocolate | (scant) |
| 1 lb. flour | 1 lb. crystallized cherries | ½ tsp. allspice |
| 12 eggs beaten separately | 1 lb. crystallized pineapple | 1 tsp. powdered cloves |
| 5 lbs. seeded raisins | 1 lb. blanched, chopped almonds | (scant) |
| 1½ lbs. citron | 1 glass grape juice | 2 tsp. rose water |
| | 1 tbsp. cinnamon | |

Soak almonds overnight in rose water, and fruit in the grape juice. Cream butter, add sugar and cream until light. Add yolks well beaten, spices, jelly, chocolate and part of the flour. Fold in beaten whites. Dredge fruit in part of the flour and add gradually to the first mixture. Add nuts last. Steam four to six hours. Brown slightly in moderate oven for 30 minutes. Watch carefully to prevent burning. Other crystallized fruits may be substituted if preferred to those mentioned in the recipe. Baking-powder-tin-sized cakes made from this mixture make ideal Christmas gifts. Wrap them in oiled paper and decorate with Christmas wrappings.

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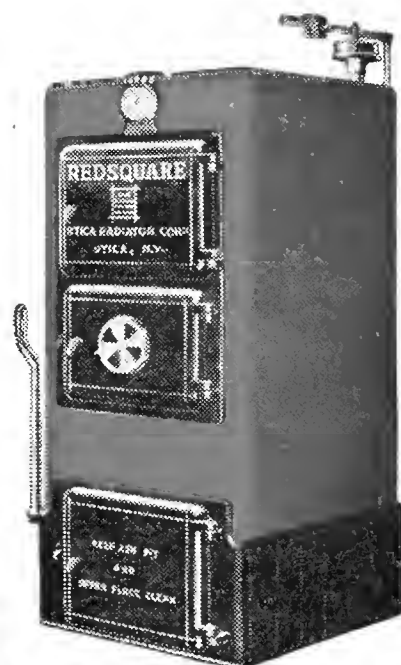
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A Tree-Day Frolic

A BIG hay-rack and four horses; that was the "tree-day" outfit. Our whole class of thirty-one was in the hay-rack. For a number of years it had been customary for each class at the college where I was once a student to plant a tree on the campus, to be known afterward as the class tree.

April was the time for this, usually some Saturday. Trees might have been procured within a mile of the college; but the intention was to bring this tree home from a distance of at least five or six miles, and make a day of it.

Every one of the class party in the hay-rack was supposed to be on the lookout for a suitable tree. Some of the party were dressed in fantastic attire, particularly in battered "tall" hats and coats of strange colors. A few put on comically grotesque masks.

The owner and driver of the cart and team knew beforehand that various vicissitudes were to be expected before the day was out, and hence had to be offered very liberal inducements, with a guarantee for damages.

From the moment the cart drove away from the campus in the morning, there issued from it a continuous noise. Two or three dogs accompanied us. All passengers on the highway whom we met were hailed with salutes and questions.

But after all, no harm was intended. It was simply a holiday overflow of high spirits and youthful exuberance.

We had a span of white horses and a span of "Normans." Every one of us felt bubbling over with spirits; we longed to shout, to race, to turn hand-springs, and astonish the country!

There was "Dobe" Williams, swinging his long legs from a board seat across the front end of the rack at the driver's right, and Clate Newbegin—a Georgian—on his left. Dobe bore a tin trumpet five feet in length, while Newbegin performed upon an alto horn.

Behind him, sitting on a barrel which occasionally tipped over, with a high but shocking hat on the back of his head, rode Luth Carmichael, waking dulcet echoes with a silver cornet. Then there were little "Toby" and Roney Gilchrist, in unchangeably grinning pink masks, Scotty Wilkins pounding on the bass drum, and not to particularize needlessly, the whole class perched on boxes or roosting on board seats—all ready for some comical vagary.

Over the long toll-bridge we rumbled, through the quiet little village on the other side, and out into the country beyond. Our objective point was a tract of high pasture-land and woodland on the hills beyond the river.

But even as we climbed the hills, Scotty shouted, "What a beauty of an oak!"

It was indeed a handsome tree, symmetrical and well-grown. But nearly every one said, "Too big! We couldn't get it up, Scotty!"

"We can get anything up!" cried Scotty.

But we drove on past the tree for a mile or more, and searched long and boisterously in the woods. Earnest discussions of various maples, elms and beeches followed. It was difficult to suit a majority, and all the while Scotty argued persistently for his oak. The opposition wavered. Scotty got a vote to return for it, and we drove back. It was a sturdy tree, however, more than four inches in diameter, too large for ordinary transplanting.

"'Twill be king of the campus!" exclaimed Scotty, grandiloquently. "An eternal green monument to the strength

and pluck of our class!" And leaping from the rack, spade in hand, he fell to work.

We soon found, however, that something more than the tools we had brought was necessary to uproot that oak. It had big, deep-delving roots, and these ramified round stones underground, which it was necessary to dislodge. Dobe and the driver, with a span of the horses, were sent off to borrow or buy more efficient tools—crowbars, axes and chains. They drove three miles, and returned shortly after noon, with the most miscellaneous outfit ever collected for the purpose of forestry, I feel sure. Dobe had borrowed of everybody whose premises he had passed. The rack looked to be half-full of tools. There were six crowbars, ten axes, three long ponderous wooden levers, such as farmers call

By C. A. STEPHENS

"pries", not less than eleven chains, a part of a stump machine, a tackle and blocks and an anchor weighing at least seventy-five pounds, with one fluke broken off, but having a hundred feet of cable attached to the ring. This implement had been borrowed of a retired mariner, now turned farmer.

There was also a plow, and still more ridiculous, a wheelbarrow, a cultivator, four hoes and a pitchfork! The driver, poor man, was wholly nonplussed, for with serio-comic gravity, Dobe had insisted to him that all these would be needed and hundreds more!

Seeing the man's perplexity, Scotty, Toby and others at once began rating him and Dobe for not borrowing more tools.

"Wal, maybe you do want 'em!" exclaimed the driver, incredulously. "But how you are ever going to remember which is whose, when you carry 'em home, is more'n I can tell! I'm sure I can't." Dobe assured him that this

was not a matter of the slightest consequence—the one object being to borrow tools.

The entire party then fell to work to uproot that oak. It was an absurd spectacle—youths in tall hats and long coats, wholly unaccustomed to the use of crowbars or spades, all swarming round that devoted tree, pushing, pulling and hustling one another to the accompaniment of a running chorus of jokes and cheers.

Here were seen three fellows astride a big pry, swaying up and down, while on the other side, seven or eight had hooked the remaining fluke of the anchor beneath the tap-root of the tree, and were tugging away at the old hawser. Occasionally rose outcries of anguish, as one or another jammed his fingers or had his head rapped by some overzealous fellow worker.

The driver stood bewildered. He was still struggling, but in vain, to discern some trace of common sense in the proceeding.

At last somebody bethought him to hitch the hawser of the anchor-hook to the axle of the cart, when the four horses pulled out the tree, amidst great cheering. It was then heaved into the rack, which it quite filled, extending out some distance behind. The redundant kit of tools was loaded on; and then, with thirty boys perched on top or hanging on by the rungs of the rack, the drive home to the college began.

We had turned down a long hill, when, on a sudden, a great pile of shovels, axes, chains, hoes and crowbars slid out at the forward end of the rack against the heels of the long-patient horses. They sprang forward, upsetting the driver from his board. Before the reins could be drawn tight again, they were careering down the hill at full speed. Some of us, I remember, were clinging to the tree, some to the rack rail, and a few were able to jump out.

"Never desert the tree!" shouted Scotty, in the midst of the uproar; and at this juncture Dobe Williams was possessed of an idea.

"Cast anchor, fellows!" he bawled. He pitched the rusty old kedgeree overboard.

The other end of the anchor cable was still fast to the rear axle of the cart, and about forty feet of it ran out.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. \$2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dilemma

My father says I must not pray
For things I want on Christmas Day.
My Dad's a minister, and so
I think he really ought to know.

God, I thank you for my mother,
For my father and my brother,
For the snow that came last night,
Making all the hillsides white;
For the cookies on the shelf
And a chance to help myself.
I will be a better boy,
Sharing every Christmas toy. . .

'God, you're very wise, and so
I s'pose that you already know
A bicycle should really be
By every small boy's Christmas tree.

—Julia Lounsberry Wallace,
119-11 190th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

For some distance the anchor was dragged perilously after us, alternately catching in the ground and bounding a dozen feet in the air.

Presently, as we neared the bottom of the hill, the fluke caught under the great root of a maple beside the road. Immediately there followed a frightful jerk. The four horses went clear through their harnesses and ran on; and at about that time the most of us, along with the tree, plow, cultivator and stump machine, were turning somersaults out of the rack and piling ourselves up in a heap farther down the road. Luth Carmichael caved in the bass drum, and was seen to be partly inside it.

We were anchored!

Nearly everybody was more or less bruised, bumped or otherwise damaged. Some crawled out and sat nursing their injuries. Scotty alone got astride the tree, calling all to witness that he had never deserted it.

The fun was quite effectually knocked out of most of us however. Several limped away to secure the services of a physician. There was a good many cuts and bruises to be bandaged.

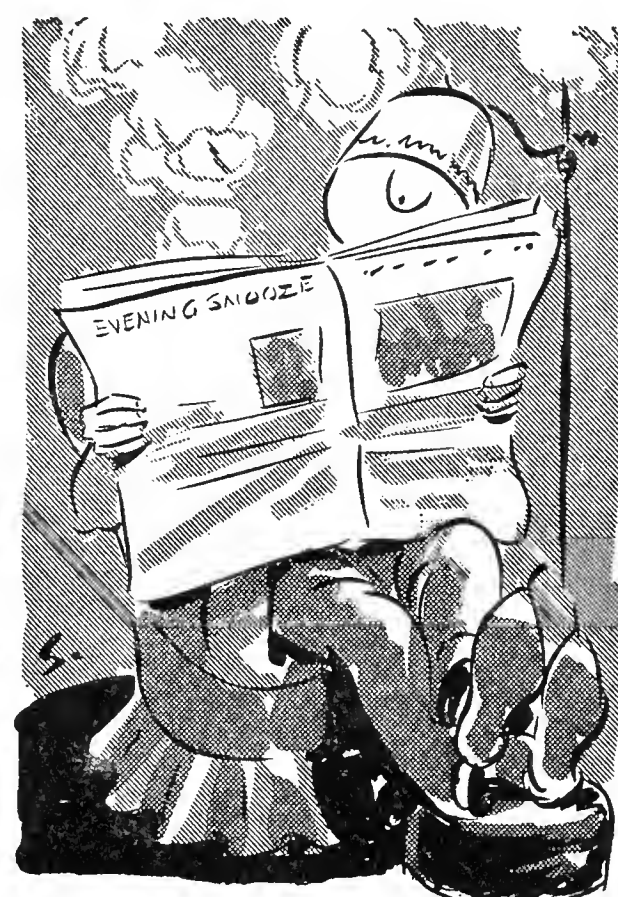
The unquenchable Scotty and those who had fared best contrived to recover the horses, and finally brought the tree to the college campus at about ten o'clock that night. The borrowed tools were temporarily left in a heap by the roadside, but were returned to their owners, after vast trouble, by a committee of four, sent out for that purpose.

On the way to prayers the next morning, the sophomore class presented a picturesque but rueful appearance. There was one man on crutches, several were limping, and six or seven wore prominent white bandages. It was not till the following day that we mustered in good form enough to set out our tree on the campus.

The expenses of the trip, including damages and doctor's bills, reached sixty dollars.

Our class oak proved a problem in forestry. Twice, subsequently, it was pronounced dead. But by the following spring a few fresh, pale leaves would appear on it. We employed various tree-doctors to see it, prune it and dress it—for if the tree died, it would be a bad omen, according to current college auguries. It survived, but it has never grown well, and is far from being the "king of the campus."

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



goes on in this here world, for when the dog's asleep, all curled up for the night beside the fire, I ain't in no rush to retire. I like to read the latest news, a-sittin' there without no shoes, and keep informed on ev'rything that happens in this world, by jing! Of all the blessings that we've got, good light is best, as like as not, it helps us to enjoy our life and get on peaceful with our wife!

WHEN winter comes, with early nights, it seems to me electric lights are just about the finest thing, that ever was devised, by jing. I recollect, when I was young, the coal-oil lamp that always hung just so the deepest shadows fell upon my corner, I could tell if books was upside down or not, but that is all the good I got from that there lamp. I used to squint and try to read the lines of print, but readin' sure was hard to do, with that there light that filtered thru that smoky chimney, for the draft would smoke it quickly, we would haft to strike a match to find that light, altho we cleaned it twice a night.

But now we press a button and it's light as day, it's surely grand that we can see as well at night as when the sun is givin' light. A feller likes to read when he don't have to pucker up to see the print, and so I sit up late, to keep myself right up to date on what

Personal Problems

Hold Tight!

What would you say of a man who has been married for 25 years to a woman who has worked in the house and outside to help him make a success . . . denying herself pretty clothes and good furniture and modern helps that they might save money and get ahead . . . who falls in love with a girl 15 years younger than himself and asks his wife to give him a divorce and get out so he can enjoy the fruits of her labors with a new love?—Discarded.

I'd say the man was an ungrateful wretch and hanging's too good for him. Then in the next breath, I'd say the woman was a big fool to make such a slave of herself unless it was absolutely necessary; too often hard work puts her under the turf before she has a chance to enjoy a penny of what is saved. Then I'd take another breath and tell her not to leave her happy home, but to hang on, treat this new love of her husband like a disease and expect him to get over it, which he so often does.

Many husbands between 50 and 60 get these flighty spells . . . their good old patient wives aren't in it with the glamour gals, and they're all for giving them the gate. But habits of so many years aren't easily laid aside. When the bills begin to come in and Pappy has to stay up until one or two o'clock three or four nights a week to entertain his new young lovely, he's going to creep back to the home fires to rest his weary bones. And his faithful wife sitting there in her usual place will be mighty easy on his eyes and he'll decide that peace and comfort . . . while maybe not so glamorous . . . are worth more in the long run.

It'll hurt . . . but forgive him when he comes around with that hang-dog look in his eyes. You'd nurse him through small-pox, wouldn't you? An attack of second romance is much worse!

Stand On Your Own Feet

Here is a problem which many young people wonder what to do about. How should I have handled this situation?

The other night I took a girl out to a party to a near-by lake where friends of hers had a cottage. There were six couples. I do not go with the girl, steady; we are just friends and she invited me as her escort.

We had a pleasant time and about 11:30 the suggestion was made to go to a tavern which is run for the lake resort and which does not enjoy too good a reputation. They all, including my friend for the evening, were right in for going . . . and what could I do or say?

I do not go to taverns; I am a leader in our young people's group of our church and do not feel that I should lend my presence to such places, even though I might, personally, like to go, which I don't. But I am also not a prude or a spoil-sport and wouldn't it have looked like I was a heel to have righteously said, "I'm sorry; I don't go to taverns," thus implying I thought myself better than my companions, which I don't. They are nice kids . . . our ideas of fun just aren't the same, that's all.

Well . . . I went with them. Then came



"Hilda! I think you gathered the wrong eggs today."

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than it is with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. If you wish, your letter will be held entirely confidential, and Lucile will send you a personal reply by mail.

the time to order our drinks and I again couldn't be a heel by ordering lemon pop while the others took mixed drinks, I tried I? So, with great distaste, which I tried to conceal, I ordered a glass of beer and contrived to make it last a long time. But I wasn't happy while I was there and felt there should have been some way out of my predicament. Was there?—Reluctant Rowdy.

Now . . . you've put me in a spot. If I say you did right to go . . . indignant parents will burn up Uncle Sam's mails denouncing me as a menace to the morals of youth. If I say you should have refused, other young people will say that's not giving them the answer they want . . . for they just can't do it, when with a crowd who want to go out for a "good time".

Certainly, even though we are against taverns and what they stand for, we do imply our approval by being seen in them. However, I think in your case, there was hardly any choice left you but to go. Your mistake lay in not knowing the amusement tastes of your companions better than you did. But, I don't think you would necessarily have been labeled a "heel" if you had declined anything alcoholic after you got there.

You know the old saying, "You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." A boy (or girl) caught in like predicaments as yours can't deliver temperance lectures to his friends and in righteous indignation decline to accompany the crowd; but he can tell them, in a nice way, that liquor doesn't agree with his manners and metabolism and he's much happier with a glass of soda, or milk. You might be surprised at the reaction.

Proceed Cautiously

Would it be right for me to accept a date with the boy my girl friend has been going with, knowing that he no longer has any feeling for her, although she is still crazy about him? I like him very much and he has been asking me for dates for a long while.—Unhappy.

If you value the friendship of this girl and do not want to hurt her feelings too badly, then you had better wait until the boy has definitely broken with her and had a few dates with others, before you begin going with him.

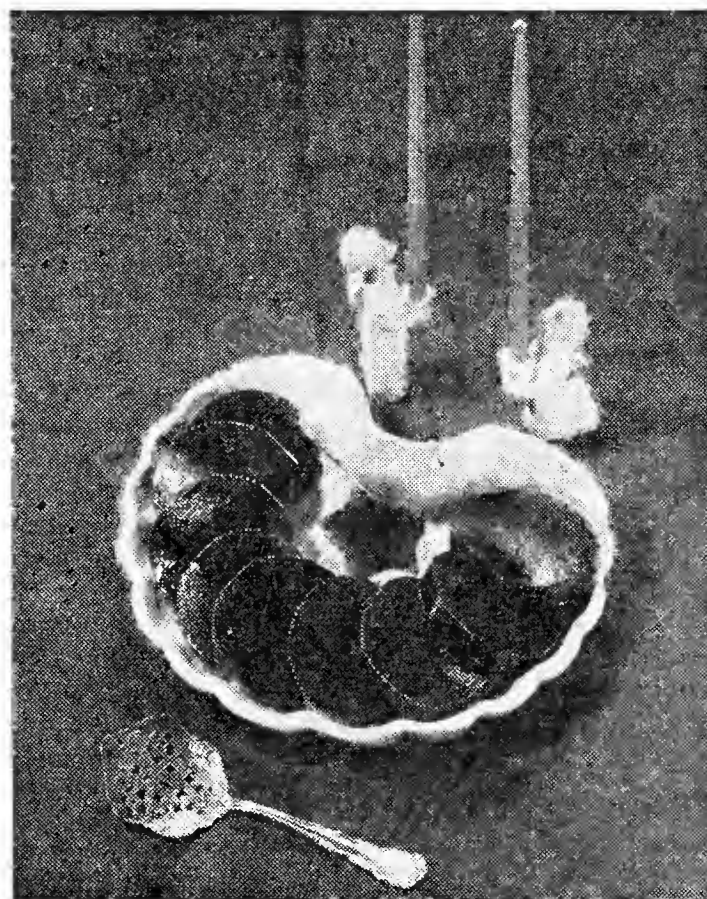
Divided Over Dancing

I have gone with a girl for a long time; we are what you might say, engaged. But this summer we've fallen out over dancing. She loves dancing; I detest it. She insists on going to dances at least once a week, and then she dances with other boys, as I do not even know how and think the modern "jitter-dances" worse than silly. Naturally, I don't like that, and we quarrel all the way home. I think if she really cared for me, she'd give up dancing. She says I should learn how to dance. What do you think?—Not a Jitterbug.

I think that both sides should make concessions. You might attempt to learn to dance . . . you might surprise yourself and enjoy it. Your girl, to be fair, should not insist you take her to dances every week and then spend the evening dancing with other boys. She should, instead, try her hand at teaching you and if you can't learn, go only occasionally, rather than often.

Certainly, I'd come to some sort of agreement before becoming definitely engaged. Difference in entertainment tastes can cause much trouble and unhappiness.

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Serve!



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This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough remedy. Promptly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

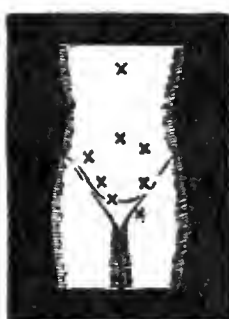
Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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If Your Child Has A NASTY COLD

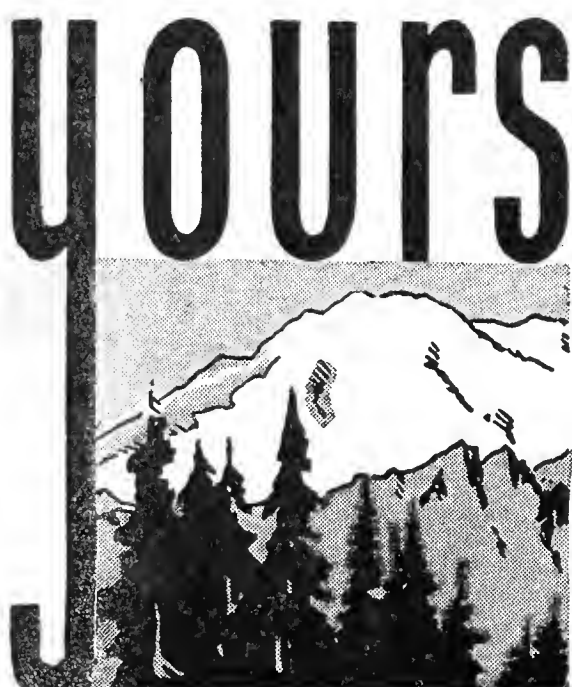


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As Most Mothers Do

Rub chest, throat, and back thoroughly with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Then spread a thick layer on the chest and cover with a warmed cloth. Right away VapoRub goes to work to relieve the misery.

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ROUTE OF THE AIR-CONDITIONED

NORTH COAST LIMITED

THE SECOND STEP

(Continued from Page 1)

milk dealers, as it has more or less in the past. It is the farmer's milk. If he wants to keep it home, he may be unwise, but it is his privilege, and the situation must be such that he and his representatives can, as any other business man does, place his own price on his product, providing that it is a fair and reasonable price.

Kick Out the Trouble Makers

We must turn united organized opinion of both farmers and business men on any individual, any group, any politician, and any publication that uses milk to promote their own selfish purposes. It is time to kick out the trouble makers. Every time a demagogue wants to go to town with the masses he begins to talk about the high price of milk, or starts a milk investigation. I am all fed up on milk investigations. I question the sincerity back of most of them. Out of at least 20 milk investigations in the last several years I have yet to know of one that found anything particularly crooked. Inefficiencies—yes; they are in all business. From some of these investigations the facts have been distorted and fed to the public. When the investigation gives the industry a clean bill of health, little is said about it. No wonder the consumer thinks milk is high priced and cuts consumption.

Both consumers and farmers are regularly and constantly misinformed about milk. What can the farmer believe when he reads constant misstatements or half statements of fact, or when he listens to some radical who has no real interest in the farmer, but who is only interested in climbing into power and into the limelight?

Press is Dairymen's Friend

So far as most of the press is concerned, it is one of the best friends the farmer has. In my opinion, the press has not had much cooperation from the dairy industry. The press of this country is for the most part sane and constructive, and if it doesn't get the facts to its readers it is almost always because the dairymen have not made those facts available.

Milk at its present price is a comparatively cheap food. Any nutrition expert will tell you that there is more food value in a quart of milk than there is in most other foods costing twice as much. But try to get any consumer to believe that! Why? Because until lately practically every other commodity in the world has had more advertising than milk, and much of the advertising milk has got has been of the wrong kind. When consumers yell about high priced milk instead of meeting the arguments with a thousand facts that are available to prove that it is the greatest food in the world, and cheap at the price, what does the industry do? When the yell becomes too loud, the dealers reduce the retail price and take it out of farm prices. I maintain that this whole psychology of the retail price of milk is wrong both in country and city. Milk is not too high, but whatever the price is, be it high or low, the dealer takes out his operating costs and his profit. He has to.

Kick Out Bad Dealers

It is fair to say a good word for the legitimate distributor. He performs a necessary service. His costs, particularly his labor costs, are mounting. In the same breath I must say also that we need to beware of a lot of milk dealers as we would beware of the Devil. I charge that there are many milk dealers in the New York milk shed, who have lied, cheated, chiseled, and upset the milk industry for more than

a quarter century. That group always becomes particularly active when the farmers attempt to get together, and cunningly uses the time-worn device of setting farmer against farmer, and farm cooperative against farm cooperative. It is time that the industry cleaned house with this type of parasite, and the best service that the legitimate distributor can render his own business is to take the lead in driving dishonest and destructive milk dealers out of business.

Time to Stop Fighting

This leads to my next and last principle. It is time for farmers to stop "rowing" among themselves, to resist the propaganda of their enemies, and to believe in and work with their neighbors and friends who are sincerely interested in the welfare of the dairy industry.

Unfortunately, this "rowing" has not been confined to individual farmers. Cooperative leaders have been even worse. There have been times when leaders of the cooperatives have been more bitter toward one another than toward the milk dealers. The best progress by far that has been made by this group whom we are honoring tonight is not these better prices, good as they are; it is in the demonstration of the principle that not only individual dairymen but their organizations can work together, and that means something permanently good for all of us.

Business Men Must Also Back Farmer

Now I must also express my enthusiasm for another step in progress, evidenced many times recently in this fight of the dairymen for a living price for milk, and very apparent here tonight. I refer to the increasing understanding of the farmer's problems and the support of the farmer in solving his problems by the business men of New York State.

The business man is the owner of property; so is the farmer: he is an employer of labor; so is the farmer; both acknowledge the right and the wisdom of constructive labor organization, but both the business man and the farmer will fight to the end to oppose radical and communistic labor organization, and will unite to prevent radicals and Communists who have no



"My word . . . SNOW!"

sincere interest in the farmer from getting a stranglehold upon the agriculture of this country. The farmer, in common with the business man, is against all the "isms" except Americanism.

I'd like to see every Chamber of Commerce and every other group of business have this definite program for cooperation with agriculture:

FIRST. Complete appreciation of the truth that unless the farmer prospers, no one else will.

SECOND. A keen desire to get better acquainted with farmers and their problems, which will mean understanding, without which no progress whatever can be made.

THIRD. The stopping of all critical talk of farms and farmers by business men. Don't say, for example, that farmers are inefficient. Some of them are, of course, but the majority are just as efficient as other business men.

FOURTH. Don't criticize unjustly the farmer's organizations. You will make no mistake in supporting the organization and the plan which the majority of farmers themselves support. Most of the attacks on farmers' organizations come from enemies of both agriculture and business.

AND LASTLY. Join with the farmer's organizations in their programs to take government out of business and agriculture, to reduce taxes, and more important still, to maintain the fundamental American principles of liberty and freedom of action which made this country great.

Now I come to a very pleasant duty. It is a part of my philosophy of life that a man cannot read his tombstone when he is dead. Most of us are all too prone to criticize, too slow to praise. So it is indeed a privilege in the name of all farmers, in fact, in the name of every citizen, to express here tonight all appreciation and honor to those who have been responsible in helping dairymen get a living price for milk.

Fifty Thousand Frenchmen

You remember the old saying that fifty thousand Frenchmen cannot be wrong. That is right. Lawyers have a similar saying that you cannot indict a whole community. I submit that 90 per cent of the dairymen shipping milk in this milk shed, plus the Conference Board, plus the Federal and State governments, plus the Colleges of Agriculture, plus many of the newspapers, plus thousands of business men, cannot all be wrong in their support of the Bargaining Agency and the marketing agreements.

Master Cooperators

And now I want to call to their feet the Directors of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, together with their executive secretary, Mr. Charles H. Baldwin. Gentlemen, it has been the custom throughout the ages to honor great individuals who have done their bit to promote progress and the welfare of mankind. George Washington termed agriculture "the most healthful, most useful and most honorable employment of man." Recently, outstanding individual farmers have been honored in America by conferring upon them the title of Master Farmer. Never to my knowledge, however, has any group of farmers been commended or honored for high service. Therefore, this is the first occasion of its kind in history. We who are gathered here tonight, and the thousands of men and women whose lives have been made happier by your efforts, hereby express to you our appreciation.

All power and all honor to everyone of you who has had a part in the leadership of this movement that means so much to every citizen!

**MASTER COOPERATORS, PLEASE
BE SEATED!**

The 1939 Potato Season

(Continued from Page 6)

difference in price ranged from one cent to five cents per peck higher for the packaged goods. In the case of New York upland-grown potatoes, the peck-packs sold for five cents per peck or twenty cents a bushel more than those sold in bulk. About 57 per cent of all the potatoes sold in consumer packages were grown and packed in Maine. Insofar as the quality of New York grown potatoes is as high as that of Maine potatoes, there is every reason to believe that this method of merchandizing should and will increase in New York.

One of the faults with our local-grown crop is its lack of cleanness or freedom from dirt. Brushing is on the increase. In the far west and in the south, much of the crop is washed before shipment. As competition with the washed product in our eastern markets increases, we may some day find it profitable to wash our potatoes.

Either washing or brushing would greatly improve the appearance of that portion of our crop which is dug from heavy wet soils. In Doctor Findlen's market study, it was found that 5 per cent of the retail samples classed as dirty, 89 per cent as fairly clean and only 5 per cent as clean. Experience has proven that brightness is an important factor in creating consumer preferences. We should not forget that brightness and cleanness are usually associated.

From what has been said here in favor of this new idea in potato marketing, no grower should conclude that there is a potential profit of 20 cents a bushel in it for his entire crop. Extra labor to do the packing, ample grading and brushing facilities and the cost of paper bags must all be considered. But most important of all is the fact that it will not pay to attempt to pack potatoes fancy unless and until we

have fancy potatoes to pack. Some of the crop as now grown cannot be graded profitably and should be sold as unclassified. Here then, is a good reason why we should not ignore any one of many recommended production practices and assume that the all important problem is marketing. There is not now and there never has been a time when it was not easier to sell good potatoes than poor ones.

National Grange Maps Program

(Continued from Page 8)

belief that farm credit should be continued on a cooperative basis, rather than under complete domination by the federal government.

Results of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries were condemned as opening the American market for the dumping of imports of

A Child's Gift

By ETHEL A. M. TOZIER.

The Christmas star hangs low in the sky,

The moon shines bright and still.
I think I could reach the both of them
If I climbed to the top of the hill.

I'd bring back the moon for a tinsel ball

To hang on my tree so bright,
And pin the star to the topmost branch
For the Christchild's gift tonight.

farm products without resulting benefits to American agriculture. The resolution said in part:

"The American people work under a high level of fixed costs which are a first charge on the proceeds of production. Domestic prices are affected adversely by imports, however small, or cheaper commodities. The results of reciprocal trade agreements have been to extend the unfavorable effects of foreign competition upon American farm prices."

It also called upon Congress to rescind present trade agreements which are injurious to American agriculture.

On another controversial point the Grange renewed its stand that the Forestry Service be continued in the Department of Agriculture. There has been considerable in print about proposed removal of Forestry to the Department of the Interior. F. A. Silcox, chief forester, who recently declined an appointment as undersecretary of the interior, appeared before the Grange and told the delegates "I can truthfully say forestry is part and parcel of the Department of Agriculture." The Grange also recommended that administration of grazing on public lands be transferred from Interior to Agriculture.

Opposed to "Discriminatory Taxation"

The Grange opposed "discriminatory and punitive tax legislation designed to destroy and unnecessarily burden any legitimate class or type of distribution."

While chain stores were not mentioned in the resolution, discussion on the floor indicated delegates had this in mind. It was made clear that the Grange opposes only such taxation along this line as appears to be "discriminatory and punitive." The committee report on the subject said: "We recognize the fact that excessive or unnecessary costs of distribution cause the farmer to pay more for his supplies and receive less for his products. We commend all efficient methods of distribution which result in lowered costs to the consumer and are fair to the producer. We disapprove all efforts, legislative or otherwise, which are discriminatory and which hamper efficient and economical methods of distribution."

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Please send me "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings." I am especially interested in

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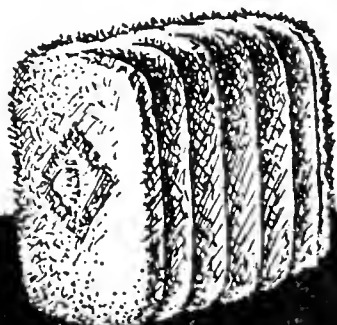
Stazdry absorbs about three and one-half times its own weight in water. It is light in color and compared to some other litters it is practically dustless. Stazdry doesn't have the tendency to pack down hard—and it never cakes. Air circulates through it and therefore it tends to give off moisture faster and to stay drier over longer periods.

An impartial test carried on at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station showed Stazdry leading other commonly used litters in 10 out of 13 desirable qualities.

The compact 100-lb. bales of Stazdry are easy to handle, can be stored in less space and cover a surprisingly large area of floor space. Order Stazdry from your local feed dealer. Give it a trial. You'll soon discover its economy and many other advantages. Manured Stazdry makes an exceptionally good fertilizer.

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4 Sloan St. So. Orange, N. J.



Stazdry

The Economy Litter

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

A FRIEND of mine out hunting pheasants this fall tramped an entire forenoon without finding a spring or a stream where his dog could get a drink.

The other day, driving by a farm home, I noticed a bunch of hens nervously picking at the pump to the well in the front yard. **No one needed to tell me that the well was dry and the birds frantic for water.**

Passing by other farms I saw, as most of you have seen, many bunches of cows and young stock moving about in that peculiarly restless manner which identifies the thirsty animal.

I have seen hundreds of acres of winter grain turning brown, not from cold weather, **but from lack of moisture.** It is impossible to drive five miles on any road and not pass a farmer hauling water or see one ushering a string of thirsty livestock to some back-lot spring.

I AM WORRIED

It is not, however, the present evidences of the worst drought the Northeast has ever experienced, depressing though they are, which worry me today. **What does worry me is the hundreds of silos and dairy barns I drive past with the daylight showing through from a half to two-thirds of their upper structures.** I know that the cattle which must be carried through the winter on these restricted supplies of roughage are in the poorest condition I have ever seen them go into the barn in the fall. What will their condition be by late February or March?

EVER NORMAL GRANARY

Meanwhile, there is piling up on my desk a whole series of reports and explanations about how the Government is caring for the surplus corn in the Mid-West. Thousands of temporary steel bins have been erected. Millions of bushels of corn have been impounded. **Like a giant jack screw, Wallace and his Commodity Credit Corporation support the corn market and force it ever upward.**

Grass Silage

Again we are having a satisfactory experience with grass silage. In fact, the only things which are going to get us through the winter are the hay we carried over from last year, and the grass silage we made in June. **If we had to depend upon the hay we cut after the first of July and the corn and soybeans we grew this summer, we certainly would be out of luck.**

At Larchmont we have opened one silo which was filled with straight green timothy last June. Neither phosphoric acid nor molasses were added. Except for some slight spoilage around the doors this timothy silage is coming out sweet and wholesome **and it proves to be exceptionally palatable.** We are feeding it to a bunch of Angus cows with calves at their sides and from the way the calves are growing

these Angus cows seems to be milking exceptionally well on timothy silage, mixed hay, and about four pounds of grain apiece a day. The calves, of course, also get some grain in a creep.

At Sunnysgables we have opened a silo which we filled with a mixture of winter barley or wheat in the early dough stage, and green legume hay. We are simply delighted with the product.

Our experience confirms my belief that it is going to be possible to make silage out of first cutting green clover and alfalfa in the Northeast without buying very much phosphoric acid or molasses to mix with it. Instead, I believe that we can grow winter barley or wheat as a source of carbohydrates.

Saving Labor

Several years ago we decided to break faith with the rule, which is iron-clad on so many farms, of feeding livestock every time the family eats or at least twice a day.

We still continue to feed our few dairy cattle twice a day when they are in the barn, and if I really wanted to force them for milk I think I would feed them three and possibly four times a day. We also feed our work horses twice and three times a day, though I think that in following this routine we are probably more the victims of habit than the servants of common sense.

When it comes to all other classes of livestock, however, dry sheep, dry dairy cows, young stock, loose horses which aren't working, and all of our beef herds, **we feed only once a day.** This

feeding we make at the most convenient time in the afternoon. This winter, while we do not advocate the practice, we are dispensing with hay altogether and relying on grass silage and grain for feeding most of our livestock.

Our rule is to feed enough grass silage so that the animals will fill up and lie down and still leave in the bunks a fair feeding for the next morning. Then, we feed on top of this silage our grain ration.

This year we are using the same grain mixture for everything to which we fed any concentrates. It analyses about 14% protein, carries 4% fat, and the total digestible nutrients run almost exactly 1500 pounds to the ton. For all of our young stock, that is animals under a year and a half of age, our general rule is to feed a pound of this ration to each cwt. of live weight.

1940 Pastures

From what I am able to observe in regard to the way my own pastures are going into the winter, I am under the impression that in many sections of the Northeast we can't expect very abundant grazing before mid-June next summer. Furthermore, it will take better than a normal season, so far as amount of rainfall is concerned, to give our livestock much of anything to eat after June.

I base my rather gloomy predictions on the fact that it looks to me as though there are hundreds of thousands of acres of pastures which normally grow a fair amount of wild white clover which will have to start from scratch next spring. That is, from seed — seed which, I hope, was produced before the dry weather killed off the clover plants. If this is the case it certainly will be well into June before we have wild white clover plants large enough to furnish much grazing. Perhaps, however, I am over-pessimistic.

At any rate, to be on the safe side, as I previously announced, we are going to sow three fields at Sunnysgables, two of them plowed out of permanent pastures and the third adjacent to a permanent pasture, to sweet clover in December. Our hope is that this sweet

clover will come along so that we can turn into it by July at least.

If we get a good stand we will graze it quite closely and next fall in September or late August, depending on the weather, will sow some permanent pasture seed mixtures right in the sweet clover with the idea that as the sweet clover dies out the next year the permanent pasture clovers and grasses will come on to take its place.

We did just this several years ago and got in this way one of the finest pastures we have ever had.

Horse Power

The picture on this page is proof of the fact that despite the appearance of the low-cost rubber-mounted light tractor, we at Sunnysgables have not yet lost our faith in horse and mule power.

We don't know yet how our totals for gasoline, oil, repairs, and depreciation on our truck and tractor are going to show up for the year 1939. **We do know, however, that these totals for 1938 shocked us.** If I recall correctly, I announced on this page that we weren't going to let them get as large this year. Nevertheless, I shan't be surprised if they are.

At some point in the economy of running a farm I am sure that horse and mule power will continue to justify themselves. I admit I don't know just where this point is, but I am trying to find it out.

Because I believe sincerely that the horse and mule will be with American agriculture for a long time, I am becoming more interested in horse-drawn farm implements than I ever have been before in my life. You see, I have a suspicion that if we ever gave old Dobbin half a break in the form of rubber mounted equipment on roller bearings, and with adequate lubricating systems, we would be quite surprised at the horsepower he will deliver for ten cents worth of oats.

Perhaps better engineered horse-drawn equipment is one way to get the present generation of farm boys more interested in a greater use of horse and mule power.



Last spring we purchased a pair of mules with more or less the idea of trying the beasts out. Nothing we have ever done has quite so upset the farm routine. Right at the very beginning Jake opined that a man just couldn't drive mules and retain his self-respect as a teamster. Then Howard took them on and in due time reported that he had the key to the successful use of mules. "In their case," he said, "the teamster should not drive the mules, BUT FOLLOW THEM." At any rate, our general experience was so satisfactory that we have now added a sec-

ond pair of the long-eared rascals to our farm power lineup. The team shown above are young fellows. The mule in the foreground is not yet three years old. His mate is around four. Yet the pair already weighs better than 2800, and one can almost see them grow from day to day. They are supposed to be full brothers, but as the picture shows, one is a light sorrel with distinct Belgian marking, while the other is a dark sorrel. The boys are now hoping for a good fall of snow so that they can hitch all four sorrel mules to a pair of bobs and try their skill at driving a long-eared four-in-hand.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Life Insurance by Mail

"Is the ——— Insurance Company a reliable concern with which to do business?"

Rather than say "yes" or "no", we prefer to give you a "left-handed" answer. The company mentioned by our reader is not licensed by the New York State Insurance Department, and according to the law, agents cannot make personal solicitations in this state. The law does allow solicitation by mail. If a policy holder gets into an argument with an unlicensed company, the State Insurance Department cannot help.

Therefore, we answer the subscriber's question with another question — "Why take any chances?" There are plenty of reliable insurance companies that are licensed by the State Department. We will even go a step further and say that our subscribers have had plenty of trouble with similar unlicensed companies.

* * *

No Road to Wealth

"I read an ad by a company that sells mushroom spawn. It indicated that there are great profits to be made from growing mushrooms. Would you advise me to try it?"

A few years ago rabbits held the spot-light as a get-rich-quick proposition. That proposition collapsed but will probably be revived as soon as a new generation grows up. Meanwhile mushrooms get the lime-light. Mushroom growing is a highly specialized business and has just as many troubles as any other farm enterprise. We are particularly skeptical of concerns that sell mushroom spawn and offer to buy back the product. If you want to try out mushroom growing on a small scale, we suggest that you buy spawn from a reliable seed company. If you

Let Us Help You

The following bulletins have been prepared by *American Agriculturist's* Home Editor, Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett, and they are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and mimeographing costs:

- ☐ No. 1—Outdoor Fireplaces. Gives clear, concise directions for building simple types of outdoor fireplaces.
- ☐ No. 2—Blankets. Tells you what to look for when buying a blanket; also, how to wash blankets and protect them from moths.
- ☐ No. 3—Apple Recipes. This bulletin contains many unusual apple recipes that will appeal to your family.
- ☐ No. 4—Protective Foods. Tells what foods help to keep you and your family in good health, and contains a week's supply of sample menus showing how easy it is to plan healthful meals.
- ☐ No. 5—School Lunches. Has lots of suggestions for keeping the children's lunch boxes filled with healthful, appetizing, easy-to-prepare lunches.
- ☐ No. 6—Home Canning and Curing of Meats. Tells how to stock your shelves with delicious, ready-to-serve, "home grown" meats. Directions are easy to follow.

How to order these bulletins: Check the ones you want, include three cents for each one desired, and return this coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to give your name and address, and write plainly.

Some Recent Claims Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Frank Schager, Schoharie (returns on egg shipments)	\$ 18.00
Gust Hill, Van Etten (adjustment on order baby chicks)	13.60
Raymond C. Wiltse, Hannibal (adjustment on a mail order)	22.10
Howard S. Coe, Perry (adjustment on order plants)	1.43
Edwin Wohlheuter, Colden (adjustment on nursery stock)	5.00
Mrs. Ida M. Calkins, Acidalia (adjustment on order baby chicks)	3.50
Wm. Pomella, Canajoharie (part payments on hay shipments)	117.00
Harry Hapeman, Red Hook (claim settled)	13.50
Sidney Parmer, Watkins Glen (account settled)	9.16
Beatrice Wall, Remsen (refund on mail order)	1.00
MAINE	
Mrs. Clarence B. Cole, Brooks (balance on account)	87.00
TOTAL	\$291.29

can grow them and succeed in finding a market you can then go into the business on a larger scale. Do not depend on "buy back" promises!

* * *

Seller Needs Pay

"I have been selling hay to a Brooklyn dealer. I delivered in my own truck, all shipments on a C.O.D. basis. There was no trouble for a while, but recently they have been holding back payments on each load. Now they owe me nearly \$200. My driver went for the pay last week and it was refused unless we shipped more hay. I never made a contract — my terms were cash."

The practice of holding back part payment for farm produce is getting so common that it is becoming monotonous and distinctly irritating. It takes a little courage to refuse to deal with a man who has been paying satisfactorily in the past. Furthermore, the failure to pay is usually delayed until the produce is unloaded. Remedy is forceful persuasion backed by legal action if necessary.

* * *

Denied Use of Mails

For several years the Service Bureau has received many letters expressing dissatisfaction with the business dealings of seed companies located at St. Charles, Illinois. These companies advertise to furnish seed collections for 10c, but those responding were then asked to furnish 20c to cover postage, packing and handling charges. In some cases additional seeds or plants were offered to those who would send in six post cards addressed to potential customers. Many who sent these in received nothing for their money.

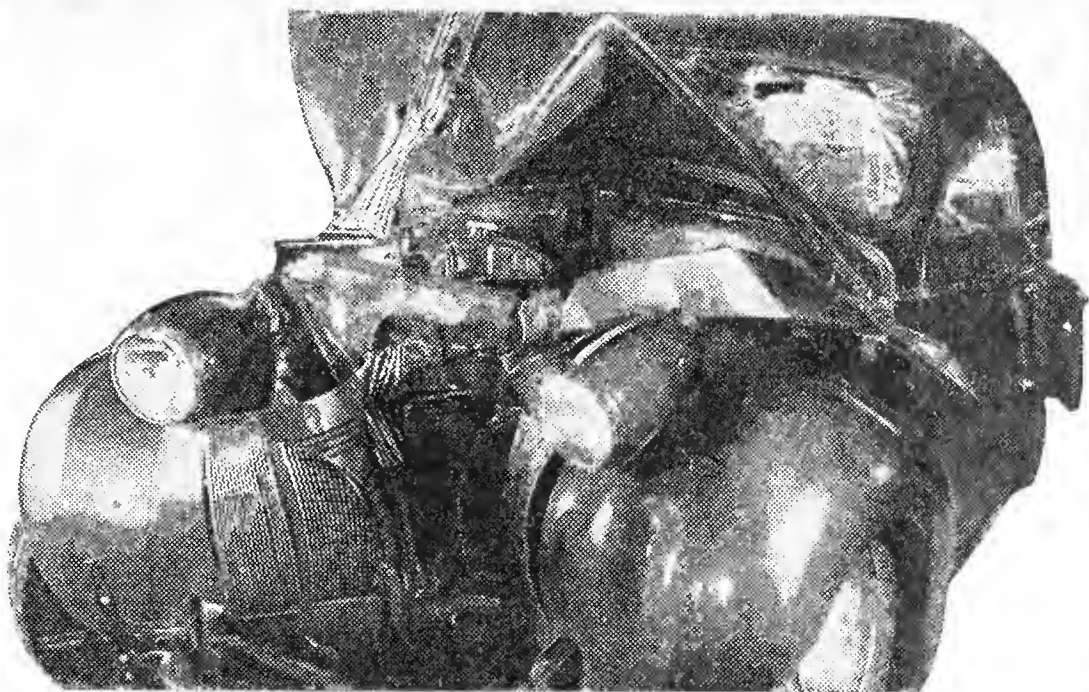
The Post Office Department recently issued fraud orders denying the use of the mails to several of these companies, namely, S. W. Pike, Best Gardens, Globe Seed Co., and Middle-West Supply Co. The Post Office reports that all of these concerns were operated by three brothers.



\$25.00 Weekly Benefit
Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at \$10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. Write for full details.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.



Wrecked car of Dr. and Mrs. Harold R. DePue of Canton, N. Y.

RETURNING from a call Dr. and Mrs. DePue were crowded off the road and their car wrecked. Both were severely injured and laid up for a long time. Each carried the \$1.00 policy issued by N. A. Associates, and the \$2.00 policy issued by the Appreciation Department. Together they drew \$607.14 in weekly and hospital benefits.

We received a letter from Dr. DePue which we want you to read. We publish it here with his permission.

Dr. DePue writes: "We wish to express our appreciation to your company and the local agent, Raymond Coloton, for the prompt and efficient manner in which our claims were adjusted and paid. Mrs. DePue and I had both your \$1.00 and \$2.00 travel accident policies. We were totally disabled for fifteen weeks and with the weekly benefit and hospital benefit together drew \$607.14 for which we are very grateful. With the danger of traveling I believe no one can afford to be without this low-cost protection."

Harold R. DePue, M.D.

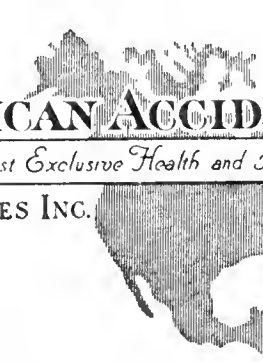
BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Roy Wilber, R. 2, Parish, N. Y. Struck by auto—cut leg & cont. hand	30.00	Leo N. Quesnel, 4 Loomis, Burlington, Vt. Auto collision—sprained shoulder	20.00
Frank Kozlowski, R. 1, Farmersville Sta., N. Y. Wagon tipped over—injuries	20.00	Mrs. Laura Burnham, Arlington, Vt. Auto collision—bruises	10.00
Rev. Wm. H. Shoemaker, R. 2, Hammond, N. Y. Auto collision—fract. nose & cuts	42.86	Wilbur E. Mudgett, R. 1, Center Sandwich, N. H. Auto accident—cuts	30.00
Claudia Hazel, Waterport, N. Y. Auto accident—strained muscles	11.43	George Jodoin, R. 1, Chester, N. H. Auto collision—lacerations	26.00
Allen B. Taylor, Potsdam, N. Y. Auto accident—fract. jaw	130.00	Owen F. Cole, 543 First Ave., Berlin, N. H. Auto over hank—loss of eye	*250.00
Mrs. Marie Barker, Pawling, N. Y. Auto accident—inj. forehead	20.00	Elmer K. Chase, Est., Enfield, N. H. Truck hit pole—mortuary	500.00
Earl Pestle, R. 3, Canandaigua, N. Y. Wagon broke—fract. nose	5.00	Ruth A. Keyes, Box 66, E. Andover, N. H. Auto accident—broken ribs, inj. body	130.00
Jacob Gurin, Palenville, N. Y. Auto collision—cuts, contusions & broken nose	60.00	Richard Hodgkins, R. 3, Ellsworth, Me. Struck by car—fract. pelvis	20.00
Josephine Blum, Dansville, N. Y. Auto collision—cuts & contusions	20.00	Bernice N. Peterson, Est., Detroit, Me. Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Harry C. Harter, R. 1, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Truck collision—left chest & knee injury	12.14	Mrs. Eva Hanning, R. 3, Houlton, Me. Auto accident—bruised ankle	8.57
Marian J. Bush, R. 3, Oswego, N. Y. Auto accident—fract. vertebrae	85.71	Frederick Koialovitch, Waterville, Me. Auto collision—sprained ankle	10.00
Miss Vivian R. Clark, Canton, N. Y. Auto hit pole—fract. radius	40.00	Fred Foster, Jr., R. 3, Portland, Me. Auto overturned—fract. skull	45.71
Walter A. Jarvis, Hartwick Seminary, N. Y. Auto skidded—back injury	14.28	Merrill H. Guyette, R. F. D., Plainfield, Mass. Auto overturned—fract. bones of leg	130.00
Joseph Beebo, Saranac, New York. Truck accident—fract. ribs	30.00	Richard Benton, Shelburne Falls, Mass. Auto hit tree—abrasions & contusions	28.57
Lydia Ayers, R. 5, Potsdam, N. Y. Wagon wrecked—sacro iliac strain	30.00	Robert J. Dostal, Northampton, Mass. Auto collision—bruised back	30.00
Melvin Witkop, R. 2, Lockport, N. Y. Auto accident—fract. radius	92.86	Coribel Stiles, Wethersfield, Conn. Auto collision—multiple contusions	20.00
Leona Towne, R. 2, Middleport, N. Y. Auto accident—bruised hip, sprained knee	11.43	Mrs. Marian Russell, Allenwood, Pa. Auto struck another car—injuries to leg	15.00
Miss Grace E. Lunderman, Brier Hill, N. Y. Auto accident—cut over eye & knee	20.00	Mrs. Lestle Carls, R. D., Lafayette, N. J. Auto accident—strained back	20.00
Mrs. Mary Danowski, Calverton, N. Y. Struck by auto—cont. shoulder, knee & chest	10.00	C. Herbert Fogg, Bridgeton, N. J. Auto collision—fract. tibia	70.00
James Middlemist, Jr., R. 1, Delhi, N. Y. Auto accident—bruised eye, sprains	22.86	John R. Gordon, Trenton, N. J. Auto accident—injuries	*10.00
Madonna Gilman, Montpelier, Vt. Auto collision—fract. femur	130.00		

\$618,860.10

has been paid to 8,976 policyholders

Keep Your Policy Renewed



NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

A saving in feed costs for G.L.F.
patrons who take care of their

BAGS

GOOD, G.L.F.-branded, 10-ounce burlap or cotton Osnaberg bags, free from stains, rips, or holes, and in first class condition, are worth as much as 11 cents each at the authorized receiving points in Buffalo, Albany, and Worcester, Massachusetts.

Proper care of bags can save about \$2.00 a ton on your feed bill.

Keep Bags Clean and Dry

Feed should be piled in a clean, dry place, away from nails, broken boards, or anything that might tear the bags. Open bags carefully (see illustration). A simple bag rack like the one in the picture will keep used bags out of the way where they won't be lost, soiled, or gnawed by rats.

G.L.F. Service Agencies will receive used bags, but unless they are carefully sorted they cannot pay the maximum price. You can either (1) arrange with your Service Agency to ship your bags and pay you the best possible price, based on grading and condition; or (2) ship direct to Carl Burwick & Co., authorized receivers for G.L.F. bags.

When You Ship Direct

Burwick will pay 11 cents each for No. 1-grade G.L.F. 10-ounce burlap or cotton Osnaberg bags, delivered at their plant. Present prices for other grades:

- No. 1 G.L.F. 8-oz. Burlap Feed Bags..... 4½ cents
- No. 1 10-oz. Burlap Feed Bags (not G.L.F.)..... 5½ cents
- No. 1 Cotton Feed Bags (not G.L.F.)..... 4 cents
- No. 1 Beet Pulp Bags.. 4½ cents
- No. 2 Bags priced according to condition.

Directions for shipping G.L.F.-branded bags to Carl Burwick & Co.:

1. Sort bags carefully. Throw out torn, dirty, or stained bags.
2. Put up bags in bundles of fifty with three ties of strong twine around each bundle. Wrap bundle in a damaged bag if you have one.
3. Put your name and return mail address on every shipping tag and put a shipping tag on every

bundle of bags (your Service Agency will supply shipping tags free).

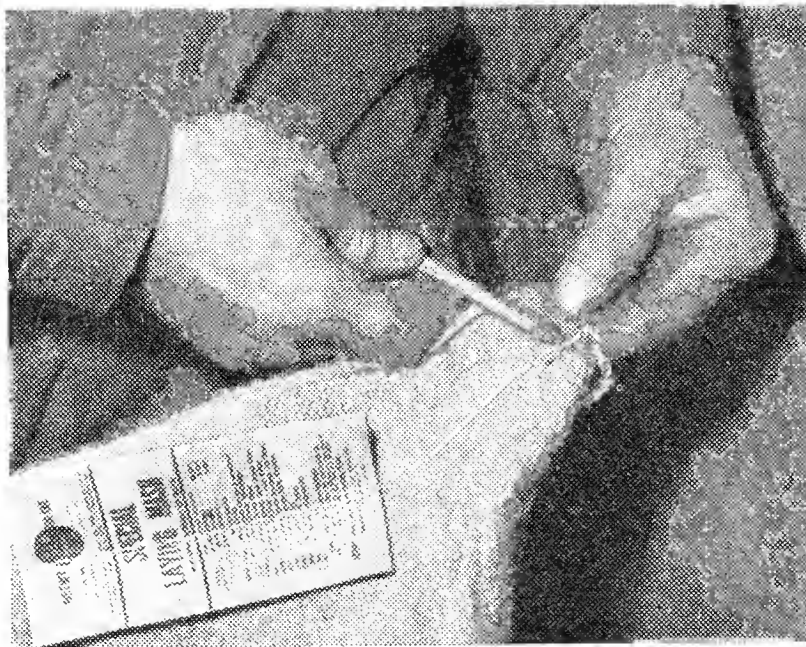
4. Ship bags by local freight from your nearest freight station to Carl Burwick & Co., at Buffalo, Albany or Worcester, Massachusetts.
5. They will mail check in payment for your bags directly to you.

A. L. Bibbins reports on

SEED

The seed situation, as summarized by A. L. Bibbins, your seed hired man:

Demand: Drouth in various sections of the country causing a big seed demand for spring. Reduction of corn and grain acreage in favor of grass acreage adds to the anticipated increased demand.



Easy Way to Open a Bag: Many bags are ruined in opening. This picture shows the correct way to open a feed bag. Break the string at the right-hand edge of the bag, on the side where the thread is single. A knife, pencil, or nail will do it. If breaking the first loop doesn't free the string, the second loop will. Pull gently on the loose ends on both sides of bag and the thread will unravel.



Bags left in a pile on the floor provide a perfect nesting place for rats and mice. Hang your bags up out of harm's way on a simple bag rack. The one shown here is made of a piece of pipe hung from two ropes.

Prices: Red Clover prices only 5% to 10% higher than last year. Alfalfa prices same as last spring. Timothy up about 15%. Alsike up about 40%.

Although Timothy, Alfalfa, and Alsike are higher than last year, they are lower than most years.

Supply: Red Clover Crop—25% less than last year. Alsike—40% less than last year.

High-quality Grimm and Variegated Alfalfa 20% less than last year. High-germinating Timothy is less than last year.

Future Prices: No immediate change in sight, but likely higher before spring because of shorter supplies of desirable seed and anticipated increase in demand.

Emergency Crops: Jap Millet Crop—smallest in the History of G.L.F. Vetch Crop—small. Fair supplies of Sudan and Soybeans.

A mixture of Sudan and Soybeans makes a good emergency hay crop. Four pecks of Soybeans and 10 to 12 pounds of Sudan Grass sown per acre makes a hay that is higher in protein than straight Sudan, and easier to cure than Soybeans alone.

Changes check price
rise in flexible formula

FEEDS

Europe uses a lot of Manchurian soybeans. War hazards make it hard to ship between Asia and Europe, so this fall some of this business has come to America. Heavy exports have cut down the supply for home use. Result: soybean oil meal has become hard to get at any price.

Meanwhile supplies of coconut oil meal are plentiful, and for the first time in many years linseed oil meal is available at a favorable price.

Dairymen who feed flexible formula rations are not inconvenienced when such a situation develops.

Meeting in Buffalo, November 21, the G.L.F. dairy feed formula committee made adjustments in the flexible formula feeds which helped take the pressure off the soybean market and prevented a sharp rise in dairy feed prices.

A typical adjustment was that made in 20% Exchange Dairy:

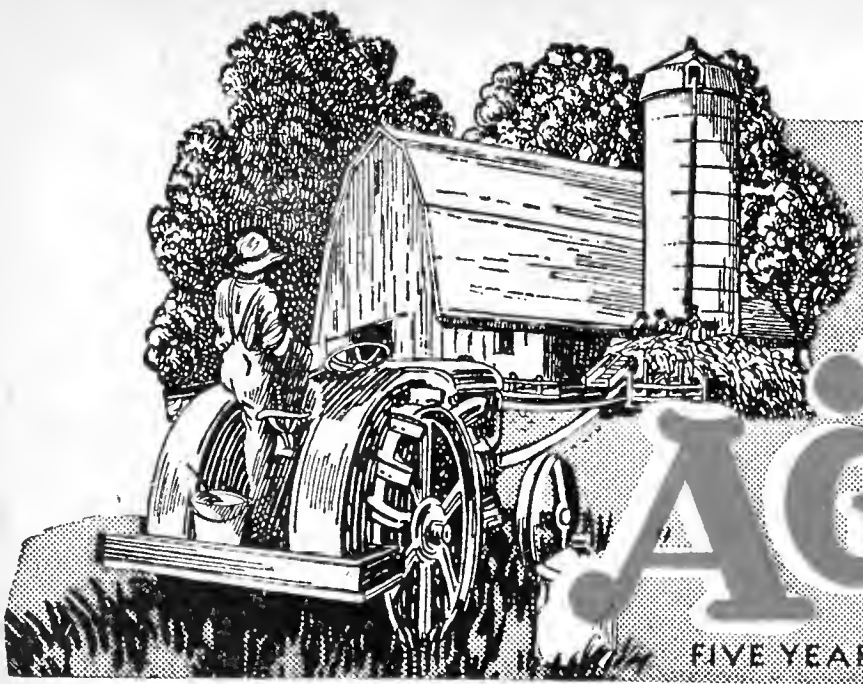
Took out

- 100 lbs. wheat bran
- 40 lbs. hominy feed & corn meal
- 80 lbs. ground soybeans
- 140 lbs. soybean oil meal

Put in

- 100 lbs. linseed meal
- 100 lbs. coconut oil meal
- 100 lbs. corn distillers' grains
- 60 lbs. cottonseed meal

The price remains the same. Total digestible nutrients are slightly increased to 1518 lbs. per ton.

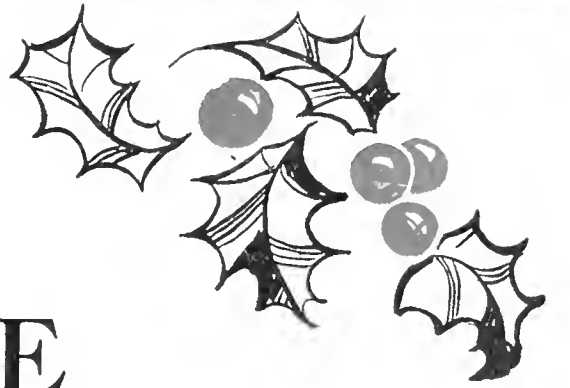


AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR \$3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR \$2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



Christmas . . .



THE HOLIDAY OF HOME

by E. R. EASTMAN

I TOLD a young friend of mine recently that if I could have only one wish, I thought it would be to turn the wheels of time backward and make me a boy again at Christmas time on the old farm. Let me gather just once more about the family hearth with Father and Mother and my brothers, just as it used to be.

We did not always have a tree, but we always did hang up our stockings, in which in the morning we found an orange, a toy or two, and some bright Christmas candy. There were not many presents, *but the folks were there*, and so was love.

Those of you who because of hard times are feeling badly this year because you cannot give your friends expensive presents should remember that presents do not make Christmas—they may even spoil it. *The Spirit of Christmas is the Spirit of Love*, and if you have not made that evident to your family and to your friends during the year, then presents, no matter how many, will not do it at Christmas time.

Christmas is above all other times a Holiday of Home, the time to renew and to consecrate again the ties of family love and friendship. It is natural and right for sons and daughters to go forth from home to make their own lives, but if they could only realize, before it is too late, what home and father and mother really mean to them, and that they should never miss an opportunity to return, how much regret it would save them in after years.

Although there is no mention of Christmas in it, there is no better Christmas poem in our literature than Whittier's SNOWBOUND, because in it he pictures so well a farm family gathered together around the family hearth. In extending to you the greetings of the staff of *American Agriculturist* for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I wish for you a renewal of appreciation of your loved ones so well expressed in the selection, on this page, from SNOWBOUND:



SNOWBOUND

W

HAT matter how the night behaved?
 What matter how the north-wind raved?
 Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
 Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow.
 O Time and Change! — with hair as gray
 As was my sire's that winter day,
 How strange it seems, with so much gone
 Of life and love, to still live on!
 Ah, brother! only I and thou
 Are left of all that circle now, —
 The dear home faces, whereupon
 The fitful firelight paled and shone.
 Henceforward, listen as we will,
 The voices of that hearth are still;
 Look where we may, the wide earth o'er
 Those lighted faces smile no more.
 We tread the paths their feet have worn,
 We sit beneath their orchard trees,
 We hear, like them, the hum of bees
 And rustle of the bladed corn;
 We turn the pages that they read,
 Their written words we linger o'er,
 But in the sun they cast no shade,
 No voice is heard, no sign is made,
 No step is on the conscious floor!
 Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust,
 (Since He who knows our need is just),
 That somehow, somewhere, meet we must....



THREE GLORIOUS WEEKS

More About A.A.'s Wonderland Tour, Starting Feb. 24th

THE OTHER day one of our readers stopped in at the office to tell us that she was planning to go with us on our Western tour in February. You'll be interested in two things she said:

"One reason that I am eager to take this trip," she declared, "is because you are including Victoria and the Butchart's Gardens. I saw those gardens once years ago and they were so beautiful that I want to see them again."

Her other comment was made upon hearing the cost of the trip.

"I thought it would be at least \$100 more than that!" she exclaimed. "I don't see how you can do it so reasonably, for I know that your tours leave nothing to be wished for."

We are proud—and justly so, we feel—of our wonderful all-expense tours, because they not only give those who go on them a real vacation filled with pleasure and high interest, but they leave lasting memories of thrilling sights seen in the friendly company of A. A. folks.

When you read the following itinerary, we think you will agree with us that this is the best tour we have ever planned. In imagination as you read it, leave behind the Northeast's wintry winds, roll Westward in the gracious atmosphere of the Northern Pacific's famous "North Coast Limited", and picture to yourself one by one the marvelous sights we'll see—the spectacular, snow-crowned Rockies, beautiful West Coast cities, picturesque Victoria and its lovely gardens, famous Yosemite Park, orange groves, Hollywood, old Mexico with its flavor of the past, historic New Orleans, and many another enchanting spot:

Saturday, February 24th

Enroute aboard the New York Central's "Empire State Express". De Luxe coaches with reclining seats provided. Overnight at Hotel Cleveland. Room with bath provided.

Sunday, February 25th

Leave Cleveland at 11:32 a. m. for Chicago. Lunch in dining car, dinner in Union Station, Chicago, and then at 9 p. m. we board our Pullmans on the "North Coast Limited". The next two days give us a daylight ride through Minnesota and North Dakota, through the mighty Rockies, across the Continental Divide, and gives us a good view of Butte, one of America's most picturesque mining towns.

All meals in the dining car—meals famous the world over for their excellence, variety, and generous servings.

Wednesday, February 28th

Arrive Seattle, Wash., 7:50 a. m. Breakfast in dining car. Transfer to the Olympic Hotel, and then about 10:00 a. m., we will take a de luxe motor tour of this beautiful city. Other meals at hotel, and afternoon free to do as you please.

Thursday, February 29th

After a leisurely breakfast at hotel,

we will get aboard a luxurious steamer of the Canadian Pacific line and steam across Puget Sound to Victoria, B. C. On arrival there, a motor trip will be taken of this quaint old English city, visiting the famous Butchart's Gardens (beautiful at this season with a mass of spring flowers). We'll also see the lovely Saanich Peninsula, returning via Elk Lake, Bird Sanctuary and the Government Game Farm.

hotel. Leave that night by sleeper for Los Angeles.

Thursday, March 7 and Fri., March 8

We will spend two whole days in this lovely city, whose summer sunshine will make you "feel like a million". There will be de luxe motor trips on which we will see Hollywood (and have lunch with the movie stars); Beverly Hills, beautiful Pasadena, the world-renowned Huntington Library, Busch's Sunken Gardens, Orange Grove Avenue, and other famous places. Hotel Clark will be our home.

Saturday, March 9th

Leave Los Angeles for San Diego, arriving there at noon. Here is a city noted for its perfect climate. On a three-hour tour, we will see Balboa Park, the Mission Hills residential section, the Marine base and Naval Training Station, and famous Point Loma with its old Spanish lighthouse. Dinner and overnight at the beautiful Del Coronado Beach Hotel. There will be ample time to roam through

the Rio Grande into Juarez, Mexico. Most of the houses here are constructed of adobe and covered with bright plaster. Along the walks are rows of rickety shops where you can buy all kinds of unusual souvenirs. Near the market place is one of the oldest structures in Mexico, the mission "Our Lady of Guadalupe," begun in 1659.

Thursday, March 14th

On this day we will be speeding through Texas, passing over the Pecos River Bridge (highest in the world at one time), and later passing Uvalde, home of Vice-President Garner.

Friday, March 15th

Arrive New Orleans and transfer to our hotel for breakfast. Then we leave by motor to see America's most interesting city—the city of many moods. We'll see modern New Orleans, and later the old, historic city. After having explained to us this part of the city, dating back to the beginning of American history, we will make a tour of the river section, plan-



Dinner on boat, and back in Seattle at 9 p. m. Overnight at our hotel.

Friday, March 1st

Leave Seattle at 10 a. m. for a delightful motor drive to Tacoma, Washington, passing enroute through the great berry section of Puyallup Valley, famous for its fine raspberries, blackberries, vegetable and flower farms. That afternoon, we will go by train to Portland, Oregon, have dinner there, and leave by sleeper for San Francisco, California.

Saturday, March 2nd

Enroute through scenic Sacramento River Canyon. All meals in dining car. Arrive San Francisco at 6:50 p. m. Transfer to Whitcomb Hotel.

Sunday, March 3-Monday, March 4

Sunday morning will be free to attend church or to do as you please. That afternoon we will take a 30-mile de luxe sightseeing tour of the city. Sunday evening open. All meals at our hotel.

Monday morning we will take a motor trip to Berkeley, Oakland and University of California, viewing the scenic panoramas from Oakland Skyline Drive—returning over the new San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge. Meals at hotel. Afternoon free. That evening we board our Pullmans and are off on one of the most exciting parts of our trip—a visit to Yosemite.

Tuesday, March 5th

Arrive at Merced, have breakfast in Hotel Merced, and then we are on our way to see the breath-taking beauty of this famous national park. Passing El Capitan, a granite monolith 3,604 feet high, we reach Yosemite Valley at 11 a. m. The beautiful Ahwahnee Hotel will be our home. In the afternoon, we will take a two-hour motor tour of the Floor of the Valley.

Wednesday, March 6th

Motor trip to and through the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. We'll see "Wawona", the "tunnel tree". More than 600 giant sequoias have been growing here for centuries—the earth's oldest and largest trees. Meals at

the beautiful flowered patio, rest on the broad veranda overlooking the ocean, or take a dip in pool or surf.

Sunday, March 10 and Mon. March 11

Sunday morning free. Then back to Los Angeles for a scenic motor trip (Monday a. m.) to Riverside, through the great orange grove section, stopping at one of the large orange packing plants, and finally reaching Mission Inn, one of the most famous hotels in the world. Guests from all over the world visit this historic Inn, renowned for its architectural beauty, priceless collection of art treasures, and the finest meals that money can buy. We will be there from Monday noon until Tuesday a. m.

Tuesday, March 12th

Aboard the Southern Pacific Railroad, and enroute to El Paso, Texas. We'll go through the deep green San Bernardino Valley—acres and acres of orange groves framed by mountain scenery. We'll see the Date Palm Orchards, Coachella Valley, travel for forty miles along the shore of the Salton Sea; and go through the Imperial Valley, which irrigation has transformed from a flaming desert into a winter garden.

Wednesday, March 13th

Arrive El Paso at 8:50 a. m. Our special Pullmans will be held here for a day while we tour the city and cross

Corner of the Ahwahnee Hotel, our home during our stop at Yosemite National Park, with Yosemite Falls in the background.

tation homes and levees, the old French market, U. S. Mint, and the field where the battle of New Orleans was fought. Meals and overnight at our hotel.

Saturday, March 16-Sunday, Mar. 17

Enroute to Cleveland, Ohio. We will spend Sunday night there, at Hotel Cleveland.

Monday, March 18th

Back to our starting point, arriving at Buffalo at 1:20 p. m., with later stops at Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany and New York. You will find it hard to say goodbye to good friends you made on the trip.

A well-illustrated folder is being prepared which gives further details of this grand trip. Write for it today, using the blank below. And if you think you can possibly go with us, make your reservation soon. Remember that if anything happens later to prevent your taking the trip, we will refund all payments.

What the Cost Includes

1. Round-trip railroad ticket from city where tour is joined.
2. Pullman accommodation where called for in the itinerary.
3. All sight-seeing mentioned in itinerary.
4. Hotels and over-night stops.
5. All necessary tips.
6. All meals.

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Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, your illustrated folder giving full details of your Western Wonderland Tour, including exact cost of your "all-expense" ticket.

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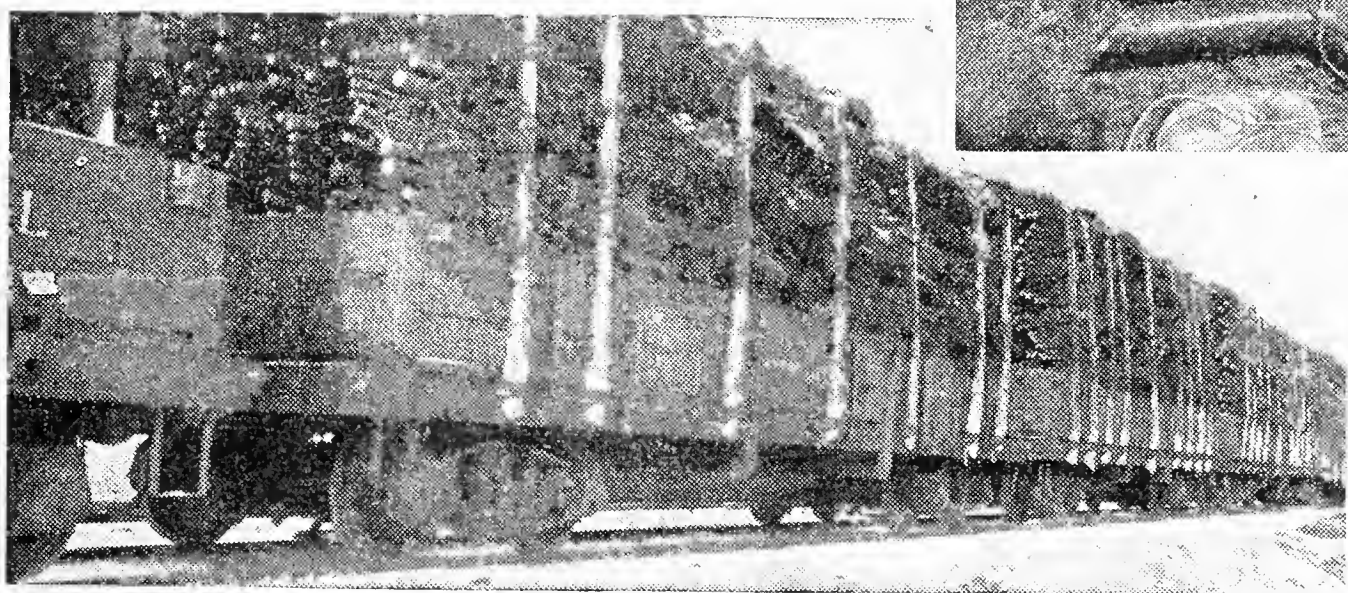
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SANTA is a FARMER

By JACK WALLACE SPAVEN

MORE THAN 10 million Christmas trees from the forests of Washington and Oregon, the bogs and swamplands of Minnesota, the snow-covered mountains of New England and New York and the wooded areas of the West, are on their way toward the nation's cities. These trees, which range from foot-high table trees to green giants for city parks, were shipped by truck and train as early as December 1. They were ordered early last summer when most of us were buying fireworks and Christmas was far from our minds. In September, axemen and farmers started into the woods to select and cut the best symmetrical, short-jointed, stocky evergreens that grew. After they were cut the trees were stored in the shade of the forest and covered with freshly cut boughs to protect them from the sun

harvest of trees for the holiday trade that New Hampshire and Vermont farmers have formed a cooperative to market their trees. For the last 30 years the harvest of Christmas trees has brought millions of dollars to the farmers of these two states. For many years these Yankee farmers did little more than grow the trees on their lands. Outside buyers sent in crews to cut and market the crop. As a re-



Thousands of Christmas trees on their way from Santa's farms to bring holiday cheer to homes the nation over.

(Right): The truck is loaded to capacity with the farmer's biggest Christmas crop, evergreens. The season's sale of trees will bring this farmer a tidy income.

and keep them green and fresh until the marketing season arrived. Then they were tied into bundles, all roughly the same size, and containing from one large tree to ten small ones. Trucks brought them to the nearest shipping point where they were again piled up to await freight cars and long distance trucks.

The harvest of Christmas trees today is a far cry from that December day back eighty-odd years ago when Woodsman Mark Carr sold his first supply of Christmas trees, carted down by oxen from the Catskills to a little market on Vesey street in New York city.

This year's cutting and marketing 10 million trees has provided employment for thousands and will bring in a revenue amounting to over five million dollars.

Just as the city-dweller's Thanksgiving turkey came from the farmyard, so will his Christmas tree come from the farm woodlot, for the biggest percentage of the ten million trees were harvested on the farm.

The Christmas tree industry is an extremely important one to our farmers for it fills a gap in the year when employment is usually slack in all other lines of farm work. It also brings added money to the farmer at a time when money is most needed, for Christmas and tax paying time arrive together.

So important a farm business is the

sult the farmers received a pitifully small return for their product. Like all good Yankees, these farmers soon saw the great possibilities of a cooperative arrangement which would allow them to do the cutting and marketing and bring in added profit. About ten years ago farmers in Coos county, New Hampshire and Essex county, Vermont met to form a cooperative known as the Forest Products Association. From a small beginning of several farmers this cooperative has grown so that now over a hundred are cutting and marketing their trees through the cooperative. This year well over a million trees will be shipped from New Hampshire and Vermont to markets as far south as New Orleans.

The cooperative allocates its shipments according to regional preferences — the balsam fir trees go to nearby eastern markets, and the spruce trees are shipped to the Middle West and South.

The grading of products has long been in practice in the agricultural field and was initiated in the marketing of Christmas trees three years ago by the Forest Products Association under the guidance of the New Hampshire Extension Service. The trees are sold under two grades; fancy and standard. The fancy grade requirements are that the tree be well formed and that each set of limbs have branches on all four sides, or the equivalent, number of limbs equally well distributed. The foliage must be full and of good color.

The standard grade requirements are for fairly well formed trees with an allowance of one limb missing on 50 per cent of the trees so graded.

The trees are tagged with a bright red tag for fancy grade and a blue tag for standard grade. On each of the trees, bundled together with bright red string, is the tag, which reads: "This tree was cut from the mountain pastures in northern New Hampshire or Vermont where the trees are encroaching on the grasslands needed by the farmer for his dairy herd, and therefore, its cutting was not destructive to forests. The cutting and marketing has been done cooperatively, farmers working together as good neighbors. They wish you a Merry Christmas."

These graded and tagged trees have been well received on the wholesale and retail markets and at the present time the cooperative is unable to meet the demand for these high grade trees.

The co-op has found that dealers are perfectly willing to pay a better price for the trees provided they can be assured of a better quality tree.

As a result of the aggressive marketing program these cooperative farmers are now building up their supply of trees so that future Christmas tree harvests will be as great as they are now. Land owners are putting in plantations of balsam fir and are start-

(Below): The farmer-members of the New Hampshire-Vermont cooperative bundle their trees according to size and grade. Each bundle is tied with bright red cord and carries a Christmas greeting to the buyer.



ing a program of improving natural growth by trimming and pruning the trees so as to develop proper shape and symmetry.

In several other states farmers have experimented at cooperative marketing of Christmas trees. These ventures are expected to grow, for in all instances the cutting and marketing of Christmas trees is an undertaking which most properly involves cooperation — a cooperation which will provide trees for future generations and assure our children and our children's children of beautiful forested lands such as we enjoy today.

Plantations of Christmas trees are coming to be more and more recognized as good farm crops, not only in New England, but in all rural sections of the country where Christmas trees can be grown. While the trees are growing they bind the soil with their roots and shield it from hard, beating rain.

Generally, Christmas trees used to control erosion are planted fairly close together. When they reach the right size for ornamental use, the farmer makes a tidy little profit by cutting a few trees every year without weakening the stand or reducing its value as a means of erosion control.

Let those who shed tears about the
(Continued on Page 7)

THE *Editorial*

PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

When Farmers Take Over Chicago

A Visit to the International Livestock Show and the Annual AFBF Meeting

ALTHOUGH Chicago is the second city in size in America, it is just a big farm town during the first week in December. In fact, it is very much closer to agriculture all the time than is New York City. During this first week in December, Chicago is not only the scene of what is probably the greatest Livestock Show in the world, but to the Big Town come thousands of boys and girls of the 4-H and Young Farmers' Clubs. The American Farm Bureau Federation held its annual meeting there this year, as did also the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and many other smaller groups.

The World's Finest Farm Animals

If you love a beautiful farm animal—and what good farmer does not—I wish you might have been with Carl Ladd, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, Frank Smith, farmer and breeder of Springfield Center, New York, and myself last week when we visited the great International Livestock Show at Chicago. Never before have I seen so many beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine gathered in one place, where every single individual was a top notcher.

The Show was doubly interesting to Carl and me because no one of our experience knows his beef animals better than Frank, who has spent a lifetime raising them. As we walked up and down the long rows of animals, every one in the pink of show condition, it was not hard to see in imagination the hills and valleys, the plains, the farms and ranches, all over the United States and Canada, from whence these animals came. To mind came the old Biblical phrase: "The cattle on a thousand hills."

There is a kind of a feeling, hard to express, that one gets in looking at purebred cattle, and especially sheep, that takes one back across a thousand years with ancestors who worked with and loved farm animals. Perhaps it is best described by the word pastoral. That feeling was very much with me when I looked at so many splendid animals at the International Livestock Show.

It was not hard, either, to understand the pride that comes from ownership of beautiful animals, a pride which is building into the boys and girls of the farms of America a love of farming and a love of things that are real.

In fact, the greatest value of a Livestock Show is what it does for boys and girls of the 4-H and Young Farmers' Clubs, many of whom have animals on exhibit. What an achievement for a young man or woman to win a prize in a Livestock Show competing with thousands from both the United States and Canada.

Many of the hundreds of boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs and Young Farmers' Clubs who visited Chicago won the trip as a prize for achievement in farming in their own states. What an education for these youngsters to meet other boys and girls from every state in the Union, all interested in achieving in mankind's fundamental occupation, that of farming!

The International Harvester Company's great

~~~~~  
**Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year**  
 ~~~~~

luncheon to these young men and women is a noteworthy event, one which the boys and girls will not soon forget.

Railroads Ask Fair Treatment

To Chicago during this farm week also come editors and publishers of farm papers to see the livestock, attend the Farm Bureau Federation meetings, and to discuss mutual editorial and publishing problems with one another.

Speaking briefly on the problem of the railroads at luncheon given by the Association of American Railroads to Farm Editors, Colonel Robert S. Henry pointed out that the farmers and the railroads have much in common; each needs the other. "You grow the products; we haul them," said Colonel Henry. "We ask for no special consideration, no special legislation. But we do ask," said the speaker, "that all transportation be placed on the same fair basis. If, for example, we must be taxed heavily, then competing forms of transportation should be equally taxed."

Is AFBF on Right Track?

One reason why I took two or three days in a busy time to go to Chicago was to attend the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Gathered in the great ballroom of one of Chicago's big hotels were some 2500 farm folks, representing the Farm Bureaus from most of the states of the Union. (See Skeff's comments on page 7 and Doc Roberts' observations on page 17.) No one could look into the faces of such a great representative audience of America's finest people without being inspired. But I must confess to some disappointment in the program and policies of the AFBF. It is a broad, well-accepted truth in America that a farm organization begins to slip when it becomes politically-minded. It may ride high and do a good job when the Administration which it favors is in, but when the Administration changes, what happens to the farm organization which has supported it? The lesson of history is that a partisan farm organization cannot succeed on a permanent basis.

Some of the leadership of the AFBF is definitely New Deal. It would be just as bad were it definitely Republican. It should be independent. This criticism most emphatically does not apply to the State Farm Bureau Federations in the Northeastern States nor to the northeastern representatives in the AFBF. These state organizations are completely non-partisan and are doing a splendid job.

Most of the speakers on the AFBF were New Dealers. Secretary Wallace emphasized the same old farm program that he has from the beginning, some of which is good, and some of it experience has proved to be disastrous.

Unfair to Farmers

Secretary of State Hull devoted most of his speech to an attempt to prove that the reciprocal trade agreements with other nations were good for the American farmer. Now, I personally think that Secretary Hull is one of the most sincere and one of the ablest men in Washington, and I think that he has some argument when he states that reciprocal trade agreements are one way to bring about peaceful and better relations between America and other nations. And God knows that we need peace above everything else in this world! But I still must say that it is unfair and in the long run unwise to pick on the American farmer with these trade agreements, and that is exactly what they are doing in many instances.

The agreement with Canada let down the bars for some imports of competing Canadian farm products. Especially is this the case with the proposed treaty with the Argentine Republic, a nation which exports very little except farm products, most of which we grow right here in the United States. What kind of a policy is it, then, where one member of the Cabinet launches scheme after scheme to control and cut down the production of American farm products, when another Cabinet member at the same time is making trade agreements with other countries to let in more and more of the same products. I am glad to say that the AFBF named a strong resolution against a trade agreement with Argentina.

Farmer Folks Same Everywhere

The best I always get from great meetings and conferences is not from the program itself, too often filled with dull speeches, but rather from watching the folks themselves from the sidelines. In the big dining room of the hotel one morning during the AFBF meeting, members of the Farm Bureau delegation from one of the Midwest states were having breakfast together, probably at least a hundred of them. And were they having a good time, cracking jokes, laughing loud and long, and singing. One of my breakfast companions, after listening a few moments, said:

"I grew up with these folks out here in the Midwest, and I have got to say that one of their characteristics is to yell the loudest when things are going well, and cry the most when they are going the other way."

Well, I don't know about that. I do know that the good farmers of the Midwest have since pioneer days been the first to run to the Government for help. But maybe our Northeastern folks here would do that also if we were in equal distress. There is no doubt that with droughts, dust storms, grasshoppers and low prices, thousands of Midwest farmers, particularly the one-crop men, have faced despair, and we all tend to become radicals and palace-hunters when we get hungry or when we see our families suffering.

One thing I do know, and I thought of it many times on this trip. There are no better folks in the world than farm folks, and it doesn't seem to matter much whether they come up from the plains, with their big broad-brimmed hats, whether they come in from the golden shores of California, from the prairies, the South or from our good Northeast, they have the same look of character and dependability that comes from association with the land and with that which grows upon it.

Eastman's Chestnut

UNCLE Will Rockefeller, Mrs. Eastman's uncle, and a distant relative of John D., used to tell this good one on himself.

He lived in Toledo, Ohio, not far from John D.'s home at Cleveland. One time he was on his way to the Toledo Country Club, and as he was turning into the Club's driveway another car crashed into his head-on. Uncle Will went into the ditch, and naturally was badly shaken up and dazed by the accident. A passerby ran up, pulled him out, and asked him who he was and where he wanted to be taken, to which Uncle Will answered:

"I'm Rockefeller. Take me into the Club."

Whereupon the stranger remarked disgustedly to the circle of onlookers who had gathered around:

"Huh! Claims he's Rockefeller! Drunker than a little lord!"

Pigs, Pork and Prices

BY ROMEYN BERRY

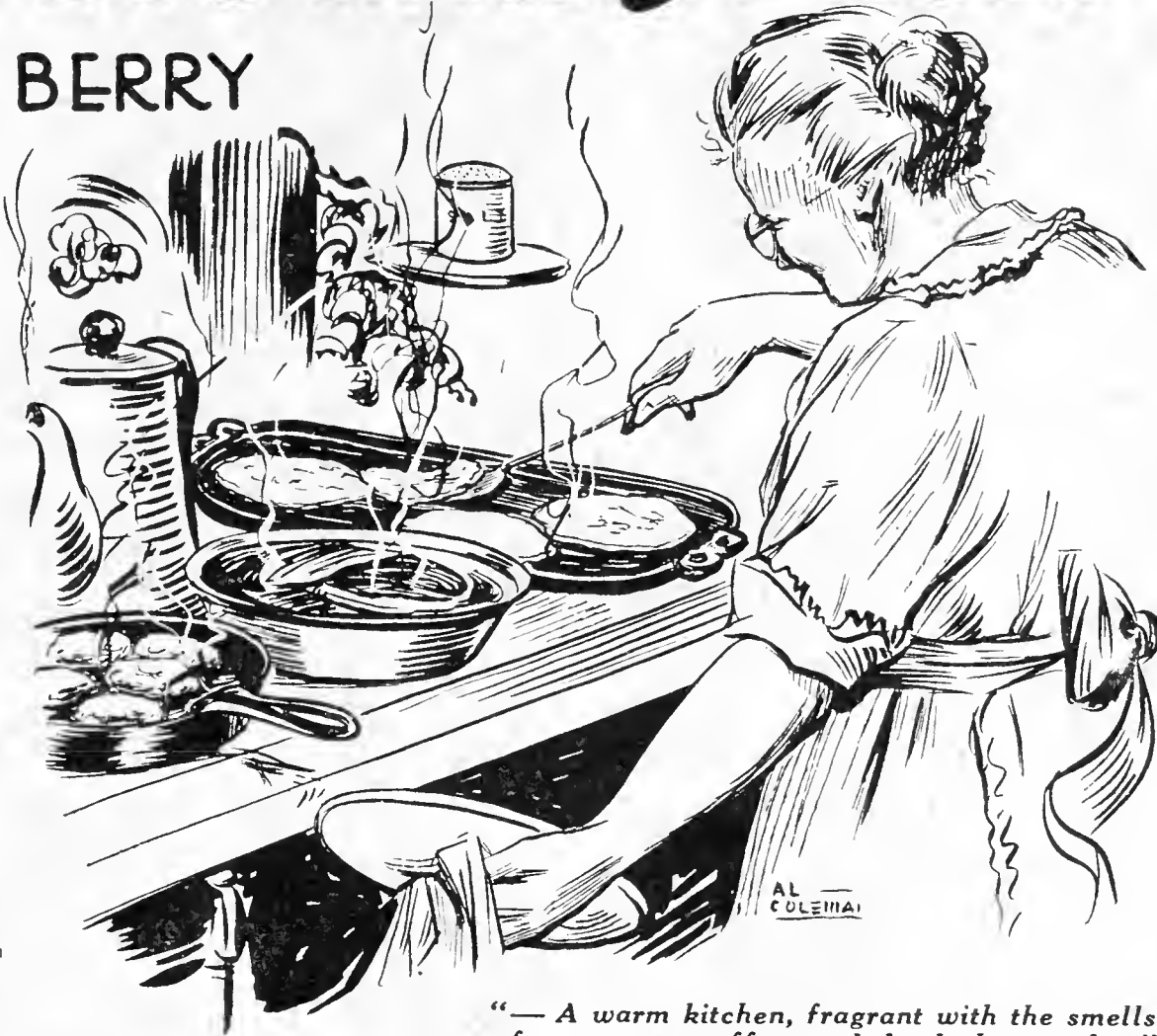
OUR LAST year's pork has worked down to three chunks of salt meat and one strip of bacon. We're not worried about pork, however, because we know that any day now that it's cold enough — and with prospects of staying cold for awhile — we can have all the meat we need to last us through the present winter and well into the next one.

Only last Sunday my wife, Elmer, Mr. Updike and myself leaned our elbows on the fence and discussed the pork supply at some length. We also scratched her back with a piece of broken hoe handle and fed her a few nubby ears of corn. Her name is Berengaria; and Mr. Updike, who isn't apt to go far wrong on a thing like that, thinks she'll dress out better than 380 and that her hams (cut generous) will not run much under 40 pounds apiece.

It seems a heartless thing to lean your elbows on the fence and speculate on how much a ham will weigh, when that same ham is still propelling a two-year-old hog around the pig run in her groaning, discontented search for more corn nubbins. But that is one of our more interesting occupations on Sunday in these short December afternoons.

This year we're trying a new way with pork. We're letting it grow up instead of killing it young the way Mr. Knight, the butcher, wants it. That's all right when the chief demand is for fresh pork, but both Elmer and Mr. Updike have convinced me that when you are putting down pork for your own use, it's better to let it grow up first. That's why Berengaria is now upwards of two years old and weighs around a quarter of a ton, when all her brothers and sisters went to Mr. Knight way back in 1938. That is also why we figure on using the hay rope and pulleys this year when the time comes, instead of doing the job entirely by hand. We shall have to use the iron cauldron too. There isn't a barrel on this farm big enough to take the half of Berengaria. We've proved that with a piece of string. It's no time to find out the barrel isn't big enough to take the hog after you've got the water hot.

One of these days when Mr. Ed Babcock gets his quick-freezing and zero storage perfected down at Sunnygables, it will be possible to kill meat any time and have it fresh the year around and to turn the smoke house



"— A warm kitchen, fragrant with the smells of sausages, coffee and buckwheat cakes."

to some other useful purpose. But when that happens a certain amount of fun will go out of small-scale family farming. I'll miss all this Sunday afternoon argument about the best way of smoking hams and seasoning sausages and how much saltpeter to put in the pickling brine. Not that I don't think there isn't a good deal of bosh talked about it. I don't believe that any man, who has lived eighty years and chewed tobacco 16 hours a day through sixty-eight of them, has enough taste left to tell whether a ham has been smoked with apple wood, hickory or just plain cobs, without seeing it done. And did you ever notice how anxious men are to give you their recipe for sausage seasoning out of whom you couldn't pry a nickel for foreign missions?

This year we are going to do things somewhat differently. We're going to smoke more meat and salt less; we're going to can a good half of the sausage and not run chances of keeping it fresh through the warm days of March. We're going to make scrapple this year and keep the big hams, butts and shoulders in pickle until we're nearly ready for them, and then smoke them one or two at a time in a barrel. We don't entirely trust our smoke house any more. It's too easy for birds and mice—and a man named Sam—to get into.

We are making scrapple this year because we all like scrapple and like it made with more scrap—not so much just corn meal mush seasoned up. We're also smoking the hocks to cook with dried sweet apples.

Another thing we're going to try this year is parboiling the sliced ham in cider before frying it. Hams the size of Berengaria's will have to be cured pretty strong in order to keep, and will require quite a little freshening. And the man says nobody knows what ham is until he's had it parboiled in cider. We don't know, of course, but we propose to find out. There are plenty of other ways to cook ham that involve no experimentation—demonstrated ways calculated to flood the tonsils of any man or woman who ever lived on a farm as a child and can remember the smells that came wafting up through

the hall on a cold morning from a warm kitchen, fragrant with the smells of sausages, coffee and buckwheat cakes—or ham and eggs—or the combined bouquet of bacon and wood smoke.

It is the first essential of successful

Wherever We Go From Here— Let's Go!

By ED. W. MITCHELL

APPLE Growers have certainly demonstrated their ability and capacity to provide enough apples for everyone in this country to have all he wants—and still have some left over. Now it is up to them to find some profitable way to dispose of those leftovers. Every other industry has increased its efficiency to this same point, and most of them have survived only as they solved this same problem of surplus.

An all-wise and paternalistic government has thrown us a life preserver, but it hangs by a very slender thread and we are still in the soup. It is not a permanent answer to the problem; we must find that.

The advertising and sale of citrus pulp for cow feed in my home town where thousands of tons of apples and apple pomace are going to waste, spurs in me a desire to find some way to use apples for that same purpose. Farmers buy molasses and phosphoric acid to mix with grass silage to bring up the acid content enough to preserve the grass; mixing apples or apple pomace with the silage should be tried as a replacement for those and as an addition to food value and palatability.

Citrus pulp and beet pulp are recognized as good cow feed. What about dried apple pomace for similar use? I know the cows go for it when they have a chance and when we do not want them to get it, and they apparently like it well enough to make themselves sick eating too much.

Far be it from me to promote the

You leave us silently tonight,
Beneath the stars that glitter bright;
You who so long have been our friend,
And soon that friendship is to end.

So many a trouble, did you share,
So many a smile, so many a tear;
So much of grief and joy you brought,
So much of life and love you taught.

And now that parting is so near:
What did we give to you, Old Year?

family farming, I suspect, for the family to like pork. Folks who don't like pork ought to go into some other business—all kinds of pork from spare ribs through ham and eggs, hocks and cabbage, beans and boiled bacon, to sausages and buckwheat cakes. We like them all.

Some years hogs command a good price and it pays to raise them. Other years—more perhaps—the price that Mr. Knight can give us sounds pretty disappointing. In the bad years we're low in our minds when we hear the price, but only for a little while. We'd prefer, of course, to have pork so expensive that we couldn't afford to keep any for our own use. But even when the price runs to the other extreme, we can still work ourselves into a fairly cheerful mood by remembering that we can now have plenty of pork ourselves—by recalling how it feels to crunch up from the barn in the dark of a zero morning, to see the warm light in the kitchen window, and to catch the comforting fragrance of sizzling sausages.

use of apple brandy, though that outlet surely perked up the cider market during prohibition times. I doubt its return because of cost and public preference for other beverages, but the soft drink field looks inviting.

The American public spends millions of dollars every year for soft drinks. Many of these are little more than sweetened water with color and flavor added. Surely apple cider with fruit sugars, minerals, vitamins, and calories, and whatever else there is in an apple, should make it a preferred drink at soda fountains. If the apple growers can break into that happy hunting ground we ought to be able to bring home some bacon.

This winter will find us holding our usual meetings and "talk-fests". These should be devoted more to developing distribution and sales and by-products than to production problems. If we get much better at production, apples will be too plentiful and cheap for even the most favored growers to show a profit. Only the waste due to insects and disease, and the discarding of varieties has kept the supply of commercial apples down to a volume that the trade will absorb during these last few years. Until demand picks up, efforts at increased production should be discouraged, and less fruit, but of better quality, should be our aim.

Most of the apple growers have the income side of the budget down to about nothing. Now if we can only get the outgo side down to that we will have a balanced budget and can start from scratch again.



Merry
Christmas

On a Three-Legged Stool

By FRANK E. GANNETT

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article on this page is the conclusion of an address given by Mr. Gannett recently in the City of Brooklyn. It is such an interesting, vivid and accurate statement on the problems of farmers and of the nation that we secured Mr. Gannett's permission to republish it here. When you read this think of the service Mr. Gannett is rendering farmers by telling thousands of city folks the facts about agriculture.

WHY DO I come to Brooklyn, the City of Churches, to discuss the farm problem? What does it mean to you?

Just before I came here, a student of agriculture at Cornell University, whose father and grandfather were New York State dairy farmers, said to me: "Can't you get those New York people to see that they all sit just as we do when we milk our cows—on a three-legged stool? One leg is business; one, labor; one, agriculture. The agricultural leg has been cut short by more than one-third since 1929."

That young man is right. The nation cannot sit up straight until the three legs are restored to equal length. Shall it be by shortening the business and labor legs, or by restoring the farm leg—that is, by restoring farm prices and income to normal?

Let me give you a few facts. In 1932, New York farm prices were little less than half those received from 1924 to 1929. They are still about 25 per cent less.

The price of milk, which provides about one-half of the farm income of the state, fell from \$2.64 per hundred to \$1.31, and has averaged only about \$1.79 during the last eight years.

Family Income Down \$600

For New York State agriculture as a whole, the annual average gross income fell from 411 million dollars to 223 millions. It has averaged for eight years, including some government payments, only 306 million dollars—an annual shortage of 105 millions, or about 600 dollars per farm family.

There are 177 thousand farmers on 18 million acres of New York farm land. Their total lost income since 1930 has been 946 million dollars! I repeat, \$600 a year per farm family.

What would it have meant in increased prosperity for the state, for the merchants, and local industries of your city and for national employment, if New York farmers' income had been at normal levels? What would it have meant in political stability if they had received their cost of production and a moderate profit on their in-

vestment in land and buildings of one and one-third billion dollars?

Let us now look at the national farm picture. In the last nine years, the farmers of the United States lost 35 billion dollars of their normal income. Producers of other basic commodities lost 15 billions more, making a total destruction of income and buying power of 50 billion dollars. Think of it!—the loss in this 9-year period was more than our total national debt. What an unjust blow to our farmers and other basic producers!

Farmers Get Only 10% of National Income

Our farmers feed, clothe and educate 31 per cent of the youth of the nation. Farmers have an investment of 50 billions of capital, they contribute the unpaid labor of 22 million farm women and children, they comprise 26% of the gainfully employed—yet they receive only 10 per cent of the national income.

And what does the farmer and his hired man get for all this? Only \$1.30 per day of cash. How can they be a market for goods? One dollar and thirty cents a day! That's why farmers aren't buying city goods and that's one cause for city unemployment.

What makes me burn with indigna-

tion is that other countries have long since surmounted this monetary depression and restored their farmers' prices while we ignore their experience. I visited South America and Europe to see how they did it and to learn from their experience what we could apply to our own problems.

English Farmers Get 30% More

Great Britain, wisest nation in the world on monetary matters, and twenty other raw material producing nations which base their money on the English pound, put their best minds to work in the MacMillan Committee and in the Ottawa Conference of 1932. They recognized the monetary cause of the depression. Instead of restricting farm production, they helped their farmers by correcting their monetary policy. These countries have succeeded in raising their agricultural prices to far more profitable levels. For years they have been receiving in their currencies an average of 30 per cent higher prices than American farmers have received in dollars for the same products, and now they get 49 per cent more. Restored farm prices lifted the depression in those countries.

The sterling area nations have had higher business activity, better profits, two to four times as much building activity, and 1/40th the budget deficit of the United States. The recovery policy which brought about these results was formulated largely by representatives of agricultural, mining and raw material producing groups—not

(Continued on Page 13)

SULLIVAN County, N. Y., is a beautiful area. Towering hills covered with green forests, swift running brooks, and a spattering of small lakes make it a summer haven for New York's heat-blistered population.

From a strictly agricultural point of view, it is less favored. Much of the county is at an elevation of around 1500 ft., the soil is plentifully supplied with rocks, and much of the farm land is set pretty well on edge. But don't conclude from that that there are no good farms in Sullivan County. If you are still doubtful, stop in some day and see Dewey Carr's farm at Ferndale. It was here on an October day last fall that I walked over the best piece of new seeding I have seen this year, and in an area badly hit by the drought.

Dewey Carr is a grass and hay enthusiast. Says he:

"For a number of years I proceeded on the theory of growing summer green feed on cultivated fields and carting it to the cows. I made a lot of milk with that system too; but I finally concluded that I was on the wrong track, so I made a right-about-face and now the cows do their own harvesting during the summer.

"Come on out back of the barn", he said. "I want to show you some grass."

We strolled out to a four-acre field seeded to Cornell pasture mixture, to which had been added some Svalof Victoria Perennial Rye Grass. The seed mixture for half the field contained Kent wild white clover; the other half, Birdsfoot Trefoil. To the casual observer the Birdsfoot Trefoil is not too evident, but a careful examination shows a plentiful scattering of these plants. Remembering that this is a plant that establishes itself slowly and that under favorable conditions one plant will cover a square yard of ground, we are justified in predicting that this valuable and relatively new plant will run out most of the other grass in the area in a few years. This area is planned for a permanent pasture.

"Next year", said Mr. Carr, "I am planning to mow this field about June 1 and put the grass into the silo. Later in the summer, when the permanent

pasture is a bit dry, the cows will be turned in here, and I am expecting they will find plenty to eat."

"Do you grow any corn silage?" I asked.

"No", he replied. "It can be grown in this area, but I am retailing milk and find that the labor of growing corn comes at a bad time. For years I had no silo, and the one I have now was put up primarily for grass silage."

"How do you manage your new seeding?" was the next question.

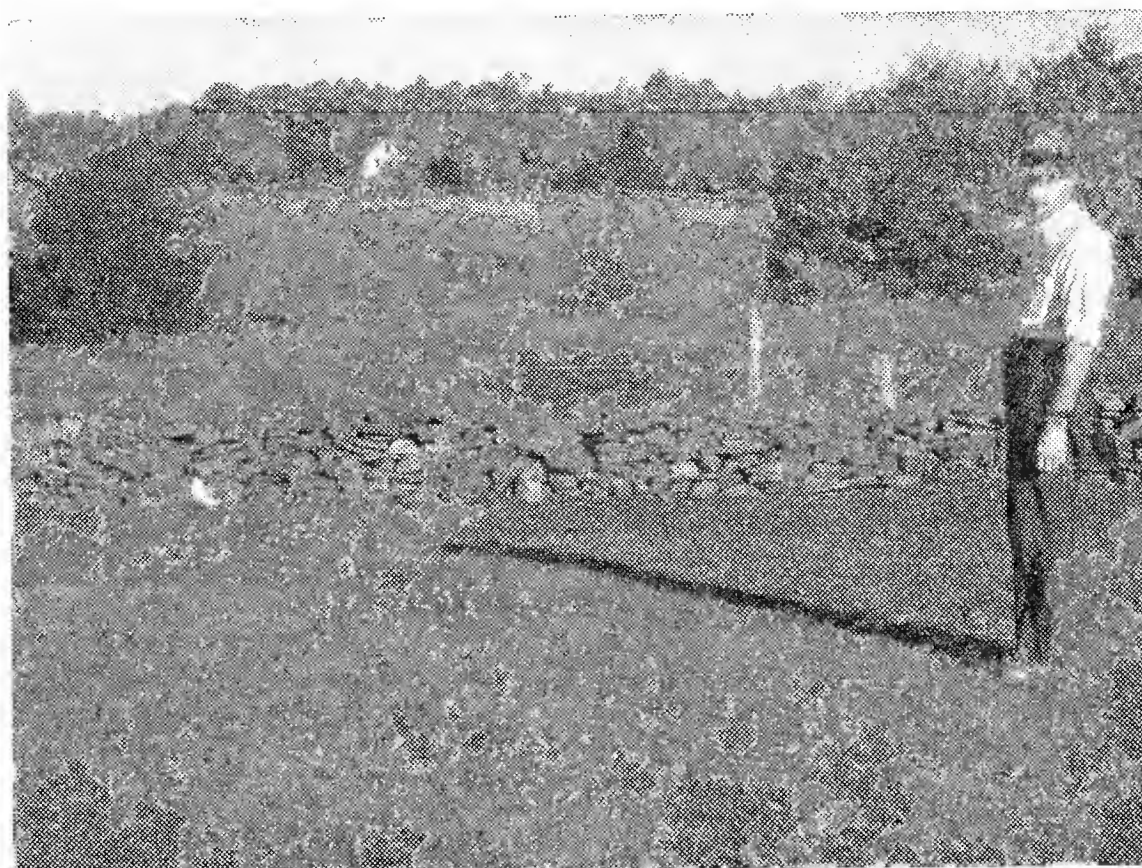
To answer this, Mr. Carr took me to an adjoining field of ten acres. Last year a hay crop was cut here. A year ago in the fall it was plowed, harrowed thoroughly (and I mean thoroughly), and sowed to oats and seeded last

spring. The oat crop on the ten acres yielded 425 bushels. The grass and clover promise an abundant hay crop next season.

Mr. Carr cuts his hay early. He is quite ready to agree that it is easier to put up hay in July than it is in June, but he is willing to take the extra trouble of early cutting. A few years ago he had an interesting demonstration of the value of early-cut hay with its high protein content. More or less by accident, a high-producing cow was fed a fitting ration containing about 13 per cent protein rather than the 20 per cent feed she had been getting. To Mr. Carr's surprise, her production increased. He began to experiment, and after satisfying himself that 12 or 13

Gone to Grass

By H. L. COSLINE



The four-acre pasture in which Dewey Carr is standing has been improved by plowing and seeding until it supports three cows per acre for six months of the year. He is pointing to a ten-acre permanent pasture which has also been improved by the use of superphosphate.

per cent grain ration had sufficient protein to match his early-cut hay, he put the whole herd on the low protein grain and has fed it ever since.

Milk from the Carr farm is sold at retail. Being a vacation country, the business is naturally larger in the summer when Mr. Carr will deliver as high as 2,000 quarts a day. He buys milk to handle some of this trade, but even in the summer his regular customers get milk from his own Guernsey herd. During the winter he delivers about 400 quarts a day.

Mr. Carr can remember the time, some thirty years ago, when the entire hay crop on the original farm of 40 acres was 16 loads. At that time the dairy herd was small, yet some hay had to be purchased to carry it through the winter. Since then an adjoining farm has been added and improved, and in a good year Mr. Carr will cut as high as 100 tons of hay. He has an ambition to have 25 acres of pasture good enough to carry 100 head of cows.

This brings up another problem—namely, pasture management. Mr. Carr has quite an area of permanent pasture that is too rough to cultivate. He has added superphosphate to this until it is mighty good pasture, although not to be compared to that he has plowed and seeded. However, to get the most good from real pasture, it is necessary to keep it grazed, usually by changing cows from one field to another, and to mow it if the grass gets too tall.

The program Mr. Carr has followed in growing grass and hay is by no means complicated. Years ago he brought into the county the first full carload of superphosphate that was ever used there, and the results were so good that he has continued to use it since that time. The addition of lime to most Sullivan County farms is equally important, and tons and tons of lime have been spread on these fields. Also, as the herd increased, there was more farm manure, balanced by adding superphosphate, to put back on the land.

In addition to fertility, the use of good seed, cutting hay early, and feeding it to good cows is Mr. Carr's program in a nutshell.

A.F.B.F. Endorses AAA Farm Program

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE CHICAGO convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation lined up completely behind the AAA program, including crop control, and reiterated its stand for raising agricultural income to parity with other groups.

All officers were re-elected unanimously, so that Edward A. O'Neal of Alabama continues as the Farm Bureau leader. Herbert P. King of New York and George M. Putnam of New Hampshire were reelected directors. The federation in its resolutions expressed some disappointment that farm income has not been raised to parity by the AAA program, but voted "uncompromising support to the broad principles of that program."

It likewise declared that "control of production has not been rigid enough to raise market prices to parity levels, although it has kept them considerably above the levels to which they would otherwise have fallen."

The federation authorized its directors to insist upon adequate appropriations from the treasury for the farm program and to support, if necessary, "such tax measures as may appear to be most feasible and most effective in raising the required revenue." This is believed to leave the way open for the directors to approve processing taxes or some other means to finance the farm program.

Keep Farm Credit Cooperative

The federation asked for continuance of the co-operative features of farm credit. It recommended that farm credit and commodity programs be administered by two independent boards "operating within or properly correlated with the Department of Agriculture."

It approved the principles of reciprocal trade treaties and said research had found they were helpful, but complained that the pending treaties with Argentina, Chile and Uruguay would open the doors to large amounts of foreign farm products. As safeguards, it proposed that trade agreements be subject to approval of the secretaries of state, commerce and agriculture, instead of by the secretary of state alone.

The New Deal production control and benefit payment program was defended by President O'Neal, although he admitted it had not succeeded in raising farm income to parity.

O'Neal defined "parity" as the balance of prices existing in 1913. He then pointed out that in July 1939 the index showed farmers received 88 per cent of parity for their products, paid 119 for the goods and services they must buy, and that the index of non-farm wages was 249.

He advocated that "the surest way to give this country a national income of 90 billion dollars is to raise agriculture's income to somewhere between 12 and 14 billions." He said farmers intend to fight for enough money to carry on the farm program. At the same time he warned that the adjustment program must be self-supporting. He would support it by levying a general sales tax on manufactured goods.

Vigorous defense of the farm program likewise was made by Secretary Wallace, but his idea of making it self-supporting was by a processing tax, a certificate plan, use of all customs receipts, or a combination of several plans. Wallace voiced the thought that Congress may not continually provide funds direct from the treasury for parity payments. He proposed that a tax might be levied to provide payments for cotton, wheat, tobacco and rice. He did not include corn, because previously the processing tax had failed to work on the corn-hog combination except to the disadvantage of the farmer.

Wallace apparently feared some objection from the Corn Belt at its being left out of any such scheme, but intimated something else might be found to satisfy it.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull addressed the annual dinner and devoted all of his time to defending reciprocal trade treaties. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas ridiculed the trade agreements as being of no benefit to agriculture and urged that the American market be kept for the American farmer up to the limit of his ability to supply it.

New York State had an important part in the convention because this was the 20th birthday meeting, commemorating the birth of the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1919. Appearing on the program to review the origin and history of the federation was L. R. Simons, state extension director. Dean Carl E. Ladd of the agricultural and home economics colleges brought greetings of the land-grant colleges. New York Secretary E. S. Foster reported that his state now ranks second in Farm Bureau membership, being outranked only by Illinois. New York's membership is at an all-time high.

It appears likely that the federation will hold its 1940 convention in New York City. Baltimore and Atlantic City also extended invitations. The matter was left to the directors.

Large delegations turned up from several Northeastern states. A Vermont breakfast brought out 35, and at a New York luncheon attendance passed 50, with many strays not present.

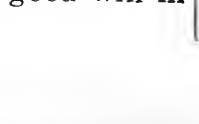
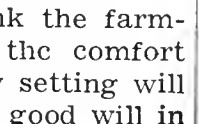
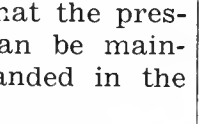
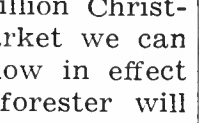
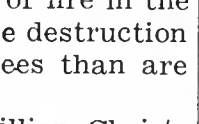
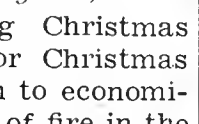
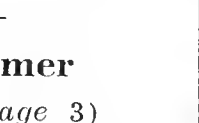
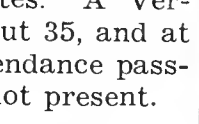
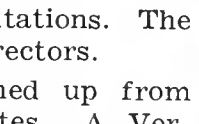
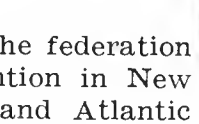
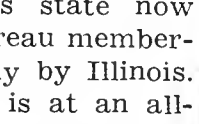
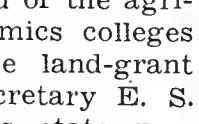
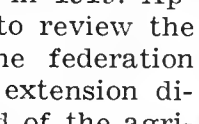
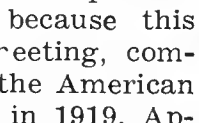
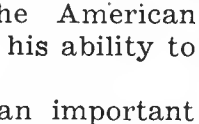
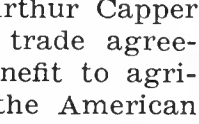
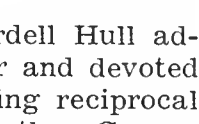
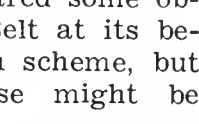
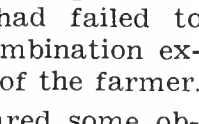
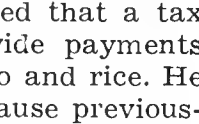
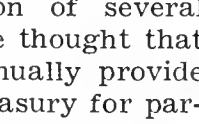
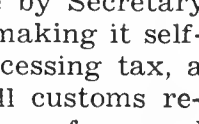
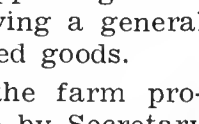
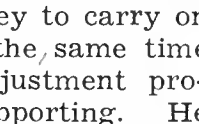
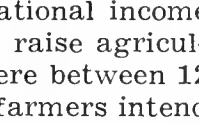
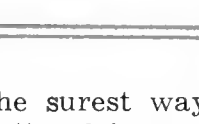
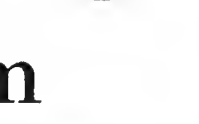
Santa is a Farmer

(Continued from Page 3)

wanton waste in cutting Christmas trees calm themselves, for Christmas tree cutting can be a boon to economical forestry. Careless use of fire in the woods is responsible for the destruction of many millions more trees than are cut for the holiday trade.

As this season's ten million Christmas trees roll to the market we can be thankful that plans now in effect by the farmer and the forester will provide enough trees so that the present rate of production can be maintained and probably expanded in the years ahead.

And we can again thank the farmer whose evergreens, in the comfort and cheer of their holiday setting will be a symbol of peace and good will in a war-torn world.



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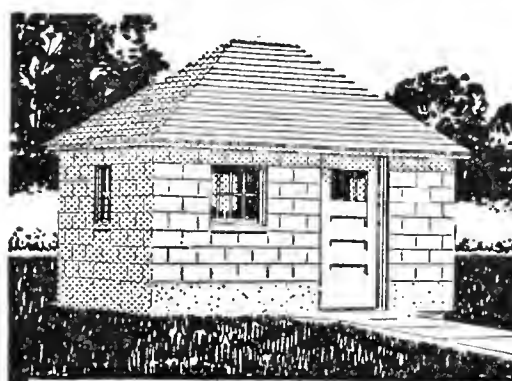
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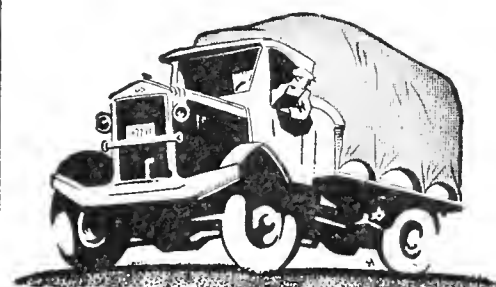
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Receive cash commission weekly selling high quality Growmore Seeds. Many fine territories open. Full or part time. No investment necessary.

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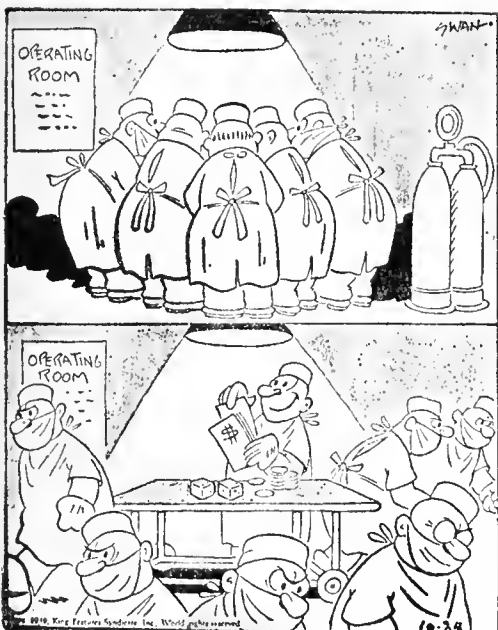
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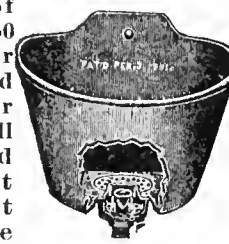
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WATER BUCKETS

The best and most economical on the market is the opinion of users for the past 50 years. Nothing to wear out. Impossible to flood the barn. Fresh water before the cows at all times. Water drained from basins without their removal. Will not make the cow's nose sore. Send for circular and price list.



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By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

W. J. Rich, Washington Co., Elected Master of New York State Grange

W. J. RICH of Salem, Washington County, is the new master of the New York State Grange. He succeeds Raymond Cooper of Oswego, who was elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of Edson J. Walrath of Evans Mills.

Rich has had long experience in Grange work. After filling offices in his home county he was deputy, president of the State Deputies' Association, served two years as steward of the State Grange and the past four years as overseer.

Cooper had served four years as state lecturer, eight years as overseer and four years as master. Walrath was a member of the executive committee for 18 years and for the past 15 years its chairman. He acquired a name for himself because of his efficiency, his experience in handling Grange investments and his refusal on several occasions to allow his name to be advanced for the mastership. Walrath on occasion was assured of being elected master, but he chose to serve in the strenuous post of chairman of the executive committee. At Syracuse he told the delegates of his wish to be re-

lieved because of pressure of many other matters.

Mrs. Helen Keller of Bergen, lady assistant steward for the past two years and a former chairman of the Service and Hospitality Committee, was elected lecturer. Henry D. Sherwood of Pine Plains was advanced from steward to overseer. Harold M. Stanley of Skaneateles, secretary, and John W. Kleis of Hamburg, treasurer, were re-elected.

Other officers are: Steward, Ray Lant of East Chatham; assistant steward, Glen B. Sheldon of Lisbon; gatekeeper, Early Watson of Perry; Ceres, Mrs. Florence Wickham of Hector; Pomona, Mrs. Marian Salisbury of Norwich; Flora, Mrs. Emma Case of Canandaigua; lady assistant steward, Miss Florence Pickett of Rock City Falls.

David Kidd of Dansville and Leland D. Smith of Brasher Falls hold over as members of the executive committee.

Cooperation and Research

Not restriction, but cooperation and research to give the nation the blessings of abundance was advocated by

State Master Cooper in his annual address.

"There is food in abundance, but to get it into the hands of the hungry is the problem", he said. "This is said to be a land of abundance, yet it is claimed one-third of our school children are undernourished." He said that marketing is the vital problem before agriculture, and urged that all interests sit down around the council table to find the solution.

Cooper was strong in his condemnation of attempts to interfere with farmers in the orderly marketing of their products. "We deplore all acts of violence by whatever source instigated," he said. "Here in free America every man has the inherent right to worship as he pleases, to work where he pleases, to raise such crops as he wishes and to market the products of his toil whenever, however and wherever he chooses, and any interference with these rights should be discounted."

"We resent the interference by violence of this free delivery of our products as being un-American, and we urge our fellow producers to join together in the spirit of neighborliness and fraternity in the peaceful settlement of all differences."

Cooper said the "people have the matter of taxation largely in their own hands. If we ask for more we must expect to pay more. If we would demand lower taxes," he said, "people must not only insist upon economy but must be prepared to cut appropriations if such action is deemed wise."

Cornell Trustee Reports

H. E. (Ed) Babcock, in reporting for his 10th year as Grange trustee, appeared in a new role, acting chairman of the Cornell board, a dignity which he has held since last spring. He said this honor might be considered a tribute to the Grange policy of continuing its trustee in office long enough to be-

come thoroughly acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of administering a great university.

Babcock reported on a new plan to give farmers and home-makers of the state a direct part in the management of the state colleges and experiment stations. The Cornell board is setting up a permanent standing committee which will be charged with the board's responsibilities in administering state-supported colleges and experiment stations. Under this head are the colleges of agriculture, home economics and veterinary medicine, the experiment stations at Geneva and Ithaca, and their branch stations.

In connection with the colleges, councils are to be created. These will include farmers, home-makers and representatives of farm organizations. The purpose of the councils will be to consider fundamental policies in connection with the administration of the state colleges and the experiment stations, to deal with problems arising from the operation of these institutions and to make recommendations to the administrative committee of the trustees.

Going Ahead

Dean Carl E. Ladd of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics told the Grange that cuts in appropriations and highly centralized control of the budget at Albany have seriously hampered the work of the colleges. "Some students have had to be refused entrance. Research is crippled badly for lack of supplies and equipment, and the scientific staff has been weakened."

Scholarship Fund Grows

Harold M. Stanley, secretary of State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund: "Total income of the year was \$10,004.98, but it was only half enough. We have 98 applications for loans on file and to grant them all would require another \$9,800. Total of the fund is \$72,473, but the need is greater than ever."

Edward R. Eastman (Editor Ed) of *American Agriculturist*: "Government cannot and should not do what we the people can do for ourselves. Bureaucrats will take control unless we stop asking government to do everything for us....Our lives are divided into two phases: The necessity to make a living; learning how to live. Let us not lose sight of the main goal—happiness. After all, the goal of Americans is life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Vegetable and Potato Meetings

Utica, January 4 and 5, 1940, is to be the gathering place for the annual joint meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club. This will be the 30th annual meeting of the vegetable growers and the 13th for the potato men.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Utica where the programs, the banquet on Thursday night, the Trade Show, Potato Show, Vegetable Show, 4-H Exhibits and Judging and the educational exhibits from Cornell University and the Experiment Station at Geneva will be held.

The potato show has been a feature of these meetings for years for the exhibits of both table and seed stocks is quite outstanding. The table potatoes are shown in 32 tuber samples while for certified seed 100 pound tagged bags are required. Of unusual interest this year will be the showing of the new varieties Chippewa, Warba, Houma and Katahdin. The 32 potato sweepstakes winner will have plenty of competition.

The 4-H Club contests and exhibits consisting of (1) potato grading and grade defect identification, (2) vegetable judging, (3) potato judging, (4) identification of weeds, garden seeds, grains and vegetable varieties will draw about 200 contestants who come from all over the state.

Resolutions Acted on by New York State Grange

MARKED by a spirit of unanimity, calm deliberation and good will, the 67th annual meeting of the New York State Grange at Syracuse reviewed the situation of agriculture and mapped a program of action for the year ahead.

Without a dissenting vote, the delegates expressed their belief in the ability of agriculture to manage its own affairs. They upheld the current state legislation which has proved effective. They declared that no new legislation affecting agriculture, nor amendments to the cooperative and milk marketing laws, should be favored except with the full support and approval of the Conference Board of State Farm Organizations.

In other words, the Grange called upon all farm groups to cooperate for the good of all farmers by a united front.

Congress was urged to create a commission which would provide for an honest dollar, through regulating the price of gold to re-establish a price level that would be fair to producers and consumers alike.

Taking a lead from a stirring address by National Master Taber, the convention declared its belief that America should keep out of war and remain neutral.

Development of the St. Lawrence seaway was again approved, as was state milk publicity. A resolution adopted recommended that a tax of half cent a bushel be levied upon apples for advertising purposes and for the stimulation of market demand. This resolution came from Niagara County, in the heart of the fruit belt. It provided that the fund should be administered by a commission representing agriculture.

A number of resolutions concerning

the State Fair generally were critical.

Congress was asked to revoke the power given the President under the Federal Communications Act to take complete charge of radio. The Grange felt this was a step in the direction of suppressing free speech, and that Congress was best qualified to retain this power.

The matter of rural school consolidations was aired thoroughly and there was a generally critical attitude. One resolution adopted urged that no district be included in consolidation except by vote of the district, and that voting be restricted to taxpayers. Reasons for this was the claim that in some districts transients have been a large factor in voting.

Approval of effort to reduce the state budget was voted, but the 10 per cent cut for schools was disapproved. It was pointed out that in many districts this had worked unfairly and had resulted in greatly increased local taxation.

The state was urged to adopt a long-time secondary road program, so that eventually all farms that are to remain in permanent agriculture will have road service. Use of a larger proportion of gasoline tax money for roads was favored, as also was a large proportion of agricultural funds for marketing work.

Daylight saving was opposed and it was declared unfair to allow only city people to vote on this. Grange officers were directed to make a study, with extension and soil conservation services, to determine if present laws were adequate to permit landowners to form soil and water conservation districts. Federal aid for marketing was approved, provided it is handled through the regularly established extension services.

Federal leasing of land for reforestation was opposed because the government requires a lien and because it discourages private effort. Laws making it mandatory for local and county employees to be under civil service was opposed.

Discriminatory taxation that would hamper the orderly movement of farm products to market was opposed. The Legislature was asked to provide a million dollars for Bangs disease control, and to appropriate \$400,000 annually to carry out the Hewitt reforestation program.

Other action by the convention included:

Expressed disapproval of attempts by paid agitators to organize farm labor and promoting strikes directed at overthrowing farm agencies.

Asked the Legislature to prohibit advertising of alcoholic beverages, including beer.

Opposed sale of alcoholic beverages at the State Fair.

Asked Congress to bar sale of war material to Japan.

Favored creative home industries to increase income of farm families free from wage and hour law restrictions.

Urged repeal of law licensing personal loan agents because production credit associations and banks are equipped to render service at lower interest rates.

Favored local control of welfare and opposed assignment of city case workers to rural areas.

Asked Grange officials to make a study to determine what might be done to provide medical services in some rural areas now without them.

Favored uniform traffic laws.

Asked state to assume cost of obtaining highway rights of way and snow removal.

WE DEMAND: Better Living Conditions in Our Dairy Farm Homes



For More than 20 Years This has been the Single Aim of the Dairymen's League

Only organized effort could have done the job that the Dairymen's League has done during the past 20 years. Only organization could have brought about the good that has been accomplished. And only the courage of the thousands of farmers who ARE the Dairymen's League could have carried on a fight so long against such terrific odds.

During all those years the members of the Dairymen's League have fought this battle for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. During all those years they have met lies and misrepresentations from the anti-farm gang. During all those years they have battled against seeming overwhelming odds.

But most important of all is the fact that during all those years the objective of the Dairymen's

League has never been changed. It is and has been A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

This organization, which functions under the guidance and the judgment of 24 elected directors, has held fast to its purpose. These 24 directors MUST and DO pass on all policy matters. These 24 directors reflect the thinking of the dairy farmers from their particular district. And this method of complete representation has held the Dairymen's League true to its course.

ONE AIM . . . ONE PURPOSE . . . ONE GOAL: TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS ON THE DAIRY FARMS OF THIS MILK-SHED! During the years to come, Dairymen's League will continue battling for this objective.

Two Alternatives for Dairymen

By LELAND SPENCER.

THE New York Dairy Farm Report just released by the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets indicates that production during November was about 2 per cent larger than a year ago. More milk was received at the dairy plants of the State than in any previous November since



Leland Spencer

1922. The number of cows is about normal, but the cows are giving more milk. The dairy farm reporters are feeding more grain to their cows than in any previous year at this time since the reports were started in 1931.

Another indication of the trend of milk production is provided by the weekly reports of the Dairymen's League on the average quantities of milk delivered per farm. During most of last summer and fall, the deliveries by these dairymen were running below the average of the past three years. In November, however, their deliveries jumped to 6 per cent above this three-year average.

The dairy farmers of New York State are keeping more than the usual number of heifers. This indicates that the number of cows will be increased somewhat in the next two years.

It is not at all difficult to explain this tendency toward larger production of milk in the New York milk shed. The prices that farmers are now getting for milk are high in comparison with the prices of feed and other items that enter into the cost of production. They are also high in comparison with the prices of other farm products.

PRICE COMPARISONS FOR OCTOBER

	Prices		Index numbers (1910-14=100)
	1910-14	1939	
Milk, farm price per cwt.	\$1.64	\$2.32	141
Other farm products			96
Dairy feed, wholesale			
price per cwt.	\$1.45	\$1.45	100
Hay, per ton	\$15.24	\$11.40	75

The returns from 100 pounds of milk in October this year would buy 160 pounds of dairy feed, compared with only 125 pounds in the pre-war years 1910-14, or 144 pounds in the high-price years 1925-29.

It is expected that the prices paid for milk in November and December will compare about as favorably with other prices as was the case in October. The only factor tending to hold milk production in check at the present time is the short supply of roughage.

No one who understands farm conditions has any thought that the dairymen are getting more for milk than they are entitled to. It will take several months of good prices to make up the losses they suffered last summer because of low prices, the drought, and the milk strike. However, we should be guilty of shortsightedness if we failed to consider the future as well as the present and the past. It is more than likely that the present favorable prices will bring on an oversupply of milk in the next few months. The only reason for doubt of this lies in the possibility that the European war may bring a quick rise in commodity prices, including the prices of manufactured dairy products, feeds, and various farm products. It does not seem likely that this will happen in the next six months.

What can be done about it? Probably nothing, except that individual

farmers and cooperatives can protect themselves by adjusting their operations on the basis of prices for the next six months to a year, that are considerably lower than those now being paid. It does not look like a good time for many farmers to put on more cows or to raise more than the usual number of heifers. It is a good time to dispose of old cows or any that are not good producers. Cooperatives that are heavily in debt or lack reserves probably can make deductions for capital purposes more easily now than later.

These are suggestions for the immediate future. But the problem should be considered also from the long-time viewpoint. We must try to reach an intelligent decision as to whether the supply of milk should be kept in adjustment with the market demand by means of "supply and demand" prices or by some sort of production control plan. The possibilities in both directions will be explored in future articles of this series.

Milk Dealers Paying Back Obligations

On December 5 in a talk given at the annual meeting of the Producers' Bargaining Agency at Syracuse, E. M. Harmon, Administrator of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement, outlined the developments in collecting amounts due the producers' settlement fund when the Order was temporarily suspended last March.

In the last month five dealers have paid off these back obligations in full, and four others have made partial payments. This leaves eight on the list of those who have made no payments. A total of approximately \$390,000 owed by dealers when the Order was suspended last spring has been collected. It is quite obvious to producers that this money never would have been paid in without the efforts of the Federal and State Governments. Numerous legal actions against non-complying dealers have been undertaken. In several instances the dealers have been ordered by the courts to make payments and are in danger of being cited for contempt of court if they fail to do so.

The question logically may be asked, "Why is not full payment demanded

immediately?" Here is the answer. Without making any deals with dealers, enforcement agencies take the position that is may be best to allow dealers some time to settle their obligations when they show disposition to do so, rather than to demand immediate settlement, which might throw them into bankruptcy and cause loss of markets to some producers.

Four dealers have failed to pay sums due the settlement fund for the month of October, and action is being taken to secure these payments. Administrator Harmon states that he knows of no market where compliance has been as good as it has in the New York market for the months of July to October. Last winter the average underpayment to producers due to failure to receive full payment into the producers' settlement fund was 3 cents a hundred, while since the Order has been reinstated this underpayment has been less than 1 cent a hundred per month, and some of the time as low as 1/4 cent a hundred.

Mr. Harmon emphasized the necessity for cooperation between cooperatives as well as between members of a cooperative, pointing out that the government cannot shoulder the entire job of milk marketing but will continue to work with organized producers. Said he:

"If this marketing plan is to succeed, it must succeed not by usurping cooperative functions but as an adjunct to cooperative efforts as a means of applying fundamental principles of cooperation to the entire milk shed with the support and assistance of cooperatives. The moment cooperatives undertake to pass on to the government their own responsibilities, at just that moment they start to weaken and pass out of existence."

To Increase Egg Consumption

Once or twice we have mentioned the proposed program to increase consumption of eggs and poultry which has been an outgrowth of the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland last summer. The latest step is a meeting of the Poultry Industry Planning Committee in Cleveland on November 11.

Meeting with the group was W. T. Termohlen of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, whose services as economic adviser were requested by the Committee and granted by Secretary Wallace.

After discussing several suggested plans, next meeting was scheduled to take place in January or February, at which time action will be taken on a recommended budget of \$50,000 a year for the next two years. It has been suggested that the budget be raised as follows: 35 per cent from poultrymen

The November Milk Price

Administrator E. M. Harmon announces the uniform milk price to producers under Federal-State Milk Marketing Order as \$2.28. This is one cent per hundred more than the uniform price for October and 18c higher than the price received for November of a year ago. Checks received by farmers will, of course, vary according to the butterfat test and freight rate differentials.

According to Mr. Harmon's report the amount of milk included in the computation for November was 31,306,138 pounds less than for October, but was 25,683,680 pounds greater than the amount included in the computation for November a year ago.

Several dealers have announced that they will make special effort to get checks in the hands of the farmers before Christmas.

and local receivers of eggs and poultry; 25 per cent from feed manufacturers and dealers; 20 per cent from other trades allied with the poultry industry; and 20 per cent from distributors and handlers.

Also to be considered at the next meeting will be a report of the Subcommittee on recommended campaign directed both at producers and consumers, and the selection of some one to head the campaign.

Maine Potato Reports Now Available

On page 2 of the November 25 issue Dan Dean called attention to the value to New York potato growers of regular reports on Maine prices. You will be glad to know that such reports are available beginning December 4 from Station WHAM, Rochester, and will be part of the program given each morning at 7:30.

The information will be received at Rochester by special wire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Office at Presque Isle, Maine. The reports will be made at the close of each day's market and will be available to New York growers early the next morning. Negotiations are under way, also, to make this report available from at least one other station.

Britain and France Take No More Apples

GREAT BRITAIN and France have virtually prohibited imports of apples and pears from America, effective November 20. A year ago the United Kingdom took over 5,000,000 bushels of apples and 2,000,000 bushels of pears; while France imported 1,400,000 bushels of apples and 305,000 bushels of pears.

While it has been generally expected that export movement this year would be less than last, the stopping of exports to Britain and France will further reduce possible exports.

The November crop report made a slight reduction in the estimated commercial apple crop, putting the figure at 100,530,000 bushels. Due primarily to the effect of last year's hurricane, the New England apple crop will be about double the amount harvested in 1938. Increases compared to last year are found in all eastern and central states, with most western states having crops slightly below 1938.

Government purchase of surplus apples up to November 18 had amounted to 3,573 cars in important northeastern apple states. A year ago relief purchases in this area totaled only 607 cars.

Up to November 18, carlot shipments of apples for the entire country, including those for relief, totaled 26,189. Last year for the same date carlot shipments were 26,309.

Growers are somewhat concerned over the apparent necessity of moving a considerable part of this year's apple crop into consuming channels before the first of the year.

New Hampshire Farm Organizations Pull Together

By E. R. EASTMAN.

ONE OF the best of the many meetings it has been my privilege to attend this fall was the annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Grange, held at the same time with the Farm Products Show under the auspices of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society.

I travelled a good distance to attend it, and was glad I did. New Hampshire folks are just like farmers everywhere else — worth getting better acquainted with.

The Horticultural Society did a grand job in bringing together in an interesting Show the products of New Hampshire's farms, gardens and orchards.

Best of all, possibly, was the joint banquet of the Grange and the Horticultural Society, because it showed the very evident determination of New Hampshire's greatest farm organizations to pull together for the good of agriculture.

Uncle George Putnam, New Hampshire's Grand Old Man of Agriculture, President of the State Farm Bureau Federation, spoke briefly on the subject of the Grange and the Farm Bu-

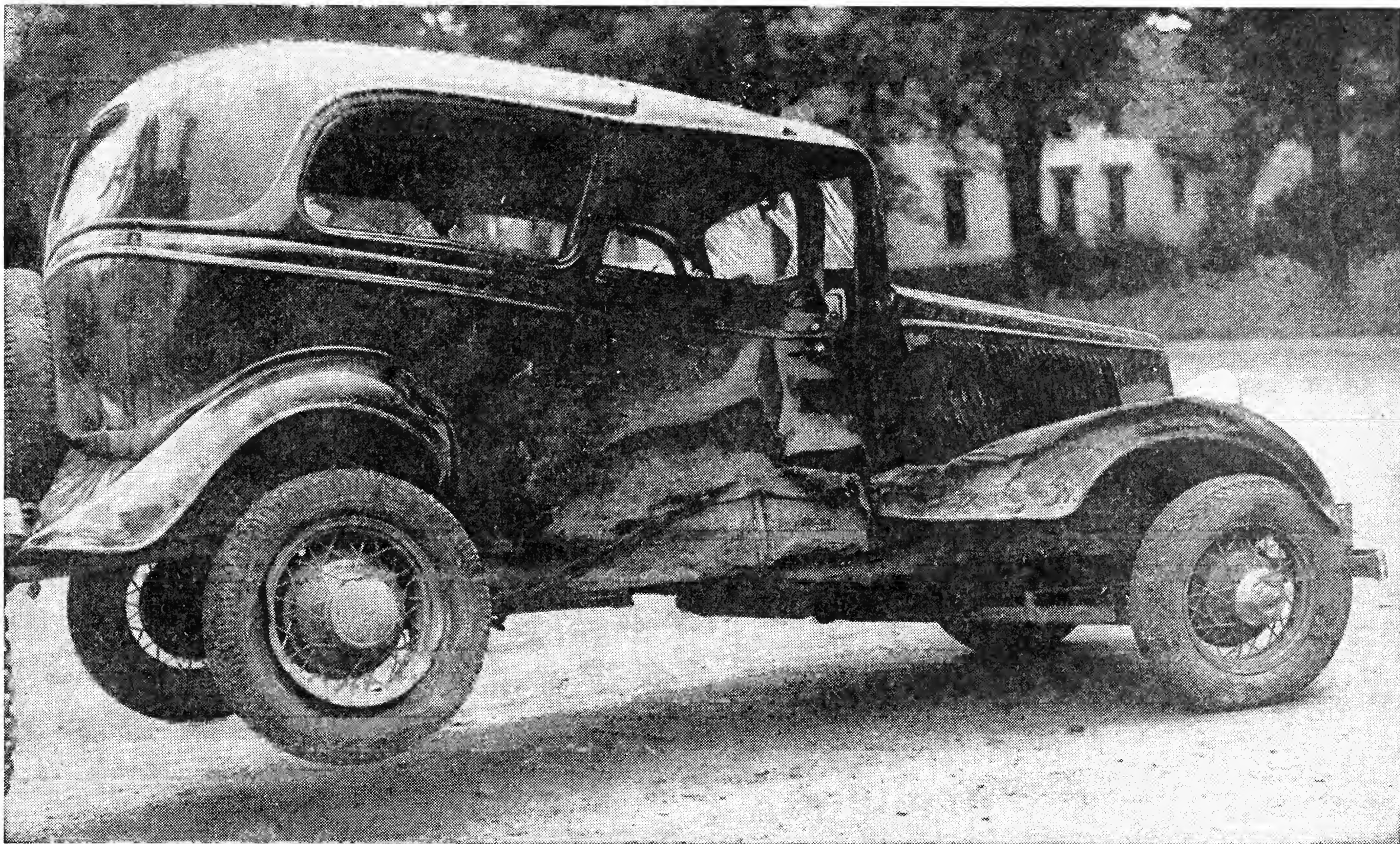
reau working together. Said he was a Granger long before the Farm Bureau was organized.

R. C. Coombs, President of the State Horticultural Society, spoke for only a minute, but long enough again to emphasize team work in the leadership of New Hampshire's farm organizations.

State Master William J. Neal of the Grange then called upon J. B. Hutson of Washington, Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who gave an excellent talk on some of the problems and questions in the work of the AAA.

The writer called attention to the pioneers, including Daniel Webster's father, who had first extended the frontiers of New Hampshire, and made the point that while America's original frontiers are gone, new and different ones make new problems and opportunities for us of today.

One of the pleasantest parts of my visit was the few moments I had in visiting a real New Hampshire farm and home, that of my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Graham, at Boscawen.



ONE KILLED — TWO BADLY INJURED IN THIS TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

Mrs. Victor J. Peterson of Detroit, Maine was killed and her husband and daughter were painfully injured when two autos crashed at the intersection of St. Albans road and the main Bangor - Skowhegan highway a mile from Palmyra.

According to the reports Mrs. Peterson died from neck fracture and crushed chest. Mr. Peterson suffered fractured ribs and concussion. Lorraine, the daughter's injuries were lacerations of the scalp, multiple contusions and concussion.

A FEW years ago George L. Brown, licensed agent of the North American Accident Insurance Company, insured the Peterson family with our travel accident protection. More recently William H. Wise of Skowhegan, our licensed agent there, helped them keep the protection in force for all members of the family—the North American policy was a friend in need after this terrible accident.

Mr. Wise has delivered three North American checks in this sad home. \$1,000.00 the death payment, was made



Lorraine Littlefield, daughter of Mrs. Peterson by a former marriage. She was disabled for five weeks as a result of the auto accident.

to Mr. Peterson as Administrator for the Estate of Bernice M. Peterson. Check for \$130.00 was paid Mr. Peterson, this providing the full weekly benefit under his policy. The \$50.00 check to Lorraine Littlefield covered the five weeks she was totally disabled.

We little know when an automobile accident will bring sadness to our home — so the best we can do is to drive with care and carry a North American travel policy. Be sure and renew your policy promptly.

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POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK**

NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

Wallace Goes West

DURING the first part of this month, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace did some traveling which took him to Oklahoma City, Chicago, Des Moines, and St. Paul, where he spoke to large farm audiences.

Defending his farm program, Secretary Wallace urged new type of processing tax to take place of the one which United States Supreme Court threw into waste basket. Pointing out that Congress was getting more and more balky about appropriating money for parity payments, Wallace declared that the farm program should be made "self-financing" by some such scheme as the certificate plan.

Under this plan, farmers cooperating with the A.A.A. would get "production certificates", equal in value to a certain number of cents per pound or bushel. Processors of farm products would have to buy these from the growers before they could sell their goods—in other words, the farmer himself would be the collector of the processing tax.

Answering the argument against processing taxes that they are hard on consumers, Secretary Wallace said:

"If we examine the arguments against the processing tax, we find that they come down to this: They are arguments against fair prices for cotton, wheat, rice, and other commodities. What difference does it make to the consumer whether he pays a fair price for cotton, for instance, as a result of the market price or of a processing tax?"

SLANT: We say it makes a lot of difference to Northeast farmers, who are large consumers of wheat and corn, whether the price they pay for these commodities is the market price, or one to which a processing tax has been added. Northeast farmers are in favor of, southern and mid-western and other farmers getting a fair price for their products, but not at the expense of the Northeast, particularly now when drought and government loans on corn and wheat make the feed situation a bad one in this part of the country. Present method of financing parity payments—that is, by Congressional appropriation—at least distributes the cost over the entire country and does not penalize any one class of consumers.

American Hitler Behind Bars

SING SING will be home, for at least the next 2½ years, to German-American bund leader Fritz Kuhn, who was recently convicted of stealing of bund funds. Before pronouncing sentence, Judge James C. Wallace said that Kuhn was not being sentenced because he is a "hate dispenser or a rabble rouser, for there are thousands of others in this country," but because he is a common thief.

Kuhn, a native of Germany, took part in the Nazi Munich beer-hall putsch, which was Hitler's first attempt to get into power. Failure of the putsch caused Kuhn to flee from Germany to Mexico, from which he entered the United States in 1926, becoming an American citizen in 1934. The next year, he stepped out as leader of an organization called the Friends of Germany, since renamed German-American Bund.

Last February 22, the Bund staged

a giant rally in Madison Square Garden in New York City, and celebrated George Washington's birthday in true Nazi manner with storm troopers, violent speeches against the Jews, and jibes at President Roosevelt. A huge picture of Washington was used on the platform. Since then Kuhn and the Bund have been under investigation by Federal and New York State authorities, and the Dies Committee, ending in Kuhn's being sent to Sing Sing.

Thrilling Sea Battle in American Waters

FIRST great sea battle of European war was fought last week off coast of South America, inside America's so-called "neutral belt." Three British cruisers caught up at last with one of Germany's fast pocket battleships, which for two months has been raiding shipping in South Atlantic. They shelled her so mercilessly that she was forced to seek shelter in harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay, arriving there with 30 dead and 60 injured.

In true modern fashion, thrilling story of the battle was radioed to shore. South Americans sat by their sets and heard a running account of the fight, almost as if they were listening to a round-by-round account of a prizefight or a football game.

British cruisers which battled the German ship spotted her at 6 in the morning, and chased her down the Uruguayan coastline, guns roaring and funnels belching smoke. Battle did not end until after darkness fell. Aboard the Nazi ship when it arrived in Montevideo were 62 British seamen, taken as prisoners by the Germans from British merchant ships they had sunk in the South Atlantic. They were released the next day.

Finns Holding Russians at Bay

In spite of the fact that Russia has a potential army of 14 million men, and that little Finland's army has a maximum strength of only 600,000, the Russians have not been able to make much headway so far. Plucky counter attacks by the Finns have forced their foes back, though how long they can continue to fight successfully against overwhelming numbers is a big question.

In Geneva, Switzerland, the League of Nations has expelled Russia from the League and is moving to give Finland material aid as well as moral support; and in the United States, President Roosevelt has asked a "moral embargo" on shipment of bombers to Russia.

Farm Credit News

Reappointed to Farm Credit Board W. W. Porter, Syracuse, and E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*, have been chosen to serve additional terms of three years each on the Farm Credit Board of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Eastman was reappointed to the office by F. C. A. Governor Forest F. Hill, and Mr. Porter was reelected by stockholders of 140 National farm loan associations in New York, New England, and New Jersey.

Members of the farm credit board are ex-officio directors of the Federal land bank, the Federal intermediate credit bank, the production credit corporation, and the Springfield bank for cooperatives, all permanent farm credit agencies representing some 45,000 individual farmers as well as 78 coopera-

tives that have over 150,000 farmer-members. A seven-man body, the Farm Credit Board has three members who are elected by the farmers that use the credit agencies, three appointed by the F.C.A. Governor to represent the public, and one appointed by the Governor from two nominees selected by National farm loan associations.

E. R. Eastman has served on the board since 1931, and Mr. Porter since 1928. Both own farms in New York state. Porter is a member of the Onondaga National farm loan association.

Mortgage Payments Cut

In the past month, 3,484 ten-year Northeastern farm mortgages have been rewritten to a 20-year repayment plan, by Springfield Land Bank, to give farmers the benefit of smaller installments. Rewriting of repayment terms cuts from \$50 to \$25 the principal payment due each six months for each \$1000 borrowed.

Of 4,906 farmers who replied to Bank's offer to reduce required payments, 208 of them said they wished to leave their payments as they are and to get out of debt as fast as possible.

SLANT: Never put off 'til next year any debt you can pay now.

Brief Farm Notes

FOR FARM USE ONLY

New York State has a new type of motor vehicle license for 1940, something never before tried—\$1.00 farm plates for cars, trucks or trailers which farmers use only on their own property. Idea is to save farmers cost of full registration fees if they want to move such vehicles from one part of a farm across a state or county highway to another part of the same farm. But by law they can't be used anywhere else. For instance, a farmer cannot drive a car which carries a \$1.00 farm plate over to a neighbor's place, nor down to the village store.

Announcement of new plates carried warning that if they were not properly used, there wouldn't be a 1941 series.

FEWER FARM FORECLOSURES

A smaller number of farm families lost their homes in the year which ended on March 1, 1939, than during the previous year. According to figures published this month by United States Department of Agriculture, foreclosures on farms were down to 16.8 per cent per thousand farms. Year before, 17.4 per cent per thousand farms changed hands due to forced sales, and 28.3 per cent in year which ended March 1, 1935.

Figures also show that there were nearly twice as many forced sales of farms in West North Central and Mountain States as in Northeast States.

COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD

"Until the end of the second world war," the offices of Associated Country Women of the World will be at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., instead of in London, England. Cornell's invitation, seconded by New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, will make it possible for the international organization to keep on with its work. The move will be made as soon as possible, says Mrs. Alfred Watt, president of the ACWW, who described the transfer, at the Home Bureau Federation's recent annual meeting, as "visible evidence of our sympathy and wish to help women in other lands who are already suffering hardships which we cannot visualize."

OATS KING

Canadian Bill Skladen of Andrew, Alberta, was crowned Oats King at 21st international hay and grain show this month. His sample of Victory

oats, weighing 49 pounds to the bushel, gave Canada the grand championship for the twelfth time in 20 years. Skladen's oats weighed 17 more pounds a bushel than the American standard and 15 more than the Canadian standard.

FSCC ADDS FIVE FOODS TO LIST

Pork products, rice, oranges, grapefruit, and hominy grits have been added by U.S.D.A. to list of surplus farm products which relief families can get under food-stamp program. Already on the list are butter, eggs, raisins, apples, dried prunes, onions, dry beans, fresh pears, flour, cornmeal, and lard. Department has also authorized the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to buy surplus lard and certain cuts of salt pork to distribute to relief families by State relief agencies where stamp plan is not in use.

Since the stamp plan was first started in Rochester, N. Y., last May, twenty-three other cities have been chosen to take part in it. Largest city included so far is San Francisco, which had a population of 634,394 in the last census.

SWEET POTATO SYRUP

Mid-West corn syrup will soon have a lusty competitor in sweet potato syrup, says Dr. Lawrence E. Stout of Washington University. Dr. Stout reports that after three years of research, a process has been developed which makes it possible to use sweet potatoes commercially for production of a syrup as good as corn syrup, and cheaper.

Breakfast Habits Changing

SLOWLY growing lighter and lighter is the American breakfast, says the New York Times editorially, and then it goes on to prove it with statistics from the Federal Dep't. of Commerce.

Fifty years ago, buckwheat pancakes gave the nation its start for the day. At that time, people ate enough buckwheat cakes to use up 3 pounds of buckwheat per person annually. Today that figure is down to one-third of a pound per person. And friend mush, another old-timer, which used to account for a per capita cornmeal consumption of 117 pounds, is now down to 21 pounds.

Ham and eggs are still doing well, though in the half dozen years after 1931 there was a decline of 20 per cent in egg consumption, and of about 15 per cent in the packing house production of smoked pork (maybe due as much to A.A.A.'s scheme of plowing under little pigs as to a change in eating habits).

Answering question of what Americans are now eating for breakfast, the Times points to more statistics:

Forty years ago, people in this country used 31,000 boxes of grapefruit; in 1935, they used 20 million boxes. Number of orange trees doubled between 1919 and 1935.

Also, two years ago, people spent more than \$100,000,000 for breakfast cereals. "These packaged delights," says the Times, "have obviously helped to fill the gap created by the vanishing flapjack and fried mush."

Good Books to Read

KNIGHTS OF THE SNOWSTORM, Helen Fuller Orton. Most boys and girls wish that some of the glamour of the days of chivalry might color life today. This is the story of a New York girl who felt that way, until she went to visit her cousins in the country and found that knights still ride, though in strange armor and with modern weapons. It's a charming story for young folks.—*Fredk. A. Stokes Company, New York. \$1.50.*

Wallace Gets Control of Farm Credit

LAST SPRING President Roosevelt's Reorganization Order transferred the Farm Credit Administration, which had been an independent agency, to the Department of Agriculture. Farm organization leaders, however, received assurance that the Farm Credit Administration would, for all practical purposes, retain its independence.

In spite of this, developments in the last few days reveal that Secretary Wallace will have complete control over the F.C.A.; that F. F. Hill, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, has been asked to resign; and that A. G. Black, director of the Department of Agriculture's marketing and regulatory work, is to be his successor.

At its annual meeting in Chicago, the American Farm Bureau Federation adopted a resolution asking that the F.C.A. be put under the control of a non-partisan Board of Directors. Both the National Grange and the National Cooperative Council have urged that the F.C.A. be kept independent.

In a statement from Syracuse, where he is attending State Grange, L. J. Taber, National Grange Master, said:

"The National Grange believes that the action of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture abolishing the independent status of the Farm Credit Administration and absorbing it into the Department of Agriculture is not only a backward step but one very injurious to rural life.

"Sound cooperative credit must be free from either political interference on the one hand or production control programs on the other.

"Secretaries of agriculture change with each changing administration, yet the farmers' credit needs must go on regardless of what political party is in power. The Grange will be compelled to urge the congress to restore the independent status of the Farm Credit Administration in the interests of economy, efficiency and good government."

Differences over questions of policy are reported between Governor Hill and Secretary Wallace. The Farm Credit Administration makes several types of loans, including mortgage loans to buy farms or to refinance old loans, as well as short-term production credit loans. Loans are made on a cooperative basis to borrowers believed to have the ability to repay them.

Friends of Governor Hill report that he opposed control of F.C.A. by the Department of Agriculture because he feared that credit of the organization might be used for financially unsound loans for the rehabilitation of low-income farmers and tenants. He is said to believe that such loans should

be kept entirely separate from the Farm Credit Administration.

Bearing on this question is the Wheeler-LaFollette Bill passed by Senate at last session. If passed, it would require F.C.A. to liberalize its loan policies and to use its credit to re-finance farmers who were having difficulties in maintaining payments on the loans.

EDITORIAL NOTE: *This news came just as our presses started to roll. It is one of the most dangerous and far-reaching government moves made in many years. Watch next issue of American Agriculturist for further details and editorial comment.*

On a Three-Legged Stool

(Continued from Page 6)

international financiers.

The temporary war-made rise in commodity prices offers no permanent solution for the farm problem nor for the nation's recovery problem. Steps should be taken now to protect American agriculture from the disasters of another post-war collapse.

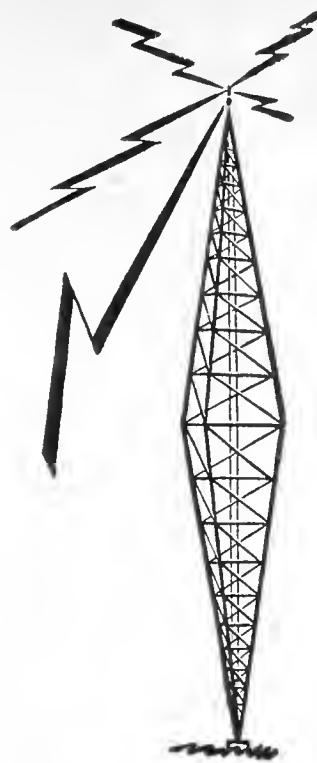
A Fair Deal for Farmers

Political leadership in this country must formulate a program that will liberate agriculture from subsidies, price-fixing and government domination and at the same time restore its economic equality with industry and city labor.

Free enterprise can survive only if goods and services are exchanged in free markets with competition to give the most for the least. Because of depression we have tried every kind of device. We have tried restriction, plowing under, bonuses, subsidies. All have left the farmer short one-third of his normal income and the wage earner out of a job. And now the Supreme Court has ruled permitting price-fixing for agriculture by government agencies. If this spreads to other fields, free enterprise will die.

We who wish to preserve constitutional government cannot hope to win unless we have a program which will end the deflation and restore farmers' fair income. We must make self-reliant property-owning farmers the voting allies of all city people who wish to preserve democracy and private enterprise.

My appeal to you business and professional men of Brooklyn is this: Let us find the leadership that understands the methods by which this great agricultural problem has been solved in other nations. Not until we master that problem can we have recovery, full employment and balanced budgets.



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The radio is helping to keep dairy-farmers abreast of the news. And Sheffield Farms is co-operating by bringing you the latest developments in the milkshed on the Weekly Milk Bulletin.

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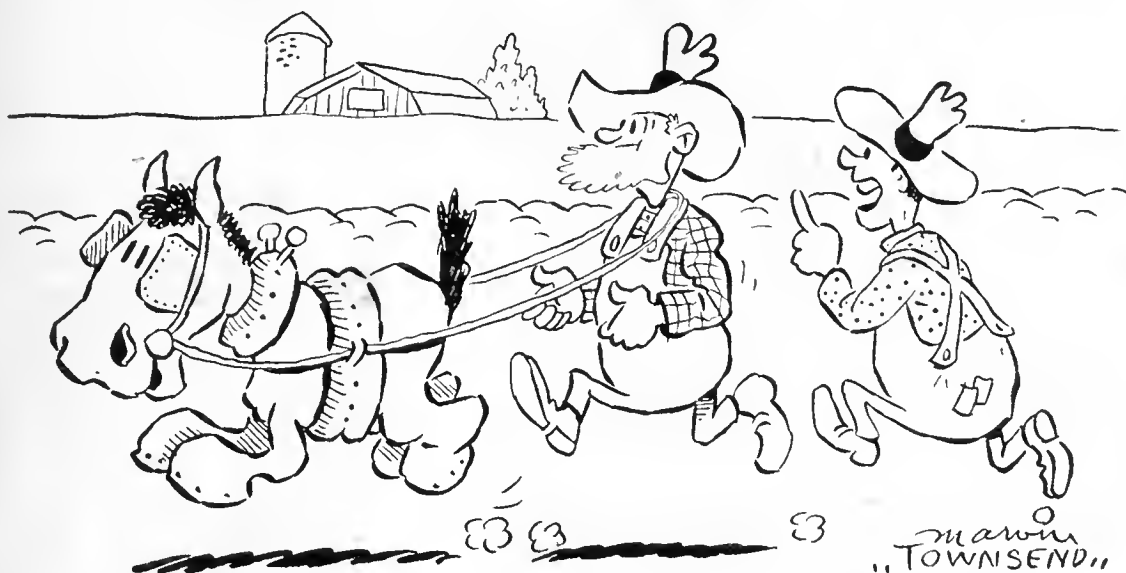
This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough remedy, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



"Hold on Pa — You forgot the plow again."

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Wood chopping and sawing contests have caught popular imagination. As is the case with most contests, skill is more important than brawn. But even the most skillful worker, whether he be competing in a contest or merely cutting the winter's wood, needs good tools that are in tip-top shape. A little practice, plus definite directions to follow, insures a good job of saw filing. Why not send to HENRY DISSTON AND SONS, 11270 Tacony, Philadelphia, for their book on Disston cross-cut saws. You will find a handy coupon for the purpose on page 6 of the November 25 issue, or page 25 of the December 9 issue.

TEST FOR MASTITIS

Mastitis (commonly called garget) is one of the troublesome diseases that affect dairy cows. The first thing is to determine what cows are afflicted with the trouble. This can be easily done by a simple test, and material for making the test is available without cost by sending to NEAR'S FOOD COMPANY, Dept. 1039-G, Binghamton, N. Y.

FOR TRAVELERS

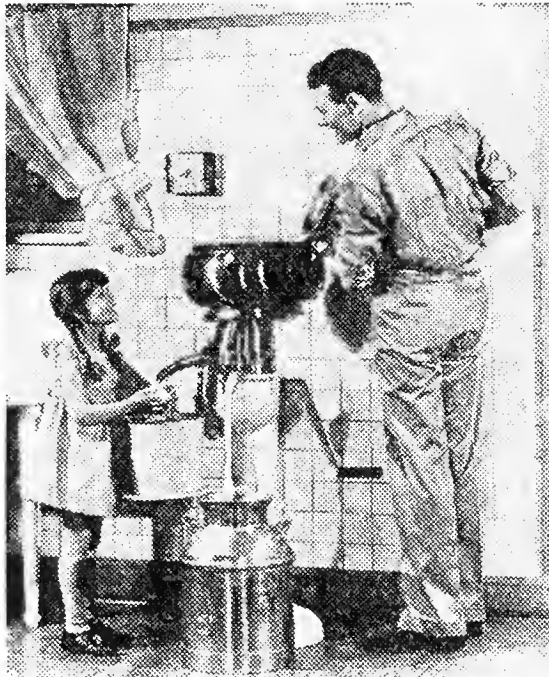
Part of the fun in taking a vacation is making plans for it. If you have dreamed of seeing the West, drop a post card to H. M. Fletcher, Dept. AA-80, 560 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mr. Fletcher, who is with the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, will be glad to send you pamphlets for information.

LIVESTOCK

Whether you are buying or selling, livestock pages in *American Agriculturist* are of interest to you. If you have surplus stock to sell, write for information about advertising. If you are in the market to buy, you may find just what you want advertised on the livestock page.

COLDS IN CHICKENS

The General Laboratories Division of PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY calls attention to some methods of treating bronchitis and colds in chickens. No effective vaccine has been found for these troubles. Consequently, proper sanitation and management are important. Pullets put into thoroughly disinfected and well ventilated houses are less likely to be troubled. The use of chlorine powder is also help-



STREAMLINED TOOLS. *There is no reason why farm equipment should not have beauty of design along with efficiency in doing the job. The new McCORMICK-DEERING cream separators are both efficient and attractive.*

ful. This is dusted over the heads of the birds on the roosts and can also be used in the drinking water where it helps to prevent spread of the trouble to healthy birds.

TURKEY MARKETING

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAINS, Washington, D. C., has been taking steps to help turkey growers market this year's bumper crop. Chain stores will provide special advertising and will use all possible efforts to move turkeys from producers to consumers.

IRVING KAUDER, poultryman, of New Paltz, N. Y., made an enviable record with his chickens in egg laying contests during the past season. At Storrs his pen made a world's record with 3,791 eggs and 4,099 points. His birds also won the Poultry Item Trophy, an award made for the highest five pens entered in laying tests by any breeder. Also won was the Poultry Tribune Trophy for the highest average production for 51 weeks of all pens entered. For the year his Leghorns won three contests over all breeds. Winnings were made at Storrs, Western New York, and Georgia.

THE CHILE N NITRATE SALES CORP. announces that there will be no increase in price of natural Chilean nitrate of soda for the coming season which ends June 30, 1940. At the same time it was stated that there will be ample supplies of Chilean nitrate in this country to meet everybody's needs.

For the man interested in putting crops other than corn into the silo, the November, 1939, issue of "Modern Power Farming," called "New Silages," gives some very complete and worthwhile information. It is published by the ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, DuPont Building, Wilmington, Delaware, have prepared a motion picture entitled "Black Scourge." It shows by animation the attack on a wheat seedling by the disease called stinking smut. This film is available to Granges, farm meetings, county agents and vocational agriculture teachers. If you are interested, this company will be glad to give you further information.

Fence fixing time is several months ahead, but winter months are a good time for planning. THE PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa., has a booklet called "The Ready Reference Fence Guide" which is chuck-full of information about fence materials and fence manufacturing. The booklet also contains a section filled with miscellaneous information which you will find useful to have on file.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

"Pencil Pushing" Pays Dividends

By PAUL WILLIAMSON,
Department of Agricultural Economics
and Farm Management, Cornell.

"MAN MAKES money farming" would be almost as startling a headline as "man bites dog" in this day of low farm prices and general agricultural distress. It does happen once in a while as indicated by the cost-account figures for 1938 from the farm of Wilbur Chase of Batavia. Poultry formed an important part of his business. He might have been discouraged by the results of cost accounts for 1937 which showed heavy losses to most poultrymen. Instead of that, however, he set out to beat the averages. He was helped by the fact that the past year has been a relatively favorable one for poultrymen.

Cost account figures kept in cooperation with the College of Agriculture are considered confidential information. In this case the results were so interesting that we asked and secured Mr. Chase's permission to pass them along to readers of *American Agriculturist*.

Hatching Costs

Mr. Chase has an incubator large enough to take care of his own requirements, but does not hatch baby chicks for sale. He set 6 hatches during February and March, and took about 2,000 chicks out of the incubator. He had about the same luck as the average, or 62 per cent hatch. He was selling eggs for about 21 cents a dozen in the spring of 1938, but figured his hatching eggs were worth 35 cents a dozen. The extra 14 cents was his estimate of the added cost of keeping roosters, blood testing, keeping extra records, and other costs involved in maintaining a breeding flock.

With modern incubators where the tedious job of turning eggs by hand is replaced by mechanical devices, labor usually amounts to less than 10 per cent of the total cost. Mr. Chase spent a little over 2 hours for each 100 chicks taken out of the incubator, or about the average amount of time. He had an electric incubator and his cost for electricity was also about average, or a little less than one-half cent per chick hatched. Interest, repairs, insurance and depreciation on his incubator were a little high, because of the short season. Maintenance of the incubator usually amounts to a little less than one cent per chick hatched. Mr. Chase's costs were a little more than one and one-half cents. His total cost of incubation of 8 1/4 cents per chick hatched was about the usual cost.

Raising Chicks

Mr. Chase raised his pullets for less than the usual cost. Since feed usually makes up about one-half the total cost of raising young stock, the relatively low feed prices were an important factor in helping this farmer keep his costs down. He was efficient in the arrangement of the brooder house and in his way of taking care of the baby chicks. He managed to get the work done in about one-half the usual length of time and hence his labor cost amounted to only about \$3 per 100 chicks started.

His mortality record was also good. He lost 18 out of 100 chicks started as compared with a usual mortality record on most farms of about 25 per cent. He sold the meat birds for 33 cents apiece. If we subtract the value of the meat birds and the other by-products from the total cost, we find that his cost per pullet raised was 71 cents. He could have sold these pullets for \$1, leaving him a profit of 29

cents per pullet raised, or a total profit on the chick-raising enterprise of \$278.

Producing Eggs

Mr. Chase maintained a flock of about 1000 White Leghorn hens. He thinks of the birds as being little egg-producing factories. The more grain and mash he can put through each factory, the more finished products in the form of eggs they are likely to produce. He fed an average of about 100 pounds of feed per bird. Feed costs usually amount to a little more than one-half the total cost of producing eggs.

The management of the hen flock was also very efficient. He did not waste much time on the non-essentials. Consequently, he spent less than one hour per hen, or about one-half the usual time.

If the usual number of birds die, a flock that is maintained at 100 birds will lose 30 during the year. Mr. Chase's mortality percentage was only 4. One reason for this low mortality was his practice of selling most of his old birds and maintaining principally a pullet flock. The loss on the birds that died, together with the decrease in the value of birds that lived through the year and were sold for meat at the end of the year, made an average cost of depreciation of 42 cents per bird, or less than the usual depreciation.

The usual cost of maintaining an individual "egg-producing factory" is about one cent per day. Mr. Chase's total cost of keeping a bird for a year was \$3. He managed to cut about 65 cents off the usual cost.

The monthly prices he received for eggs varied from 20 cents in March to 33 cents in December, or an average of 27 cents per dozen eggs for all eggs produced during the year. The hens laid 163 eggs per hen, which is about the usual average on good poultry farms. Egg sales made an income of \$3.71 per bird. If the birds are credited with the value of manure, it makes an average profit of 77 cents per bird. The gain in his egg-production account was \$869.

The total gain on the three enterprises of incubation, chick raising, and egg production on this farm was \$1186.

The 1938 cost-account results are being summarized at the present time. Although this job has not yet been completed, it is a safe bet that not many farmers will equal this record. Some lost money on poultry, even though 1938 was a relatively good poultry year, because of heavy death

(Continued on opposite page)



TOYLAND GOES AGRICULTURAL.

Rapid mechanization of America's farms has penetrated even to toyland, with previews of playthings for 1939's Christmas indicating that one of the most popular new items is this farmyard set complete with tractor, spreader, mower, and disc and drag harrows, all equipped with miniature pneumatic farm tires, as are an estimated 85 per cent of this year's man-sized tractors and implements. J. H. Connors, Goodrich vice-president, reports that an unusually large percentage of the 100,000,000 tiny tires molded by the rubber industry this year for toys are tractor-type.



"It works on the same principle as one of those electric toasters!"

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
 JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS
 OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER

Baby Chicks

Hall's Chicks
 Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
 New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.V.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with **NO REACTORS FOUND**. Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery. Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRE

The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm. Entire flock 100% B.W.D. clean—one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guarantee. Write for new catalog—tells all.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
 MELVIN MOUL, Owner
 Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WENE CHICKS
 AND SEXED DAY-OLD OR STARTED PULLETS

Pre-Season Discounts Up to \$2.00 per 100 PLUS New Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan Credits

Sensational New Opportunity to Cut Own Chick Costs, even to Zero, and Obtain Chicks Free and Clear. WENE'S Mutual Aid Thrift Plan Means MORE EXTRA PROFITS, and More Money in the Bank. All in addition to Early Order Discounts.

Write Today for Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan and Pre-Season Discount Folder, with Big 1940 Illustrated Catalog. Hatching Every Week in the Year—Largest Hatching Capacity in the East. **WENE CHICK FARMS**, Box B-12, Vineland, N. J.

VAN DUZER'S CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, N. H. REDS, BARRED ROCKS, CROSS-BREDS, SEX. PULLETS
 Every breeder individually selected for size, vigor, and egg production and bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.). Average weight of hatching eggs is 25 to 28 ounces per dozen.

We Guarantee 100% Satisfaction—Van Duzer chicks are individually examined and inspected before shipping. They reach you strong and sturdy, ready to grow. Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching.

VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM
 BOX A, SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

CLEMENTS' REDS are PEPPY, Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean and profitable. Maine-bred to "stand the gaff". They are unusual in quality and results. Bred to lay—sure to pay. Catalog tells about "co-operative savings" and about our White Rocks, Barred Rocks, also Sex-Linked Baby Pullets or Cockerels. Sexed Pullets in all breeds available. Write today.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
 Box 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE.

HOLLYWOOD or HANSON LEGHORNS

Day Old unsexed Chicks, Day Old Sexed Pullets, Day Old Cockerels. Write for Catalog and Prices. C. M. SHELLINGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

(Continued from opposite page)

losses, or a poor market for eggs or for other reasons. A summary of the results from the cost-account farms has been published in bulletin form. A post card asking for Bulletin 422, addressed to the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York will bring you your copy.

Your Questions Answered

Damp Houses

As soon as cold weather starts, we are always troubled with damp litter. Is there any way of preventing this?

There are about four ways in which moisture can get into a henhouse, namely: through the floor, from water buckets, through the room, or through the windows in the form of rain. Moisture will come through a concrete floor if it is not properly constructed. Put a box on top of the litter in the corner of the house for a day or two. Then remove it and dig down to the floor. If the litter is moist, it is a pretty good sign it is coming through the floor. The only way to prevent it is to cover the floor with tar paper and put on another layer of cement. In the meantime, the situation will have to be handled as well as you can.

It is probable that more moisture is slopped on the floor from fountains than is commonly realized. Where houses are supplied with running water, some poultrymen have the fountains over a drain which carries away any excess moisture.

It is usually possible by good management to avoid much raining in through the windows. It goes without saying that if there are leaks in the roof, they should be repaired before winter sets in.

The other source of moisture is from the hen's breath and droppings. The only practical method to remove this moisture from the house is by ventilation. It is possible, of course, to remove the litter as soon as it gets damp, but that is a costly and laborious process. It is generally agreed that it is more important to keep the house dry than it is to keep it warm. Nevertheless, exchange of air is brought about primarily by the difference in temperature between the interior of the poultry house and the outside. One way to conserve warmth and, therefore, make the ventilation more effective, is to have the poultry house insulated. Aside from that, the problem is to be certain that you have a ventilation system—either home-made or commercial—that actually works.

Most Colleges of Agriculture have helpful bulletins on ventilating poultry houses, and a number of concerns that manufacture ventilation equipment are glad to give helpful information.

Oats for Cannibalism

In answer to an inquiry for preventing cannibalism in the November 25 issue of your paper, I will give my remedy which I have tried and which proved very successful.

Feed a good quality of whole oats—all the hens will eat up clean every day—and you will have no more trouble. It is lots easier than all those contrivances you suggest. I have tried feeding the whole oats and know it will stop the picking in a few days. They seem to supply something the chickens lack.

I tried this on a flock of laying hens that were picking and killing each other. After feeding the whole oats three days, I had no more trouble, but continued feeding the oats for quite a while. —Mrs. James Orchard, Honesdale, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

HOME OF HEAVY LAYERS

The Kerr breeding farm of 240 acres near Frenchtown is too big to get more than a small part of it in this picture. Here the foundation work is done in breeding the prize-winning Kerr strain of Lively Chicks. Visitors are always welcome. The laboratory at our Frenchtown plant tests the blood of 120,000 breeders every year—for the protection of your flock. Established 1908.

Be sure to get the greater profits awaiting you in Kerr's Lively Chicks. Write for Free Chick Book and Advance Order Discount Offer.



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 BRANCH OFFICES: New Jersey: Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodbury; New York: Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Pennsylvania: Lancaster, Dunmore; Massachusetts: West Springfield; Connecticut: Danbury, Norwich; Delaware: Selbyville. Address Dept. 21.)

Sunnybrook Chicks
 PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS

NEW HAMPSHIRE, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREDS.

Pullorum tested since 1921. 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets—95% accuracy guaranteed.

Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year. Write for Catalog & Prices. Hatches year around.

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 BOX A, HUDSON, NEW YORK

SCHWEGLER'S THOR-O-BRED CHICKS

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 S. C. White Leghorns, Large Type—\$4.00 \$7.50 \$36.75 \$70
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 Large Wh. Leghorn Pullets—7.25 13.50 66.75 130
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 EGGS FOR HATCHING... \$7.00 PER 100

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 Eng. S. C. W. Legs—\$7.00 \$12.00 \$3.00
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 All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

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 Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
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EMBOEN and Toulouse Geese, Beauties, \$4 each. Collie pups, males \$10; females \$5. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

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Guinea Fowl \$1 ea; Guinea Pigs 50c ea.
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COWS

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HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS.
Willing to retest before moved.

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"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires. His dam out of 1078 lb. fat Mistland cow, now has 1036 lbs. fat and 27,704 lbs. milk. Our herd made the 500 lb. average for the year.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm,
M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

BULL CALF

BORN SEPTEMBER 9, 1939.

Sire: Osbornedale Sir Hubert Ormsby May, whose dam has record of 26,510 milk, with an average test of 4.1%. Dam: Wintermeade Johanna, Netherland, who has a H.I.T. record of 20,651 milk, 710.4 fat last year and a three year average of 630 fat all on two time milking. Herd average 12,368 milk, 447 fat on herd of 36 cows.

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We are offering for sale our first bull calf from Cornell Pride No. 19, an outstanding son of Cornell Pride and Cornell Ollie Lady, which produced 21,240 lbs. of milk and 889 lbs. of butterfat last year. The dam of this calf produced 16,880 lbs. of milk and 631 lbs. of butterfat last year in our own herd on twice a day milking. A bull with such an unusual inheritance for fat test along with milk production can do much to improve most New York Holstein herds.

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28 years continuous Advanced Register Testing. PROVED SIRE, HIGH PRODUCING A.R. DAMS. Bulls from 1 month to a year for sale at Farmer Prices. Also a few heifers. Pedigrees and full descriptions on request. Visitors always welcome.

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FOR SALE!

GUERNSEY BULLS

from A.R. cows. Foremost Breeding.
2 six months old and 1 two years.

ALLEN FARM
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No. 1 Bull's

baby sons on free lease for 3½ to 5½ years. Montie's Major of Elmwood 214348, is No. 1 DHIA Guernsey bull in U.S.A. on dam-daughter comparisons. Registered calves offered DHIA members and unregistered calves to non-members out of record cows.

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From herd with 4 yr. average of 470 lbs. fat. Have bull calf from dam with D.H.I.A. 10 month, twice a day milking, four records average 10570 milk, 589 fat. Have other calves from dams with long time records. PRICES FROM \$25.00 to \$75.00.

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Registered Jersey Bulls

from medal dams bred for forty-one years for production coupled with type. If you want to increase your milk and butterfat yield, why not investigate? Also a few females of all ages.

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registered young cows with calves at foot, yearling heifers (unbred), and yearling feeder steers. Best bloodlines. Retest before moved.

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HILLTOP FARM
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Dual Purpose Short-horn bull calves and young bulls up to serviceable age.

Priced from \$50.00 to \$150.00 according to age and finish.

Guaranteed Breeders



W. J. Brew & Sons,
Bergen, N. Y.

REGISTERED MILKING

SHORTHORNS

4 real show heifers 2½ years. Freshen March. 1 fresh cow, heifers, calf. 1 cow due January. Best breeding. Accredited and Bang Certified. No room, will sacrifice. \$125.00 delivered.

ALBERT R. WILSON
Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED

Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk

STALLIONS AND MARES.

If you or your community are in need of a top stallion, let us hear from you.

LEON R. DYGERT
SPRINGVILLE, NEW YORK

Baled Hay and Straw

ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. Smith, Sherburne N. Y.

KEYSTONE

Registered BERKSHIRES

Penna. and Cornell Strains

BOAR AND SOW PIGS.

Also S.C. Black Leghorns, English strain. The hardy breed. Circular free.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

For Sale: Registered Black and Spotted Poland China

Young Boars and Sows. Large Stock.

Twin Spruce Stock Farm
C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, N. J.

10 Good Rams

Rambouillet, Delaine, Suffolk, Southdown and Scotch Highland. Poland China and Hampshire pigs. 2 yr. Hampshire boar. 50 native ewes, 20 two year olds, 30 three to five.

G. D. & B. S. Townsend
INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

DUTCH HILL FARM

SHROPSHIRE

A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GEORGE C. SPRAGUE
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Sheep For Sale

PUREBRED REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM AND EWE LAMBS OF EXTRA QUALITY. ALSO GOOD BREEDING EWES AND AGED RAMS.

L. F. CUTHBERT
OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

Duroc Boars and Sows

Have a fine bunch of pigs of late March, April and May farrow - sired by boars of Perfect Balancer, Wavemaster and Count breeding - medium type, good chunky pigs yet with plenty of size and scale - some real prospects.

RUSSELL F. PATTINGTON
R. 1, Scipio Center, New York

JONSOWN COLLIE KENNELS, Reg.

JONSOWN is the registered name of fine collies. Beautiful, intelligent and loyal. Whites of unusual beauty. Sables and tri-colors. For best results for herding get a collie you know is registered. Get a puppy in the fall all ready for starting in the spring. Full information given on request. Stud service.

Phone 111M2, BRANDON, Route No. 4, VERMONT

Sable Collies

Tracy Neish, DeLancey, N. Y.

St. Bernards

Two Pedigreed A.K.C. reg. females five months, beautifully marked, large size, imported Swiss strain. Excellent for breeding or companions. Price \$30. Swiss male at Stud.

I. B. DENNIS
Columbia, - New Jersey.

Honey

60 lbs. best clover-----\$5.00
" " buckwheat-----4.20
" " amber (good flavor)-----4.20
28 " clover-----2.50
Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover postpaid \$1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember that honey is the health sweet, nature's best.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE CLOVER

H-O-N-E-Y

10 lbs., \$1.60; 5 lbs., \$.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, \$4.80; buckwheat, \$3.90, here, liquified.

HARRY T. GABLE
ROMULUS, NEW YORK

HONEY

FINE QUALITY CLOVER

5 lb. pail, \$.85

10 lb. pail, \$1.60

Postpaid to 3rd zone.

F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

Wanted:

A Power Hay Press

FRANK CLEMONS

SOUTH HANSON, MASSACHUSETTS



28 Years of Breeding Experience
behind all the stock we sell.

The choice of many of the most successful commercial egg farms - 1939 was our biggest year.

The Reason:

Good livability, large, long-bodied birds, satisfactory production, large premium quality eggs. Limited number excellent R. I. Reds. Write for 1940 advance-order discount.

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS

HOME GROWN

All but one of our 35 Contest pullets came home alive.

FRANCIS J. TOWNSEND
CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced

44% in 1937

43% in 1938

of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

We produced New York State's First U. S. Register of Merit Mating. We can furnish you with U. S. Register of Mating Cockerels from these outstanding breeders. also U. S. R.O.P. Cockerels.

Write for free catalog and cockerel price list.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding males. U.S.R.O.P. and Family Tested.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

The WHITE EGG FARM

Progeny Tested Leghorns
Our eggs won 3 first, 1 second and 3 special prizes at New York State Fair this year.

PEDIGREED R.O.P. COCKERELS
Write for Circular and Prices.

E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS

Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH

Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

Artman's Certified Leghorns

SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818.

for large size, and high production of large white eggs. Officially Certified since 1928. Male birds from 225 to 250 egg R.O.P. hens used entirely since 1934. High livability and high production of top market eggs is the result.

ARTMAN POULTRY FARM
LE ROY, NEW YORK

BULKLEY'S QUALITY

White Leghorns

TRAPNESTED, PROGENY TESTED, PULLORUM FREE. STARTED PULLETS. FREE CIRCULAR TELLS EVERYTHING.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Most Sensational Win in Poultry History

New World record for 13-bird pens, all breeds, 51 weeks—Storrs 1939
3791 EGGS, 4099 POINTS.
World record for five pens—Won Poultry Item Trophy again in 1939 with largest score ever made
16,772 EGGS, 17,840 POINTS.
Highest American Contest record ever made for an Individual Hen, all breeds, Storrs, 1939—
340 EGGS, 372 POINTS.
World Lifetime Record—won three contests, 1939, all breeds.
15% DISCOUNT EARLY ORDERS.
Write for catalog to America's No. 1 Breeder.
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY LAYERS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Cross.

100% PULLORUM CLEAN

Reproducers of America's finest strains—Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter, R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY

501 TRUMANSBURG ROAD ITHACA, N. Y.

Content Farms

PROGENY TESTED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our layers have been scientifically bred for livability, persistency and intensity of production, maximum egg weight, and body weight, pure white shell color and close adherence to standard type. They represent our ideal for our own flock and we believe that they will be ideal for yours. Every male from a 250 egg hen or better. Entire flock pullorum free, tube test. Write today for our free catalog.

Content Farms, Cambridge, N. Y.

BOICE'S Pedigreed Leghorns and New Hampshires

SPECIAL AT \$2.00 EACH—50 MATURE, INDIVIDUALLY PEDIGREED LEGHORN COCKERELS. DAMS' TRAPNEST RECORDS 200-257.

GERALD BOICE

Elmcliffe Farm, R.D. 1, Tivoli, N. Y.

Hartwick Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE. Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University. All B.W.D. tested.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc
Hartwick, N. Y.

100 Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels

Sire: A high record R.O.P. male from low mortality line and from our own selected official laying test hens.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.



By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

THIS WEEK at the Live Stock Show in Chicago, I have seen the results of years and years of live stock progress, or the things that can be done with right breeding and right feeding.

I saw hogs that look to be as long as a cow, without any surplus fat, just solid meat, yet broad and thick and not weighing over 220 pounds. A few years ago, these would have been impossible specifications, but lard was not wanted, in fact has been selling for less than the live price of hogs, so this had to be brought about and the producer did it.

Beef cattle were there, not big, heavy, over-fat cattle, but small, young and light boned, to meet today's requirements for smaller cuts. They talk about "a leg on all four corners" and these could truly be described as a smooth, square block of wood with a matchstick on all four corners.

Horses—; I had imagined there would be less interest in horses, but found they had the largest entry ever and with the greatest interest. The horse show auditorium seats about ten thousand people, so without hurry, in the afternoon I went over to buy a seat for the evening horse show and was told they had turned away over five thousand people the night before and that there wasn't a seat available at any price. In spite of what you may hear, the horse is still among those present; in fact, at this show he is receiving the lion's share of interest, probably because, as so many men have said this week, "We simply could not operate our farm economically without at least some horses." Incidentally, England and France are both purchasing horses in this country for export; up to the present time they have purchased about six thousand, and it is reported the horses are going onto farms in those countries because of the shortage of gasoline and metals

Hatching Eggs

Barred Rock, also N. Hampshire Bd. Rock Cross. Good livability, good layers, good size. \$12.50 per case. Barred Rock Cockerels, May hatched from old hens eggs \$2.50 each.

A. J. DAY

R. 4, AUBURN, N. Y.

State Accredited and State Supervised New Hampshire HATCHING EGGS

Buy from the oldest and largest N. H. breeding farm in Northeastern Pennsylvania. We own about one-third of all the State Accredited New Hampshire breeders in Pennsylvania. Write for Catalogue.

Conrad's Poultry Farm, South Gibson, Pa.



Working regularly every day on the farm of C. E. Hoster near Seneca Falls, N. Y., are two fine horses which have reached the remarkable age of 25 and 23. The horses named "Mac" who is 25, and "Queen", who is 23, are in excellent health and are the pride of the Hoster farm. They make an excellent team and do most of the work which cannot be done with a tractor. Mr. Hoster has one of the finest farms in the Finger Lakes region.

and that not many of them are being used for war purposes. This is sure to have a direct effect upon the price of horses this Spring.

Lambs—; the East again walked away with the prizes. The record that "Pete" McKenzie and his Pennsylvania State College Department of Agriculture boys have made, is the envy of the show. The prize carlot of lambs, bred and fed in Ontario, Canada, were the finest ever shown and were positively beautiful. I saw them sell for 23 cents a pound, alive, so the East is THE lamb section. Are we making the most of it?

I saw a sign which read: "Good Pasture is the Cheapest of all Feeds. Treat it as you would a crop." In general use were bales of hay and straw weighing not over 35 or 40 pounds, and the thought occurred to me, "Why have we been tugging around all our lives with bales weighing 100 to 150 pounds?"

The spirit of the show was undoubt-

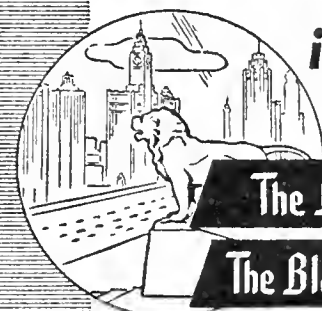
edly optimistic. It is generally felt that live stock prices of all kinds, as well as other farm products, while they might not reach a sharp advance or a rapid advance, are definitely headed in the direction of greater farm income.

YOUR GRACIOUS HOST FROM COAST TO COAST



in.. NEW YORK

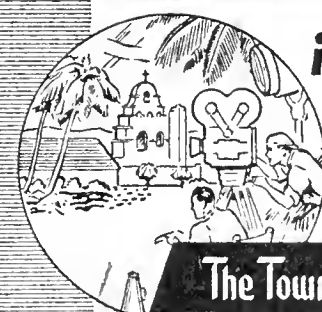
The Gotham



in.. CHICAGO

The Drake

The Blackstone



in.. LOS ANGELES

The Town House



in.. BELLEAIR FLA.

Bellevue Biltmore

A. S. KIRKEBY
Managing Director

KIRKEBY HOTELS

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Farmers and Livestock Breeders Who Advertise on These Pages Reach More Than 190,000 Subscribers

Write your advertisement below and mail to American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

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Signed Address.....

Advertising Rates in "Northeast Markets" Pages
Half-inch space—3 month period (7 issues)—\$14.00
One inch space—3 month period (7 issues)—\$28.00

MRS. F. M. ENGLEHART Wins New York State Bread Baking Contest

Member of Milton Grange in Saratoga County Takes First Place in Closely Contested Finals at Annual Meeting of New York State Grange at Syracuse

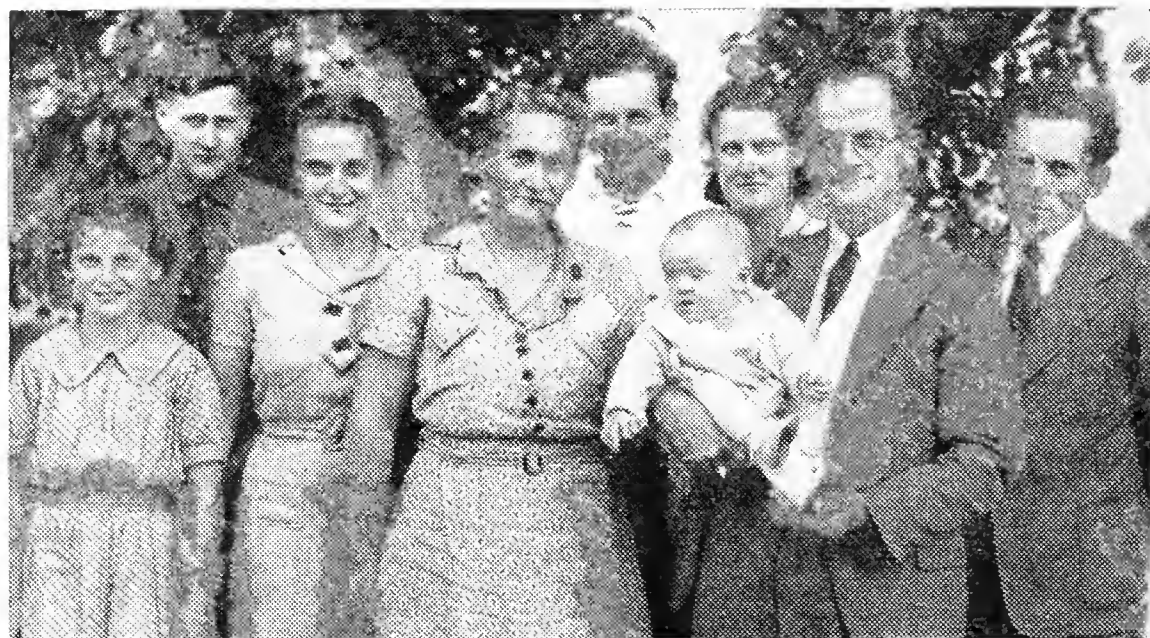
"MY, doesn't it smell good in here!" This remark was often heard up at State Grange last week in the room where judges were busy picking prize winners from among the fifty-three fragrant loaves of bread entered



The first prize winner, Mrs. F. M. Englehart of Saratoga County.

Grange; Miss Erica Christianson, Supervisor of Home Economics Education, Syracuse; and Miss Frances Scudder, Syracuse Home Bureau Agent.

When the judging was finished, sealed envelopes containing contestants' names were opened, but identity of winners was a closely guarded secret until the following day. Then, at the morning session, H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist*, announced the winners, and those who were present came to the platform to receive their cash prizes.



Mrs. Joseph Hoyt of Delaware County, second prize winner, and her family.

in the state contest. If anything, the men folks were slightly in the majority among the crowds of Grangers who followed their noses to the spot, and they were all unanimous in giving the enticing looking loaves a big hand. Said one man heartily, "Give me homemade bread any time!"

Entered in this final contest were 53 county champions, each of whom had won first in her subordinate grange and then in her county. Altogether, about 3,000 Grange women (and some Grange brothers) took part in this 7th annual baking contest, sponsored jointly by New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*.

Most of the loaves of bread entered in the State contest were so good that it was a difficult task to rate them, and final scores were very close. The three judges, who spent nearly four hours scoring them, were Mrs. Elliott Baker of Syracuse, representing the

Holder of the highest score proved to be Mrs. F. M. Englehart, Milton Grange, Saratoga County. Besides winning the title of State Champion Bread Baker, she receives the following prizes:

From *American Agriculturist*: \$25.00.
From Kalamazoo Stove Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan: A Governor Coal and Wood Range.

From Perfection Stove Company, Cleveland, Ohio: A 142-GE Perfection Oven.

From Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Inc., Ithaca, New York: 20-lb. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, 5-lb. G.L.F. Self-Rising Pastry Flour, 5-lb. G.L.F. Golden Blend Flour, 5-lb. G.L.F. Whole Wheat Flour, 5-lb. G.L.F. Graham Flour, 5-lb. G.L.F. Golden

Winners in State Bread Baking Contest

No.	Name	Grange	County
1—	Mrs. F. M. Englehart	Milton	Saratoga
2—	Mrs. Joseph L. Hoyt	Mundale	Delaware
3—	Mrs. Ralph Young	Union Center	Broome
4—	Mrs. Elbert S. Morey	Oneonta	Otsego
5—	Mrs. Lois Gardner	Midland	Sullivan
6—	Estella Dilmore	Olive Branch	Schuyler
7—	Mrs. Henry A. Hallock	Sound Ave.	Suffolk
8—	Mrs. Henry C. Ketchum	East Venice	Cayuga
9—	Mrs. Harold Stephan	Holland	Erie
10—	Helen Carlson	Helderberg	Albany
11—	Mrs. Joseph B. McCarthy	Potsdam	St. Lawrence
12—	Mrs. Roscoe C. Wilber	Duane	Schenectady
13—	Mrs. Alta V. Strong	N. Alexander	Genesee
14—	Mrs. Helen Chalker	Tyre City	Seneca
15—	Mrs. Clarence Duschon	Warsaw	Wyoming
16—	Mrs. Elizabeth Benedict	Fayetteville	Onondaga
17—	Mrs. Herbert A. Hammond	Big Flats	Chemung
18—	Grace Cushman	Pittstown	Rensselaer
19—	Mrs. Alta R. Dye	Villanova	Chautauqua
20—	Mrs. Morville Charles	Farmersville	Cattaraugus

additional cash prizes were awarded by *American Agriculturist*: \$10.00, second prize; \$5.00, third; \$3.00, fourth; \$2.00, fifth; and \$1.00 each to winners of next 15 highest scores.

American Agriculturist takes this opportunity of thanking all who helped to make the contest a big success. In charge of it for the Grange was Mrs. Nehemiah Andrews of Montgomery, N. Y., state chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee, and she was ably supported by Pomona and Subordinate chairmen. We also wish to express our thanks to the *American Agriculturist* advertisers who so generously donated prizes to Pomona and State winners.



The Judges at work. Left to right: Miss Frances Scudder, Mrs. Elliott Baker, Miss Erica Christianson.

Corn Meal, 5-lb. G.L.F. 50-50 Rolled Wheat and Oats, No. 2½ can G.L.F. Old Jug Molasses (Gold Label).

From International Salt Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania: 10-lb. Can of Meat Salt, Butcher Knife.

From Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota: 24½-lb. sack of Pillsbury's Best Flour, 2¼-lb. box Pillsbury's Snow Sheen Cake Flour.

From Russell-Miller Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota: 24½-lb. sack of Occident Flour.

Identical prizes were donated to the next nine highest winners by these companies, with the exception of the stove (which went to first prize winner only), and the Perfection oven, received by winners 1 to 4. Also, the following

The prizes as they were exhibited at State Grange meeting.



I, Too, Have Watched a Star

By ETHEL A. M. TOZIER.

I, too, have watched a star
And suffered through a night;
Felt pain give way to wonder
Of motherhood's delight.

I, too, have watched a babe
In swaddling clothes, and dear...
I think I felt as Mary did
That God was very near.

Because I've watched a star
And suffered through the night
Felt pain give way to wonder
At the dawn of early light,

I think I partly understand
His tender love for me:
I think I know what Christmas means,
And what real peace can be.



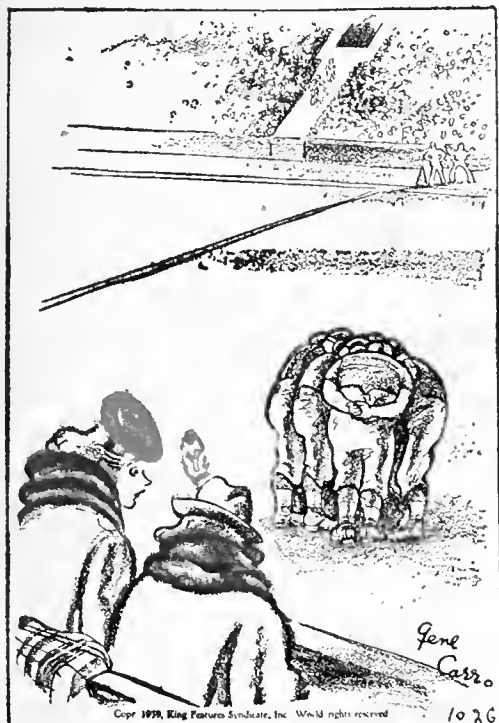
3029



Winter Favorites

GREENS in every shade you can think of from bottle green to pea green and all stages between are runners-up of the ever popular and most important black. Dress fabrics are very soft and drapy as a rule with emphasis on jersey, featherweight woolens, rayon challis, alpaca sheers, soft mossy crepe weaves, matelasse and the new small patterned jacquards. Velvet and velveteen also rank high. Trimmings are much used, especially braid, passementerie and trapunto or quilted trim.

ALL-OCCASION DRESS PATTERN NO. 3029 has charm for all figures. Its slimming uplift waist, soft blouse and flaring skirt in street or floor length give choice enough for any occasion. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36 requires 4 3/4



"I have a feeling they're talking about me!"

Merry Christmas

yards of 39-inch material for daytime version.

TURBAN PATTERN NO. 3082 has caught popular fancy like a whirlwind. Either match the turban to your outfit or have a bright silk one to wear with your dark coat. Pattern comes in one size adaptable to any headsize. Turban with bow requires 3/4 yard of 39-inch material; draped one requires 1 1/4 yards 35-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our attractive Winter Fashion catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Don't Forget to Mulch

ABOUT this time of the year I usually have to get my borders mulched since the ground has frozen hard about one inch deep. Last year I was able to get well rotted mushroom soil for this purpose; other years I have used strawy manure.

The trouble with these is weed seeds, but I was willing to run that risk, because the borders were so much in need of humus. I have also used oak leaves and peatmoss but have not had experience with buckwheat hulls, salt marsh hay or evergreen boughs which are recommended. Even excelsior will serve but it looks unattractive and is a fire hazard if it is too close to the house.

Bush roses, though hilled up with loam about one foot high, might have additional mulch. Buddleia (Butterfly bush) and the various evergreen barberries need a protection of soil heaped around them. Irises and coreopsis, shasta daisies, pinks, primulas, hollyhocks and foxgloves are easily killed with kindness if too heavily mulched. A little brush with a few leaves added for protection allows ventilation. Pansies and English daisies can be covered with straw or leaves, using a few boards to keep the covering in place. Crowns of delphiniums are said to be protected against winter rot if covered with coal ashes after the ground is frozen. Good drainage under all plants is absolutely essential to prevent decay.

All evergreens especially those transplanted late in the fall need a heavy mulch of well rotted manure. Boxwood resents having mulch directly against the plant. The bulb beds will need a light covering unless snow, the best mulch, is certain. In these parts we had bare ground a good part of last winter.

While the family is celebrating, don't forget the feathered friends who may be finding it very difficult to get food just now. Their feeding stations should be in place and well supplied with wild bird food obtainable from seed stores or nurseries. Many birds like suet which may be tied on large branches. Audubon Societies warn us about fastening suet with mesh wire which might freeze to the bird's eyes while pecking food from it. A large mesh dish cloth is recommended instead. If you want to make the birds happy without much expense, soak old crusts of bread and toast in hot water and work into it a little dripping or bacon fat. This makes the fat go farther and is very much relished.

And now to all our readers and those who are dear to them, we make the old wish, the one which becomes brighter the more it is used—"MERRY CHRISTMAS!"

"My Cranberry Sauce for Christmas is ready to serve"

A 1 lb. 1 oz. can of Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce costs little—serves 8-10 people.

Two months ago Cape Cod's cranberry growers selected the cranberries for your Christmas Cranberry Sauce. In grower-owned canning plants they cooked them with pure white sugar to make a jellied Cranberry Sauce . . . ready to serve.

If Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce is not already a staple on your pantry shelf, the cranberry growers of Cape Cod invite you to try it for Christmas . . . see if you don't agree Ocean Spray is the finest Cranberry Sauce you've tasted, and best of all . . . ready to serve!

Ocean Spray is sold at all leading chain and independent grocers. **GROWER-PACKED**

To Relieve
Misery of

COLDS take 666

LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

SHIP OLD GOLD TEETH, jewelry, watches—receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free information. **DR. WEISBERG'S GOLD REFINING CO.**, 1502-X Hennepin, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

YARNS

Rug & Knitting. FREE samples: directions. Burlap patterns given with Rug Yarns. Lowest prices. **BARTLETT YARN MILLS**, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 brilliant Fadeproof Velox prints and two Professional Enlargements, 25c. Overnight service. **YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE**, 409-C, Albany, N. Y.

Congratulations!

Occident Flour has been awarded to the following 10 state winners in the *American Agriculturist* Bread Baking Contest:

Mrs. Frank Englehart	Miss Estella Dilmore
Mrs. Joseph Hoyt	Mrs. Henry A. Hallock
Mrs. Ralph Young	Mrs. Henry Ketchum
Mrs. Elbert S. Morey	Mrs. Harold Stephan
Mrs. Lois Gardner	Miss Helen Carlson

(and 55 Pomona winners)

With Occident Flour you get prize baking EVERY day.

Money-back guarantee in each sack.

OCCIDENT FLOUR

Better Baking Guaranteed



Beechnuts and a Battering Ram

OUR MAINE forests do not naturally produce chestnuts, walnuts or butternuts found so abundantly in the Middle States, nor yet the hickorynuts and pecans of the West. The boys and girls of Maine have to make the most of their beechnuts, acorns and hazels.

In New England the beech trees usually produce only a few scattered burs annually. Irregularly, once in two or three years, there is a small yield of nuts. Once in seven or eight years there is a crop which may be termed fairly abundant; but it is only after a long, uncertain period that the great prodigal "beechnut year" occurs.

At the farm that autumn of 1869 we were not aware what the forest beeches were preparing until some of the boys began to go up into the "great woods" after partridges early in September.

"It's a beechnut year," the returning hunters said. "The woods are full of beechnuts! You never saw anything like it; and the squirrels are thicker than mice in a corner!"

Work on a farm is always pressing at harvesting time, particularly on farms like ours where there are large apple orchards. By September 5th the potatoes were dug and the corn all in, but not husked, and the "home orchard" gathered. But all the fall plowing had still to be done and the "Baldwin orchard" on the "Aunt Hannah lot" was still reddening in the autumn sunshine. There were at least three hundred barrels of winter fruit over there to be hand-picked, sorted and barreled, ready for market before the weather turned cold enough to freeze apples.

Moreover, the old squire was away in the northern part of the state that autumn, looking after his lumbering operations for the coming winter. We had but one hired man, and much of the work, as well as the responsibility, fell to us—the three boys at home.

But we planned shrewdly for a spare day for beechnutting up in the great woods, and I believe that it was on the morning of October 2nd that we set off. I remember that there was a white frost on the grass, the leaves were falling, and the blue jays crying about the bare cornfields, as they always cry on these early autumn mornings.

Two youthful neighbors, Tom and Catherine Edwards, accompanied us, and that made seven in the party, for besides Addison, Halstead and myself, our two cousins, Theodora and Ellen who then lived at the farm, went with us. The girls had brought baskets in which to carry home the nuts, and a luncheon.

Folded in the baskets, too, the girls had brought several sheets to spread under the trees to catch the beechnuts as they fell, for after a thick coat of dry leaves covers the ground, it is difficult to find these little three-cornered nuts.

But at first we did not have much success. Not many of the nuts had fallen, and the trees were so large that by beating on the trunks with a beetle or the poll of an ax we could not make the nuts drop. Moreover, these beeches were too big and tall to allow us to climb and shake each branch by itself.

Out of breath, Tom at last threw down the beetle.

"Oh-h-h!" he panted. "No use pounding on such trees as these! It would take a battering ram to jar them!" And I recollect that Addison, hearing this, stopped, and stood regarding Tom thoughtfully, and then looked at the great beech trunks as one will when pondering a new idea.

"How was it that they made the battering rams we read of in old times?" he asked.

"I suppose a ram was the trunk of a big tree, a hundred feet long and three or four feet in diameter," said Tom. "I suppose that it was the biggest tree that they could find anywhere."

"We could not handle such a log as that," Addison remarked. "But we could manage a smaller one, if we had it hung so that we could swing it back and forth."

"Well, it is easy enough to cut a small tree," said Tom. "Let's do it!"

By C. A. STEPHENS

We would hang it up to the limbs of another tree near the beech that we wanted to jar."

We were talking over this project all the while the girls were laying out the luncheon. A small tree trunk would answer the purpose, but ropes or chains were needed to suspend and swing it; and at last Halse and Tom went back home to get ropes. After two hours they returned, bringing a small tackle and block which we used at the barn, and rope forty or fifty feet long.

Meanwhile Addison and I had felled a maple and cut a log from the trunk thirty feet long. At the butt, which we squared, the stick was eight inches thick. It would probably have weighed seven or eight hundred pounds.

When the boys had come back, we chose a beech and found a limb of another tree standing near by from which to suspend the "ram". The block was then attached to the middle of the maple log, and it was hauled up clear of the ground so that it swung at a height of about four feet. Then when the tail-rope was tied to the small end, our improvised battering ram was ready for use. The girls spread the sheets under the beech. Tom and Halstead began pulling at the tail-rope. Addison and I, standing be-

side the log, undertook to guide it. At first, until a full swing of ten or twelve feet was obtained, we steered it clear of the beech trunk; then when full momentum was raised, we turned the course of it slightly and let it go against the beech.

The big tree shook in every limb and twig, and down came the beechnuts in a shower. We shouted and cheered.

The shock was repeated several times, as long as nuts fell freely; and incidentally we noticed that at the place where the ram struck the beech trunk, the bark and outer sap-wood were beaten to pulp.

This one tree was all that we had time for that afternoon. The sun was getting low; and we had soon to be on our way home. Besides, we had not sheets enough to catch the nuts; more than half of them had been lost among the dry leaves. But clearly the battering ram was a success. We determined to take another day, bring more sheets, and gather each a bushel of beechnuts.

It was time to pick those Baldwins. We were well aware of that fact, and it troubled us. In Maine there is no predicting what may come in the way of cold weather after the first week in October. We decided to risk another day for beechnutting, however. That evening the three girls collected all the spare sheets at both farmhouses, and sewed or basted twenty of them together with darning needles and twine to form one great "spread", which, when extended on the ground beneath a beech, was long and broad enough to catch nearly all the nuts that fell.

In those days we were all of us very keen to make money to pay our expenses at Waynor Academy. Tom and Catherine felt sure that an uncle of theirs, who was a grocer living in Boston, would find a market for our beechnuts; these nuts were then sold at retail there at ten cents a pint. Our ambitions rose so fast and hopefully that Kate Edwards got up at five the next morning to write a letter to this uncle, Henry Edwards. We were all astir early, and had the farm chores done in time to start for Beech Ridge again a few minutes after sunrise.

We dragged the battering ram near two other beeches that stood close together, and suspended it to the branch of a large hemlock. Meanwhile the girls had been unrolling and extending

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. \$2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Christmas Prayer

As wise men on that Christmas night
Followed the shining star
Which led them to the world's best gift
In Bethlehem afar,

So may I seek, and surely find,
The truly worth-while things:
Friendship and love, work and health,
And the peace which Christmas brings.

And I pray Thee, Lord, that I may hold
Throughout the coming year,
Within my heart this Christmas peace
Which knows not hate nor fear.

—Irene Bidwell,
Appleton, Wisconsin.

their great spread of sheets under one of the beeches. It was ready to catch the nuts when we set the ram in operation; and again that hollow-sounding *plunk* resounded through the forest, followed by a rattling shower.

By the time we felt obliged to set off for home, we had fully eight bushels of beechnuts gathered, about five bushels of which had to be left there in the woods on the spread, to be brought out in bags the next morning on the back of one of the farm horses. By this time we had grown so absorbed in beechnutting that we not only took another day for it, but had the hired man help us. Nor was that the last day, for I have to record that we were so carried away by the new venture that the Baldwin orchard was neglected for six days, until a great rainstorm came on and put an end to the beechnutting craze.

In all we had gathered about thirty-three bushels of beechnuts. Thirty-one bushels of these were subsequently put up in barrels—old sugar barrels—and sent to Boston. And when the grocer uncle to whom we consigned them made his returns, he remitted three dollars a bushel, or ninety-three dollars!

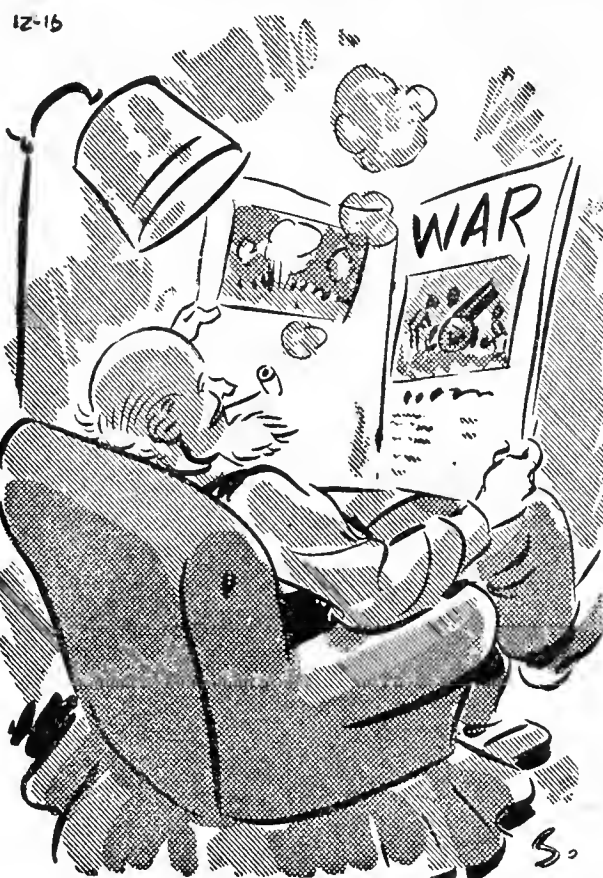
The rainstorm ended in a flurry of sleet and snow, and those Baldwins were still reddening in the orchard. The old squire had not yet come home, but grandmother had been in a disturbed state of mind about the apples for more than a week.

The weather was still thick, and everything out of doors was soaking wet; but on the morning of October 16th we set off for the Baldwin orchard with a load of empty barrels, baskets and our apple horses as soon as it was light enough to work. For we knew that if the rainstorm cleared with high winds from the northwest, as is the case usually at this season of the year, most of those Baldwins would be on the ground within twenty-four hours. In that case the crop would be unfit for barreling.

The old squire never allowed his name to be put on a barrel of number one Baldwins if so many as three apples in it had blown off the tree or had been shaken off. Every apple must be hand-picked, and every barrel must be "faced" and packed, and every leaf and twig excluded. The old squire's reputation for winter fruit stood high; he took honest pride in it. The buyers never started the head of a barrel that had his name on it.

"They will all have to be hauled to

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WITH Christmas Day not far away when we should pack our cares away, I wonder if the Prince of Peace, in lookin' at us human geese, don't doubt sometimes if we're worth while, with hate replacin' ev'ry smile. With all our science and our law, we still revert to tooth and claw, with shot and shell we shoot it out and don't know what it's all about. A million kids and more are sad, for in some far-off trench their Dad is shootin' at some other Paws, and so there ain't no Santa Claus in lots of homes when Christmas comes, for Santa's busy droppin' bombs; this year, instead of building blocks, the kids got gas masks in their socks.

It ain't the common folks' fault, they'd rather work for bread and salt, and then when their day's work is done, play with the kids and have some fun. I've found that folks is all the same, for this here war they ain't to blame, they'd rather sit and crack their jokes

than go a-shootin' other folks. They don't hate folks in other lands, when they go marchin' with the bands, their hearts are sad, they have to fight, but rather be at home at night. Ambitious rulers' greed for power brought to the world this fateful hour, dictators order folks around and pile their bones upon the ground. But let us hope this Christmas Day that we can find a better way, when peaceful folks can rule the earth and justify the Savior's birth.

the apple house and dried before it will do to put them up," Addison said as we looked about the orchard. "Oh, we ought to have done this last week!" he added discontentedly.

But repentance picks no apples. We reared the apple horses and began gathering a tree, but it was slow work. The tree had about seven barrels on it. Nearly two hours were required for us to pick it properly. Where the trees hang full and are not too large, one can pick twelve barrels in a day. With good weather we had a seven days' task before us.

By this time the clouds were broken away a little in the north. "It is going to clear off cold and blow," Addison said. "There will not be ten barrels of apples left on these trees by tomorrow at this time!"

"Then what's the use to pick!" exclaimed Halstead. "We might as well shake 'em off and be done with it!"

"And bruise all of them!" said Addison shortly. "They would only be fit for cider apples."

"If we could spread down something, like hay or blankets, I believe it would be just as well to shake 'em off before they blow off," argued Halstead; and Jim Doan, the hired man, thought so too. He was tired of picking apples.

"There's that old rag carpet out in the wagon house," said Jim. "That would be a complete thing to spread under the trees."

But Addison and I were thinking what the old squire would say to such a performance, and felt reluctant to acquiesce in it. By ten o'clock, however, the sky gave such indubitable signs of wind that it really seemed better to shake the apples off on blankets than leave them to be blown off helter-skelter.

Halstead drove to the sheds for more barrels, and brought out the old rag carpet and all the horse blankets which he could find in the stable. We spread these under a tree and shook it; then hastily filled baskets and barrels. It does not take long to gather fruit off a tree in that way, but there were ninety trees, and shaking a large apple tree is hard work.

"We ought to have that batterin' ram o' yours here," said Jim Doane when he had shaken three trees. "That would fetch them down!"

It is always easy to take a second wrong step when once you have taken the first one.

"All right," replied Addison. "We may as well go the whole figure, now we have begun."

But the battering ram was up in the great woods, three miles away. The orchard bordered a tract of woodland, however. Jim went for an ax, and we felled a basswood and cut a log from it twenty feet long. For slinging it up so that we could swing it, we made use of three fence rails, standing them up in the form of a tripod near an apple tree and chaining the top ends together so that we could suspend the log underneath by means of the tackle and block as before.

The contrivance worked most efficiently — so far as jarring off the apples went. Five "bunts" of the ram against the trunk of an apple tree would bring down nearly every apple on it. In this way we could "pick" a tree in less than ten minutes.

A little before noon Theodora and Ellen came out to help us pick. They were astonished when they saw what we were doing; but we persuaded them to keep quiet and help fill barrels. For we were now shaking trees as fast as Halstead and Jim Doane could shift the ram and tripod from one tree to another. Addison and the girls hauled the carpets and blankets to the trees and spread them down. Then *plunk-plunk* would go the battering ram, and down would come the Baldwins!

At noon when grandmother asked us

Woman's Work

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

It's good to remember at end of the day
The duties well-finished we've folded away,
The tiresome tasks, each cheerfully done,
The host of small woman's battles we've won;
The fires we've tended, the floors we have swept,
The endless routine, and the patience we've kept.

It's good to remember at setting of sun
The kind little neighborly deeds we have done,
The smile that made somebody's weary face bright,
The comfort that set childish troubles aright,
The little hurts tended and kissed quite away—
It's good to remember at end of the day!

how we were getting on with the apples, Halstead cried, "Finely!" The girls looked distressed, but said little.

In truth, we did a tremendous day's work. During the afternoon the weather turned colder, with a sky full of broken wind clouds. But by dark we had the last Baldwin tree shaken, and three hundred and sixty-three barrels full of loose apples standing about in the orchard. And as we had expected, there was high wind before morning.

During the two following days the barrels were hauled to the apple house; and we then began sorting them and putting them up for market. They proved to be in such good condition that we made another mistake, and determined to barrel them and say nothing to anyone. Apples were smooth and well grown that year. We put up two hundred and ninety barrels of number ones and thirty-eight of number twos, and they were all drawn to market as usual, about October 28, before the old squire returned home.

But an ill-disposed neighbor who disliked us learned somehow of our operations with the battering ram. Out of spite he told the buyers that all our apples had been shaken off the trees, instead of being picked by hand. The buyers wrote a courteous letter, inquiring as to this — a letter which the old squire did not receive until he came home, a week or more after it arrived. But when he found what was alleged against his apples, he came out, looking very grave, to where Addison and I were at work harvesting turnips, and read the letter aloud to us.

Of course there was now but one thing to do. We began at the begin-

ning with the beechnutting, and related just what had occurred up to the rain-storm and afterward—all but the part about the battering ram; neither Addison nor I mentioned that. The old squire heard us through without comment, but we saw that he felt badly. He could hardly have felt worse than we did.

"Boys," he exclaimed at last, "I would rather every apple over in that orchard had rotten on the ground than to have had this happen!"

That afternoon he drove seven miles to see the buyers about it, for the apples had not yet been shipped from the railway station. They opened ten barrels, hit or miss, and found the apples all right, apparently; but the old squire insisted on rating the entire lot as number twos, thus accepting a loss of about one hundred dollars. He did not allude to the matter again that fall, and we hoped that the trouble was

over. But it was not!

In the following spring, when it came time to trim the Baldwin orchard and scrape down the trunks of the trees, we noticed that nearly every tree trunk had a large spot on it where the bark was dead. Bad-looking spots they were indeed, each as large as a plate. No one could fail to notice them, but they had turned dark-colored, and bade fair to prove an injury to the life of the trees. We saw the old squire going from tree to tree, examining the spots with a puzzled expression; and we felt anything but comfortable.

"Boys," he said at last, "do you know the cause of those great galls?"

Another still more painful explanation was now in order from us, and as a net result of it, we came to the conclusion that while battering rams may answer very well for gathering beech-nuts, they are engines wholly unfit for use in harvesting apples.

Personal Problems

Prove Yourself

Dear Lucile: This may not exactly come under your jurisdiction, but it is something that is making me unhappy.

For years I have been an undisputed leader in my community, taking the initiative in church work, organizing a community club, serving on the school board, supervising women's work at the county fair, etc. I'm not boasting; I've done it because I enjoyed it and thought it helped my community and the people in it to progress. I was a teacher in the community, married a local man and settled down here to live. That was 30 years ago, when a country school teacher was thought to be somebody to look up to and to lead.

Last year a tenant farmer and his wife moved into the neighborhood and straightway this woman mixed herself into affairs . . . and into me. Well, she and I just haven't been able to get along. She has wanted to change my way of doing things . . . old, proven ways that have worked well for years . . . and in so many words has labeled me an "old fogey".

That wouldn't be so bad . . . but people are listening to her and deserting me and my plans. It hurts like everything for my old friends to seem to be so taken up with her. You can understand how hard it is for me to have to give way to her publicly, and when we are in a position where we must work together, it's very unpleasant.

What can I do, not so much to change her, but to make myself accept defeat gracefully, if go down I must?—*Out-Dated.*

The signature of your letter may tell the sad story . . . and I think you realize it, in your heart. You and your ways of doing things . . . good and purposeful as they are and have been . . . are out-dated.

This is a hard truth to accept . . . and a hard position for you to be put in.

Thanks, Readers

for writing in such great numbers in answer to "Worried Mother's" letter, recently published under the heading, "He Has a Prison Record." Your advice is appreciated by Worried Mother and has helped her to come to a decision. Because I know that you will be interested in knowing what other readers thought should be done in this case, I am planning to publish soon excerpts from several of the best letters. — Lucile, Personal Problems Editor.

But it is the time to prove to your friends just how great a woman you are . . . not by accepting defeat, no; a true warrior never drags his feathers in the dust, but by cleverly adapting your plans to this other woman's; offering to work with her before she asks you; insisting that your friends see the good in her projects and cooperate with her. It is even within the realm of possibility that you may become friends, united on a common ground if you are both basically the right sort of leaders, who lead not for personal glory but for unselfish good you can do to others.

* * *

Include our Own People

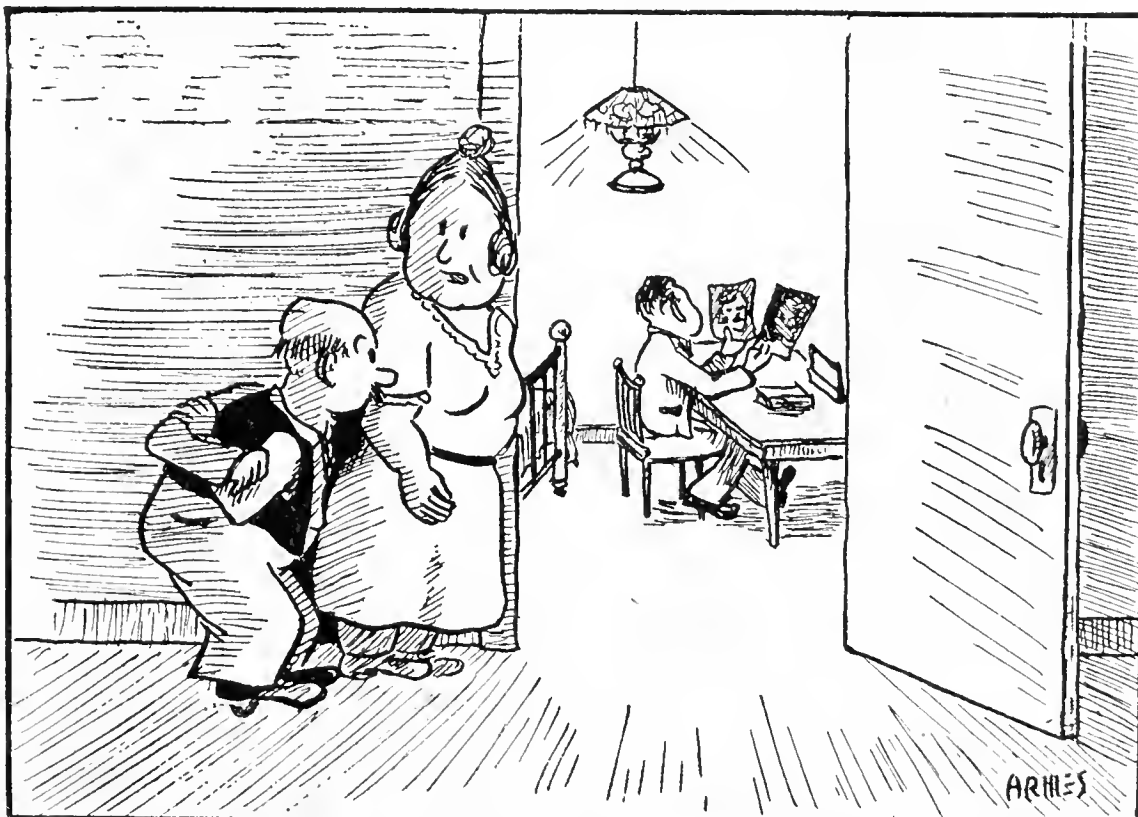
Dear Lucile: Maybe men aren't supposed to write to your department, but I'm venturing to try for admission.

I've a tough problem which I'd like your opinion on, even though you may not be able to give me any advice. That is: my wife refuses to have anything to do with my folks. We go to her mother's every Sunday for supper . . . we go over at least one night of every week. We spend our holidays with her family. My folks don't live quite so close, but it's only the matter of a few hours' drive. She just won't go. She says she likes my people . . . writes my mother letters . . . does not talk about them . . . but that's as far as it goes. My mother feels badly that we do not come to see her . . . and I have to try to make excuses for an attitude I don't understand. What do you think?—*Inlawed-To-Death.*

I think that your wife is being extremely selfish and that you are perfectly within your rights in taking a firm stand on the matter and insisting that your family be included in the Sunday and holiday itinerary if you are to continue to call on hers.

Here's what I really think's the trouble: I would guess that your wife was a great "home-girl" before you married her, and has never associated with anybody much except her own family. Consequently, they have become so close-knit that without realizing it, she has developed this selfish attitude. She just can't imagine anybody else being any fun.

If you insist that the situation change . . . and she mixes with your family more . . . I feel sure she'll find out it's very interesting and diverting to enlarge her circle, and will plan to visit your people regularly.



"He can't decide which one to marry — one can milk cows but the other one bakes such nice pies."

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I believe that the time has arrived when the United States of America should begin to train soundly educated, personable, and brainy farm boys to be our representatives among the agricultural nations of the world."

It's not a bad idea, is it?

* * *

Spayed Heifers

During the two years we have been shipping in and feeding Hereford heifers we have often speculated on the practicability of spaying some of them so as to lengthen the time we would have to get them ready for market before they pass their prime. This year we have finally gotten around to trying out the plan.

Because our local veterinarian was not too sure of his ability to perform the operation, we have started in by spaying the smallest heifer in a lot of fifty. The operation was completely successful and, except for a day or so when she didn't eat or drink, the heifer—within a week after the operation—is back to normal. We are now considering watching quite carefully the development of our remaining Hereford heifers with the idea of spaying any which, as they develop, show any deviation from ideal type or other characteristics which would not be acceptable in an animal kept for breeding purposes.

We haven't yet decided just how we will handle these spayed heifers, but have an idea that we will put them right on full feed and finish them as baby beeves. There is a chance, however, that if we spay very many, we will carry a few along on just a growing ration this winter, turn them out in May and June, and bring them in and put them on full feed about the middle of July, which should permit us to have them ready for market around the holiday season.

* * *

Tractors vs. Mules

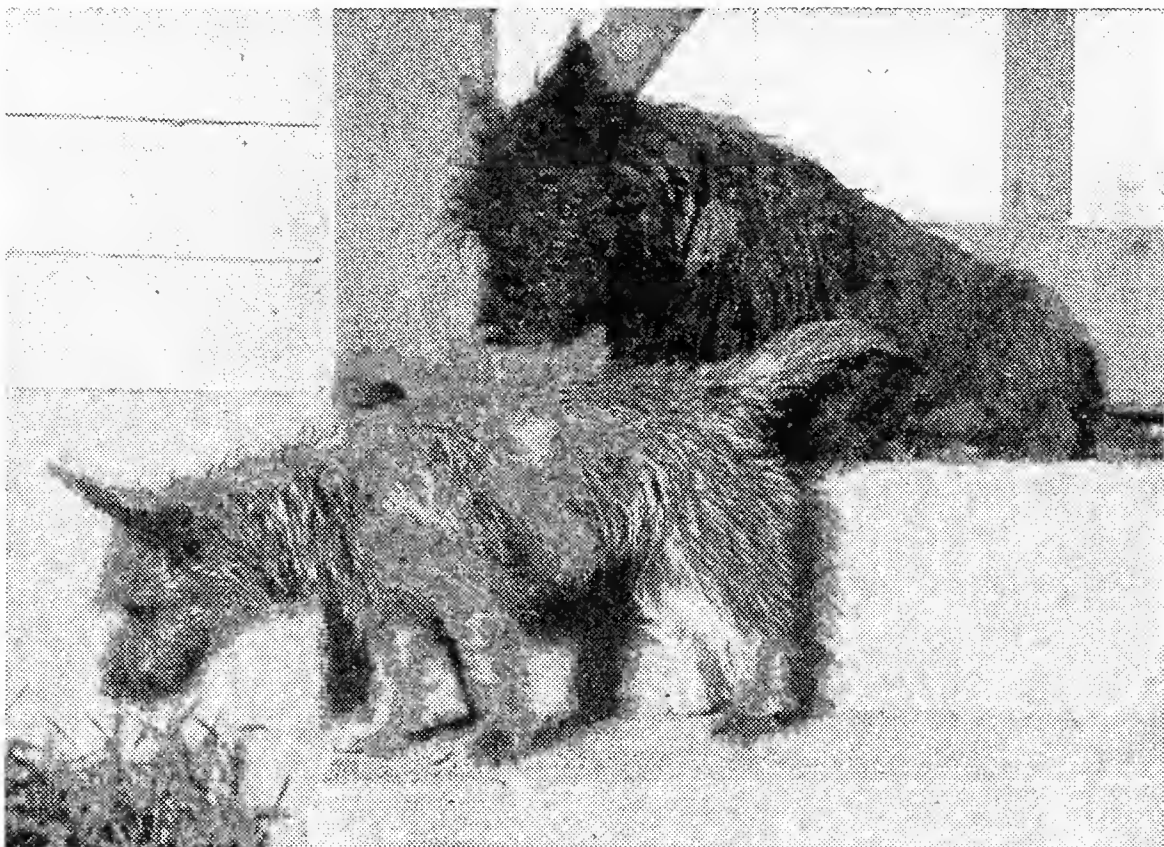
Last January when we footed up our farm accounts for the year we reported that we were going to do everything possible to keep tractor and truck costs down this year.

These costs are not yet footed up, but Howard has handed in the figures on the tractor he has worked on our Larchmont Farm this summer. His tabulations are presented below:

WORK	HOURS	FUEL
Plowing	110	225 gals.
Harrowing	101	200
Discing	21	42
Drilling	24.50	24.5
Combining	86.50	129.75
Belt	66	66
Trailer	116.5	120.85
Misc.	37.5	20

Total Hours..... 563.00 Total Fuel 828.10 gals.
Total average fuel consumption per hour, 1.47 gals.

In studying the above figures I can see where another year we can cut out



In charge of Sunnygables at present is the most diminutive dog we have ever owned. He is the black Scotty (above) shown pointing out a rat hole to a Cairn Terrier visitor. Mr. Skip, as he is known, is also a gentleman but a slightly roguish one. The big thrill of his life is when he goes through the barns with me each night just before bedtime. Taken all in all, Sunnygables' dogs have been a grand lot—fun-loving, courageous, and loyal. They have added immeasurably to the enjoyment of farming as a way of living.

about a quarter of the hours he worked his tractor by substituting mule power for part of the plowing, all ordinary drilling, and a large part of the trailer work. While we shall plan in good faith to do this, my guess is that when we come to plowing and drilling we will be in a hurry and will use the tractor, even though we have horses

~~~~~  
Wishing you a Merry Christmas  
and a Happy and Prosperous  
New Year.  
—H. E. Babcock.  
~~~~~



Through the years, farm dogs at Sunnygables have taken on all shapes and sizes. To give an idea of some of them, this group of pictures is presented. Above is Lady. Lady is our idea of a desirable type of farm dog. In her case, however, she is just a little too shy and sensitive for the ideal farm temperament. At the left is Limpy, so called, as can be noted from the picture, because his left shoulder was smashed by an automobile, which necessitated his going around on three legs most of his life. Limpy got very old and infirm in service at Sunnygables, but we could not give him a pass to dog heaven until our youngest boy went away to school. Limpy was by all odds the most gentlemanly dog we have ever had. His manners, both in the house and around the farm, were perfect. He had stamina, strength, and courage.



Otto is a purebred Doberman Pinscher who, during his stay of a few months at Sunnygables, started more things and got into more trouble than all the other dogs we have had put together. Otto is now being trained to be a "seeing eye" dog. A recent report on his work says that he is doing well in his studies, but that he has got to get over his willingness to fight anything from a wildcat to a buzz saw if he is to be allowed to stay in school.

and mules standing idle in the barn. We certainly will cut down some on the trailer work, however.

Commenting on his experience with the tractor, Howard says:

"No added weight was used up until 266 hours, at which time it was necessary to add 150 pounds to each wheel in order to prevent excessive slippage. As a result of operating the tractor through an exceptionally dry season without added weight, tire wear has progressed rapidly. Tearing and cutting were below that encountered with heavily weighted tires in previous years' operations. Total average gas consumption per hour is lower than for the previous year with the fully weighted tractor."

Texas Note

A good friend of mine in a government service which takes him all around the country, writes as follows:

"We have enjoyed very much your recent statements and photographs in the American Agriculturist covering your trip to the Davis Mountain country in Texas. . . I know you had a good time on the trip and will never forget your experience. You know, they say that Texas is a state which produces more cattle and at the same time less beef; a country which has more rivers and at the same time less water; and a territory where you can see farther and at the same time see less than any other place on the face of the globe."

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Conducted by **H. L. COSLINE**

Not Like It Seems

SEVERAL central New York farmers
recently signed their names and
lived to regret it. The story goes this
way:

Two gentlemen called, stating that
they were looking for agents to sell a
system of farm accounting. Each sys-
tem cost the agent \$2.00 and was to
be sold to a farmer for a figure some-
where around \$6.50. Exclusive territi-
ory was promised. Then it developed
that to get the territory, it would be
necessary to contract for several hun-
dred of these systems to be paid for in
cash. Figuring that they could sell at
least 3 or 4 a day, several men closed
the deal and handed over several hun-
dred dollars.

Until you analyze it, the proposition
sounds attractive—the joker being
that after turning over the cash, the
systems belong to the agent *regardless
of whether he sells them or not*. The
return of the books is never accepted
and the money is never refunded. In-
cidentally, the deal is entirely legal.
This proposition may turn up in your
neighborhood any time. Think before
you bite.

Calling on one prospect, one new
agent received a shock when the pros-
pect said: "I have a couple hundred
of those things up in the attic. When
you get yours all sold, come back again
and I will let you have mine at a dis-
count."

Bait

"I am enclosing a letter which I have
received—my neighbor received a similar
one. I would appreciate your advice."

The letter says, "There is \$81. be-
longing to you, the existence of which
you are probably unaware. I can tell
you the exact steps necessary to col-
lect it. This is my business—locating
forgotten dollars. I charge a modest
fee for my services, payable to me
ONLY AFTER you collect."

That our reader is skeptical is indi-
cated by the fact that he sent us the
letter. Until we have an opportunity
to investigate more carefully we con-
cur in this skepticism. In the past
such letters have lead to two different
developments. First, this device is
sometimes used by collection agencies
to locate debtors. Naturally, the debt-
or is more likely to reply to this kind
of letter than to a simple request for
verification of his address. Sometimes
the second answer is this: Those who
answer the letter may receive another
one shortly stating that complications

have arisen and that it will be neces-
sary to advance some money to cover
necessary costs of collection. Natur-
ally the advance fee will not be return-
ed if the account is not collected and
we have strong ideas that this is the
usual outcome.

Census Jobs

What procedure should I take in order
to get a job as census enumerator?

Do not write to anyone in Washing-
ton. Wait until a local office is estab-
lished, which will be about the first of
the year and will be announced in the
local paper. At these offices informa-
tion will be available about the rate
of pay, the length of time the job will
last, and other details you may want
to know.

This will be a full-time job as long
as it lasts, and no Civil Service exami-
nation will be required outside the City
of Washington. However, the Census
Bureau will give an examination to de-
termine the qualifications of applicants.

Both men and women will be eligible
for the job of census enumerator, and
announcement has been made that war
veterans or their widows will be given
special preference in cases where they
are as well trained as other applicants.

Fraud Reward

"Last August we had some chickens
stolen. We caught the thieves and they
were sentenced to 90 days in jail. What
further information do we have to give
to get the twenty-five dollar reward offer-
ed by the *American Agriculturist*?"

The Service Bureau **DOES NOT**
offer a reward for the arrest and con-
viction of chicken thieves. Several
years ago a series of rewards for the
conviction of chicken thieves was paid.
Later this was discontinued and definite
announcement of this was made. The
standing reward of \$25 **NOW OFFER-
ED** by the Service Bureau is for the
arrest, conviction and imprisonment
for at least 30 days of a person who
attempts to **SWINDLE** or **DEFRAUD**
a subscriber, who at the time, has a
Service Bureau sign posted on his
premises. This reward does not apply
in any case of theft either of chickens,
animals or crops.

It's a Contract

"I ordered some fruit trees a year ago
for spring delivery. In March I wrote
the company I had no money to pay for
the order and asked them to cancel it.
The agent delivered the trees but when
I told him I could not pay for them he
didn't leave them. Now a collection
agency tells me I must pay the bill.
Must I pay for something I never re-
ceived?"

From a legal standpoint the answer
is yes. You signed a contract which
the nursery fulfilled, and which you
broke. We are printing the story to
point out to readers the necessity of
being sure you can pay for the goods
when delivered before signing a non-
cancellable contract. Misunderstand-
ings frequently arise because the cus-
tomer does not realize what he has
signed—he feels that the order can
be cancelled at any time. This points
to the importance of reading a contract
and understanding it before you put
your "John Hancock" on it.

On the other hand, the company may
not sue, particularly if the amount is
small.



The Service Bureau wishes all its
readers a Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year.



**SAVE
BY
MAIL**

**WHERE YOUR
SAVINGS ARE
INSURED**
and you earn generous
Dividends.

**NEVER PAID
LESS THAN 3%**

Every account insured up to \$5,000 by an in-
strumentality of the U. S. Government. All ac-
counts share in dividends as high as sound
management permits. Dividends compounded
twice a year.
Mail your savings to reach us on or before the
10th of the month to be sure of sharing in
first month's earnings.

**NATICK FEDERAL SAVINGS
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION**
28 Main Street, Dept. B, Natick, Mass.
FOUNDED 1886 Assets over \$4,300,000

**if you're
moving**

you will want the address on
your paper changed. On a postal
card or by letter write us your
old and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**Going
to CALIFORNIA?**

**See the Pacific Northwest
AT NO EXTRA FARE!**

You'll never forget the scenery
from windows of the North Coast
Limited! Glittering snow-capped
peaks of the Rockies—28 ranges
of them! Waterfalls, forests—and
rivers winding for over a thou-
sand miles!

The Pacific Northwest, beauti-
ful all the year 'round, is espe-
cially gorgeous in autumn—
dazzling in winter. It costs no
extra fare to go this scenic
Northern Pacific route, so why
not find out all about the trip?
Just mail the coupon and let us
tell you of accommodations to suit
your taste and purse.



**NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILWAY**

Mr. H. M. Fletcher
Dept. AA-80
560 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

I am interested in a trip to California via the
Pacific Northwest. Please send details.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

ROUTE OF THE AIR-CONDITIONED

NORTH COAST LIMITED

FEEDING Dairy COWS AND Chickens THIS WINTER

NOW IS A GOOD TIME for dairymen and poultrymen to survey conditions and make feeding plans for the winter. These are factors to be considered:

1. The War
2. The Drouth
3. A Good Milk Price
4. Very Low Egg Prices
5. Return Value of Bags

FEED PRICES

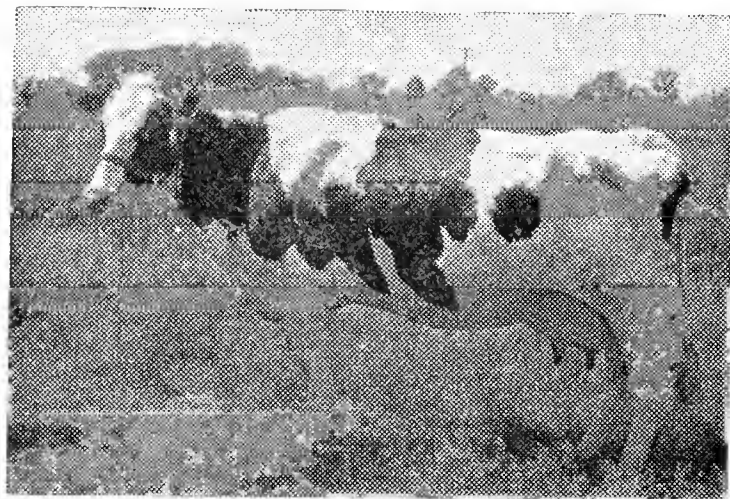
Since the war broke out the first of September, G.L.F. feed prices have made a net advance of \$5.35 per ton. In August it looked as if prices would not advance. There was a great grain crop and plenty of carry-over. But the war came; drouth began to creep over the country, creating the worst deficiency in fall soil moisture in history; a great shortage of dried milk products developed. Meanwhile the government was loaning farmers money on corn and sealing up an estimated half billion bushels of corn in bins.

All these factors have contributed to the rise in feed costs.

Through the rise, decline, and the new rise, G.L.F. has stuck to its policy of following the market on feed prices day by day, and using dividends to adjust the cost at the end of the year. This protects regular users of G.L.F. feeds.

There are in the territory, however, some supplies of ingredients bought before the rise and now being received by feed dealers at country points. Some of these ingredients are exceptionally good values. Where ingredients of known quality are offered at an attractive price by a reliable dealer, farmers may well make use of them to reduce their average feeding costs.

If there is any question about the quality



MOLLIE Segis Ormsby Ona, #1619204, is one of several fine Holsteins in the herd of C. V. N. Davis, Somerville, N. J. Born in 1932, she made her best record as a five-year-old, giving 14,102 lbs. milk and 620.3 lbs. butterfat in 305 days. In feeding such cows as this, it is always a question whether a fixed or a flexible formula feed will do the best job. Mr. Davis, feed purchasing agent of the Raritan Valley Grange, uses 20% Exchange Dairy, a flexible formula.

or value of the feedstuffs, you can be sure of quality supplies by using G.L.F. formula feeds.

FEEDING COWS

The price of milk is good. The November price is the second highest in ten years. This does not necessarily justify buying more cows. It does make it important to feed good cows well. Many farmers will ask themselves and their G.L.F. Service Agency which G.L.F. feed to use. Super Exchange Dairy, running 1532 lbs. T.D.N. per ton, the best 20% formula G.L.F. knows how to put together, is \$2.10 higher than Exchange Dairy, a flexible formula feed running 1518 lbs. T.D.N.

Most farmers have in their dairy some 10,000-pound cows. Such a cow will eat 1½ tons of feed a year.

The question each dairyman must ask himself in feeding a good cow is whether or not 3000 pounds of Super Exchange Dairy, costing on the average \$3.15 more than Exchange Dairy, will make a 10,000-pound cow produce 10,150 pounds. If so, it will pay for the extra cost of feeding.

BAG RETURNS

Along with other things, the price of bags has gone up rapidly. Every dairyman and poultryman should study the savings possible through proper handling of bags. A net saving of at least \$1.80 per ton can be credited against his feed bill by any farmer who will take care of his bags and return them in first class condition.

If your local Service Agency is not able to pay this much for bags, they can be shipped direct to Carl Burwick & Co., at Buffalo, Albany, or Worcester, Massachusetts.

FEEDING HENS

Increased feed costs, accompanied by falling egg prices, have put the poultryman in a tight spot. Close culling will help some. Care of bags will help some. But the biggest potential saving for poultrymen lies in careful selection from the four G.L.F. mashes available for laying flocks.

The new Special Laying Mash, using Brewers' Yeast to supply the vitamins



LOUIS BOELTZ, Greene, N. Y., recently put 1400 birds on Special Laying Mash. "My first thought was not to save money on the purchase price," said Boeltz. "I'd pay 25 cents more a hundred for milk in the mash if it meant more eggs. I have 3500 layers making market eggs and it's worth a few cents a hundred to get more eggs. But if this Special Laying Mash will do the job of making eggs at a saving of \$4.90 a ton, that's the mash to use. I've used G.L.F. feeds for a long time. It is worth a lot to be able to look at the formulas and choose what I figure will do a good job for me. When I saw the Special Laying Mash formula, I figured it would be all right for egg production. If I save money at the same time, so much the better. That's why I have one laying house of 1400 birds getting this new mash. If it goes all right with them, the whole flock will soon be on it."

necessary for maintaining body weight and condition, costs about 15 cents a bag less than Super Laying Mash, and compares very favorably with it as a feed for straight egg production. Poultrymen in every part of the territory are now successfully changing to it.

SUMMING UP

Both dairymen and poultrymen face a winter of higher feed costs. The poultry picture is worse because of low egg prices. Both must take advantage of every available means to get the best possible production at lowest net feed cost. Careful study and use of cooperative facilities will help to do this. Foremost among these opportunities for saving are: (1) Use of the bag program. (2) Careful selection from the formula feeds available.



Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
ITHACA, N.Y.



